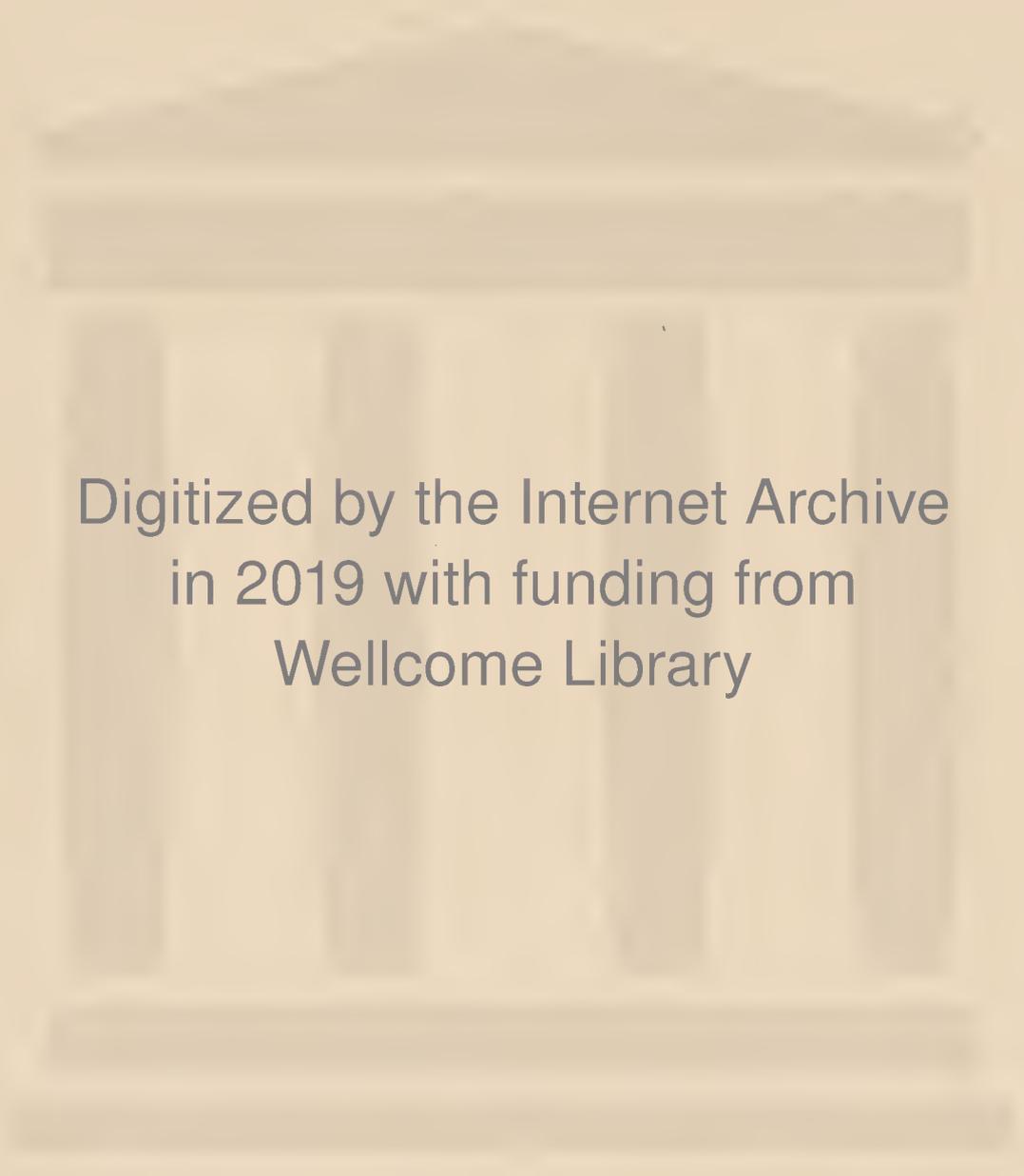


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THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY,
POLITICS,
AND
LITERATURE,

For the YEAR 1772.

THE FOURTH EDITION.



L O N D O N :

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P R E F A C E.

THE great changes which the transactions of the present year have introduced in the political system of Europe, and those still greater, which they seem capable of producing in their consequences, are matters of serious consideration to individuals as well as to states. It would not require a long succession of such events, to cause a total disarrangement of the European, commercial, political, and even religious establishments. No equal portion of time, in the most rapid period of conquest, has been so fatal to public liberty, and the rights of mankind, as that which comprehends the overthrow of the constitution, in those great and extensive countries, of France, Sweden, and Poland. The breach that has been now made, in those compacts that unite states for their mutual benefit, establishes a most dangerous precedent; it deprives,

P R E F A C E.

deprives, in a great measure, every separate power in Europe, of that security which was founded in treaties, alliances, common interest, and public faith. It seems to throw nations collectively into that state of nature, in which it has been supposed, that mankind separately at one time subsisted, when the security of the individual depended singly upon his own strength, and no resource was left when it failed.

To delineate these matters in their proper colours, to describe their immediate nature and tendency, and point out their more remote consequences, would have required the greatest historical and political abilities. Unequal to the task, as we are in every degree, it will afford us much satisfaction, if we are the means of preserving a memorial of events, which may be of use to the future historian in his researches, and if our readers are of opinion, that however we have failed in the execution, we have not been deficient in pains and industry.



THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,

For the YEAR 1772.



THE
HISTORY
OF
EUROPE.

CHAPTER I.

Revolution in the political system of Europe. Balance of power. In what respect other states may probably be affected by the dismemberment of Poland. Germanic body. The two northern crowns. France. Maritime powers. Revolutions in Sweden and Denmark. Mysterious appearance of the northern politicks. Troubles in different parts of America. Insurrection of the slaves in the Dutch colony of Surinam. Insurrection in the Brazils. Insurrection on the coast of Chili.

THE year of which we are now to treat, though it adds but little to the splendour of history, abounds with those materials which form the most serious and important parts of it. It presents us with a revolution as unexpected as important, in that general system of policy, and arrangement of power and dominion, which had

been for some ages an object of unremitting attention with most of the states of Europe. It shews us the ruin of one great and ancient state, and an almost unparalleled revolution in the internal government of another. While the statesman may here behold the inefficacy of treaties, guaranties, and sanctions, the philosopher and citizen

tizen of the world will shed a tear, on the utter subversion of almost all the remaining monuments of public liberty; and tremble for the very few that yet continue.

The present violent dismemberment and partition of Poland, without the pretence of war, or even the colour of right, is to be considered as the first very great breach in the modern political system of Europe. It is not (say the politicians of the continent) sapping by degrees the constitution of our great western republic, it is laying the axe at once to the root, in such 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 greatest extent of evil or folly, we fly back with equal violence to its opposite. The surprize of a town, the invasion of an insignificant province, or the election of a prince, who had neither abilities to be feared, nor virtues to be loved, would some years ago have armed one half of Europe, and called forth all the attention of the other. We now behold the destruction of a great kingdom, with the consequent disarrangement of power, dominion, and commerce, with as total an indifference and unconcern, as we could read an account of the exterminating one hord of Tartars by another, in the days of Genghizan or Tamerlane

The idea of considering Europe as a vast commonwealth, of the several parts being distinct and separate, 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 rest, was great and liberal, and though the result of barbarism, was founded upon the most enlarged principles of the wisest policy. It is owing to this system, that this small part of the western world has acquired so astonishing (and otherwise unaccountable) a superiority over the rest of the globe. The fortune and glory of Greece proceeded from a similar system of policy, though formed upon a smaller scale. Both her fortune and glory expired along with the system.

Some of the most desart provinces in Asia have been repeatedly the seats of arts, arms, commerce, and literature. These potent and civilized nations have repeatedly perished, for want of any union or system of policy of this nature. Some Scythian, or other barbarian, has been suffered, unnoticed, to subdue his neighbouring tribes; each new conquest was made an instrument to the succeeding, until, at length become irresistible, he swept whole empires, with their arts and sciences, off the face of the earth. In the same manner a banditti, who were afterwards called Romans, were suffered to accumulate power, until they had subdued the bravest and fiercest nations, and became the masters and destroyers of the best part of the world. Each state looked on with indifference, or enjoyed a malignant pleasure 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 destruction.

It will not be denied, that the idea of supporting a balance of power has in some cases been carried to an extreme; that by artfully employ-

employing it to operate upon the passions and jealousies of mankind, it has been made an engine subservient to the designs of interested and ambitious persons, and has perhaps thereby been productive of some unnecessary wars. The same objections, with others, might be made to that glorious jealousy with respect to civil liberty, which has been the admiration and envy of all ages; which for the happiness of mankind should subsist in full vigour in every state in the world, and to their misfortune and punishment is scarcely alive in a few. Even that, the noblest 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 understanding. All human regulations are intermixed with evil and error, and all that is in our power, is to adopt those which are the clearest from both. The same principles that make it incumbent upon the patriotic member of a republic to watch with the strictest attention the motions and designs of his powerful fellow-citizens, should equally operate upon the different states in such a community as Europe, who are also the great members of a larger commonwealth. Wars, however it may be lamented, are inevitable in every state of human nature; they may be deferred, but they cannot be wholly avoided; and to purchase present quiet, at the price of future security, is undoubtedly a cowardice of the most degrading and basest nature.

We find, however, that it has been at all times the language of a voluptuous and frivolous age, that while a state is flourishing within itself, and suffers no immediate in-

jury from others, it has no concern in the quarrels, interests, or misfortunes of its neighbours. At such a time, that selfishness which looks only to the present moment, becomes a fashion, if not the standard of policy; it is as painful then to look forward, as it is to those who have weak nerves to look down a precipice; treaties, alliances, and a common cause, are exploded, as matters which do not concern the present day; and all enlarged ideas, of general justice, of a political equality, and of remote, though certain consequences, are ridiculed as the dreams of lunatics.

How far such a description may be at present applicable to a considerable part of Europe, we shall not pretend to determine; in particular, how far the insular situation of Great-Britain weakens the application of these general principles with regard to her, may be a question. It may not, however, be altogether an hazardous opinion, that a single man, cast out from the laws, the protection, and the commerce of his whole species, might in that solitary situation, with as rational and well-grounded a probability, propose to himself convenience and security, as any single state, in the present political and physical state of Europe, could expect independence and safety, unconnected with all the others.

The free states and cities of Germany seem to be more immediately affected by the present extraordinary transaction, than any other part of Europe. Indeed if the partition of Poland takes place in its utmost extent, the existence of the Germanic body in its present form, for any length of time, will be a matter rather to be wished for than

expected. The extraordinary power to which the houses of Austria and Brandenburg have risen within a few years, was already sufficiently alarming to the other parts of that body. Their natural jealousy, and acquired animosity, seemed however to counteract their ambition, and to afford a tolerable security, that they would not join in any scheme destructive to the other states; at the same time, that their near equality, made it impossible for one to be dangerous while opposed by the other.

The hopes founded upon these specious appearances were but short-lived. By one of those extraordinary movements of the human mind, which are as little to be foreseen as accounted for, and of those unexpected revolutions, which at certain times take place in all human affairs, the emperor is become a personal admirer of the King of Prussia, and these two irreconcilable enemies enter into a combination with a third, whom they both mortally hated and feared, to join in the destruction of a power with whom they were all in alliance, who could not be dangerous or prejudicial to any of them, and whom they were all bound to protect by the most sacred treaties, guaranties, and declarations.

It is but a poor satisfaction for the present sufferers to reflect, upon what may afford some instruction to posterity in the event, that the ruinous effects of this cruel, unjust, and short-sighted system of policy, may, in all human probability, most fatally revert upon the two powers, who have so unnaturally entered into the combination. Poland was the natural barrier of Germany, as well as of the northern crowns,

against the overwhelming power and ambition of Russia. Some small alterations in the system of government, which might have been accomplished with little violence, and infinite benefit to the Poles, would have rendered this barrier inexpugnable. If the princes of Saxony, who so long governed this country, had profited of their advantage, this reformation in the government of Poland would have long since taken place. A great writer of a former age affirmed, that if ever the Turks conquered Germany, it must be through Poland; it may now with greater justice be affirmed, that it is the road by which the Russians will enter Germany.

The two northern crowns are likely to be as much affected by this revolution in the state of Poland, as the Germanic body; tho' the effects may not be so speedily felt by the former. The Danish possessions, in Holstein, particularly, will be in a very precarious situation. The Grand Duke of Russia is a dangerous neighbour to a weak state. In the present instance, it is worse than neighbourhood, as the two princes have a joint dominion in a great number of districts, and even towns, in their mixed territories; the limits in others can never be exactly ascertained; and the rights or claims in all, would afford room for endless litigation. Ancient griefs and injuries might also be easily revived, had not the present times already clearly demonstrated, that where there is sufficient force to support a claim, all appearances of right and justice are totally unnecessary.

What effect this new partition may have upon the other states of Europe, will depend in a great measure

measure upon situation, and upon the extent and nature of their commerce. France must behold with the greatest uneasiness a new arrangement of power, which threatens totally to unhinge the ancient system of Germany and the North. Though she had not been a member of the Germanic body, it would notwithstanding have been a matter of the greatest importance to her, from situation and neighbourhood only. Other causes also conspire, independent of security, to make this measure extremely odious. By the lead which she had for so many years assumed in the affairs of Europe, she had acquired a habit of being looked up to, and by the address and dexterity of her ministers, all negotiation and intrigue seemed to originate from them. It must therefore be very galling, exclusive of all other considerations, to see a measure of so extraordinary a nature adopted and nearly executed, without her participation or consent; at the same time that it calls up an unwelcome recollection of that weakness, which has hitherto tied her down to be a mere spectator.

It is however believed, and probably with justice, that she has disbursed very considerable sums of money in support of the confederacies in Poland. The number of French officers who were upon that service was also too great, to admit of any doubt of their having, at least, the sanction of government. It is also supposed, and seems equally probable, that France was neither wanting in her endeavours to engage the Porte in the war with Russia, nor in preventing the conclusion of a peace between those powers. What effect her negotiations in Sweden, and her apparent

influence upon the present king, may be productive of, cannot be determined: if it be true, as has been reported, that France is negotiating with some of the German princes for their troops, there can be little doubt that she still intends to take an active concern in the affairs of Poland.

The maritime powers are far from being uninterested in the fate of that country. Every thing commercial is interesting to them; and they carried on by the way of Dantzick and the Vistula a prodigious trade, even with the most remote and interior provinces. By the present partition, the King of Prussia becomes master of the whole sea-coast, of the Vistula, and consequently of the whole commerce of that vast country. He at the same time takes possession of all the great trading cities and towns, of the richest and best cultivated provinces, and, though his share is the least with respect to extent, he is at once seized of all the mercantile, manufacturing, and industrious part of the nation.

What security the maritime powers have obtained for the continuance of their rights, and the preservation of their free liberty of commerce, has not yet been laid before the public. Undoubtedly they have obtained full security upon these heads, as the enterprising character of that prince is too well known to admit of the smallest negligence in these particulars.

This prince had always a strong inclination to become a maritime power. He has, or may very soon have, all the means of becoming so; but a marine is a work of time, even with the greatest natural advantages. The king of Prussia is

not young—and it might require the reign of more than one prince of activity and conduct to become formidable at sea. We can never consider any probability of that kind, however remote, without some serious reflections. But as the immediate effect of the late partition, is to lower France and to aggrandize Russia, Austria, and Prussia, who may thereby become a balance to the house of Bourbon, it will be always a question, whether on the whole consideration, the late proceedings can become a proper motive to Great Britain for departing from the system, which has hitherto made her consider her nearest neighbours as her first objects of jealousy; and therefore induced her not to obstruct 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 system of balance would be lost. All these considerations, render this a problem in the British politics, of no easy solution, even when it is impossible to approve of the violence which is offered to humanity and justice, in the partition of Poland.

Whilst the three great powers are making a spoil of Poland, the unhappy king of that country is a sort of an honourable prisoner in his capital: surrounded with foreign troops, it is not yet time he should quit it; and he must not only wait to be a spectator of the dissolution of his country, but is also doomed to light the funeral pile with his own hand. Such is the power of habit, that those who have lost all regard to the essence of justice, are still scrupulous admirers of its forms. Thus the powers in ques-

tion, not satisfied with the title to their new acquisitions which they derived from force in the first instance; apply to the same force, for a better, in the second; and think to sanctify their violence, by obtaining some of the outward forms of a legal right. As if the violence that makes a man deliver his right was less justifiable, than that which obliges him to sign a writing to his own destruction.

Under the influence, however, of this tender regard to the forms of equity, the miseries of an undone king, and of a ruined people, are to be aggravated by an unprofitable and unheard-of insult. A diet is to be summoned with the bayonet at its breasts. Some persons will be forced, a few others procured, and the king himself obliged to attend this meeting. The business will probably be but short. The justice, equity, magnanimity, and friendship of the partitioning powers, will be extolled in the highest degree; their undoubted right, to every thing they chuse to take, acknowledged in the fullest terms; and every instrument they think proper to present, immediately executed.

Upon a similar principle of justice, it is said, that the king is to be indemnified for his personal losses, at the expence of the republic. Such parts of that vast country, as either did not come within the views of the partitioning powers, or as they could not agree in the partition of, they have judiciously, as well to shew their equity to the world, as to prevent the fatal consequences of present disputes among themselves, agreed to form into an hereditary dominion for the present king. This new kingdom will be held

held by the same secure tenure, by which Courland has been held by its dukes, since one of them had the honour of being married to a princess of Russia; who though she had no issue, took care to entail much more certain and lasting benefits upon that country. Whatever future revolutions may take place, the Poniatowski family will always be certain of a secure refuge in Siberia.

The year of which we treat, was too fertile in events, for their operations to be confined to the destruction of Poland. Its annals are to be marked with one of the most extraordinary revolutions, considered in all its parts, which we can meet with in ancient or modern history. The sudden and unexpected change of government in Sweden, has not yet, however, been productive of any change in the general political state of affairs. Whether this will continue to be the case, may be a matter of some consideration. It is indeed scarcely to be imagined, that a prince who had the dexterity to compass, and the resolution to execute so arduous an enterprize, will long continue a cypher in the system of Europe. Great revolutions and changes in government, require to be marked at the time, or to be followed, by striking and brilliant actions. The minds of men in such a situation, must not be suffered to cool; nor are they to have leisure to make invidious comparisons between the late and present times, or to grow restless for want of occupation. Something must be held out which will attract their whole attention; and their minds and bodies must be exercised in such a manner, that at length, when rest can be obtained,

they will be glad to accept of it upon any terms, and will find themselves too happy in the enjoyment, to venture to look back to any thing that may disturb it.

These are matters that cannot possibly escape the penetration and sagacity of a prince, who, in a few months, has been able to effect such extraordinary things. Who, at twenty-five years old, has out-plotted the most experienced politicians; who has out-talked the most rigid republicans in his discourses upon liberty, and out-canted the most zealous enthusiasts in his appeals to heaven.

Such a prince will undoubtedly find other occupations for his subjects, than to make reflections upon their own condition, or comparisons between different forms of government. Despotism, in the hands of an active prince, however unhappy to the governed, sometimes makes the state respectable to its neighbours, and is capable of great exertions in war. Sweden, while under a free government, has, in a great measure, recovered the cruel shocks which she experienced, thro' the despotism and madness of Charles the Twelfth; the people, in the wantonness of their private happiness, looked back with regret to the glorious exploits of their ancestors. It is therefore probable, that as the whole powers of the state are now centered in the hands of the king, he will use strenuous endeavours to recover some share of that rank and consequence in the system of Europe, which was supported with so much lustre by his predecessors, in the last, and the beginning of the present century.

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

fect the general state of public affairs. It opens indeed to public view, such scenes as it would ever be the interest of crowned heads to keep concealed from common eyes. Denmark is at present surrounded by dangerous neighbours, and the times are critical for a weak government.

The present politicks of Germany and the north, are inexplicable to those who are not in the secret. The three great powers, whose jarring interests have been reconciled, by their joint views of immediate advantage in the division of Poland, are possessed of so mighty a force, that there scarce seems a possibility even of impeding, much less of preventing, the full completion of those designs which they have already avowed. Peace seems to be nearly concluded between Russia and the Porte; but if it had been otherwise, as the latter was totally incapable of defending itself against the former, without any other interference, what alliance could now be formed, that could counterbalance the joint weight of Austria and Prussia thrown into the scale? We notwithstanding see each of these powers making every preparation for war, that it could do, if already attacked by a superior enemy. They stand ready armed at all points with their swords 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 and afraid of each other.

Other parts of the northern politicks are equally mysterious. Nothing could be more contrary to the

interest and policy of Russia, than the change of government in Sweden; yet the empress congratulates the king with the greatest sincerity upon the happy event; and is fully satisfied with the share, which it is believed, her faithful friend and ally the king of Prussia had in that revolution. Sweden and Denmark are preparing for war with the greatest diligence by sea and land; yet they give mutual assurances of friendship, and of the strictest intentions to preserve a good neighbourhood. France is in avowed opposition to the partition of Poland, and is supposed to have, almost, an unbounded influence on the king of Sweden; while that prince is upon the most intimate terms with his uncle, who is a principal in the partition. It would appear to those who are not politicians, that the present communion of friendship and interest between Russia and Prussia, would infallibly prevent any serious falling-out between the former and Sweden, at least, till those affairs were finally adjusted, in which the interests of the partitioning powers were equally concerned; we see notwithstanding, that the empress of Russia has collected troops from all quarters, and even withdrawn the greater part of those who seemed necessarily stationed in Poland and Lithuania, in order to form a considerable army on the frontiers of Sweden.

The extraordinary incidents of the present year, have not been wholly confined to Europe. There have been considerable disturbances in several parts of South America. The vast multitudes of Africans in the colonies have begun to make considerable efforts towards recover-

recovering, in the boundless forests of America, that freedom which they were not capable of preserving in their own. Common oppressions unite all nations and colours in one common interest; and we now see the long-haired copper-coloured American cordially join with the black woolly-headed negro in a resistance to the oppressors of mankind.

A most alarming insurrection of the negroes, in the Dutch colony of Surinam, has for several months involved the inhabitants in the greatest terror and distress, and endangered the possession of their extensive and valuable settlements in that quarter. The insurgents had not only provided themselves effectually with arms and ammunition, but acquired such a knowledge, from the instructions or example of their masters, in the use of them, that they have defeated the soldiers and militia in several engagements; and, having taken their cannon, have set an example of managing artillery, before unknown among negroes. Ships and troops have been sent from Holland to quell this insurrection; and no doubt can be formed but they will succeed in defeating the negroes, and in either driving them farther into the woods, or in dispersing them entirely; the seeds of the evil will however remain; the country is too extensive to admit of their entire destruction, and they will be received, if not protected, among the various nations of Indians.

An insurrection in the Brasils was of still greater consequence, and seemed to have threatened the existence of the Portugueze power in that part of the world. The first

appearance of this insurrection was in the neighbourhood of St. Joseph of Maragnon, where the negro and Indian slaves, in the month of May last, having, in the evening and at night, suddenly seized all the arms and ammunition which they could meet with at the plantations where they were employed, assembled in a body, to the number of three thousand, and marched the next day to attack that fort and town. A soldier, who had escaped from them the preceding night, fortunately arrived time enough in the morning to alarm the town and the garrison. Instead of waiting to be attacked, they marched out, to the number of 800 men, to oppose them, and took possession of an advantageous piece of ground, through which their enemies must necessarily pass in their approach to the town. The rebels, who were marching in great haste and disorder, were startled at this sight, and the foremost having suddenly halted till the rest came up, a short consultation was held, the result of which was, their attacking the Portugueze immediately in a body, which they did with great resolution, having reserved the fire of the few arms they were possessed of, till they discharged them full in their faces, after which they fell on with swords, clubs, and such other weapons as they had been able to procure, with great fury. The superiority of arms and discipline prevailed, as usual, over number; the Portugueze having kept up a continued platoon fire, and by some judicious motions almost entirely surrounded them, the insurgents were routed, with a considerable slaughter, and a great number of them were taken prisoners.

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Whether it was, that the fugitives spread their own animosity wherever they went, among a people who were already too well disposed to receive it, or that the same causes will at certain times produce equal effects, in those who hold no commerce, or communion of sentiments; certain it is, that the same spirit ran now like an infection through the slaves of all denominations, and from them passed to those Indian tribes that were settled among the Portugueze. Frequent insurrections accordingly took place in different parts of the country, and though they were defeated, they could not, from its extent, be subdued; they only retired to more remote and independent nations of Indians, who first granted them protection, and afterwards assistance.

The insurgents, and confederate Indians, have since brought an army into the field, consisting, it is said, of near 20,000 men: a bloody action has passed between them and a comparatively small body of Portugueze, who, with the assistance of a train of artillery, defeated them with great slaughter. The circumstances, however, attending this victory, were not of a nature to afford much satisfaction to the conquerors. The Portugueze, besides their artillery, were abundantly provided with arms and ammunition, both of which the insurgents and their allies were very deficient in: notwithstanding this fatal impediment, they fought with uncommon bravery, till they had expended, with the few arms they were possessed of, their whole stock of powder and shot; after which they made a most admirable retreat, not-

withstanding the fire of the cannon; having shewn as much judgment in the latter part of the action, as they had resolution in the first; a circumstance rarely heard of among barbarous nations.

When such a spirit is shewn by people long habituated to oppression and servitude, it can be no matter of surprize, that those brave and unconquered tribes of Indians in Chili, who have for near three centuries withstood all the power and artifice of the Spaniards, should still watch over their liberties, with the same unremitting vigilance which had hitherto so happily preserved them. It may, however, be observed, that certain passions and dispositions of the mind operate, at certain seasons, like epidemical diseases, upon large bodies of people, who have no connection in interests, nor commerce in opinions.

It is well known, that Spain has had the painful office for some ages of realizing the fable of the dragon that never slept, with respect to the invaluable gold mines that are in the countries of the free Indians of Chili, which she guards with unceasing care from the approaches of all others, while she is herself tormented by the knowledge of their worth, and the brave possessors will not suffer her to gratify her avarice by the smallest advantage from them. In consequence of this jealousy, the Spaniards made early and repeated attempts to become entire masters of the island of Chiloe, which from its length, and nearness to the coast of Chili, which it covers for a considerable extent, as well as its being full in the way from Cape Horn and the streights of Magellan, would effectually prevent

vent the opening of a commercial intercourse between any foreigners and the natives of that country.

The spirit of liberty, and the intrepidity of the natives, prevented this design from being ever put fully in execution. The Spaniards, however, either in or about the time of their great General Baldivia, made a settlement upon the island, and erected a considerable town called Castro, which they fortified, and added some forts for its greater security. After this town had continued in their hands for near two centuries, the watchful jealousy of the Indians proved at length superior to the care of the garrison and the strength of the fortifications, insomuch that they by some means became masters of it about seven years ago, when they burnt and destroyed it totally.

It is probable that the late voyages of the English and French in the South-seas, together with the settlement at Falkland's island, were the immediate motives, that induced the Spaniards to form a design of re-establishing their settlement at Castro. To answer this purpose, three ships full of men, arms, and stores, were dispatched early in the year by the viceroy of Peru to Chiloe; which having arrived off the ruins of Castro, attempted to land the men; but were repulsed by the natives, who ran down in great numbers to the sea shore, with such weapons as were next to hand, as soon as they perceived their design. The boats being obliged to return to the ships, they brought their broadsides to bear upon the shore, and discharged their artillery with such execution

upon the defenceless bodies of the Indians, that a considerable slaughter was soon made among them; and they were obliged to disperse. Having effected their landing, they took a formal possession of the country in the name of the king of Spain, and immediately set about the construction of their works; at the same time dispatching an express, with the greatest expedition, to acquaint the viceroy of Peru with their success.

This affair was thought of so much consequence by the viceroy, that he immediately sent nine large vessels (which it seems must have been ready prepared for the purpose) with a considerable body of troops, and all manner of necessary stores, to support and compleat the new establishment. We have no particular detail of the subsequent transactions; but find, upon the whole, that the Spaniards were obliged so soon after to abandon the island, 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 Indians with respect to their own security, or that they resented the injury to their island brethren as a cause common to them all, we are not told. However this was, the free nations of Chilese in the interior parts of the country immediately after assembled in arms, and a general insurrection as speedily took place among those who had lived under the Spanish government on different parts of the coast. The city of Baldivia, by much the most considerable in Chili, and the emporium of the richest gold mines that the Spaniards are possessed of, was the first object of their fury.

They

May 14th. They marched thither, to the amount of ten thousand; and began by attacking the gold mines, where they cut the guards to pieces, massacred all the whites they met with, and set all the negro and Indian slaves at liberty. They then proceeded to attack the town, and soon became masters 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 suffered severely from the fire of their cannon and small arms, and finding that they were incapable of taking it, in their rage set fire to the suburbs, which were entirely consumed, including three fine churches, an hospital, and several religious houses.

The accounts we can receive of transactions in that part of the world, must, from situation, the nature of the government, and other obvious causes, be extremely defective. Some accounts mention the entire destruction of Baldivia; and that they afterwards attacked St. Jago, the capital, and seat of justice, a great part of which they also burnt. However imperfect or defective these accounts may be, it is certain that this insurrection was thought of such importance, that the viceroy of Peru immediately ordered a body of 4000 men to be assembled at Lima, and to march from thence to oppose the insurgents, and that a very considerable armament has been sent out from Spain for the same purpose, under the command of Don Juan de Castro, an officer, from whose experience and abilities the most sanguine hopes are formed by the ministry.

Upon the whole, it is to be apprehended, that the present insurrections upon the continent of America are only preludes to much greater which are to succeed; and that the Europeans will, sooner or later, have too much cause to repent the infinite number of Africans whom they have naturalized in that part of the world. The negroes are much more cunning, ingenious, and enterprising, than the native Indians; they carry with them some share of the arts, boldness, and knowledge of arms, which they acquired from their masters: the Indians also have their peculiar and distinct qualities and character strongly marked; it is not unlikely, therefore, that such an union may produce an extraordinary fermentation.

However eligible it may be to employ an immense number of slaves in islands, where they are circumscribed by narrow and impassable boundaries; the case is very different upon a boundless continent, covered with endless forests, mountains, and lakes, and containing such numberless tribes of people, that the enquiries of several ages have not been sufficient even to obtain a knowledge of their names. We see already, that their common sufferings frequently unite the Africans and natives in a common cause. Every insurrection, therefore, however it may be quelled for the present, will leave behind it the seeds of many future ones. The fugitives will spread their knowledge, their griefs, and their animosities, wherever they go; and they can converse with no people that are under any obligations of good-will to the Europeans.

C H A P. II.

Negotiations for a peace. Armistice concluded. Congress held at Foczani in Walachia. Count Orlow and Osman Effendi are appointed the principal plenipotentiaries. The congress breaks up without effect. The Grand Vizier renews the negotiations with General Romanzow. The Armistice is renewed, and another congress opened at Bucharest. M. Obrescow and the Reis Effendi are appointed plenipotentiaries. Treaty between Russia and the Crim Tartars. Turkey. Mousson Oglou appointed Grand Vizier. Ali Bey is defeated and driven out of Egypt by Mahomet Aboudaab: flies into Syria, and is affectionately received by his friend the Cheik Daher; account of that extraordinary man: the war in Syria. Conduct of the partitioning powers. Enormous exactions and oppressions of the Prussian troops in Poland.

NEGOTIATIONS for a peace had been carried on during the winter between the Turks and the Russians, through the means and under the apparent mediation of the courts of Vienna and Berlin. The conditions proposed by Russia appeared very severe to the Porte. The ultimatum presented to the court of Vienna, and from which, it was repeatedly declared, she would not depart in a single instance, insisted, that the Crimea, Budziac Tartary, and in general all that vast tract of country on the coasts of the Black-sea, as far as the north shore of the Danube, should continue for ever under the dominion of Russia; that she should enjoy an unlimited freedom of navigation on the Black-sea, together with the possession of the city of Asoph, on the mouth of the Don; and that, as the Porte had entered into this war upon frivolous pretences, and without any just cause, she should also be indemnified for the expence of so unjust a proceeding.

Notwithstanding the distracted

situation of the Ottoman affairs, these hard conditions were unanimously rejected by the Divan. The desire of being extricated from their present embarrassments was, however, so prevailing, that they proposed fresh terms through the same medium, which, though more equitable, would not have been without advantage to Russia. It is more than probable, that the mediating powers did not yet wish for a peace between the contending parties; and that, from a full sense of the inefficacy of compacts, when the immediate causes upon which they were founded cease to operate, they rather chose that Russia should continue embroiled in the war, until those arrangements, which they had concluded with respect to Poland, were carried finally into execution.

However this might be, the negotiations, which languished in the hands of the mediators, were found to resume vigor on the banks of the Danube, by a direct intercourse between General Romanzow and the Grand Vizier. By this means a

suspension of hostilities and a congress were soon agreed upon, and an armistice was accordingly signed for that purpose at Giurgewo.

By this armistice, the suspension of arms was immediately to take place in the neighbouring parts, and as soon in the more remote, whether by sea or land, as expresses could be forwarded to the Mediterranean, Cuban Tartary, Georgia, and other distant seats of the war; that the great armies were to continue in the same situation that they were at that time, during the suspension, and the Danube to be the common boundary between them; that no new fortifications should be erected on either side, nor those repaired that had been demolished; and that the Turks in particular should make no additions or repairs to the fortresses of Oczacow or Kilburn, nor send any fresh troops into those places. That the place for holding the congress should be appointed within eight days from the time of signing the armistice; that the commissioners there should determine the length of time for continuing the suspension of arms on the Danube and in the neighbouring provinces; but in the distant countries it was to continue, without farther instructions, to the first of the ensuing October. Other regulations were concluded with respect to the navigation on the Danube and the Black-sea; and nothing was left undone that could be contrived to keep both parties as nearly as possible in their present state during the suspension, and to prevent any advantage from being taken if the congress failed of effect.

The Grand Seignior having com-

plimented the Empress of Russia with the choice of a place for holding the congress, Foczani, about sixteen miles north of Bucharest, in Walachia, was fixed upon for that purpose. The minister, appointed on the part of Russia, was Count Gregory Orlow, master of the ordnance, attended by M. Obrescow, late minister at the Porte; and Osman Effendi, attended by some other ministers of rank, was the principal Turkish plenipotentiary. The Austrian and Prussian ministers at the Porte, having received a present of fifty purses (amounting to about 25,000 dollars) apiece, from the Grand Seignior, besides a fixed daily allowance for their expences, attended also at the opening of the July 15th. congress.

Nothing could afford a stronger contrast, than the magnificence of the Russian ministers, opposed to the Ottoman simplicity. The former approached in four grand coaches, preceded by Hussars, and attended by 160 domestics suitably habited. The Turkish ministers were on horseback, with about sixty servants, as plainly habited and accoutered as themselves. Count Orlow was all over a blaze of jewels: on his breast was the Empress's portrait, together with the ensigns of the different orders with which he had been invested, all of which, as well as his buckles, and several other parts of his dress, shone with diamonds. On the other hand, Osman Effendi was clothed with a robe of green camblet faced with ermine, and had nothing to distinguish 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 that

that ancient simplicity had retired to the voluptuous nations of Asia.

After many conferences, which continued till the ensuing month of September, the congress broke up without effect. The public are not yet well informed of the particular propositions that were made or rejected on either side. It is said that Russia insisted upon the payment of a sum equivalent to four-score millions of livres, as an indemnification for the expences of the war; that the Crimea should become an independent state; that the Mufti, however, should retain a certain degree of spiritual dominion in it; but that Russia should also retain two strong fortresses with garrisons there; to which were to be added, the perpetual possession of Asoph, and an unlimited navigation on the Black-sea. We are not informed what proposals were made with respect to the other conquests: it is however probable, that the Turks would willingly have given up all claim to them, as an indemnification, and to avoid being pressed upon the more dangerous articles.

On the other hand, it is said that the Turks denied the injustice of the war, and refused the payment of so great a sum of money, which would be putting weapons into the hands of their enemies, to be turned against themselves; that they made many objections to the navigation upon the Black-sea, as a measure that would keep the city of Constantinople in continual terror, and make it at all times liable to sudden invasions and danger; but that the dismemberment of Poland, and the independency of the Crimea, were utterly rejected, as proposals totally inadmissible, both now and at all future times.

It seems evident that, though the public are not acquainted with the particulars, there must have been some qualification of these articles on both sides; as otherwise it seems almost inconceivable, to what purpose the congress should have been assembled, or how it could have continued so long, when the views of the principal parties were so widely different, as not to admit a hope of reconciliation, and the demands made by the one of such a nature, as must, if complied with, include the inevitable destruction of the other. However this was, neither of the contending parties seemed much disposed for an immediate renewal of the war, and, as the armistice did not expire till the 21st of September, the season was too far advanced for any military transaction of consequence, if they had been otherwise.

The court of Petersburg did not seem pleased with the conduct of Count Orlov upon this occasion. Though the repeated accounts of his being actually disgraced were not verified, and he has since received great honours, there were certain marks for some time after, which sufficiently shewed that he was in no high degree of favour. The transactions, intrigues, and revolutions, in a female and despotic court, are frequently of such a nature, as to be totally inexplicable, even to those who are the most concerned in their consequences, 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 assign any cause, either for the seeming disgrace of Count Orlov, or for his ascent since to a greater degree of favour. It has

has been publicly charged upon a most ambitious and rapacious monarch, who was himself one of the mediators, that the congress of Foczani was rendered ineffectual by his machinations. As this prince has the peculiar fortune in his old age, to stand in a state of personal enmity with the greater part of the human species, every charge against him should therefore be received with that due caution, which is always necessary when charges come from enemies.

The present Grand Vizier Mousson Oglou, who was the bravest officer in the Turkish service, was also the most disposed to peace of any man in the empire. It may well be supposed, that the same abilities, which gave him so manifest a superiority in the field, enabled him also more clearly to comprehend the fruitlessness and fatal tendency of the war, under the present ruinous weakness of the Turkish government. This gentleman was the author of the late congress, to which he attended as closely as if he had been personally present; having removed to the borders of the Danube, in order to maintain an immediate correspondence with the ministers at Foczani. Upon the breaking up of the congress, before any act of hostility had been committed on either side, Mousson Oglou dispatched an officer to General Romanzow to propose a renewal of it.

The ready acquiescence of the Russian general in this measure, seemed to imply a disapprobation of the conduct of the late plenipotentiary. The Turk, as before, waved all forms, and left the nomination of a place for renewing the congress to Count Romanzow.

The Austrian and Prussian ministers, as well as Osman Effendi, were already returned to Constantinople; the Reis Effendi was now appointed plenipotentiary on the part of the Ottomans, and M. Obrescow on that of the Russians; and Bucharest, the capital of Walachia, the place for holding the congress. Upon the meeting of the ministers at Bucharest, the suspension of arms, which had been previously concluded for forty days, was now extended to the Oct. 29. 20th of the ensuing March, and was to continue in the remote countries for a month longer.

In the mean time, a great point seemed to be obtained by Russia, by a treaty concluded with the Tartars of Crimea, in which they are said totally to have renounced the Ottoman government, to have put themselves under the protection of the Empress, and to have yielded to her the two fortresses of Kertsch and Jenicala, which command the Straights of Caffa, together with the territories belonging to them. In return, the Empress restores to them all she had conquered in the Crimea, and surrenders to them the fortresses which had been garrisoned by the Turks, upon condition that no Turkish garrison should ever again be received in them.

A treaty of this nature makes a figure upon paper, and affords those plausible pretences and appearances of justice, which even conquerors would wish to impose upon mankind; and may, when strength is opposed to weakness, have a certain weight in the negotiations for a peace. In other respects, it is only a form of words without import. The Tartars were already, without any treaty, in the hands
of

of their most cruel and inveterate enemies, whom they equally abhorred and despised; and the very fortresses demanded by the Russians, were already in their possession. In such a situation, they must undoubtedly subscribe to any terms that were proposed; but they could not, by any act of theirs, give any right or title to the Russians, but that which they were already in full possession of by conquest. The Tartar Khan, to whom they were inviolably bounden, both by their civil and religious laws, was out of the country; and the fortresses in the peninsula had ever been their property, having been either built by the Turks, or taken by them from the Genoese. As to the ceding of these places to the Tartars, in consequence of this treaty, we shall undoubtedly hear no more of it; but if the Turks can be brought to submit to the nominal independency of the Crimea, by which they will totally resign 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 Russia is eager to obtain.

The affairs of the Porte have, in consequence of the negotiations for a peace, been so interwoven this year with those of Russia, that except what relates to Ali Bey's rebellion, there remains but little to be said upon that subject. The late unfortunate Grand Vizier having been removed from his office towards the conclusion of the preceding year, the celebrated Basha, Mousson Oglou, brother-in-law to the Grand Seignior, who had distinguished himself so much in Wallachia, both by the taking of Giurgewo, and the defeat of General Essen, and was the only officer who

supported the honour of the Turkish arms in the last campaign, was appointed his successor. This brave officer, instead of indulging his natural bias to war, at the risque or expence of his country, has, as we have already seen, used all his endeavours to bring about a peace between the hostile powers.

Whatever the success of the negotiations may be, this conduct was founded upon true policy. The ruined condition of the Ottoman army at the close of that fatal campaign, the weakness of their marine, which could not yet in any degree have recovered the shock it had so lately received, the insufficiency of the fortifications upon the Dardanelles, together with the distractions in the government, the discontent of the people, and the open rebellions in Egypt and Syria, made the gaining of a year's breathing-time a matter of the utmost importance to the Porte. In that time, if the Vizier still supports the character which he has already acquired, the Turkish affairs may wear a very different aspect from that which they then exhibited. Besides the restoring of order in the government and police, and the providing for the security of the Dardanelles, and such a marine as would be sufficient to protect the coasts of the Black Sea, great changes might have been since made in the discipline and conduct of their licentious soldiery; who have also had time given them to recover and new-brace their courage, and to shake off that terror and consternation which, even among veteran troops, are the certain consequences of a rapid series of losses and disgraces. If such measures have been pursued,

and that the Russians should still persist in the exorbitancy of their demands, they may possibly find the Turkish army, at their next meeting, in a very different situation from that in which they last saw it. The advantages to the Turks from so long a suspension of arms, are indeed so obvious, that it is not to be imagined it could have escaped the penetration of the Russians, and we must therefore conclude that they had sufficient motives for thinking it equally necessary to themselves.

While Ali Bey's faithful friend and ally, the Chiek Daher, was exerting the utmost industry and valour in making a conquest for him of Syria, he lost the kingdom of Egypt himself, by as sudden a revolution as that by which he obtained it. We have formerly hazarded an opinion, that the barbarity and treachery of the natives, together with the factious, cruel, and turbulent disposition of the great lords or princes, would probably prove as great obstacles to his establishing of a permanent government, as even the hostile opposition of the Ottoman power. The event has for this time justified the conjecture, and he owes the loss of Egypt, and the Turks the recovery of it, to his brother-in-law, Mahomed Bey Aboudaab.

This man, who, like Ali Bey himself, and the rest of the Egyptian chiefs, had been originally a slave, owed his liberty and fortune entirely to him. It may be just necessary to observe here, that though the Mamaluck system, with respect to the crown, was of course abolished upon the conquest of the kingdom by the Turks, it has notwithstanding (it is said) been pre-

served in its full vigour, by the great chieftains or lords of the country, none of whom, strange and unnatural as it may seem, can be succeeded by any of his children, or by any other person, who is not, or has not been, in actual slavery. The Arabian chiefs, who are dispersed all over Egypt, do not come within this description, they being the natural and hereditary princes of their tribes; they are however obliged to pay a small sum of money to government, upon each renewal of the succession.

It happened that among a number of Georgian women, who had been purchased for his seraglio, Ali Bey had discovered one of his own sisters; upon this discovery he bestowed her upon Mahomed Aboudaab, who had first been his slave, and was then become his favourite; and whom he afterwards raised to the dignity of a bey. Some jealousies having arisen between them since the late revolution, Aboudaab and some other beys were banished from court, who having retired to the Upper Egypt, began there to form a strong faction against 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 subdue Aboudaab by force, intended to have circumvented him by treachery; he accordingly pretended to become himself mal-content; and had several conferences with Aboudaab, whose injuries he seemed highly to resent, and exclaimed as loudly as any body against the oppression and tyranny of Ali Bey.

By these means, he hoped to have found

found an opportunity to surprize and cut off Aboudaab; but not depending entirely upon this part of his scheme, he sent secret intelligence to his uncle of all that passed, with a requisition to send such a number of soldiers expeditiously and privately into the province, as would enable him, if it failed of success, to put his design in execution otherwise. The caution and sagacity of Aboudaab, was however superior to his artifices, and he fell into the trap which he had laid. That bey, having either seen through his designs, or obtained a knowledge of them by other means, invited him as usual to his camp, where he without ceremony stabbed him in his tent.

This transaction having cut off all means of reconciliation between Ali Bey and Aboudaab, and the latter now finding himself entire master of the Upper Egypt, he no longer hesitated, but marched with a considerable army towards Cairo. Ali Bey sent most of his forces, under the command of nine beys, to oppose him; but these being entirely defeated, and the conqueror marching fast to Cairo, he thought proper to fly from thence with his treasures and a small retinue, and encountered the greatest dangers and difficulties, before he was able to gain the friendly shelter of the Chiek Daher in Syria. This new revolution caused the greatest joy in Constantinople, and a firman was immediately dispatched to Egypt, by which Mahomed Aboudaab was appointed commander of that country. We may judge by this transaction, that Aboudaab having no strength of

his own able to cope with Ali Bey, set out upon the principle of restoring the legal government, and that the natural pride and jealousy of the great lords, made many of them disposed to return to it, rather than own a submission to one of their equals.

The reception which Ali Bey received from the Chiek Daher, was such as the unfortunate, particularly fugitive princes, seldom experience. As this Arabian prince seems to be one of the most extraordinary characters of any age, it may not be improper to take notice of some of those particularities, which fame, at this distance, has reported of him. He is represented, as possessed of those great and mixed qualities, which would do honour to a hero in the most military age, and render a citizen respected and admired in the most civilized. At the age of ninety-three years, he has all the courage, activity, and vigour of five-and-twenty. It is said he was scarcely ever worsted in action, though the greater part of his life has been spent in that petty desultory kind of war, in which the erratic and barbarous tribes of those wide regions are for ever engaged; and which, though unattended with glory, is filled with action, danger, and enterprize. His fidelity, friendship, and firmness, are conspicuously shewn in his conduct to Ali Bey; as his great mental powers, and his military abilities, are, in the long war which he has carried on merely upon their strength, being obliged to create, if we may be allowed to use the expression, both armies and resources; and in which almost all the cities and towns of the ancient Phenicia, Palestine, and the South of Syria, have been repeatedly

peatedly taken, and he has successively defeated the Turkish officers, wherever they have ventured to meet him. May we, for its singularity, add the following whimsical circumstance, which is related of this extraordinary man? It is said, 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 constitution, or avarice; for it appears that the monks of the order of St. Francis in the Holy-Land, having usually given a present at the marriage of a chiek, to gain his favour and protection, it became at length to be considered as an obligation, and Chiek Daher is paid a thousand crowns a year by the friars for his marriages.

Ali Bey found his patriarchal friend surrounded by his children and nephews, and strengthened by the accession of the Mutualis, and some other barbarous tribes, whom he had lately subdued, and now taught to subdue others. The war has been since carried on in the same loose and irregular manner as before; but can exist no longer than the present troubles in which the Porte is involved, for the loss of Egypt must then prove fatal to Ali Bey.

The conduct of the great partitioning powers, gradually unfolded their designs during the negotiations at Foczani. They proceeded silently in carrying on those arrangements which they had lately concluded; while they seemed restrained by their enormity from making a public avowal of them. It seemed as if they endeavoured to feel the general temper and disposition of Europe; and by a climax of successive exorbitancies, to pre-

vent the surprize which attends novelty, and prepare the public for those greater which were still to succeed. Deformity wears off by acquaintance; and perhaps they found it necessary to familiarize themselves with their own designs, before they could arrive at a resolution of exposing them nakedly to the view of the world.

We have formerly seen, how the breaking out of the plague in Poland, together with the war carried on in that country, afforded a pretence to the Austrians and Prussians to draw lines, and form great bodies of troops upon its borders. These troops by degrees entered farther both into Poland and Prussia; and through the mutual jealousy that then subsisted between those powers, the motions and numbers on the one side were in a great measure regulated by those of the other. As the movements and designs of the King of Prussia are at all times alarming and suspicious, they were at this time particularly so to the Poles; who, from his intimate connection with Russia, as well as his own particular disposition, could make no doubt of his entering into, or furthering, her most pernicious designs. Their opinions and affections were very differently disposed with regard to Austria. As the Empress-queen was well known to be adverse to the whole conduct of the court of Petersburg with respect to Poland; and her jealousy, both of that and the court of Berlin, were equally well understood, her military movements were observed with the greatest pleasure, by all the Poles, almost, of whatever party; as it was from her natural opposition to those two inimical powers, her avowed piety,

and supposed true judgment in political matters, that they expected, sooner or later, the deliverance of their country.

The Prussian troops, from their first entrance into the dominions of Poland, without the pretence or colour of war, acted, in every respect, as if they had come to revenge unparalleled injuries, in the country of the most odious enemy; and even exceeded what is practised upon those occasions between civilized nations. Their monarch seems upon this occasion to have exhausted the whole of his fertile genius, in finding out new modes of rapine, oppression, and tyranny. No forms were observed; no measures were kept; and even the ordinary appearances and trappings of justice were shamelessly thrown by.

It has been computed, that at a moderate estimation, he carried off, in the course of the year 1771, from the province of Great Poland and the adjoining districts, twelve thousand families, who were sent, with their effects, to stock the barren sands and bleak wilds of his hereditary dominions. In the same year he published an edict, commanding every person, under the severest penalties, and even corporal punishment, to take in payment for forage, provisions, corn, horses, &c. the money which should be offered by his troops and commissaries. This money was either silver, bearing the impression of Poland, and worth only one third of its nominal value, or else ducats, struck in imitation of the Dutch ducats, (which from their intrinsic worth are current in every part of Germany and the North) that were seventeen per cent, below them in

value. With this base money, he bought up corn and forage enough, not only to supply his army for two whole years, but also to stock magazines in the country where the provisions were bought, which were afterwards converted into markets, where the inhabitants were obliged to come and re-purchase corn, at an advanced price, for their daily subsistence, and to pay for it with good money; his commissaries refusing to take back the same coin, which they had before obliged the people to receive. It is said, that the king gained in this single article of extortion and injustice, seven millions of dollars; which, though an amazing sum, and that the calculation may be large, yet if we recollect, that by being master that year of the Vistula, he became possessed of all the corn in Poland that was intended for the Dantzick market, besides what his troops could lay hands on in Great Poland and Prussia, and remember at the same time the exceeding scarcity and great price of that commodity, both in Germany and all the neighbouring countries, we may perhaps find reason not to think the sum much exaggerated.

Excessive contributions were at first extorted, which were afterwards doubled and trebled, both in Great Poland and Royal Prussia. Unheard-of gabelles were at length imposed, and the protestant cities of Dantzick and Thorn surrounded with custom-houses, at which exorbitant duties were levied upon all the necessaries of life, as they were carried into market. In a word, the exactions from the abbies, convents, cathedrals, and nobles, were so exorbitant, and at length grew so much beyond their abilities,

that the canons of Gnesna shut up the church, and abandoned their cathedral; the priests fled from their cures, the monks from their monasteries, and the nobles from their estates. Those whom age or infirmities prevented from flying, were bound hand and foot, and carried off as criminals.

In the mean time, the young men were every where seized, and sent off to fill up the Prussian armies. When all the ingenuity of device, and all the resources of oppression, rapine, and tyranny, seemed at length to be exhausted; a new one was discovered, which was before unheard-of in the history of mankind. Every town and village was obliged to furnish 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 sent to stock the king's dominions. One small town in Posnania, with its district, was obliged to furnish General Belling with fifty marriageable girls and their portions; and the roads were covered with waggons, loaded with this new species of contribution. Thus were the children 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 transported to unknown countries, married to men they never saw, and to live in a state of mutual hatred, with people whom they could not understand. These oppressions continued from the latter part of the year 1770, to the same time in the year 1772, when the partition of Poland was formally declared.

C H A P. III.

Retrospective view of the conduct of the court of Vienna with respect to Poland, from the commencement of the troubles in that kingdom. The unhappy effects which it had upon the Poles. Unexpected union in politics and sentiments, between the courts of Vienna and Berlin; probable effect of that junction, upon the conduct of the court of Petersburg. The Confederates surprize the castle of Cracow; are besieged, and make a long defence in it. Marshal Zarembo proposes to surrender upon terms; is refused by the king, and received by the Russians. Royal salt-mines seized by the Austrians. Joint manifesto presented by the partitioning powers. Specification from the Empress-queen, of the countries which she proposed to seize upon. Specification from the Empress of Russia. Letters patent of the King of Prussia, containing a deduction of his rights. Some observations upon them.

THE court of Vienna continued long undetermined and irresolute as to the measures which it should pursue in respect to the affairs of Poland. The election of the present king, under the immediate influence of Russia, was equally

repugnant to its political interests, and to its strong predilection in favour of the house of Saxony. For though the electoral prince was not yet of age, its hopes were not lost of re-instating that family in Poland upon a future occasion, until the

the election of so young a prince as the present king, and the authority which it was evident Russia would obtain in the country during his administration, precluded them entirely. This disappointment was not received without a very visible degree of chagrin and dissatisfaction. The Austrian minister was accordingly recalled from Warsaw before the election took place; no other was sent to succeed him; and though the legality of the election was barely acknowledged, no friendly correspondence was kept up with that court.

Many other parts of the conduct of the court of Petersburg, had excited the strongest dislike, if not animosity, at Vienna. The manner in which the Empress-queen was abandoned in the last war, when she was at the point of obtaining all the dear-bought fruits of it, by recovering those favourite and valuable parts of her hereditary dominions, which had been so violently wrested from her, and by wreaking her revenge upon that most detested enemy, who was already seemingly in her hands, was a matter that could not be forgot, and might scarcely be forgiven. The expulsion of Prince Charles of Saxony from the dukedom of Courland, which was a measure evidently calculated to seclude his family from all farther connections with Poland, was considered as much an insult to the house of Austria, as an injury to that of Saxony.

The subsequent conduct of Russia in regard to the affairs of Poland, instead of lessening, afforded new and serious causes for increasing the distrust and jealousy of Austria. The haughty despotism and arrogance, with which that arbitrary power

made a young man, who was its minister at Warsaw, 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 Austria, as they were dangerous to Germany in general; and as the strict union between the King of Prussia and the Czarina, seemed to render the evil irremediable, the jealousy and aversion naturally grew stronger, in proportion to the appearance of the danger. These were matters so thoroughly understood all over Europe, that no one hesitated in the opinion, that the quiescence of the court of Vienna in regard to Poland, proceeded entirely from its apprehensions of that of Berlin.

When the affairs of that country were arrived at such a crisis, that the Confederates, in the blindness of rage and fury, flew to arms, the same appearances were still visible at Vienna; and though no public act was done in their favour, the tone, the language, and the countenance, of both the court and people, were well understood to be so; and sufficient causes were supposed for their not making a more explicit avowal of their sentiments. The Confederates accordingly found a sure refuge and protection in every part of the Austrian dominions during the whole time of the troubles. Their manifestos and declarations, even that which declared the throne vacant, the king an usurper and tyrant, and recommended his destruction as a common enemy, were printed and published in them, and from thence circulated throughout Europe. The sums of money which were issued for their support, by the court of

Saxony, as well as from other quarters, were all transmitted to them, through the hands of the bankers at Vienna; and Hungary might be considered as little less than their head quarters and a place of arms, during the war. The same disposition was visible for a long time in favour of the Turks; and it has been even asserted, 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 supported with a very large yearly subsidy by the former.

The conferences between the Emperor and the King of Prussia, soon changed the politics of the court of Vienna; and it is probable that their unexpected junction, in opinion and councils, caused a still greater revolution in those of the court of Petersburg. It is not indeed to be imagined that the present partition of Poland can be in any degree a favourite measure with the Empress of Russia, or that it at all corresponds with her original views in respect to that country. Her great object, undoubtedly, must have been, to have kept that kingdom entire for the present; to have preserved, for some time, the name and appearance of its ancient form of government, while she extended her influence in such a manner, as to continue in her hands the supreme direction and controul of the whole; a situation, in which her successful war with the Porte must inevitably have confirmed her. By this means she would have avoided the exciting of the envy, or the apprehensions of her neighbours, as well as that obloquy which must arise from the perfidious robbing

of a friend and ally, in direct breach of all treaties, as well as of her own most solemn and repeated personal promises and declarations. Thus Poland would have answered all the purposes of a Russian province, until it insensibly sunk into one; or until such a concurrence of circumstances presented themselves, as would make it unnecessary to continue the restraint any longer: in the former case, which would be the more eligible, the people would have remained contented, and fancied themselves free, until by degrees they forgot the meaning of the term.

As a steady adherence to these measures would have been the true interest of Russia, so it seemed to have been the original line of her conduct before the interference of the other powers, though deviated from in some instances, by a heat and precipitation, which were perhaps neither prudent nor necessary; and would have been in some degree consistent with those solemn and public declarations, which she repeatedly made, in regard to the affairs of Poland. For however equivocal the credit of such authorities may be upon other occasions, the admittance of her jealous and rival neighbours to a share of her spoils, and the enabling them thereby to gain more than an equal degree of relative strength, is a conduct so contrary to the true genius and temper of Russia, that no doubt should be made of her sincerity in any act, which militated with the opinion of its proceeding from her own choice. Upon the whole, there seems to be the strongest reasons to imagine, that the scheme for the partition of Poland did not originate in the court of Petersburg,
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and that its acquiescence in the measure, proceeds only from the necessity of the present conjuncture.

The first circumstance that seemed to indicate any change in the system of the court of Vienna, was the throwing out of some hints of some ancient claims, which the states of Hungary were said to have upon Poland. Though these were but imperfectly expressed, they were sufficient to excite a considerable alarm in a country, which had already too many causes for being suspicious of the designs of its neighbours; upon which the Empress-queen wrote a letter with her own hand to the King of Poland, in the month of January, 1771, wherein, after the strongest assurances of unalterable friendship for him and the republic, and a request that the motions of her troops should give no alarm to either, she concluded by assuring him, that she never had entertained a thought of seizing any part of his dominions, nor would ever suffer any other power to do so.

Notwithstanding the apparent sincerity of these declarations, others of a different nature were published in the course of that year by her troops in Poland. By these latter, the claims were renewed in general terms, but without any particular specification of their nature or extent, it being professed, that they should continue dormant until the conclusion of a peace, when they should be properly examined, and settled in an amicable manner; it was however declared, with an apparent reference to those claims, that certain territories, which were occupied by the Austrian troops, should be protected from all insults

whatsoever, whether on the part of the Russians or the Confederates.

The equivocal conduct of Austria was still continued, and, though the fatal treaty of partition was signed early in the year of which we treat, no apparent change took place in it for several months after. It would seem as if the court of Vienna had been at first either ashamed of the infamy, or shocked at the enormity of this transaction; for it is said, that Count Kaunitz, the Imperial prime minister, upon the question being closely put to him near two months after by some of the foreign ministers, denied it in the strongest and most solemn terms.

It may be a matter of doubt, whether the insidious artifices of the court of Berlin in exciting the troubles, or the delusive appearances of friendship shown by that of Vienna, were in the event more destructive to the unfortunate Poles. It has been confidently asserted, that the former of these powers, with a premeditated design to bring matters to something near their present crisis, first urged the Dissidents, by repeated assurances of effectual support, to embark hastily in the design of recovering their ancient rights and privileges, and then encouraged the governing part of the nation to persevere in their oppressions, by private assurances to the most bigotted, and some of the most powerful members of the diet, that he would take no active part in their favour; until by these indirect means the whole kingdom was set in a flame. The enormity of such a conduct makes it to be hoped, as well for the sake of royalty as of human nature, that
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the charge is not founded in truth. But if it should be otherwise; even this crooked system of policy could have succeeded only in part, if the false lights hung out by Austria, operating upon the pre-conceived opinion formed of her disposition and political views, had not encouraged the Poles to that ruinous and unavailing perseverance and obstinacy, which without a due attention to the season, or waiting for time or opportunity, first precipitated Russia into extremities, which she probably had neither foreseen nor intended, and having covered their country with a deluge of blood, has terminated in its final destruction.

Enclosed, as the Confederates were at the end of the preceding year, by the Russian, Austrian, and Prussian armies; and abandoned, as they seemed to be, by their only allies, who were negotiating a peace upon such unequal terms, as afforded but little hopes of their being much considered, it was naturally to be expected that their opposition would have been entirely at an end, and that the leaders would either have obtained the best terms they could from Russia, or have retired into other countries, in hopes of some happy concurrence of circumstances, which might have restored tranquillity and security to their own. Their conduct, however, was directly the reverse; and in this hopeless state of their affairs, they meditated new enterprizes, and carried on the same ruinous kind of war, which had so long desolated the country.

Feb. 2d. In the beginning of the year, they had the seeming good fortune to surprize the citadel of Cracow, which they had

already rendered remarkable by the siege which they had sustained in it in the beginning of these troubles. About the same time, they had various skirmishes with the Russians, and the Polish crown troops, in some of which they acted with a good deal of vigour; but all these efforts only served to weaken themselves irretrievably, by the continued slaughter of the nobility, and to compleat entirely the ruin of the country. The citadel of Cracow, Tynieć, Czenstochaw, and most of their other fortresses, were soon after besieged by the Russians; some of these, particularly the castle of Cracow, and the fortress of Tynieć, made a most obstinate defence, and held out a surprizing length of time, the garrisons having endured unparalleled hardships before they surrendered.

In the beginning of May, Marshal Zarembo, seeing that their affairs grew every day more hopeless, sent an officer of distinction to the king and the ministry at Warsaw, to make an offer of surrender, for himself and his party, which consisted of about two thousand men; but at the same time desired to be informed to whom he should surrender; whether to the republic, or to the Russians and Prussians, by whom they were surrounded. The answer was truly laconic: he was told, That as he had not consulted them in forming the confederacy, they had no advice to give him in the present exigence. There seems to be but little doubt, that this answer was dictated by the Russian minister, who probably did not now think it proper, that the king should exercise any act of sovereignty, or that a door should be opened for an intercourse, and communion

union of interests, between him and the Confederates; as it can scarcely be supposed, that in the present situation of affairs he would, if left to himself, have acted so cruelly, and so contrary to his interests, as to cut off at once the greater part of the nation from all hopes of peace and accommodation.

Marshal Zarembo now proposed his terms, where the power was lodged for receiving them. He was treated with great distinction by the Russian commander in chief, with whom he entered Warsaw, 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 themselves by oath to enter into no other confederacy, and agreed to reside at Warsaw till a pacification took place; the inferior officers, upon giving security for their future behaviour, were permitted to retire to their houses in the country, and such of the common men, as had not escaped to the other confederacies, were incorporated with the Russian or Polish troops. The king had the mortification to have one of his own subjects, whose direct submission to himself he had a few days before refused, now introduced to him upon more equal terms, by a Russian officer, under the sanction of a Russian treaty.

Tynieć, and the castle of Cracow, still held out, and were not taken till the latter end of June, or beginning of July. In the mean time, a body of Austrians had joined the Russians, to carry on the siege of the first; the garrison being reduced to the utmost extremity, and preferring any change of con-

dition to that of a submission to their natural and inveterate enemies, they entered into a private treaty with the Austrians, and permitted them to take possession of the fortress, without the knowledge or consent of the Russians.

The Russian officers, who had too long made their own will the supreme law in every transaction with the Poles, could ill brook an instance, which shewed that it was not equally omnipotent with other nations, and the loss of a place which they considered as their own. The matter had like to become serious; and they still made a shew of carrying on the siege, though the Austrians were now the defenders of the place. Whether it was, that the officers on either side were not fully apprized of the designs of their respective courts, and the nature of the connection between them, or that natural antipathy and contempt were superior to any bands that could unite these ill-paired allies, however it was, frequent bickerings passed between them about this time; and it was as much as the two courts could do, to prevent their animosity from shewing itself in a dangerous manner.

The Austrians having seized the royal salt-mines at Wielickza, Bochinia, and some other places, which were a principal source of the king's private revenue, and the Prussians having cut him off from the remainder of it, which principally arose from the duties in Royal Prussia, the wretched monarch found himself, in the hands of his pretended and officious friends, bereft of all the means of subsistence. The Austrians did not yet, however, compel the crown officers and magistracy

gistracy to perjury, by obliging them to take oaths contrary to their allegiance. At the salt-works, they proceeded no farther than to oblige the officers to sign an act, by which they engaged to fulfil the duties of their places, not to send the salt elsewhere without order, to obey no orders but those given by the commander in chief, and to keep the money arising from the works till they received farther instructions.

At length the time arrived, when the actors in this state farce had attained confidence enough to throw by their masks, and to appear in their proper forms without any disguise. The King of Prussia, who was less attentive to appearances, had for some time made no secret of his intention, and had dignified his acquisitions, as if they had been countries lately discovered, by the title of New Prussia. A manifesto was delivered at Warsaw, by the Russian and Prussian ministers, in the name of their respective sovereigns, which was seconded a few days after by the minister from the Empress-queen, in which the three powers openly avowed their intentions. This declaration was soon after succeeded by specifications from the different powers, of the countries which they had agreed respectively to appropriate.

It would afford little use or entertainment, to enter into a long or particular discussion of those state formulas, which are published in compliance with established customs, and to blindfold the vulgar, without its being intended that they should convey either truth or argument. The manifesto sets out with a detail of the laudable intentions and friendly offices of the Empress

of Russia, in all of which, she is said to have been either openly or tacitly seconded by the other two powers; general complaints are made, of losses sustained, and expences incurred, in consequence of the frequent troubles in Poland; the spirit of discord which has seized the nation, is greatly lamented, and a moving description given of the miseries it has undergone, and of its present deplorable situation, at the same time that the total dissolution of the state is foretold to be the consequence of the present anarchy and disorder, if not timely prevented. It is acknowledged, that this event would probably destroy the harmony and friendship at present subsisting between the three great powers, which puts them under a necessity of taking a decisive part in such critical circumstances, and with one accord, to take such effectual measures as would re-establish tranquillity and good order in Poland, and put the ancient constitution of that kingdom, and the liberties of the people, on a sure and solid foundation.

Thus far, nothing can appear more generous or laudable, than the conduct and intentions of the great allied powers. We are however soon informed, that as Poland is to be so highly benefited by the mutual friendship and harmony which now so happily subsists between them, it is also right, that they should derive some advantage themselves from this fortunate concord, while it lasts, the uncertainty of its continuance being most emphatically acknowledged. Thus circumstanced, as they have respectively very considerable claims on the possessions of the republic, they will

not expose them to the hazard of future possible contingencies, and have therefore determined among themselves to assert those rights and claims, which each of them will hereafter be ready to justify in time and place, by authentic records, and solid reasons.

That having reciprocally communicated their respective rights and claims, and being mutually convinced of their justice, they have determined to secure to themselves a proportionable equivalent, by taking immediate and effectual possession of such parts of the territories of the republic, as may serve to fix *more natural and sure bounds*, between her and the three powers. They also promise that they will, hereafter, give an exact specification of what they intend respectively to seize upon as an equivalent: and most generously discharge the Poles from all other debts, dues, demands, and claims, of whatever nature, whether on the possessions or subjects of the republic; at the same time inviting all ranks and orders of them to banish, or at least suspend, the spirit of discord and delusion; in order, that a diet being legally assembled, they might cooperate with their said majesties, in establishing, on a firm and solid foundation, the good order and tranquillity of the nation, and may at the same time ratify by public acts, the exchange of the titles, pretensions, and claims of the three powers, against the equivalents of which they have taken possession.

It seemed, by the delay in presenting the specifications, as well as by their subsequent conduct, that the usurping powers had not been able in all this time to agree among themselves upon the shares which

they should respectively seize of the spoil, in the division of this miserable country. We accordingly find the same studied obscurity in these notifications, that are observable in the manifesto; 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 assigned to them.

In the specification delivered by the court of Vienna, the Empress-queen takes the countries, contained within the following limits, as a portion equivalent to her rights; all that lies on the right side of the Vistula, from the duchy of Silesia above Sandomir, to the mouth of the river San: and from thence along Tarnopol to Zamoise and Rubieszow, up to the river Bog; and crossing the Bog, and going along the proper frontiers of Red Russia, to where the frontiers of Volhynia and Podolia meet at Zabraz; from thence in a straight line to the river Niester, taking in that small part of Podolia which is cut by the little river Podhorze, to its influx into the Neister: and so on to the bounds which separate Potcutia from Moldavia.

The causes which excited an equivocal description of limits, did not, however, continue long to operate; the declarations themselves being no longer considered as binding, than till the three powers could agree upon an arrangement more advantageous to themselves. The Empress-queen accordingly possessed herself of the remainder of the Palatinate of Cracovia, and of the whole of that of Sandomir, on the left side of the Vistula, and extended her usurpation on the side of Podolia, to within a few miles
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of Kamienieck. By this transaction, the house of Austria becomes possessed of two thirds of the upper Poland, the provinces of Red Russia and Pocutia, together with a part of Podolia, if not of Volhynia, containing in a direct line, from the borders of Silesia, west, to the district of Kamienieck, east, an extent of country, of considerably more than 300 English miles, and in its greatest breadth, from the Crapach mountains, which divide Pocutia from Moldavia on the south, to the borders of Lithuania in the north, of not less than two hundred, forming a vast extent of frontier, along the borders of Silesia, Hungary, Transylvania, and Moldavia.

Notice was given in this specification, that the Count de Pergen was appointed commissary, plenipotentiary and governor in the new provinces, and the people were strictly commanded to pay ready and cheerful obedience to every thing he should ordain. They were also informed, that though the day was not yet appointed for their taking the oath of allegiance to her Imperial majesty, it should however be soon determined upon, and they were charged in the mean time to conduct themselves as quiet and obedient subjects, in the same manner as if the oath had been already administered; in failure of which, they were threatened with those punishments due to rebellious subjects.

The specifications delivered by the Empress of Russia, were as little adhered to, as those presented by the Empress-queen. She also, by way of indemnification and exchange for divers ancient rights, and just and indisputable pretensions,

seizes on the following provinces and people, whom she incorporates for ever with her empire; viz. all Polish Livonia; that part of the palatinate of Poloczk situate on the right of the Dwina, or Duna; all the palatinate of Witepsk, on both sides of that river; all the palatinate of Mscislaw; the upper part of the palatinate of Minsk, along an imaginary line to the source of the Druetz; and also the lower part of the same province, which extends on the other side of the Druetz and the Nieper. Though these limits take in a vast extent of country, comprehending, besides Polish Livonia, about one half of the great duchy of Lithuania, it is said, that the usurpation on this side has been since much increased, and now includes the country between the Berezina and the Nieper.

The Empress not only solemnly promises her new subjects the free and public exercise of their religion, and security in their property; but also declares, that looking upon them now as her dear children, she renders them all in general, and without exception, equal sharers in all the rights, liberties, and prerogatives which her ancient subjects enjoy. In return for all these graces and benefits, it is only expected that they will render themselves worthy of them, by a sincere love of their new country, and an inviolable attachment to so magnanimous a sovereign. All the inhabitants, from the highest to the lowest, are, at the same time, strictly commanded, to take a solemn oath of allegiance to her Czarian majesty, in the course of a month; but if any of the nobility or landholders should not chuse to conform

form thereto, they were allowed three months to sell their lands, and to retire freely; after which time, all unfold lands and goods were to be confiscated. The declaration also secures to the Jews the free exercise of their religion, promises that a strict discipline shall be observed by the troops, and orders that the Empress and the Grand Duke should be prayed for in all the churches.

As the king of Prussia, it is supposed, would be considered as highly in the character of a royal philosopher and writer, as in that of a warrior, a more clear and learned illustration of his rights was accordingly expected from him, than from the other partitioning powers. His specifications were issued under the appellation of letters patent, and were addressed to the different orders and estates by name, whether ecclesiastical or secular, and to all the inhabitants in general, of the territories of Prussia and Pomerania, hitherto possessed by the kings of Poland; and also to those of the districts on this side of the Nottée, hitherto appropriated to Great Poland.

In these letters the king lays down the following positions, which, he says, are facts notorious to all who are conversant in history, viz. That the kings of Poland did many ages ago violently disseise the dukes of Pomerania of that part of the duchy called Pomerellia; and that they have also with equal injustice usurped and detained a considerable district of the New March, lying on this side 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 extinguished so early as the year 1295, their territories, which consisted of that city and Pomerellia, fell into the hands of the knights of the Teutonic order, from whom (in the course of some ages) they passed into those of the kings of Poland; by all which means, the house of Stettin was deprived of its rights, and prevented ever after from recovering them; and that the house of Brandenburg are the heirs and universal successors of all those dukes we have mentioned.

Without entering into the system of northern jurisprudence, many objections will arise to claims founded upon these principles; among which, the darkness of the history of ignorant and barbarous nations in those remote times, and the uncertainty in attempting to trace marriages, settlements, and descents, through the families of petty lords, whose names are doubtfully preserved in books of heraldry, and were scarcely heard of beyond their own districts when they lived, are sufficiently obvious. It might also be observed, that long and unimpeached possession, is acknowledged by the universal consent of mankind, as the most certain and equitable title, by which a right can be claimed in any thing; and would in itself be sufficient to preclude any claims, set up in the darkness, and founded upon the rubbish of a blind antiquity.

Historical facts, however, militate as strongly against those claims, as any reasons drawn from their nature, or the opinions and practice of mankind. It appears that Mestvin, the last duke of Dantzick, four years before his death, appointed his nephew Premislaus, then duke, and afterwards king of Poland, to be

be his heir, and to succeed to all his territories; that having communicated this disposition to the states of the country, they agreed to it, and were in his life-time sworn to Premislaus, who accordingly succeeded him, upon his death, in the year 1295. It also appears, that neither the dukes of Stettin, nor those of Wolgast, who were the possessors of what is properly called Pomerania, ever pleaded their rights, if they had such, or laid any claim to those territories, though they frequently shifted their masters, and were more than a century and a half in the possession of the Teutonic knights. It might not be unworthy of observation, that Premislaus succeeded to the territory of Pomerellia, 122 years before Frederic the Burgrave of Nuremburgh, and ancestor to the present royal family of Prussia, had purchased the marquisate of Brandenburg from the Emperor Sigismund.

It is also a question of much doubt, whether Pomerellia was ever considered as a part of Germany, much less as a fief of the duchy of Pomerania; the Empire has always been excessively tenacious of its paramount rights, and its neglect of them in this instance would be as extraordinary as the silent acquiescence of the dukes of Stettin in the loss of a fief, which was guaranteed to them by its laws and constitution. Perhaps it may be needless to observe, that in the volumes of treaties, to which, in the course of several ages, the kings of Poland and the electors of Brandenburg have been parties, no notice was ever taken of those claims now made by the latter; that if any such claims had really existed, they must

have been long since cut off, by repeated and exact specifications of limits and territories, or renounced, in common with all others, in return for those valuable grants and considerations, which the electoral house had the address to obtain in its concerns with the republic; and that some of these treaties took in, either as parties or guarantees, almost all the great powers in Europe. Or if it should be supposed, that those claims might arise from the king's possession of Ducal Prussia, it should 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 Brandenburg, who having, in breach of his trust and oath, as grand master of the Teutonic order, betrayed the possessions, which they had so dearly earned with the sword, into the hands of the king of Poland, received that province from him as a fief in reward of his conduct, and as his share of the spoil.

The king of Prussia was well aware, that the objections we have mentioned, as well as many others, might be made to the nature and justice of his claims; he has accordingly, in the letters patent, taken the trouble to obviate one of those which we have stated, by shrewdly observing, that the dukes of Stettin had never made any renunciation of their rights to Pomerellia; a fact which must be as readily admitted, as that they never claimed or pretended any such rights. As to all others, he refers the public, as well as the parties concerned, to a work, which he says was then in the press, (but which has not yet been published) in which he has given to all

all Europe incontestible proofs of his rights, confirmed by authentic records, and the strongest arguments drawn from history and law.

We shall enter into no particular discussion of the claims of this prince, upon that part of Great Poland, which lies between the Draga, and the Nottée, which he pretends to have been originally a part of the New March of Brandenburgh; the rights here, seem to be founded upon similar principles, and liable to many of the objections which we have already mentioned. From this state, however, of proofs and deductions, his Prussian majesty concludes, "that the rights of Poland to these provinces, having been thus in its origin unjust and vicious, cannot, according to the unanimous opinion of all civilized nations, be corrected or amended by a long prescription; but rather that the rights of the house of Brandenburgh, not only to those provinces, but also to the other great and important claims, set forth in the manifesto, remain in full force and integrity."

Having thus established the clearness of his titles, and the equity of his claims, this prince declares, that as neither his inclinations lead, nor any law compels him, to suffer any longer such great and various acts of injustice, he will make use 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 also indemnify himself for the fruits and revenues of those extensive provinces during this long detention of them.

To this end he therefore seizes,

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all that part of Great Poland situated on this side of the Nottée; and also, all the territories of Prussia and Pomerania, on this, and on the other side of the Vistula, which the kings of Poland have hitherto possessed under the name of Polish Prussia; excepting only Dantzick and Thorn. As the king is fully persuaded, that the republic of Poland having well weighed his demands, as well as the *circumstances* attending them, will yield to his rights; finish all differences between them by amicable treaties; and be ready and disposed to make equitable conventions therein; he therefore exhorts and commands the people, to submit themselves voluntarily to his dominion, to acknowledge him for their lawful king and master, demean themselves as faithful and obedient subjects, and abstain from all communication with the kingdom of Poland. As a farther and immediate pledge of their submission, they are commanded to do homage, and to take the oaths of allegiance and fidelity, in such manner as shall be specified to them, at so short a date as the 27th of September, though the letters patent were only signed on the 13th of the same month.

Upon a strict and immediate compliance with these conditions, the inhabitants of those provinces are promised to be maintained in their possessions and rights, whether ecclesiastical or civil, and especially those of the church of Rome, in the free exercise of their religion; and that in general they shall be so governed, that every sensible inhabitant shall find reason to be content and happy, and have no cause to regret this change. But if, on the contrary, any person should

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presume to disobey those orders, by any, either act, or neglect; or should in any wise render himself guilty, or even *suspected* of infidelity and disobedience, such delinquents are threatened, without exception of persons, with all those punishments which are usual in such cases.

No security, either of person or property, is granted by the letters patent, to those who from principles of honour, or conscience, or a dislike to foreign laws and a military government, would sooner abandon their country, than be guilty of a violation of the one, or submit to a compliance with the other; as little regard is shewn to the rights of those who are absent in other countries, and who from the shortness of the time, cannot possibly comply with the terms prescribed. The same disregard to the established rights of mankind are shewn in the Austrian specifications, by which no alternative is allowed to those who do not chuse to accept of the terms proposed, nor are

they even informed, whether they 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 present communicated to them. The Empress of Russia, indeed, allows three months, to those who are not willing to submit to her government, to dispose of their effects, with liberty then to depart where they please, which, though much too short a time to answer any effectual purpose, carries with it, however, some appearance of equity and humanity, which the other two powers seem totally regardless of. These, however, are matters that can only affect the land-holders, or the opulent traders, the bulk of the people are considered as annexed to the soil, which they must till, and raise recruits for the armies; as for the others, in the present righteous system, of disposing of the rights of nations, and of the property of mankind, confiscations may, probably, form no inconsiderable part of the great objects in view.

C H A P. IV.

Declaration from the king and the senate of Poland. Its effects upon the partitioning powers; produces a second declaration from the court of Vienna. The king and the senate, over-awed by the threats of the partitioning powers, consent to the assembling of a diet, and issue circular letters for the convocation of an extraordinary council of the senate. Wretched state of the nobility and inhabitants of Poland. The king of Prussia, contrary to his declaration, seizes upon the territories, suburbs, and revenues of the city of Dantzick; erects a custom-house at the harbour, and levies insupportable duties upon all commodities; foreign ships stopped: injuries to the British traders, contrary to treaty; grants destructive monopolies; seizes upon the post-office; artful measures to induce the magistrates and citizens to surrender the city into his hands. The city of Thorn oppressed in the same manner: noble fortitude of the inhabitants. Conduct of the partitioning powers with respect to the holding of a diet, and other matters.

THE manifesto presented by the partitioning powers, produced in about a month, a counter

declaration from the king, and his reduced senate at Warsaw. In this
 Oct. 17th.
 declaration

declaration a spirit appears, which could scarcely be expected in their forlorn circumstances. After expatiating pathetically upon the five years of scourge and desolation which have ruined the country, whose miseries arose in proportion to the interposition of foreign courts, the number of their troops, and the length of time which they were in it, every argument is made use of in opposition to the present measures, which reason and justice can urge, against force and injustice. The rights of the republic are rested upon long and uninterrupted possession, avowed and maintained by the most solemn treaties, and guaranteed by the greatest powers in Europe; all of which are particularly pointed out. The question is then put, what titles the three powers can oppose, to rights so long established, and fixed upon such authentic and solid foundations? If they are titles dug out of the obscurity of ancient times; those times of sudden and momentary revolutions, which erected and destroyed, ceded and restored states, in a few months or years; such 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 these pretensions. And that as it is undeniable, that all transactions whatever, are annihilated by subsequent stipulations, and as all the latter stipulations between Poland and her neighbours, oppose 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 state, and shaking every throne from its foundation.

It concludes with a declaration

in the king's name, that the conduct of the three courts is unjust, violent, and contrary to his lawful rights: he appeals to the treaties, and to the powers who are guarantees of the kingdom; he finally appeals to the Almighty, at whose feet he lays his rights, and puts his cause into his hands; and lastly, protests solemnly, and before the whole universe, against every step taken, or to be taken, towards the dismembering of Poland. This declaration and protest was signed by the great chancellors of Poland and Lithuania.

The foregoing piece did not fail to excite the highest indignation in the partitioning powers. It is probable they did not imagine that the king and the senate, when they had properly considered, as the King of Prussia emphatically expresses it, "the *circumstances* attending their demands," would have ventured upon an appeal, to reason, justice, mankind, and the Almighty. As the court of Vienna had seemed to act only a secondary part in the first transaction, it was now thought proper that it should take the lead upon the present occasion. The imperial minister Dec. 14th. presented a declaration, in which the Empress-queen expresses the most unspeakable astonishment, at the little impression made upon the King of Poland by the former manifesto, which was intended to accelerate a definite arrangement between the republic and the three neighbouring powers, touching the pretensions formed by them on Poland; pretensions, which the essential interests of their crowns will not permit them to expose to the hazard of future contingencies; that the

justice and dignity of the three courts prescribe bounds to their *moderation*; a truth which is strongly recommended to the attention of his Polish majesty, and which can neither escape his discernment, nor be indifferent to his heart, if the cries of his people have any influence there. It is therefore hoped that he will not expose his kingdom to events, which must be the consequences of his delay to assemble a diet, and enter on a negociation, which alone can save his country, and restore vigour to the constitution of the republic, which has received so many, and so dangerous shocks.

Such was the language held to a once free and great state, and the treatment to which it was obliged to submit. Unhappy that country indeed, whose active principle is become weak, and which is lulled into security, from a vain dependance on the lustre of its former actions. Its being harmless, inoffensive, and even useful to its ambitious neighbours, will be a poor plea in its favour.

Nothing less than the desperate state of public affairs, and the hopes that arise from the smallest delay, to those who are in the utmost extremity of distress, could have excused the effect which these menaces produced in the court of Warsaw. What would be the height of rashness, in certain cases, becomes prudence in others, even among common men; and there are situations, in which dignity is, perhaps, the only thing left, that is worth a king's remembrance. Little was now to be hoped for, either from the lenity or the justice of the confederate powers; and the eagerness they shewed, to obtain some appearance

of a legal sanction to their usurpations, from the suffrages of a diet, would have warranted a considerable degree of perseverance in refusing to comply with their demands; but it would seem, as if the insolent menaces, and haughty tone of their arbitrary mandates, would have excused, if not justified, the most inflexible obstinacy in such a refusal. The unfortunate king and his council, were, however, single and alone, surrounded by their enemies, and abandoned by all the rest of mankind: the resolution must be firmly braced indeed, which will not sink in such a situation.

An answer was accordingly returned in Dec. 14th. a few days, in which the king declares, that with a view of taking away all pretext of aggravating the evils which afflict Poland, and under the hopes, that this mark of regard will operate on the generosity of the three powers, so as to induce them to put a speedy end to the present troubles, in a manner the most equitable and advantageous to the republic, he will comply, as far as it is in his power, with their desires respecting the convocation of a diet. That in consequence thereof, he had issued circular letters for the convocation of a full council of the senate, which must indispensably precede the summoning of a diet; and had fixed their meeting to the 8th of the ensuing February; a term, which leaves no more than the time absolutely necessary for the arrival of the distant senators.

During these transactions, the Poles suffered more than the miseries of war or of conquest. In these cases, upon the taking of a town, or the subjection of a province, it is

is usual among civilized nations, to afford protection and full security to the inhabitants during the continuance of the war; and tho' they are not to hold any correspondence, or enter into any engagements to the prejudice of the conqueror, it is neither expected or proposed, that they should renounce their former allegiance, until their original government discharge them from it upon a peace, by a cession of its rights; even in those circumstances, such as do not chuse to live under a new government, are allowed a reasonable time to dispose of their lands and effects, and to depart in all safety. It must generally happen, that some of those who have the principal possessions in the country, are in arms against the enemy, and continue so to the end of the war, and from their knowledge of the country, and interest in it, are more troublesome and dangerous to the conquerors, than any others. Their estates are accordingly sequestered during the war, and are liable to heavy contributions, and perhaps to plunder; but they are never considered as forfeitures, nor are their owners supposed guilty of treason, for doing their duty in the service of their country. Upon the return of peace, they are allowed an equitable option, either to keep their lands, and submit to the government of the conqueror, or to dispose of them, and follow the fortunes of their ancient lords; the rights of individuals being still so far respected, as to consider each man a free agent, in the alternative of submitting to a new government, previous to the utter dissolution of the old; and without such submission or acknowledgment, no act of his,

is considered as treason. Conquerors have also found it their interest, to indulge the new subjects, under the mask of tenderness and equity, with the preservation of such of their antient laws and customs, as do not seem inconsistent with the safety of the state; the utility of this practice being in itself so evident, and so fully confirmed by experience, that it is in general received as an established system of policy.

In Poland, however, all the barriers that have been erected in the various history of mankind, to protect individuals, or to alleviate the calamities to which they are liable, in those wars that too frequently arise, from the rage, the folly, or the ambition of their rulers, have been torn up, and totally overthrown. No formal dissolution has taken place, of the government of that country, nor is any such design acknowledged. No war subsists between the republic, and any of the partitioning powers; nor has she ceded any of her territories, nor made a renunciation of any of her rights to them. In this situation of things, great provinces are seized, without any natural or hereditary claim to the submission of the people, being so much as pretended; but on the contrary, they are, rather represented as equivalents for some other claims with which they are not acquainted, and for some other people and provinces, for whom they are not answerable. The people, who are no judges of claims of this nature, and have not power to decide on them if they were, must naturally leave them to the discussion of the governments on both sides, and patiently await their determination: and

should be considered in the intermediate time, merely, as passive neutrals, that in this uncertain state of sovereignty, must submit to the ordinances of those in present possession, without doing any thing that might incur the immediate resentment of power on the one hand, or the legal punishments of their natural government on the other.

No such attention was now to be paid, either to the laws of nations, or to the rights of individuals. The inhabitants, without being absolved from their natural government, or having any security against her indignation, if she was enabled to shew it, are compelled, under pain of confiscation, and all the other penalties that power can inflict, to renounce their natural allegiance, break their former oaths, and take new ones at a short warning to strangers. The unhappy nobility, who are the lords of the soil, are at the same time dispersed throughout Europe, having fled for refuge to different countries, to avoid the calamities and horrors of their own; and if they were disposed to comply with the conditions, could not possibly do it in the time prescribed. Some of them hold high offices under the crown, or have estates in countries not yet claimed, all of which would be liable to forfeiture, and themselves to the penalties of high treason, in case of their compliance.

We have already seen, that the cities of Dantzick and Thorn, were exempted by the king of Prussia, from those claims which he laid on the neighbouring countries, and that the three powers renounced in the manifesto, all claims of whatever nature, except those which were to be announced in the speci-

fications. These cities, however, soon experienced, that claims were no more necessary to that prince, than declarations and renunciations were binding upon him. He began by seizing on the territories belonging to Dantzick, under pretence of their having been formerly part of Polish Prussia; and that though they had been alienated and ceded to the city by the kings of Poland, those alienations were void, for that having been made at a time, when the province and town were under the same prince, the reason of making them ceased, now that they were under different masters. Under this pretext, he seized upon the little island of Holm, and upon two peninsulas that run into the harbour, together with the suburbs called Scheidlitz and Scarpau, the district of Nehring, and the canal called the Tahrwasser. He had already seized, as acknowledged parts of Polish Prussia, an angle of the port, called Pubzitzer Winkel, the suburbs 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 these seizures he effectually commanded the town, being master of all the heights about it, and of its gates, works, and harbour.

He now gave foreign nations an early specimen, of the security which they were to expect in commercial matters, when he became established in the full possession of the sea coasts. Besides seizing on the port duties belonging to Dantzick, he erected a custom-house on the harbour, where he laid insupportable duties at will, upon all goods, whether exports or imports.

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The masters and owners of vessels having refused to pay this arbitrary tribute, thirty-five of their ships were at one time stopped: the foreign ministers and consuls applied in vain for redress upon this occasion, so that all commerce was suppressed, and all business entirely stagnated, till at length the merchants were obliged to comply with the necessity which they could not oppose.

The English merchants had at all times great privileges at Dantzick; which were still farther increased 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 warehouses of their own, to keep their goods in them as long as they pleased, and to dispose of them as they found the markets in their favour; they were also allowed, at certain seasons, to dispose of their goods to strangers, as well as to citizens; and the importation of British commodities of all denominations, without exception, was permitted, at fixed, and very low duties. It was also stipulated, that no advantages should hereafter be granted to any other nation, but which should at the same time, be communicated in its fullest extent to the English. This treaty was afterwards confirmed in all its parts, by the 13th article of the treaty of Utrecht.

As this city was the great mart of the extensive kingdom of Poland, our trade thither was accordingly very considerable. Our exports of tobacco in particular, in every species of its manufacture, probably exceeded those to any other coun-

try. We also sent sugars there in great quantities, and thro' the extreme indolence of the Poles, they were perhaps the only foreigners that purchased that commodity from us, in its most refined and highest state of manufacture. They also took considerable quantities of our woollen goods and hardware, besides malt liquors, pimento, ginger, pepper, rice, coffee, leather, lead, tin, sea coals, and other commodities.

Neither the treaty we have mentioned, nor the flag of the first maritime power in the world, were sufficient to preserve our merchants from the avidity with which this new opportunity of extortion, was seized by the King of Prussia. He augmented the duties so highly, upon tobacco in particular, that they amounted nearly to a prohibition; in direct violation of the first and second articles of the treaty of Queen Anne, by which it is expressly stipulated, that the duties should at all times remain as they were then fixed, and British goods be subject to no other payment whatsoever. He also erected a new maritime company, to whom he granted an exclusive monopoly of the importation and exportation of salt in their own vessels; which was equally repugnant to that treaty, by which the English are allowed to import and export salt in their own bottoms. To another commercial company of his own erection, he granted a monopoly of bees wax, which is a considerable article of trade in those countries. At the same time our merchants were obliged to pay the duties immediately upon the arrival of the ships, and even before they were admitted into the harbour; the Prussian officers having refused the joint security

of the consul and merchants; and even the request of the consul, to accept of a deposit of the money, until he could receive instructions from his court how to act; though it is stipulated by the treaty we have so often mentioned, that the British merchants shall be allowed to give security for the payment of the duty. It is even said, and we do not find that it has been contradicted, that this prince descended to the meanness of seizing on the revenues of a national and charitable fund, which had been established by the English merchants and factory, for the support of worn-out sailors, and the relief of their indigent countrymen.

Though we cannot make the least doubt, but that all those grievances, so far as they relate to this country, have been already fully redressed, the recital of them shews the dangers to which commerce will be exposed, by the transferring of so considerable a share of maritime power and property, into such grasping, oppressive, and arbitrary hands.

The king of Poland had a revenue still left, arising from the post-office at Dantzick; this miserable fragment, and support of royalty, could not escape the watchful attention of the king of Prussia; he accordingly erected a new post-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 seized the revenues of the old post office, but, what was of infinitely greater importance, became master of the whole public and private correspondence of Dantzick;

a circumstance, in their present situation, the most irksome and dangerous that could be conceived. To compleat the system of oppression, custom-houses were erected at their very gates, so that no person could go in or out of the town, not excepting the ladies, without being searched in the strictest manner.

In the mean time his agents and emissaries were busily employed among the magistrates and people, in endeavouring to persuade them, to make a surrender of the city with all its rights and immunities, into the hands of their master. They represented to them the danger of obstinacy, and of irritating so powerful a prince, in their present situation; the futility of the hopes they placed in impotent, or in indolent guarantees, who either would not, or could not, give them any effectual support; that although the king was too religious an observer of his engagements, to make use of open violence, and that therefore, their submission to his government must be a voluntary act, they could not but be sensible, that no person knew how to distinguish better, between his friends and those that were not so: that in fact, his new acquisitions put the town so much in his power, and supplied him with such various means of vexing and oppressing them, that the consequences would at length be as fatal as if it had been taken by storm; and that if they made an immediate and voluntary surrender, he would grant them an honourable and advantageous capitulation, which they could not afterwards expect, if, by their delays they shewed an indisposition to his service, and a vain reliance upon foreign support.

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Though the magistrates and citizens shewed at first a considerable degree of firmness, and totally rejected those, as well as several other proposals that were made to them; yet finding at length, that they were entirely abandoned or neglected, by all those powers, who were bound by interest, as well as by treaties, to protect them; that their new and dangerous neighbour, had already cut off the corn-trade from Poland, and seized on the whole navigation of the Vistula; that they were hampered with custom-houses and tolls, and the remains of their foreign trade ruined by insupportable duties; in these circumstances it is no wonder, that such continued suggestions as these we have mentioned, should by degrees have their full effect. The spirit which they at first assumed, accordingly sunk away; personal security for the present, and the hopes of preserving some part of their property, took place of all distant considerations; and the town appears now, except in its not having yet received a garrison, to be in every other respect in the hands of the king of Prussia.

Such is the fate of the great mart of the North, the protestant, and once noble and free city of Dantzick; and such the treatment which it has met with from a protestant prince and neighbour, who, instead of oppressing it himself, was bound by the strongest ties to protect it from the oppression of others. There is not perhaps in history a more striking instance of the futility, if not of the absurdity of treaties, so far as they are considered as guarantees or acts of security, than the fate of Dantzick. Few cities ever existed, and it is proba-

ble that none do at present, that have been comprehended in so many general and particular treaties, whose rights and liberties have been so frequently secured, and guaranteed by so many great powers, and by such a long and regular succession of public acts, as that of Dantzick has been. Nor have the commercial powers of Europe, so often armed in the defence or support of any other. Of such importance was it considered, that the English and Dutch, in Queen Anne's wars, hazarded the dangerous enmity of Charles the Twelfth of Sweden in the height of his victories, and all the serious consequences that might have attended his throwing himself at that time, into the scale with France, to protect this city from his resentment.

Even so late as the year 1767, the Empress of Russia concluded a treaty with the Dantzickers; by which she engaged them to join in the confederation of the Dissidents; and in which, besides renewing and confirming the former guarantees, she engages in the strongest terms, for the maintaining of that city, in all its rights, liberties, privileges, customs, religious or civil; and specially in the possession of its territories and lands; also in its right of navigation, commerce, port, coinage, and garrison, without any diminishing thereof; she also engages, that if a war should be the consequence of the present dissensions, and that it should sustain any injury, either as to its goods, revenues, or rights, thereby, it should not only receive full reparation for its losses at the conclusion of a peace; but that besides, all its rights and privileges should be again most strongly guaranteed, not only by herself, but also

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by all the other high powers who were engaged with her in the cause of the Dissidents. Such is the faith and security of treaties.

The protestant city of Thorn, found as little security in the King of Prussia's declaration, as that of Dantzick. The same solemn mockery of reason and justice, was however preserved upon this occasion, which had been displayed upon the other; and the delicacy was still to be observed of not taking the city by force, at the same time that their territories and revenues were seized upon, custom and excise offices erected at their gates, and heavy gabelles, (which would have amounted to prohibitions, if they had been laid upon any thing but the necessaries of life) levied upon every article that entered them. Thus blockaded and plundered they were declared free; but at the same time, with that peculiar felicity which this prince has of making nice distinctions, they were summoned to do homage for all the lands they possessed without the walls. In these circumstances, with force and famine to encounter, the magistrates and citizens behaved with wonderful resolution and firmness. They returned for answer, that they had already paid homage and sworn allegiance to their legal sovereign, and that they could neither renounce their allegiance nor break their oaths, upon any account or consideration whatsoever. They have still persevered in this laudable resolution.

In other respects, this prince seemed as little bound by the terms of his own declaration, as in what related to the cities of Dantzick and Thorn. His troops extended themselves on every side in Great

Poland, where they exerted the same rapine, and spread the same desolation, which they had done before the seizure of the equivalents. The fertile and extensive province of Cujavia, has however received such particular marks of attention, that it is not doubted, but that, at least, will be annexed to his dominions, as an equivalent for some other claims, which were not at first recollected.

Of all the extraordinary acts of the three partitioning powers, none seem more so, or are perhaps more incomprehensible, than their conduct with respect to the convocation of a diet. They urge, in the manifesto, with the most pressing earnestness, the whole Polish nation to lay aside their animosities, in order that a diet might be legally assembled, one of the principal avowed objects of which, was to ratify those arrangements they had already decreed, and to acknowledge their right in the equivalents which they had seized. Upon finding that the king and the senate did not enter into this measure with the alacrity which they wished, they lose all appearance of temper, and forgetful of the respect, 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 senate, immediately comply with their arbitrary mandates, and the great council of the nation is accordingly summoned upon the shortest notice, to go through those forms, which must indispensably precede the assembling of the diet. Every thing now taking place according to their own desires, they at once change their conduct, and of their own
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motion cut off the possibility of that legal meeting of the grand council and representatives of the nation, which they seemed so eager to procure. They first forbid the senators of those provinces which they had seized to attend the *senatus consilium*, and afterwards prevent the dietines from electing nuncios to represent them at the diet. Thus every security or benefit they intended to derive from the obtaining of a legal sanction to their usurpations, by the consent or confirmation of a diet, is totally frustrated by themselves, as no act of that assembly can be valid, unless the whole body of the nobility are represented in it.

The same contempt of even the forms of legality is observed in the disposition of the troops. The city of Warsaw and its environs, is occupied by little less than an army; and is surrounded with still greater bodies of the troops of different nations; though by the laws of Poland, their own national army is so far from being admitted to approach the place where the diet is assembled, that it must withdraw from the interior provinces even previous to the elections, so that those, as well as that assembly, may be entirely free and unawed. Yet all the representations 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 Prussia, as usual, goes beyond his compeers upon this occasion. After threatening the kingdom with general destruction, if a diet was not immediately assembled, he takes every possible measure to prevent its having any effect if it was. To effect this purpose,

every engine of intrigue, artifice, corruption, and power is made use of; and at length, through the instrumentality of a Prince Anthony Sulkowski, a meeting of some of the nobility of Great Poland was procured at Lissa, where, under the name of a council, they have set up a kind of counter diet, and have passed several resolutions, in which they assume a kind of an independency, and for the present, at least, seem to hold themselves distinct from the republic. As soon as this assembly was convened, the Prussian general Lessow, commanded the provinces of Great Poland, under pain of military execution, to send deputies to this council, where he had proposals to make to them from his master. Thus, while at his own desire, a general and legal meeting of the states of the kingdom are under orders of assembling, to debate upon matters which concern its existence, he uses artifice and power to procure a spurious and illegal meeting to counteract the proceedings and decrees of the other, or to found a pretence for rendering them invalid, if not suited entirely to his views; deputies are then compelled by force to attend this pretended council, with whom a king descends to treat publicly, and refers claims to them, which relate to the nation at large.

In this situation, it can scarcely be expected, that there will be even the shadow of a diet at Warsaw. The great senators 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 surrounded by Russian troops. Some measures were, however, to be kept, and some forms observed, in the
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year 1767; but none could be expected now. The king of Prussia has already laid waste the provinces that supplied the capital with provisions, and has even forbidden their supplying it with any pitance, which the temptation of an exorbitant price might induce them to spare from their own necessities. In such circumstances can it then be imagined, that any nobleman who is now at large, and has a possibility still of escaping to any other part of the world, will voluntarily encounter the complicated horrors of famine, Siberia, and a most licentious and barbarous soldiery, who have been long fleshed in every species of rapine and cruelty.

During these transactions, the king and the senate made unavailing applications to the courts of London, Versailles, Madrid, and the States-General, to fulfill their ancient treaties, and by their powerful mediation or interference, to prevent the final destruction of one of the most ancient nations in the world. They shewed the long, unclaimed, and peaceable possession which they had held of their territories; that the present seizure of them was a violation of the laws of nature, and of the rights of all nations; they set forth the inviolable fidelity, with which they had themselves at all 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 side, and weakness on the other, were the only causes that led to the dismemberment of Poland; that this was a dangerous doctrine, and might hereafter be applied with equal ef-

fect to other states; and that it behoved them to prevent the establishment of so fatal a system. These arguments, with others, were made use of, which would have had great weight in other seasons; but there are times for all things.

Such is the present deplorable state of Poland; and if any thing ludicrous should be admitted in so melancholy a representation, nothing could be more so than the language held by the partitioning powers, who have invariably declared, that all their views are directed to the good of the republic. Confiscations have already taken place in a considerable degree. The estates of the princes Czartoriski, amounting to more than 20,000l. sterling a year, have been confiscated by the Empress of Russia; though these two princes are uncles to the king, are possessed of the highest offices under the state, and were not acquainted time enough with the necessity of their personal attendance, to have complied, if they had been even disposed to forfeit their allegiance. All the estates of Count Kicki, the Starost of Lemburg, have been also forfeited, for nobly refusing to betray his country, by swearing allegiance to the Empress-queen.

Prince Radzivil, who enjoyed such immense possessions in Lithuania, that they exceeded those of many sovereign princes, and whose ancestors had raised and supported considerable armies at their private expence, was one of the many, who at the beginning of these troubles became a dupe to the designs of Russia; but having been at length too fatally convinced of his error he retired to Germany. The Russians offered to restore him every

every thing but his plate and his library, if he would return and take the oaths; but he bravely answered, "that he was born free; his ancestors were free, and he would die so!" It happened fortunately for this prince, (as it is reported) that the zeal of his ancestors had provided a resource for his misfortunes, which looked almost, as if they had foreseen them. They had deposited some ages ago, in one of their churches, twelve statues of the Apostles, composed of massy gold, and each a foot and a half in height; which the dean and chapter were obliged to produce once a year to the reigning prince. By the same good fortune, these statues escaped the rapacity of the spoilers of Poland, and the prince brought them safe to Germany. Some of the apostles are already melted down, and the rest will probably undergo the same fate; they will however preserve their owner from many of those distresses, which too many of the unhappy nobility of his country must undoubtedly experience.

The patriotism and misfortunes of the Marchioness Wielopolska, should not be forgotten. This illustrious lady, in the beginning of the troubles, not only supported

the Confederates with her money, but sold her plate and jewels for the same purpose. As their misfortunes, and the miseries of her country increased, her affection to it arose in proportion to the greatness of the danger, and she by degrees mortgaged her vast estates, and, it is said, raised upon them the amazing sum of 1,200,000 ducats. However this sum may be exaggerated, she disposed of the whole amount, whatever it was, in the defence of her country. The union of the partitioning powers, having frustrated the generous hopes which she had conceived, she still bore up against the misfortune, till the Austrians seized the country where her estates lay, and they of course became liable to confiscation, as she would not submit to the terms that were necessary for their preservation. Unable to bear a load of distress, which would have been a trial to the most temperate and firm philosophy, the woman, now, got the better of the heroine, and the unhappy marchioness, in a fit of despair, threw herself into a deep well. The care of her attendants, however, prevented that fate which she was seeking, and she was preserved from any worse consequence, than that of breaking her arm.

C H A P. V.

Some observations on the ancient and modern state of the Swedish government. Great change in the constitution by Gustavus Vasa. The nobleness of Gustavus Adolphus's nature. Despotism fully established by Charles XIth. Deplorable state of Sweden at the death of Charles the XIIth. Effects produced by the change of government which took place on his decease. Bishop of Lubeck, father to the present king, elected presumptive heir to the crown, upon the death of the Queen Ulrica Eleanora. Conduct of the present king from his accession. Matters preparatory to the revolution. Revolt of the garrison of Christianstadt, and manifesto published by them. Declaration published by Prince Charles, the King's brother. Measures taken by the senate, and the secret committee, for quelling the insurrection, and approved of by the states. The revolution takes place in Stockholm, and is effected without tumult or blood. The antient form of government abolished, and a new established by the King, in a full assembly of the states. The revenues made perpetual, and all the powers of the state virtually lodged in the hands of the King. The Diet breaks up. Internal government of the kingdom. Rewards and honours to those who distinguished themselves in the revolution.

SWEDEN has, at different periods, been considered among the freest governments in Europe. It has been even thought to approach to a perfection in that respect, superior to any other of the modern states. Though governed by kings, these kings were originally elected by the people, and their power circumscribed within very narrow limits; the senate in a manner exercised the whole executive power; and the general diets, at their meetings, superintended and regulated the whole. The peasants, who are so little considered in other countries, had the peculiar privilege of being fully represented in those assemblies, and, with the burghers, formed two, of the four great orders, which composed the states of the nation. By this means they were a happy counterpoise to the ambition and power of the nobility and clergy; which

was rendered the more efficacious, as the kings found it occasionally their interest, to throw their own weight into the same scale.

However happy this system of government was in other respects, it could not avoid being clogged with those impediments, and liable to those fatal consequences, which are inherent to elective monarchies. The latent seeds of its destruction were contained within itself; and the introduction of the Danish tyrants, towards the close 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 scene of war and calamity for upwards of 120 years, until she at length saw almost the whole body of the nobility murdered in cold blood, and little less than

than a general massacre of the nation take place, under Christian the second.

In this exigence, the celebrated
 1520 Gustavus Vasa, rescued his country from the bloody hands, of one of the most detestable tyrants that ever degraded human nature. Though this young nobleman had many heroic qualities, he had too much ambition to restore the antient constitution of his country; and the people in the excess of their joy and gratitude having furnished him with the means, he by degrees laid the foundation of that despotism, which was carried to its utmost extent by his descendants. Having seized on the vast possessions of the clergy, he formed a power that was independent of the state; and became enabled thereby, to make that crown hereditary to his family, which he had only received from the free suffrages and election of the people. He however continued to retain such of the ancient names and forms of government, as did not militate totally with his designs, and might be made use of in such a manner, as to take off from the crown a great share of that odium which it must necessarily incur, if all the violent and unpopular effects of its power were to be considered as its own direct and particular acts. Thus the form and name of a senate was preserved, and it was still liable to the imputation of all the miscarriages and exorbitancies of government, though it was now entirely composed of the king's creatures, who had not a will of their own, nor were possessed of a single power but what he chose to endow them with. In the same manner, the diets were assembled and held,

according to their usual forms; but the crown had obtained such an over-ruling influence in the elections, that few were returned but those who were recommended or approved of by it; and the few that came in upon other terms, were so over-awed by the strong arbitrary powers that were lodged in its hands, and so terrified by a powerful standing army which depended upon its will, that they found it necessary to submit implicitly to the king's mandates, and the states of the nation were reduced to little more than registers of the decrees of the crown.

The successors of Gustavus gave the Swedes continued occasion to lament the intolerable yoke which he had laid upon their shoulders. Even his son, Charles of Sudermania, who became king by dethroning his nephew Sigismund, sacrificed to his rage and covetousness, by proscriptions, executions and confiscations, that ancient nobility, to whom the house of Vasa owed every thing. It is however true, that Gustavus Adolphus, from the generosity and nobleness of his own nature, reconciled for once an arbitrary power (which in his hands could not be felt) with the interest and happiness of his people, and repaired, so far as it was possible to be done, the mischiefs that proceeded from his father's avarice and cruelty.

The Swedes never fully experienced all the horrors of despotism, until the reign of Charles the Eleventh, who stripped the senate of its authority, and the nobility of their estates. As the Livonian soldiers, were neither attached to the persons or laws of the Swedes, he made use of them to compel the states to give up every shadow of
 their

their liberty, and to acknowledge that he was accountable to none but God for his actions. He afterwards, in the same manner, despoiled the nobility of Livonia and Esthonia, of their estates; though they had voluntarily surrendered to the government of Sweden; that their property and rights were secured to them by treaty, and confirmed upon oath at the accession of every king; and that the titles to their lands were sheltered under the sanction of a remote antiquity. The Swedish soldiers now repaid the compliment which their nation owed to the Livonians, and were the agents to dispossess them of their estates, in return for the loss of their own liberties. It was this transaction which gave rise to the calamities and deplorable fate of the celebrated and unfortunate John Patkul. And to this transaction might also in a great measure be attributed, the succeeding loss of Livonia and the adjoining provinces, to the irreparable damage of Sweden.

As the education and conduct of this monarch were equally singular, and are in many respects out of the common course of things, the extraordinary nature and importance of the subject, may excuse our taking some small 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 entrusted in the hands of the queen his mother, and of five of the great officers of state. The senate complimented the Queen with the choice of a governor, and she, though an excellent princess in other respects, gave way upon this occasion to her private affection, and to the amazement of all

mankind, appointed a nobleman to that office, whose principal qualification consisted in his being one of the hardest drinkers in the kingdom. It is said that the course of the young prince's studies was confined to the knowledge of two great principles, which were continually instilled into his mind, and were laid down as the general and invariable rules for the future government of his life. The first of these principles was, to practice at all times the most profound dissimulation; and the second, to persevere in all his own resolutions. One religious, and one moral duty, were inculcated with equal care and effect; the first was, to say his prayers twice a day, and the second, to shew himself affectionate and dutiful to his mother.

As to other matters, this prince was so totally illiterate, that he scarcely was able to make his signature; and so deficient in words and matter, that though he did not want natural parts, he was not capable of holding a discourse with any stranger, upon the common topics of conversation. It is said, that one of the first nobility of the kingdom, having remonstrated freely with the queen upon the shameful state of his education, she replied with great warmth and indignation, that neither of her brothers had ever submitted to learn any thing, and yet they were both excellent princes, and highly beloved in their country.

Under the government of a monarch so deplorably ignorant, and whose mind received so fatal a bias, it is not to be wondered that his subjects suffered the most unparalleled oppressions, and that the poor remains of the constitution

were

were totally annihilated. As his pleasure lay wholly in violent and athletic sports and exercises, the most able-bodied, profligate, and ignorant men in his dominions, became naturally his friends and favourites. As such men could have no regard for laws which they did not understand, and from the meanness of their own birth had a natural aversion to the nobility, whom they besides considered as the only obstacles in the way of their ambition, they pursued the destruction of both with the most unremitting ardour. As they increased their power, by the government of large provinces, and the command of great armies, which they made it necessary to raise; and as they saw all the powers in the state were lodged between the King and themselves, they extended their views still farther, and began to consider him as their only rival. They accordingly precipitated this prince into the most violent and dangerous measures, in hopes that he might have fallen a victim to the rage of the people; and when that design failed of effect, practised upon the natural impetuosity of his courage in such a manner, as to throw him headlong into personal dangers in war, where his destruction seemed inevitable. Thus was a monarch, who did not want understanding, who was not addicted to pleasure or expence, but was equally industrious and parsimonious, and who to great courage in war, added the most indefatigable application to business in time of peace, perverted by the basest and most profligate of mankind, to become the curse and ruin of his people; at the same time that he was made the constant dupe to all

their treacherous designs against himself, and was never capable of seeing the danger. They however failed in all their designs against the King; but were successful in those against their country.

Charles the Twelfth inherited the intrepidity, obstinacy, harshness, and violence of his father, without his dissimulation. He carried despotism to a still greater height, as he threw by all the forms and appearances of law, and decided peremptorily in every thing, without admitting of any discussion. The events and fortune of his life are too generally known, to require any illustration. His obstinacy and implacable disposition at length brought on his ruin, after a life dedicated to heroic actions and absurd pursuits; and having reduced his country, from the height of power and glory, to the lowest ebb of weakness and misery. Such was the situation of Sweden at the time of his decease, that if other states had not been more attentive to the general interests of Europe, than they seem to have been since, the partitioning powers would not now, probably, have wanted a recent precedent for the division of Poland.

The Swedes lost their finest provinces by the war, and the remaining part of their country was so miserably desolated by the cruel depredations of the enemy, as to be scarcely recoverable by time and industry. The Russians penetrated into the bowels of their mountains to destroy the valuable copper-mines, and carried off at the same time the wretched inhabitants of all sexes and ages, to cultivate their remote forests. To balance these misfortunes, they recovered their



ancient constitution by the death of Charles. Public affairs were now too critical for the successor to enter into any contention with the people about power; it was evident to both, that if they must be slaves, it was of little consequence to them, whether they were to be so to a Russian or a Swede.

The princess Ulrica Eleanora, sister to the late King, accordingly received the crown from the states, as their elective gift, liable to all the ancient terms and conditions; and renounced, for herself and her successors, all arbitrary power for ever. And to prevent, so far as it could be done, all future opportunity of dispute or discussion, a long capitulation, setting forth, in a great number of articles, the rights and privileges of the different orders, the authority of the senate, and the powers allowed to the crown, as well as the restrictions upon it, were signed and executed by the queen, as a compact between her and the people; and she farther bound herself by oath to a strict observance of all the articles.

As Queen Ulrica was married at the time to Frederic, the hereditary Prince, and afterwards Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, she about two years after, when things were better settled, resigned the crown, with the consent of the states, in favour of her husband, who 1720. was accordingly elected in her stead, upon the same terms and conditions.

Sweden now, under the blessings of a mild government, began gradually to recover, in a considerable degree, from the effects of those dreadful shocks which it had endured in the late reign. This, how-

ever, was a slow operation: some of her greatest losses could not be replaced; and the wounds received in those parts that were not totally lost, were too deep to be soon healed. Though the late revolution in the government was productive of the greatest benefits and happiness to the people; yet the present system was not without its faults. The executive powers of the crown were too much limited to give weight and efficacy to the state in its transactions with foreigners; and, on the other hand, the authority of the senate was so great, as to make it inconsistent with a monarchy, and dangerous to a free republic.

It had always been a rule with the Swedes, in which they differed widely and happily from their Polish neighbours, that though the crown was elective, they constantly presented it to some prince of the blood royal, and generally to the next of blood; minority, some glaring faults, or incapacity, being almost the only exceptions; so that by this means, though the kingdom was not absolutely hereditary, the succession generally run pretty regularly. As the marriage of Queen Ulrica was not productive of issue, the states, upon the death of that princess, proceeded 1741. to the election of a presumptive heir to the throne, who should succeed at the demise of the reigning King.

Several candidates were proposed, and made great interest upon this occasion; among those were the Prince Royal of Denmark, afterwards Frederic the Fifth, the present Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, nephew to the King of Sweden, and the Duke of Deux Ponts. The King

King of Denmark engaged in this affair with great earnestness, in favour of his son; and as Sweden was then engaged in a ruinous war with Russia, the alliance and assistance of the Danes, which was offered, was no trifling temptation in such circumstances. The states notwithstanding, chose the Duke of Holstein Gottorp for their future sovereign, whose grandmother was eldest sister to Charles XII. and who was himself the presumptive heir, and has been since the unhappy Peter the III^d, Emperor of Russia. This prince, as the rest of mankind would have done in the same situation, preferred the splendid glare and arbitrary dominion of Russia to the quiet security and limited power of Sweden. Notwithstanding this rejection, and the danger of their being involved in an immediate war with Denmark, which seemed almost inevitable if they refused to choose that prince, the states persevered in their attachment to the family, and elected

1743. Adolphus, Prince of Holstein, Bishop of Lubec, and uncle to the young duke, successor to the crown.

This prince, who was the late King of Sweden, and father to the present, succeeded to the throne upon the death of Frederic

1751. of Hesse Cassel, upon the same terms and conditions, and under the same restrictions, with his two immediate predecessors. We have shewn, in our last volume, the circumstances attending the death of that prince, and the accession of the present King, who was not then in the kingdom; we also stated the views of the court and country parties in the diet, as well as those of the young King, so far as

they could be gathered from his apparent conduct; and made some observations on the effectual means which he took to acquire popularity. It will occur to such of our readers, as recollect the King's declaration from Paris to the senate, his assurances to them upon his arrival in Sweden, and his speech at the opening of the diet, that no prince, in any age or country, ever made stronger and more solemn professions of the most profound veneration and respect, the most unbounded affection, and the most inviolable attachment, to the established laws and constitution of his country, than he did; that he not only declared his own abhorrence of an absolute government, but that he would always consider, as the declared enemies of his person and kingdom, and as the most notorious traitors to their country, all those who should secretly or openly, on any pretence whatsoever, seek to introduce again an unlimited authority, or what was called sovereignty; that he thought it his greatest glory to be the first citizen of a free country; and that to govern it free and independent was the last object of his ambition. He even went needlessly out of his way, to introduce the form of regency of the year 1720; to specify it particularly, as a part of that constitution to which he was so religiously attached; and 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 successor to the crown.

In truth, his professions and declarations were so excessive, that if they had occurred in the common

transactions of life, they would have excited strong suspicions of their sincerity, with those who value themselves on being acquainted with (what is called) the world. Notwithstanding these plausible appearances, and the strenuous endeavours of the court party in the diet, no relaxation could be obtained in the capitulations, though the coronation had been so long delayed upon that account. The

28th Feb. King was accordingly
1772. obliged to sign the capitulations in their primitive form, and to confirm them by oath. Indeed the articles were so numerous and so restrictive, that they could not have been supposed eligible to any other prince; but the King had so repeatedly professed the most republican principles, that it might have almost been thought that he had been the framer of them. In the two last articles, which were evidently added by himself, he absolves the states from their oath of allegiance, if he should premeditatedly infringe his oath and the capitulation, or even any thing in the future, which the state should judge it necessary to prescribe further for the improvement or security of the form of regency. He also menaces with his utmost wrath, whoever should dare to propose the addition of one degree of power or splendor more to him, than what was contained in the present capitulation. Upon the whole, we may find many princes, that will imitate Trajan in the manner of presenting a sword; but it will be difficult to find another, that will resemble him in the sincerity of the action.

May 22d. The coronation was conducted with extra-

ordinary magnificence, and the different orders of the state, as well as the people in general, vied with each other in the demonstrations of joy which they shewed upon the occasion. A few days after, when the different orders of the state waited upon the King, to do homage, and to take the oaths of allegiance, the King, in his speech upon that occasion, made the following generous professions; that assured of their hearts, and most sincerely purposing 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 needless, if ancient custom, and the laws of the country, did not require it.—
“Unhappy the King who wants the tie of oaths to secure himself on the throne: and who, not assured of the hearts of his subjects, is constrained to reign only by the force of laws, when he cannot by the love of his people.”

Such sentiments would have done honour to any monarch in any age. The whole speech carried an air of the most serious piety, the most disinterested patriotism, and the most paternal tenderness. The different orders were respectively addressed, in terms suited to their particular rank, functions, and dispositions; and the whole was conducted with great art. In the midst however of this cordiality, and apparent satisfaction, some insinuations of a strange and dark nature were thrown out; which expressed little, and seemed to imply a great deal; and which might have been easily understood so as to contain any meaning that it was intended to draw from them, and might have been as easily explained

plained in such a manner as to have no particular signification. The King reminds the states of the weightiness of the engagement they were going to take; that they best knew the extent of their duty to themselves and the commonwealth: he then suddenly breaks out into an ardent wish or prayer, that concord and harmony may unite their hearts; that foreign views and private gain may ever be sacrificed to the public interests; and that the ambition of no part of them should ever raise any such disturbances, as might endanger the freedom and independency of the whole commonwealth.

What effect this part of the speech had upon the hearers, we are not acquainted with. It was undoubtedly well contrived, to excite extraordinary doubts, suspicions and jealousies, in the minds of those who had not a clue to unravel the mystery. The three lower orders of the state must have been particularly affected in this manner, who could scarcely avoid supposing, that the nobility and senate had formed some atrocious scheme for the destruction of the nation, with which the King was acquainted, and which they had not themselves penetration to discover.

The diet still continued sitting, when those designs, which probably had long been in embryo, began to reveal themselves. As it was necessary that the experiment should be made at a considerable distance from the metropolis, in order that it might operate, in some degree, before the senate and states should receive information of it, and might thereby acquire a considerable growth of strength before

their attempts to crush it could take place; it was equally necessary that the scene should be laid in a place where the military force, which the crown could safely confide in, should be superior in power, if not in number, to the inhabitants, whose inclinations were every where doubtful. The small city and strong fortress of Christianstadt in Scania, at the distance of about 250 miles from Stockholm, afforded all these advantages, and many others, and was accordingly, with great judgment, made choice of for the purpose.

As the province of Scania forms the southern extremity of Sweden, and is the frontier to Denmark, from which it is only detached by the narrow passage of the Sound, it is consequently better furnished with troops and fortifications, than any other part of the kingdom; and contains besides, the great arsenal, and magazines for the navy, at Carelsroon. Besides the strength of this province, its situation would be of the greatest consequence, if the troubles were to prove lasting and dangerous; it would preserve an open communication with all foreign countries, as well as with the Swedish Pomerania; and would enable the King of Prussia to have thrown any forces that he thought necessary into the kingdom for the support of his nephews; in the worst extremity, it would have afforded a secure retreat out of the country. It may not be an improbable opinion, that as that province has frequently changed its masters, having been long and often in the possession of the Danes, it might have been also supposed as less attached to the ancient forms of government, and more indifferent

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

The three royal brothers were too prudent to confine, at such a conjuncture, their whole fortune, and all their persons, within the walls of a single city; and they were too wise not to see, that their being in separate stations would contribute more to the success of the great design which they had in view. Prince Charles, the King's next brother, accordingly set out for Scania, under pretence of meeting the Queen Dowager, upon her return from the court of Berlin, where she had been for some time upon a visit; and Prince Frederic Adolphus went into the neighbouring province of Ostrogothia, which lies in the way from Stockholm, under pretence of drinking some mineral waters for his health. Both these 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 wished, an insurrection took place in the garrison of Christianstadt, where one Helli-chins, a captain, having at the head of the soldiers seized upon the magazines, arms, and fortifications, speedily published a studied manifesto, which, though a strange ill-put-together composition, carried sufficient marks of the quarter in which it had been fabricated. In this piece they represent the states of the kingdom, as a combination of persons, who by artifice and violence, the violation of the laws, and the injury of their fellow citizens, had usurped the title and authority which they now assumed; that they had exercised a most

illegal despotism, broke through all the limits of equity, totally neglected the true end of their appointment, and promoted foreign designs; all of which was manifest, as they had taken no measures for preventing or supplying the want of corn, notwithstanding the dreadful dearth with which the provinces were so grievously afflicted; nor had set on foot any means or expedients, for the promoting of industry and commerce, or for causing a circulation of money; that all the several branches of national defence had been so grossly and palpably neglected, that the ruin of the kingdom must be the unavoidable consequence; that all public and private security was trampled under foot, and the honour, reputation, and property, of good honest men were not protected. That this despotic and arbitrary power was carried so far, as to encroach even upon the rights and lawful power of the King himself, in direct opposition to the majestic dignity of the crown. That therefore they, the garrison of that city, finding such a government to be the worst of all despotic and arbitrary systems, are bound by the oaths they have taken, and the obligations they owe to themselves and to posterity, to reject, oppose, and suppress it; and they accordingly renounce all regard and obedience to the present states of the kingdom, as they call themselves; and all that they have hitherto resolved and concluded upon, is thereby declared to be an absolute nullity, and liable to enquiry and punishment. They then call upon all true Swedes, as they regard the duties they owe to God, their King, and their country, to
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join with them; as the only means of delivery from a most deplorable ruin, and the danger of a foreign oppression, not the less destructive for being clandestine. They conclude, in the fashionable strain, with a pious appeal to Heaven, of the rectitude and integrity of their motives and intentions, which are solely directed to the good of their country, in such a manner, as to give to God the things which are God's, and to the King the things which are his.

It will occur to every body, that these random, loose, and general charges, assertions without the pretence or appearance of proofs, and conclusions which could not be deduced from the premises, if the facts were even established, might, for any thing to the contrary that appears in the piece itself, be applied, with equal ease and justice, to any other government under heaven, as to that of Sweden. This military memorial has, however, the singularity of presenting a list of such grievances, as probably were never before exhibited, either by the garrison of a fort, or by the whole of an army. It besides affords a key to those insinuations which the King threw out in his late speech.

Prince Charles was at Carelsroon, between forty and fifty miles southward of Christianstadt, when the news arrived of the revolt. He immediately seized the opportunity which his rank and quality afforded, of giving the troops orders to assemble, and taking upon himself the command; and became master at the same time of Carelsroon, by which the arsenal, magazines, and navy, were put into his hands. He then published one of those enigmatical in-

comprehensible manifestos, which seem at present to be established 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 Schonon.

It would have been impossible to guess, from the greater part of this declaration, what part the prince himself intended to take, or how the people were to act with safety to themselves, in the present circumstances. He expresses great concern for the tumult at Christianstadt, which he says threatens the ruin of many worthy subjects; that the oath which he had taken to their beloved King and the kingdom, did not permit him to see, with a frigid composure, or pusillanimous indifference, destruction 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 himself with joy, to prevent the dangers that threaten their beloved sovereign, the country, and the national freedom; he therefore permits all the inhabitants to second his views, in whatever he shall command for promoting that patriotic design.

Hitherto, it would appear, so far as the sense can be gathered, that this prince intended immediately to set about the quelling of the insurrection, and that he warned the people to prepare for giving such assistance as he should require upon the occasion. The conclusion of this piece, though dark and mysterious, seems however to insinuate another intention. The prince ex-

horts the inhabitants, that instead of being influenced by the former yoke, by dissensions or mutual mistrusts, they would with general and united strength, for the restoration of tranquillity among them, at least deliver up that infernal breed, which have insensibly drawn them into such abjectness and calamity; for that the sword of destruction hung over their heads, over the citizen in his house, the peasant in his field, the beggar in his hut, and the child in his cradle.—It becomes almost necessary to observe, that no yoke past or present, 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 spread over the heads of these people. There seem to be some conceptions, which swallow absurdities with the greater ease, in proportion to the greatness of their magnitude, while others will boggle at those above a certain size; but those politicians must surely have an accurate knowledge of mankind, who can exactly proportion the one to the capacity of the other. The prince having impressed such terrors upon the minds of the people, as were necessary to his future designs, and left such a garrison in Carelscroon, as he could depend upon, marched with such troops as were assembled (having left orders for the others to follow as they arrived) and with some cannon, towards Christianstadt. His brother Prince Frederic, taking the same advantage from the danger of the insurrection, put himself at the same time at the head of the troops in Ostrogothia.

It is said that General Rudbeck, one of the Senators, who happened

then to be in those quarters, and immediately set off post for Stockholm, was the first who brought the senate an account of the insurrection, and of the subsequent transactions. This intelligence immediately produced an extraordinary meeting of that body, as well as of the secret committee, the result of which was, the delegating of full powers for the assembling of the troops, and the taking of all other measures which they should think necessary for quelling the insurrection, to the senator Baron Funck, and to General Pécklin, who were accordingly forthwith dispatched upon that expedition. It is probable, that notwithstanding the obscurity in which it was wrapt, the tendency of Prince Charles's manifesto was well understood by the senate and the secret committee, as from the instant of General Rudbeck's arrival, they shewed the greatest jealousy of the designs of the royal family, and took every possible measure to counteract them. As they knew that the regiments quartered in Stockholm were too strongly attached to the royal brothers, for them to place any dependence on their fidelity, they accordingly dispatched orders to the regiments of Upland and Sudermania to march with all possible expedition thither. They then gave orders to the city cavalry, which is composed of the Burghers, to mount their horses, and to fix patrols in all proper and convenient parts of the city and suburbs, and appointed the senator Count Kalling, who was also considered as prime minister, to be commandant general, with all the authority which they were capable of conferring. They
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also required of the King not to depart from Stockholm, in terms, it is said, which amounted to little less than an absolute command; and desired, at the same time, that he would recall his brothers without delay, under pretence of an apprehension for the safety of their persons, from their vicinity to the rebels.

The King was not consulted upon any of the resolutions that were passed, or the measures that were taken. It is said, that such papers as it was necessary he should sign, were sent to him for that purpose, without any farther communication. This prince shewed great marks of surprize, when the account of the insurrection was communicated to him; but absolutely refused to sign the commission that attended it, for empowering the delegates who were going to Scania to take the command of the army. This refusal was however of no consequence for the present, as the senate affixed both his name and seal to it. In the mean time, the King, as to all outward appearance, seemed quite satisfied with what was going forward, and his carriage in the eye of the public was such, as if every thing had been done under his directions; even so far, as to visit the posts and patrols of the Burghers, and to thank them for their attention to the public safety.

Notwithstanding the flights that had been apparently put upon the King in the course of these proceedings, when the secret committee and senate laid their resolutions, and the measures they had taken, before a full assembly of the states in the diet, every thing they had done was approved of and confirmed by

that body. From this circumstance, as far as our present view of things will enable us to judge, the present contest was not a trial for power between the King and the senate, or a few factious and powerful noblemen; but it was a trial, between the King on the one side, and the general body of the nation, by its representatives, on the other, whether he should overthrow the established constitution of the kingdom, or adhere to those terms, upon which his father and himself had received the crown, and submit to those conditions which he had voluntarily sworn to observe. For notwithstanding the cry that is raised of the oligarchical power lodged in the senate, which, from its supposed ascendant over the states, is described as being totally arbitrary, and superior to all controul, we may well remember, that though the late King was not in any degree so popular as the present was, and, from his attempts to subvert the constitution, was always regarded with jealousy; yet when the senate presumed to encroach upon his rights, and to exercise powers which the states did not think properly applied, they, so recently as the diet before the present, not only 1769. passed heavy censures upon their conduct, but degraded and disgraced, in the most exemplary manner, several of the most considerable members of it, and who were of the first nobility in the kingdom.

Though the King seemed totally dormant and inactive with respect to the present transactions, it is evident that he was taking the most effectual measures to accomplish the great design he had in view;

to the success of which nothing contributed so much as the admirable silence and secrecy with which they were conducted. Things were however arrived at a crisis, which did not admit of any longer disguise. The arrival of the two regiments, which had been sent for by the senate, might have overthrown the whole project; and it was perhaps fortunate for the King, without derogating in any degree from his ability, that the circumstances which attended his receiving a dispatch from prince Charles, precipitated matters to so immediate a conclusion, as to prevent that dangerous hesitation, which from its nature operates in the most critical moment, and has thereby frequently proved fatal to the greatest undertakings.

It would be impertinence or affectation, except in those who had a considerable share in the transaction, or who by office or connection had opportunities of direct information, to pretend, so near the time, to give a regular detail and exact account of the circumstances which attended the late revolution. The mere lookers-on, upon such an occasion, can only, with justice, recount the small part which they have seen, or relate that which they have heard from what they think good authority; besides the doubtfulness of the latter, they are too apt, in respect to the former, hastily to conclude upon those things which they do not know, from the little which they do: so that, independently of the prejudices of others, having formed an early system of their own, they generally warp all better information into a conformity with their favourite ideas. As to the parties

immediately concerned or interested in this transaction, those on the one side dare not speak the truth if they were so inclined, and from those on the other it is not to be expected. All we can do in such a situation, is, to give such a general abstract of those confused accounts which have appeared, as seems the most reasonable and consistent in its parts; to point out some passages in which they totally disagree; and to give our opinion in favour of that which seems to us the more probable.

It is said that the King, having received dispatches from his brother prince Charles in the evening, summoned a meeting of the senators early the next Aug. 19th. morning, when he expostulated warmly with them, upon the orders they had sent to Schonen, and the other measures they had taken, without his consent; and that the assembly, without taking any notice of the King's complaints, insisted that he should shew them the letters which he had received from his brother; that the King having peremptorily refused to comply with this extraordinary demand, and expressed his indignation at the proposal, count Kalling, the minister, went so far as to tell him, that, in the present circumstances, he should not have opened any letters, except in the presence of the senate, or at least of himself; that both sides growing more warm, and the King persisting in his refusal, some of the senators cried out, it was full time to secure his person, and accordingly attempted to seize his sword. The King, upon this insult, immediately drew his sword, and appalled them so effectually, both by his

his resolution and looks, that he had an opportunity of quitting the room without opposition, and having gone down a few steps, returned hastily, locked the door of the senate room, and put the key in his pocket.

That he then went immediately to the grand guard, and, having assembled the officers, he made a speech, complaining of the arbitrary aristocratical faction, under which they, and the nation in general, had so 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 asked them, whether they would assist their King, in shaking off so ignominious a yoke, and restoring the nation to its ancient liberty. To this proposal, the officers in general, and all the soldiers, assented with great readiness; upon which the King assured them that he never would endeavour after the sovereignty, and then asked whether they would confirm upon oath their engagement to support him; which being also 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 signal to those who were disposed to espouse his cause, and, being joined by several of the nobility and others, marched at the head of the guards to the arsenal and admiralty, where the same measures being taken, were attended with the same success.

The foregoing account corresponds in general with those that seem to have been published by the friends to the revolution. Some parts of it seem liable to exception.

If the King knew, as these accounts pretend, all the particulars of a plot which the senate had laid against him, and by which they intended to seize his person, and to make him responsible for all the troubles, misfortunes, and oppressions of the nation, it cannot be supposed, when we consider his character and abilities, that such a prince would have ventured his person alone amongst them, without some necessary and effectual precaution. Nor can it on the other hand be imagined, that, when the senate had hazarded every thing by so desperate an attempt as that of seizing his person, which was an insult that they knew could not be forgiven, they would then have stopped short, when things were already at the worst, and have suffered him singly in his own person to have made his way from them; or that the circumstance of drawing a sword, which they must have originally foreseen to have been the inevitable consequence of the attempt, could have had any effect upon the determined resolution of so many persons. It is also as unlikely, that the simple locking of a door, without any other force or guard to restrain them, could have kept the senators confined for several hours in so critical and dangerous a season.

Another account, which seems to come from a different quarter, explains some of these passages, and carries an appearance of probability: at least, by comparing them, we may possibly form a near judgment of the real facts. By this it is said, that the dispatches from prince Charles were intercepted in the evening by count Kalling,

ling, who had for some time a strong and well-founded suspicion of the designs of the court. That he accordingly assembled the senate privately, who immediately resolved to open the dispatches without the King's knowledge; that by this means they became possessed of the unwelcome knowledge of the whole scheme that had been laid for the subversion of the government, and of the effect which it had already taken. Upon this alarming discovery, the senate spent the whole night in consulting upon and taking such measures, as might, if possible, prevent the completion of this deep-laid design; and as it was supposed, that nothing could operate so efficaciously to this purpose as the taking of the King's person into custody, it was accordingly concluded upon; and, having the proofs of the conspiracy now in their hands, he was summoned to appear the next morning, when they intended to lay the dispatches before him, and then put the design in execution. In the mean time, baron Rudbeck, the commandant of Stockholm, and count Hessenstein, who was next day to command the guard, were informed of the whole affair, and, having received the necessary instructions, promised their utmost assistance.

The revolution was however too far advanced, and the plan too well contrived, to be now prevented, or even impeded in its progress. The King attended the senate, as we have before seen; but took care to have a strong body of the guards posted under the windows, and, as soon as the design of seizing his person was mentioned, he put his head out of one of them, and called

to the soldiers to come up; who having obeyed his commands with great alacrity, the amazed and confounded senators were put into their custody, where they remained, while the King proceeded to the execution of the remaining parts of his design.

When Count Hessenstein was abandoned by all his officers and soldiers at the grand guard, who, contrary to his orders, were busily employed in taking new oaths of allegiance, the King required of him to do the same; upon which the baron, with his sword in his hand, is said to have replied with a generous indignation, that he was not base or mean enough to betray his trust, the rights of his fellow-citizens, and the constitution of his country; that, on the contrary, he had patriotism enough to become a voluntary victim in such a cause, and resolution enough at that instant to rescue his country from the slavery with which it was threatened; but that however, from a firm persuasion that legal justice would be fully obtained, he would not oppose violence to force; that therefore he surrendered his sword to the King, and submitted to be his prisoner, till he hoped to be his judge. The count accordingly delivered his sword into the King's hands, and was immediately taken into custody. Some officers of the artillery, and others, followed the count's example; and all those who refused to take the oaths were secured.

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

ments, the next measure he thought necessary was to secure the person of baron Rudbeck, the governor and general commander. That nobleman, when he found himself disobeyed and abandoned by the whole garrison, was seized with such an extremity of passion and grief, that he ran through the streets with his sword drawn, crying out, Brother Swedes, to arms! to arms! if not, your liberty is lost. As it was apprehended, that the arrest of this nobleman would, from his popularity and influence, be attended with danger, and probably excite an extraordinary commotion among the people, the King sent to the foreign ministers, to intreat of them to withdraw to the castle, for fear of those accidents to which such tumults are liable. This proposal was readily complied with; but the precaution was needless. Whether the people, through length of time, were grown insensible of the value of their liberties; whether they wanted spirit to defend them; or that the military power which surrounded them was of such force, as apparently to render all opposition fruitless; however it was, Rudbeck was arrested without commotion or tumult.

Thus was this great and almost unparalleled revolution accomplished, and an extensive nation deprived of its liberties in a single morning, without bloodshed, without noise, without tumult, and without opposition; while the people flocked together with as much indifference and tranquillity as if it had only been some holiday sport. The king then repaired to the castle, and, having sent for the foreign ministers, informed them,

that it was with tears in his eyes he had agreed to the measure of which they were witnesses, and which he was forced to take for the security of his person, as well as of the state, which were both equally in danger. He intreated them to assure their respective courts, that his motives, when made known, would justify him in the eyes of all Europe; that this affair should not be productive of any alteration in his conduct with respect to other powers; and to be assured, that what he had done was for the welfare of his people, and the maintenance of true liberty.

Orders were immediately dispatched to Schonon, to counteract those which the senate had given to their delegates, and to confirm prince Charles in the command of the troops. Three declarations were also almost instantaneously issued; one, under the title of a most gracious assurance to the life-guards, the corps of artillery, and all other faithful subjects within the city of Stockholm; the next, a gracious declaration to the faithful subjects at Stockholm; and the third, a notification to the nation in general, of some pernicious attempts against the King's rights and the safety of the nation.

In the first of these pieces the King declares and avers, that his sole view is the repose of his dear country; which he will accomplish, by the extinction of despotism, the suppression of an aristocratical power, the revival of the original Swedish liberty, and the re-establishment of the ancient laws, as they were antecedently to the year 1680. He thereby renounces, as he had done before, the detest-

able arbitrary prerogative, or sovereignty as it is called, and esteems it, as before, his greatest honour to be the first fellow-citizen among a virtuous and free people.—By the second, it is recommended to the people to keep within their houses, with their doors locked, and to await quietly the issue of those measures that it shall be necessary to take for the public safety, as the King has been obliged, at the hazard of his life, to make use of those powers which are inherent in him, to rescue the kingdom and himself from that usurpation, which was now, more than ever, intended to be forced upon both. The people are charged not to obey any orders but those which come directly from himself, and are threatened with the consequent punishments if they oppose them.—The third of these pieces does not in any degree answer the avowed purpose of its title, and only gives the people in general to understand, that the King had received information of a *design* to obtrude an aristocratical government on the kingdom, which had induced him to take resolute measures for its deliverance, of all which they should hereafter be fully informed; and charging them not to be misled by groundless and ill-designed reports, and to obey no orders but those which they should receive from himself or his brothers. All these pieces were published immediately on the day of the revolution, which sufficiently shews, if there could otherwise be any doubt of it, that this extraordinary measure did not hastily arise from any immediate information, or from any transaction that morning with the senate; but was the result of a deep and well-

concerted design, which provided for every thing previously that could occur in the execution.

The next morning the King received the oaths of the magistrates, the burghers, and the college of Stockholm, by which they were bound to obey him only, and not the senate, or their deputies; and a book was opened in one of the apartments of the palace, wherein all those in general were to subscribe their names, who were willing to take the oath of fidelity. The senators and great officers, who refused to take the oaths, were all strictly confined; among whom were baron Rudbeck, count Hessenstein, the chief magistrate Soenderblad, the fiscal Engestroem, the King's secretary Helsingius, the secretaries of the nobles, baron Cederstroem, count Kalling, and general Strusfeldt, the three secretaries of the clergy, the two of the burghers, and the two secretaries belonging to the order of peasants. These were soon after acquainted by the King, that they must take their final resolution, either to swear to the new form of government, or to quit the kingdom for ever, and to give a categorical answer within a month.

The following day be- Aug. 21.
ing appointed for abolishing the old form of government, and the establishment of the new, the King assembled all the states in a Plena Plenorum for that purpose. Such decisive measures 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 possession, in the morning, of the square where the house of nobles stands;

stands; the palace was invested on every side with troops; all the garrison 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 states were assembled.

Being thus conveniently secured in this place of terrors, it was not a matter of much consideration, whether they should accede to the propositions that were to be made to them. The King opened the scene, by entering the hall in all his regalia; soon after which, having the silver hammer of Gustavus Adolphus in his hand, he made himself the signal for silence, an office which was usually executed by a senator; but none of that body were in the present assembly.

The King then made a long speech to the states, in which he represents the deplorable state to which the nation was reduced by the two great factions that divided the people; that by this means they were severed as it were into two separate nations, who united only in the mangling of their country; that the rancour, revenge, and persecution, that proceeded from this state of discord, was productive of new revolutions, that grew at length into a periodical disease, which disfigured the whole commonwealth; that commotions, which shook the realm, sprung from the ambition of a few; that streams of blood had been poured, sometimes by one party, and sometimes by another; and that the people were always the sacrifices 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 necessity been adapted to that purpose; 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 sacred to a people inflamed with hatred and revenge: and that the seeds of confusion had in the end extended so far, that it became a declared opinion, that a *majority* was above the law; and owned no restraint but its own pleasure.

That thus liberty, the noblest of the rights of men, had been transformed into an insupportable aristocratical tyranny, in the hands of the ruling party; which was itself enslaved, and led at pleasure by a very small number of its body. That the notice of a new assembly of the states made every one tremble; that, far from considering how the affairs of the nation might be best transacted, they were only busied in getting together a majority for their party, that they might be screened from the insolence and lawless violence of the other.—
The King then lays, or insinuates, a charge of the blackest dye. He says, if the interior situation of the realm stood thus endangered, how hideous was its external aspect! I blush to speak about it: born a Swede, and a King of Sweden, it should be an impossibility for me to believe that foreign schemes should govern Swedish men; and that the very basest means should have been employed for that purpose. You know what it is I mean: my blushes ought to make you deeply sensible into what contempt the kingdom has been thrown by your quarrels.

The King, after this heinous charge, enters into a recapitulation of his own conduct, and into animadversions on that of the present diet, in the latter of which he obliquely renews the most culpable part of the former charge, without that delicacy which had before affected him; in what relates to himself, he sets forth the pains and industry which he had used to unite them, and the means which he had proposed, or intended, to remedy those numberless evils; and called upon any one of them, who could disavow what he said, to do it boldly. He says, that he hoped his endeavours would have released them from those chains which foreign gold, intestine hatred, and avowed licentiousness, were on the point of fixing upon them; and that the hideous examples of other countries thus enslaved, might have afforded them a threatening warning: but that all had been in vain. That they had been misguided on one hand by their leaders, and on the other inflamed by their private animosities. That nothing could restrain or set bounds to their violence; that the principal and most virtuous men among the citizens were sacrificed, those in office who were of the greatest merit degraded, whole bodies of the magistracy dismissed from their employments, and the forced complaints of the people considered as rebellion.—That God himself seemed to have manifested his wrath against their iniquitous conduct—the earth refused to produce her fruits, and a scarcity desolated the whole country; that they had applied no timely remedy to prevent or relieve this calamity, though he himself had strenuously urged this subject

to them; and that they had sat a whole year, and were a great burden to the country, without their being of the smallest utility.

That in these unhappy circumstances, when one province of the kingdom, urged by despair, had taken up arms, and the rest were bewailing and sighing, without speaking, he saw no alternative but to seize the means by which other free nations had been saved from oppression and violence, and that Sweden herself had already been saved under the standard of Gustavus Vasa. That all has succeeded; and that he has freed himself and his country without injury to any citizen. That the purpose he had in view, far from affecting liberty, was to establish it, and to destroy licentiousness: to render the people happy, by affording them the most perfect security in every respect, by and under the law. That these benefits could only be obtained by establishing, for the government of the kingdom, a fixed unalterable law; whose very letter must not be perverted, which must equally bind both the King and the states; and which must be incapable of being repealed or altered, except by the free consent of both. That such a law, as binding upon himself as upon them, was that which was now to be presented to them. That those who shall believe, that he has sought anything besides liberty and equity, will be grossly deceived. That he had promised to govern a free people, and that this vow is the more holy as it is voluntary; and what has passed shall not divert him from a design, which is not founded on necessity, but on conviction.—He then makes reiterated professions of the

the good government which he intends to establish and to persevere in; and observes, that, from all which he has now said, they will easily understand, that, so far from having had on his side the smallest 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 wish that He may shower down his blessings on the accomplishment of his decree.

The King then made a solemn renunciation upon oath of all absolute sovereignty and power, and that he did not even desire or wish for it; after which he ordered the new form of government to be read to the states by the secretary of revision. This piece, which is of a great length, consists of fifty-seven articles: the most essential of which are—That the King is to chuse the senate himself—That he is to call the states together when he pleases, and to separate them also when he pleases, after they have at any time continued sitting for three months—That the contributions are to be given by the states; but if not granted within three months, the old ones are to remain; in case of invasion, or pressing necessity, the King may impose some taxes for raising money till the states can be assembled—When the states are assembled, they are not to deliberate upon any thing but what the King pleases to lay before them—That the King is to have the sole disposition of the army, navy, and finances, and of all the employments civil and military.

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

their oath to observe this form of government. We may readily conceive that no assembly was ever more unanimous; there was not a single dissentient voice, nor the smallest debate, and the whole assembly were immediately sworn upon the spot in the King's presence. He then ordered the speakers of the respective orders to come to the table, and to sign and seal the new form; which was also immediately complied with.

This great work being thus finally accomplished, the King, with a laudable piety, stood up and said, that it was proper to thank Almighty God for his assistance, in bringing about so happy an event; and then, pulling a psalm-book out of his pocket, he began to sing the Te Deum, in which the whole assembly with great reverence accompanied him. The King then graciously permitted them all to kiss his hand; after which he quitted the room, and the states separated, without knowing whether they were ever to meet again.

The next morning all the old senators received their dismissal, by letters which the King sent respectively to them; and he conferred the dignity of senators and counsellors of the kingdom on fifteen noblemen, of whose attachment he was satisfied. As favourite names, and terms and forms of little consequence, have frequently great influence upon the opinions of the populace, this prince was too artful a politician to neglect making a proper use of them; for, whatever appearance of trifling or affectation such matters may convey, if the end, in politicks, is frequently allowed to justify the means, let them be ever so wicked,

it may well preserve from contempt those that are ridiculous. As the names of the two Gustavus's were very dear to the Swedes, the King accordingly missed no opportunity of shewing his attachment to the memory of those great men, of holding them up as models by which to regulate his conduct, and of insinuating some resemblance, at least, between his own situation and theirs. We have already seen the parade with which the silver hammer of Gustavus Adolphus was displayed at the plenum; the King did not lose sight of this object upon the appointment of a new senate, and the letters of vocation, which were sent to the members upon that occasion, were a direct transcript of those that had been used in the time of the former great prince. At the same time, to shew his own attention to the distresses of the people, and to confirm the odium which he had already brought upon the states, by attributing to them the famine which prevailed, he caused ten thousand measures of meal, of twenty pounds each, to be distributed amongst them; which, though insufficient to afford them any effectual relief, was equal to the purpose for which it was designed.

The doubt of the states with respect to their being again assembled was soon removed. Every thing was now changed, and they no longer seemed the same men. The
25th. marshal of the diet opened the plenum with a long speech in praise of the King, mixed with pious acknowledgments to Heaven for the blessings of the late happy revolution. The different orders had no other emulation than in acts of adulation and servility;

and no other business than to execute whatever they were ordered. The King made a short speech, in which he preserved the same tone and manner which he had hitherto so successfully practised: he returned thanks to Heaven, which had that day enabled him to address them with that confidence, and that ancient Swedish simplicity, which had been in use in the time of his ancestors: that as they had all now but one common aim, which was the good of the nation, it was necessary, for that purpose, that the assembly of the states should be speedily terminated: that therefore his proposals were very concise; that the exigencies of the state were great, and that frugality should not be wanting on his side: he then recommended concord and unanimity in their deliberations, and assured them that whatever they granted should only be employed to their own good.

The propositions contained, that the usual contributions should be agreed to and confirmed; that an extraordinary supply should be furnished for the expences of the late King's funeral, and for those of the coronation; that, as it could not be determined how far the amount of those two articles, together with the ordinary revenues, might be sufficient to answer the necessities of the state in *these times*, a secret committee might be appointed, chosen from the three orders who direct the affairs of the bank, with whom the King might deliberate upon the means to be used in certain cases in which secrecy might be necessary; and lastly, that the states should speedily put the affairs of the bank into such a condition, as would effectually facilitate all
money

money transactions. The states were also informed that it was the King's pleasure, that they should immediately take these matters into consideration, and determine finally upon them within fourteen days, as it was necessary that the diet should at that time be terminated.

The day was concluded by a grand deputation from the four orders, consisting of 120 persons, to return thanks to the King for his paternal care, by which the nation had been restored to its true liberty, and to desire that a medal might be struck in commemoration of that happy event.

The subsequent meetings of the diet were productive of nothing but compliances in the fullest terms with the King's requisitions. The grants for the usual and for the extraordinary supplies, with respect to the funeral and coronation expences, were immediately passed. A motion was however made in the assembly of the nobles, that the supplies should only be granted for a limited time, as well in conformity to the ancient constitution, as to the practice of the late government; and it was therefore proposed that the grant should be restricted to the term of six years. This restriction was strongly opposed by the court party, and particularly by the martial of the diet, who had made the late copious harangue in praise of the King's virtues: they pretended, that the debating of this question, which was of such infinite consequence to the nation and to posterity, would prolong the affair too much, and prevent their giving an answer within the limited time, and it was therefore better to refer it to the King,

before they passed any resolution upon it. Absurd as this proposal must for ever appear, it was immediately agreed to; and the King, as a proof of his patriotism, in return expressed his wishes, that the nobility should have the same confidence in his paternal care that the other orders had, by whom no limitation was proposed.

Thus the contributions were made perpetual; and the third article which the King proposed, of being enabled to raise extraordinary supplies upon particular occasions, by the help of a secret committee, 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 supply; while the directors of the bank were to act the part of a secret committee, in such matters as he thought proper to consult them upon. By these measures the King is become virtually possessed of all the powers of government, and the states seem thereby to have irrevocably sealed their own doom; nor does it now appear, that, without some extraordinary change of circumstances, the crown can have any motive for the future convocation of a diet.

The states having now done every thing that the King wished for, he thought it proper to dismiss them to their respective countries, in a state of as much good humour and self-satisfaction, with respect to their own conduct, as it was possible. His parting speech, at Sept. 9. the breaking up of the diet, was filled with effusions of piety and gratitude to the Almighty, and of acknowledgments to them, for the happy facility with which, in so short a time,

they had redeemed all their past misdeeds. He describes the instantaneous change in their conduct, disposition, and temper, as little less than miraculous; and indeed it would appear that some supernatural power was requisite, to work so sudden and wonderful a conversion as that which he represents. From the lowest state of reprobation, they are in a few days risen to the highest degree of virtue; all those vices and passions, that corrupt the human heart, are suddenly fled, and those glorious principles which the most adorn it, and which, it is said, they all along possessed, but unfortunately knew nothing of them, are as suddenly displayed; in a word, they are at once illuminated with all the piety, loyalty, patriotism, courage, and concord, which inspired the ancient Swedes. The King concluded his speech with an information, that he hoped to meet them again at the end of six years.

The different orders of the states, through the mouths of their respective marshals, were not at all behind-hand in professions or compliments. The sincerity of their loyalty was indeed as suspicious, from the grossness of their adulation, as the excessive professions and acknowledgments of gratitude they made to Heaven, for its share in the present happy event, were from other obvious causes. The order of the clergy, however, went greater lengths, both in adulation and in professions of piety, than any of the others; though it must be acknowledged that the peasants, in this instance, fully justified Shakespeare's observation, and trod very close upon the heels both of the nobility and clergy. Indeed

their marshal, upon this occasion, seemed to be a very different character from him who in the days of Whitelock, made the celebrated speech to queen Christina. The whole language, on the side of the King, was that of a patriot, who had just redeemed his country from the most 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 so artfully and industriously thrown upon the diet, of its being the cause of the distresses which the people underwent from the famine, had such an effect upon an ignorant populace, who, in their remote and solitary dwellings, have scarcely any means of information with respect to public affairs, but that which is designedly communicated to them to answer some particular purpose, that several of the senators were afraid to return to their respective countries, and were obliged to apply to the King for such special marks of his protection as might preserve them from the consequences.

In the mean time the King was not negligent in putting the internal government of the kingdom into such hands as were fully to be confided in; nor did he forget to provide for those who had distinguished themselves by their services in bringing about the revolution. The great and principal governments were, so 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-Lehn and Smaland; Prince Frederic-

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

Hellichius, and the garrison of Christianstadt, had opened their gates to Prince Charles, as soon as he appeared before them. As the King did not now think it necessary to pay an attention to appearances which were no longer essential, he wrote a letter to his brother, in which he applauded, in the highest terms, the bravery, fidelity, and conduct of that officer, and his garrison, 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 soon after brought him into the rank of nobility, and ordered a regiment to be raised on purpose for him. To these he added a species of honour which is singular in the present times; he seems in a certain degree to have adopted him in the manner of the ancients, by giving him the name of *Gustavuschild*, by which for the future he is to be distinguished.

Every thing that had any relation to the late revolution, or any connection with it, was to be distinguished, and made an object of remembrance or admiration. The circumstance 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 classes were added to the old orders, and different appendages of honour annexed to them, in order to reward all those of superior rank, in proportion to the services they had rendered, or the zeal they had manifested. Public thanks were returned to the burghers for their conduct, and the share they had in this event, and all the officers were permitted to wear gold-laced hats, and yellow cockades, whether in or out of service: gold and silver medals, to be worn at the button-hole, were also distributed among them, in proportion to the degrees of zeal which they had shewed upon the occasion. Great promotions were also made in the army and the navy, and nothing was left undone, that could contribute to reconcile the minds of the people, and to soften those reflections which must naturally arise, on so great and so sudden an alteration in their government.

It may be considered as one of the most extraordinary circumstances of this extraordinary revolution, that not a drop of blood, either by legal or military exertion, was shed in the progress, or in consequence of it. A striking instance, how much the manners of mankind have been softened within a few ages, and that, whatever progress the meaner or baser 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 said of the extraordinary abilities and wisdom which the King has displayed in every part of his conduct. The profound dissimulation, the republican cloak with which he covered

his designs so as to elude the eyes of a whole nation, and to escape the watchful attention of those, whom age and experience had rendered most cautious and suspicious, cannot be paralleled in the history of any other man so young. We find his conduct, at all times, equally uniform and consistent in all its parts: the same melancholy air of reverential piety, the same tender concern for his people, the same affection for the laws and the constitution of his country, and the same unalterable love of liberty, are as conspicuous after the revolution as they were before. In no circumstance of that trying and dangerous event, do we find him betrayed by the smallest passion, nor does he for a single instant depart from himself upon any occasion. Upon the whole, he must be considered as one of the most extraordinary young men that any age has produced.

The tameness with which the Swedes have endured the overthrow of their constitution, and the loss of their liberties, will ever continue a subject of admiration. The time is not yet beyond the

memory of man, when they were emancipated from the most deplorable state of despotism that any nation could groan under. In the reign of Charles the Twelfth they had scarce a merchant-ship upon the ocean; yet such were the happy effects of the subsequent change of government, that, notwithstanding the losses they had sustained by his wars, 600 Swedish ships passed through the sound annually, within twenty years after his death; besides the great trade of the Port of Gottenburgh, which lies without the Sound, and the internal commerce of the Baltic. They have now surrendered every thing that is most dear to mankind, without the smallest contest. It is more than probable, that, within another age, they will afford a fresh conviction to the world, that commerce cannot flourish under an arbitrary government. This revolution, however, preents a mirror, which, if properly attended to, will exhibit objects of the greatest import to those few states which still retain any vestiges of civil liberty.

CHAP. VI.

Revolution in Denmark. Counts Struensee and Brandt are confined in the Citadel; several members of the administration imprisoned; the Queen sent to the Castle of Cronenburgh. Grand commissioners appointed for the trial of the state prisoners. Condemnation and execution of Struensee and Brandt. The Queen convoyed to Stade by a small Squadron. Peace concluded between the Danes and Algerines. Reconciliation between the French King and the princes of the blood. Scarcity of provisions in many countries. Magnificence of the Empress of Russia.

THE quick succession and disgrace of ministers and favourites, which had taken place for some time at the court of Copenhagen, were no uncertain indications of a weak and tottering government. It is not however easy to form any conclusion upon such events in arbitrary

bitrary states, where public affairs are locked up in the obscurity of silence and the mystery of intrigue, and the few who are acquainted with causes, or can judge of events, are too prudent, or too much interested, to disclose what they know.

It was however to be expected, that the crisis to which affairs were brought by the late revolution, and the disgrace which the reigning queen met with, must have brought on an eclaireissement which would have gratified the curiosity of the public with a real state of facts, however satisfied they may be as to their justice or propriety. It was indeed thought that the near relation which the unfortunate Queen bore to the throne of Great-Britain, would, in justice to her character and honour, have occasioned such an explanation's being insisted upon, as would have prevented her falling a sacrifice to the malice of a party; while the investigation of her conduct might have exposed their secret views in such a manner, as even to convince a misguided prince of their dangerous tendency.

Nothing of this nature has however been done; and this mysterious transaction still continues in its original darkness and obscurity. The court of Great-Britain, wisely perhaps, forbore to take any farther interest in it, than the preservation of the unfortunate Queen's life, which is said to have been in danger, the recovery of her liberty, and the obtaining of a stipend for her subsistence in another country.

In this state of things, we can only give an account of such facts as are apparent to the world, and

draw such evident conclusions as naturally arise from them, without any other knowledge of the preceding causes, than what appears from their effects. Weak reigns are always the ages of favouritism; and odious as favourites are in general to mankind, they are seldom more so than they deserve; the weakness that makes them necessary can seldom distinguish in its choice; and the qualities which make them agreeable are not often those that are cultivated by the virtuous or the wise.

The late Count Struensee was one of those 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 necessary to the pursuits for which they are intended. Some knowledge of the civil law, of the rights of particular states, of public forms and official writings, together with a minute attention to the etiquette of the respective courts, are indispensibly requisite; to which may be added some knowledge in chymistry, if not in physic; of the most polite modern languages; and of the most fashionable writers. Among the number of them thus endowed, that swarm about the different courts, and straggle from one to the other, where they are well received, if not employed, there must be several so eminent in their genius, as to rise by their merit to the first honours and employments; and those who are not so happily distinguished seldom fail, among such a variety of characters as are exhibited among some hundreds of sovereigns, to find some

one, to whom they will render themselves useful or agreeable. This encourages others to the same pursuit, and the succession is never at an end.

Struensee was the son of a Lutheran clergyman, who is, or was, the superintendant of some churches in the dutchies of Sleswic or Holstein; he studied physic and chymistry, and is said to have been recommended to the present King of Denmark at Hamburgh, as a young man of considerable parts and abilities. He is represented to have been, in reality, a man of insinuating address, some abilities, great ambition, profligate manners, and abandoned in his principles.

His progress in favour was so rapid as to amaze every body. He quickly abandoned his profession, became minister of state, and was, with his friend and fellow-adventurer Brandt, raised at once to the first rank of nobility in the kingdom, they being both created earls. Struensee also sent for his brother, who was made councillor of state, and placed either high in or at the head of the finances. The new favourites, grown giddy by this rapid elevation, lost all appearances of moderation in their prosperity. Count Bernstorff, and the old and faithful servants of the crown, were disgraced and banished from court; and such of the ancient nobility as did not degrade themselves by their conduct met with the same fate.

It is said that Count Brandt shewed, from the first, all that insolence and arrogance that seemed peculiar to new men, upon a sudden and unexpected rise; but that Struensee had more sense and moderation in the beginning, until

the shameful adulation and servility of the nobility made him at length to forget himself so entirely, as to shew the greatest contempt, upon every occasion, for the natives of the country, their language, manners, and even their laws. The King during this time, from whatever cause, is represented to have been in a most deplorable state of imbecillity, both of body and mind.

It was not to be supposed that such a state of affairs could have been lasting in any country. Every thing was done that could wound the prejudices of the people. Struensee and Brandt were professed free-thinkers, and publicly laughed at those religious forms and opinions to which the people were most strongly attached. The court was loose and dissolute; masked balls and entertainments were continually given; foreign amusements, manners, and customs, introduced; and the plain manners and sober decorum of the natives treated with the most sovereign contempt. An ancient and severe law against adultery was repealed, which the people considered in the same light that they would have done a reward for the committing 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 dissolve the King's guards, and to incorporate them into other regiments, precipitated matters to a conclusion, sooner than they probably would otherwise have arrived. The guards stood to their arms, and absolutely refused to submit to the degradation of being incorporated with other troops; but offered to lay them down, and accept

cept of their discharge, upon obtaining liberty to retire to their respective countries. It was thought necessary to accept of this expedient, and the guards were accordingly discharged.

This extraordinary measure afforded an opportunity to the party who were concerting the ruin of the favourites, which they did not neglect to make use of. It was whispered, that the dismissal of those troops, who were the proper guards of the king's person, and whose fidelity and attachment to him were undisputed, was the result of a design which had been laid to secure it, and to compel the King to sign an act of renunciation, and to establish 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 Struensee, who was a tool and a creature to France, had already disgraced Count Bernstorff, who was the upholder of the English and Russian system, in order that the French influence might become supreme in their councils; that the whole administration would be lodged in the hands of foreigners; and that insolence and contempt, which they already found so intolerable in a few, would then be extended to every department.

These insinuations spread rapidly among the people, while the original authors were totally concealed; and the aversion to the favourites was so general, that, among so many thousand 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 most profound security, while those mea-

sures were taking with equal silence and secrecy, the effects of which they were so soon and so fatally to experience.

The Queen Dowager, Julia Maria, sister to the Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle, and mother to the King's half brother, Prince Frederick, was at the head of the conspiracy which was now formed. She is represented, on the one hand, as an artful, ambitious, and intriguing woman, who having been encouraged, from the weakness of administration, to form dangerous designs in favour of her son, who was now arrived in his 19th year, had with that view, under an appearance of the greatest friendship, imposed upon the youth and innocence of the young Queen, and artfully led her into those measures which were the most exceptionable and unpopular in her conduct; while, in the mean time, her numerous emissaries were employed to misrepresent all her actions, and to swell her slightest errors, and the casual inadvertencies of youth, into crimes of the blackest dye; that in the same manner, and with the same design, she practised upon the weakness of the King, to render him odious to the people; and that even the late measure of incorporating or reducing the guards had originated from her. On the other hand, she is represented as a princess of extraordinary virtue, resolution, and abilities, which she has properly and happily exerted, in rescuing the country from a shameful and ignominious foreign yoke.

A masked ball having been given at court; the ensuing morning was destined for the execution of the

Jan. 16th,
1772.

plot.

plot. - The principal persons concerned, besides the Queen Dowager and Prince Frederick, were Count Ostein, who is now minister of state, Count Rantzau, General Eichstedt, 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 son, General Eichstedt, and Count Rantzau, entered the King's bed-chamber, and ordered the valet-de-chambre to awake him, and, in the surprize and alarm, that this unexpected intrusion excited, informed him, that the reigning Queen and the two Struensee's were at that instant busy in drawing up an act of renunciation, which they would immediately after compel him to sign; and that the only means he could use, to prevent so imminent a danger, was to sign those orders, without loss of time, which they had brought with them, for arresting the Queen and her accomplices. The King having hesitated at this proposal, the Queen Julia told him, that if he did not sign them it would be of no great consequence, as she and her son would do it without him; some other conversation passed, and the King was in too great a terror not to comply with their demands.

Count Rantzau, and three officers, were dispatched at that untimely hour to the Queen's apartments, and immediately arrested her. She shewed great indignation, and seemed almost distracted at this insult; told Rantzau that he should lose his head for it, and repeatedly attempted to make her way to the King's apartments. She was however obliged to submit to

a necessity which she could not resist, and had but a very short time allowed her to prepare for a journey to the Castle of Cronenburgh; for which place she was obliged, with the infant princess, to set out early in the morning, attended by Lady Mostyn, and escorted by a party of Dragoons.

Struensee and Brandt were seized in their beds, and it seems to have been done before the orders were signed; for the former having started up suddenly, and demanded eagerly to see the authority upon which he was arrested, Col. Koller shewed him the point of his sword, and said that was sufficient authority for the present; but that he made himself answerable for the King's confirming it. Struensee's brother was seized at the same time, and the three were sent together to the citadel. Struensee's adherents, and most of the members of the late administration, were seized the same night, to the number of about eighteen, among whom were General Gahler and his lady, the master of the horse, Baron Bulow, Gen. Gude, Col. Falkenshiold, Gen. Hesselburg, Wildebrandt a privy councillor, and two secretaries of state. Some of these were sent to different prisons, and others confined to their own houses.

The populace received some intelligence of these transactions early in the morning, and proceeded to great excesses, in the eagerness of their joy for the downfall of the favourites. Near an hundred houses are said to have been plundered or demolished upon this occasion. As the people had some apprehensions with respect to the King's person, he passed slowly in a coach through the principal streets of the city, in

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company with his brother to make them easy.

The unfortunate Struensee, who had seen himself the idol of a crowded levee on the day immediately preceding, where the first people of the kingdom seemed ready to prostrate themselves, if he but happened to cast his eyes towards them, and measured their importance when they came out, only by the countenance which he shewed them within, was now in a dark dungeon chained to the floor, and loaded with the execrations all mankind, while they who were most proud of his favour before, now either totally denied, or evaded the connection, and were the loudest in the outcry against him. The animosity of the populace to him, was so extreme, that the commissioners were obliged to take his examinations within the citadel, with all the bridges drawn up to prevent their outrage. Nothing was to be met with in the streets but ridiculous histories and ballads of his rise and fall, and caricatura prints and pictures, which people were obliged to buy, to prevent their being thought his friends or abettors.

The government seemed now to be entirely lodged in the hands of the Queen Dowager and her son, supported and assisted by those who had the principal share in the revolution; while the King seemed little more than a pageant, whose person and name it was necessary occasionally to make use of. All the officers who had a hand in the revolution were immediately promoted, and an almost total change took place in all the departments of administration. A new council was appointed, in which Prince

Frederick presided, and a commission of eight members, to examine the papers of the prisoners, and to commence a process against them.

The city was illuminated on the night of the revolution, as if it had been a deliverance from a foreign enemy. Doctor Muntér and other court preachers, were employed on the following Sunday, to preach thanksgiving sermons, which breathed none of that tenderness and charity, that are the distinguishing characteristics of the christian religion, but were calculated only to inflame and exasperate in the highest degree the minds of the people, which were already too well prepared for the purpose. This conduct, which was equally indecent with respect to the character and dignity of the Queen, against whom no charge was yet established, as it was culpable with respect to the unhappy culprits, whose process was already begun, and their lives trembling in the hands of their judges; was no less degrading with respect to their own sacred character and function. In these discourses, the late government was described, much in the ideas that have been conceived of the reign of antichrist, and the members that conducted it as having no other views, than those devilish ones, of totally overthrowing all religion, morality and law. In a word, their bombastic style distinguished them as much from oratory, as the nature of the subject, and their affected exclamations of piety, did from christianity.

In the mean time, amusements and diversions, which were so much complained of before, were now assiduously cultivated and promoted, and instead of that serious
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and melancholy air of solemnity, which the present state of affairs demanded, the court presented a round of balls, operas, entertainments, and concerts; two birthdays, which immediately succeeded the revolution, were celebrated with extraordinary magnificence, and every thing bore the marks of dissipation and levity.

Most of the ladies of the Queen's household were permitted to follow her to Cronenburgh; it does not appear that her confinement in that place was at any time very strict; she was permitted to walk upon the ramparts, and to take the air in a coach, under a guard. Her son, the prince royal, who was entered into his fifth year, was put into the care of a lady of quality, who was appointed governess, under the superintendency of the Queen Dowager.

Struensee and Brandt were hardly treated in prison. Under pretence that they intended to make away with themselves, they were removed from the neighbourhood of the walls in their respective dungeons, and chained down to the middle of the floor. Brandt, in the beginning, had amused himself with playing upon the flute; but upon a supposition that he intended to choak himself with it, it was taken away; and they were both deprived of the use of tobacco upon some similar pretence. Several of their adherents were banished the kingdom, and others to their native provinces for life. Struensee's brother was discharged, and received money to carry him out of the kingdom, as nothing appeared against him, which seems to have been the case of the others. General Gahler's lady was permitted to

withdraw from the citadel to her own house; General Gude, and the two cabinet secretaries, were set at liberty, and Baron Bulow, the master of the horse, was enlarged upon parole, that he would not go without his own house.

Struensee at his first examination before the commissioners, was shewn the instruments of torture, which were brought into the room on purpose to intimidate him; we do not find, however, that either he or Brandt were put to the question. They both underwent frequent and long examinations, and were once confronted. Upon that trying occasion, they both behaved with dignity and resolution; they neither accused, nor blamed each other, nor lamented their situation. It is said that the whole number of questions proposed to Struensee in the course of his examinations, amounted to 637. It is also said, that he and Colonel Falkenschild were confronted at one of these examinations, and that the latter having made very heavy charges upon him in his evidence, Struensee replied, that he would willingly submit to all those accusations, provided his doing so could be of service to the colonel. If this circumstance be true, it is far from indicating a heart totally depraved and abandoned.

After more than two months examination, the grand commission at length passed sentence of death, forfeiture of estate, and degradation from their rank, upon the two counts, Struensee and Brandt. Among the crimes with which the former was charged, were the assuming of an extraordinary and unconstitutional power; his having been guilty of high treason, in expediting

pediting several orders from the privy council without the King's consent or knowledge; his having made useless and dangerous changes in the government, and suspicious arrangements in the capital and palace; his having discharged the guards; and his having been guilty of peculation in his office, and embezzling large sums of the public money. Brandt was charged in general, with having been his confident, and privy to all his crimes; and in particular, with some disrespectful familiarity with the King's person, which was brought within the construction of a law, that makes it death to lay violent hands on him.

The King signed the sentence, which contained the order for cutting off their right arms, and then their heads, for dismembering and disembowelling their bodies, for fixing their heads and hands upon iron spikes, and exposing 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 sentence was past, surrounded by great bodies of foot and dragoons, and by an infinite number of spectators. They did not see each other, and Brandt was first executed. He was attended by a clergyman, and behaved with decency upon the scaffold, but shewed an unconcern and indifference, which seemed to the populace in some degree a confirmation of the report that had been spread of his being an Atheist. Struensee shewed equal firmness; but more devotion,

and a more awful sense of the change which he was to undergo. It is said, that he read the sentence in the prison, with a composure that surprized every body present, until he came to the part which related to Brandt, when he seemed to be greatly affected, at finding that his punishment was to be equal in degree with his own.

There were no other capital executions exhibited; a Count Wolinsky, is said to have had his tongue cut out, for having said some things that reflected upon the King, and upon the Queen Julia, and to have been banished the Danish dominions for ever. Orders were given to the commission to stop all proceedings against Colonel Hesselburg, Admiral Hansen, Lieutenant Aboe, the Privy Counsellor Willebrandt, Counsellor Sturtz, and Professor Berger, and they were all set at liberty, without any declaration either of their guilt or innocence. Willebrandt and Sturtz, were however obliged to retire from the island of Zealand, and had pensions bestowed on them, and Berger was banished to Aalberg; Colonel Hesselburg, was ordered to retire to Holstein, and promised a regiment. Falkenschild, General Gahler, and some others, were continued in prison.

It seems pretty evident, by the discharge of so many members of the late administration, and of the particular friends and adherents of the late favourites, that the charge of their intending to force the King to sign an act of renunciation, and to the appointment of a regency, was not founded in fact, and was only calculated to answer the present

sent purposes of the ruling faction; as such a scheme must have comprehended a considerable number of those persons, and could not fail of being brought to light in the course of this enquiry.

The grand commission, carried on a process against the Queen, as well as the favourites, and the Attorney General Uldahl, was appointed to act as her advocate. It is reported, that the senate and the privy-council, had at first intended to proceed to the utmost extremities, and even to strike at her life; but that some apprehension of the resentment of another court put a stop to their violence. This indeed seems very probable, as moderation is not one of the qualities that are to be expected in a faction, which is either struggling for power, or newly arrived at it; when, independent of their own passions, acts of resentment, and appearances even of fury, are necessary to keep up that fever in the people, which is requisite for their purposes.

As no authorized nor authentic account has been published, either of the charges made against the Queen, or of the nature of her defence, we cannot presume to enter upon that subject, on the foundation of vague or suspicious reports. The following questions are said to have occasioned great debates among the commissioners, whether the Queen, as a sovereign, could be legally tried by her subjects? And whether, as a foreign princess, she was amenable to the laws of Denmark?

Whatever the original designs of the court might have been, his Britannic Majesty seems, in some degree, to have concurred in, and

probably influenced, their final determinations with respect to that unfortunate princess, by his sending a small squadron of ships to convoy her to Germany, and appointing the city of Zell, in his electoral dominions, for the place of her future residence. Commodore M^r Bride having arrived in the Sound with three English frigates, the Queen, attended by the Count de Halstein and his lady, and the Lord Chamberlain Raben, all of her late household, together with Lady Mostyn, and the British minister, embarked for Stade, where she was received with great honours, and May 30th. several of the Hanoverian nobility of both sexes were waiting to attend her. The Queen has since formed a small court, and is as agreeably circumstanced, as the nature of her situation will admit.

It has, perhaps, been too hastily, and too generally received an opinion with the most eminent writers, and from them too carelessly received by the world, that the northern nations have at all times, and without exception, been passionate admirers of liberty, and tenacious to an extreme of their rights. A little attention will shew, that this opinion ought to be received with many restrictions. Sweden and Denmark, have within little more than a century, given absolute demonstrations to the contrary; and the vast nation of the Russes, who overspread so great a part of the north, have at all times, so long as their name has been known, or their acts remembered by history, been incapable of any other than a despotic form of government. And

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notwithstanding the contempt in which we hold the eastern nations, and the slavish disposition we attribute to them, it may be found, if we make a due allowance for the figurative stile and manner of the orientals, that the official papers, public acts and speeches, at the courts of Petersburg, Copenhagen, and Stockholm, are in as unmanly a strain of fervility and adulation, as those of the most despotic of the Asiatic 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 consented to pay that piratical state, 50,000 Algerine sequins, which amount to near 25,000 pounds sterling, besides a large quantity of military and naval stores.

It undoubtedly will be a matter of astonishment to future ages, that at a time when the naval force and commerce of Europe, are arrived at an extent of greatness, unknown in any other period, or part of the world, so many powerful states, who are watchful of every opportunity of advantage to go to war with each other, should submit to the ignominy of paying a shameful tribute, to the paltry nests of pirates, who rather infest than inhabit the Barbary coasts.

The fate of the French parliaments seems to be finally decided, and the few remains of public liberty that were preserved in those illustrious bodies, are now no more. The people laughed and pasquinated, and were sent to the Bastile, and so the affair passed off.

The stand made by the princes of the blood in behalf of their country, and in opposition to the

arbitrary power of the crown, did them great honour; but opposition cannot be long-lived in a country, where honours, emoluments, and even security, are wholly derived from the King, and the national vanity has made personal weight and importance, to center solely in him. The princes accordingly became tired of a fruitless opposition, and the King, who seemed greatly distressed by it, accepted with infinite pleasure the overtures they made for an accommodation. In a word, if we seriously consider the mode of supporting great standing armies, which becomes daily more prevalent, it will appear evidently, that nothing less than a convulsion, that will shake the globe to its center, can ever restore the European nations to that liberty, by which they were once so much distinguished. The western world was the seat of freedom, until another, more western, was discovered; and that other will probably be its asylum, when it is hunted down in every other part. Happy it is, that the worst of times, may have one refuge still left for humanity.

Such have been, in general, the public transactions in Europe during the year of which we treat. The great scarcity of provisions which has been so deplorably felt in many parts of it during a succession of years, has still continued; and the distresses of the poor were in many places intolerable. In Norway, and several of the Swedish provinces, their calamities were so great that they were reduced to the sad necessity of eating bread which was principally composed of ground bark, with a scanty proportion of meal. That other dreadful scourge
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of providence, the pestilence, has happily ceased in the Russian dominions, after having swept away above 60,000 of the inhabitants. Bohemia, has still suffered a greater loss, from some dreadful distempers, as fatal, though perhaps not so contagious, as the plague, and which seem to have been the offspring of famine.

Posterity will be at a loss which to admire most, the great power of Russia, or the magnificence of its Empress, when they are informed, that in the course of so long, so expensive, and so widely extended a war, her expences, whether in rewards to her generals and officers, in presents to learned men, in the encouragement of arts, or in the purchase of libraries, statues, pictures, antiques, and

jewels, infinitely exceed those of any late or present European prince, except Lewis the Fourteenth. Among many instances of this nature which might be given, a diamond of an enormous size which she purchased this year, may be sufficient. This diamond, which weighs 779 carats, was brought some years ago by a Greek gentleman from Ispahan to Holland, and deposited for security in the Bank, till he could meet with a purchaser; the greatness of the price would have made this difficult, if the Empress of Russia had not existed. She has paid upwards of 100,000l. sterling for it, besides settling a pension for life, of 4000 rubles, upon the gentleman, which amounts to little less than a thousand pounds sterling a year.

C H A P. VII.

Situation of the ministry. State of public affairs. Remonstrance from the city of London. State of parties. Marriages in the Royal Family. Parliament meets. King's speech. Augmentation of seamen. Petition from certain of the Clergy, &c. Debates thereon. Church Nullum Tempus bill. King's message. Royal Marriage-bill. Great debates thereon. Protests. The bill passes both houses.

THE prodigious majority that attended the continued victories which administration gained in the last session, particularly towards the close of it, as it seemed to render every idea of an opposition to their measures futile, so it also seemed to promise them a security and permanence in their places, which nothing but some unforeseen, or unknown cause could interrupt. This appearance of things was not delusive; and no change took place in the public departments during the recess except those that proceed-

ed from the death of the Earl of Hallifax, and of Lord Strange, both of which happened nearly at the same time, and not long after the rising of parliament. In consequence of the former of these events, the Earl of Suffolk was appointed secretary of state for the northern department, in the room of the Earl of Hallifax, and the Duke of Grafton succeeded Lord Suffolk in the Privy Seal. Lord Hyde was appointed, a few days after, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster,

June 12th,
1771.

Lancaster, in the room of Lord Strange.

With respect to foreign affairs, peace seemed now to wear as permanent an aspect, as was consistent with the present critical state of Europe in general. Spain, during Sept. 16th, the recess, fulfilled her engagement in the convention, by the restoration of Port Egmont, which was delivered up to Capt. Stott, who was sent thither with a small squadron for that purpose.

As to domestic matters, a sullen languor, (perhaps in such a government as this not the most desirable of events) began in general to prevail with those who had hitherto opposed, and still disapproved, of the general measures of administration. They said that in the present state of affairs, all farther applications for a redress of grievances, would be ridiculous in themselves, and disgraceful to those 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 persevere in an opposition to power, which every day's experience shewed to be irresistible, as it would be shameful and degrading to make supplications, when it was known beforehand, that they would at least be disregarded. That in such a situation, public matters must be left to run their own course, until they were productive of such events, as must from their nature work a reformation; and that in the intermediate time, it was not the part of a wise man, either to disturb his mind, about evils which could not be remedied, or to make a tiresome and fruitless opposition, to

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measures which he could not prevent.

In the mean time, we are sorry to acknowledge, that the popular part of the legislature, had from various causes, lost much of that influence with the people, and of that respect and reverence, with which it was usually regarded; and which it is not more essential to its dignity, than even to its power and independence, at all times to preserve. Much of this may be attributed to the late ill-judged contest with the printers, and the ridiculous issue of that affair. Every circumstance of that transaction, was productive of effects, directly contrary to those that were wished or intended; and, instead of supporting dignity, or establishing privilege, were equally subversive of both. Many of the addresses, which had been presented to the city magistrates, during their confinement in the Tower, were direct libels upon that assembly, and in other times would have been severely punished as such. Even the public rejoicings which were made upon the enlargement of those magistrates, and the public marks of approbation and honour, which they received from other cities and corporations, as well as their own, were all so many tacit but severe reflections, upon the conduct of that body under whose power they had suffered.

Its effects were similar in respect to the licentiousness of the press. The printers, now that the impotency of the house was discovered, laughed at an authority, which had been so much dreaded, before it was wantonly brought to a test that exposed its weakness. This discovery

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covery being made, the effect naturally followed; and in the succeeding session, the votes of the house, 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 contest was apparently given up by the house.

That apathy, (if it may be considered as such), which seemed to extend its influence through a considerable part of the nation, had not yet in any considerable degree pervaded the capital. On the contrary, many late proceedings had much increased the discontent in that great metropolis, and the citizens were not at all backward in shewing it. They said that government had set its face particularly against the city of London, in a manner that had been unknown since the Revolution; that this was evidently in return for the public spirited disapprobation she had shewn of oppressive and pernicious measures, and the constitutional methods she had tried to obtain a redress of grievances, which affected the nation in general, as much as they did her in particular; that administration had for some time acted as if they were in an actual state of warfare with her, and were determined to make her feel the worst consequences that could attend an opposition to power; that to this only was to be attributed the late disgrace which she met with in the persons of her magistrates; and that from this also proceeded that extraordinary measure of the Durham-yard embankment, by which, as they said, injury and injustice were added to insult, and a stranger, who had not the smallest claim, nor did not even pretend to any right, was

invested in an estate worth 40,000*l.* which was torn out of her property in the bed of the river.

In such a state of temper and opinion, nothing was left undone to manifest resentment, nor untried, to give it effect. A committee was even appointed, to carry on a prosecution against the speaker of the House of Commons, for the commitment of the magistrates, and the most eminent counsel were consulted upon that occasion. As this design failed of effect, and it was found that no action could be brought upon the subject, and that the courts would not admit it if there could, recourse was again had to the hopeless resort, of an address, remonstrance, and petition to the throne.

The day before the delivery of this address, a letter was received by the lord mayor, from the lord chamberlain, taking notice, that as the papers had mentioned the time of his setting out for St. James's, and the livery might be induced to attend him, he had his majesty's commands to acquaint him, that it being unprecedented to admit the livery upon such occasions, as well as impracticable to introduce so numerous a body, no person beyond the number allowed by law to present petitions to the throne, would be admitted, except his lordship, the aldermen, common council, and city officers. Copies of this letter were immediately posted up in the most public parts of the city, to save the livery the trouble of assembling at Guildhall, as they intended; and a committee of ten persons, the number allowed by law to present a petition, was appointed from that body to attend the lord mayor into the King's presence.

In this remonstrance they declare, that besides a continuance of those unparalleled grievances, which they had already submitted to his majesty, the same arbitrary power, which had violated the sacred right of election, had in the last session, proceeded to the most extravagant outrages against the constitution of the kingdom, and the liberty of the subject. That they had ventured to imprison their chief magistrate, and one of their aldermen, for disobeying their illegal orders, and for not violating the holy sanction of their oaths to that great city, as well as their duty to their country; that they had prevailed on his majesty to suffer his royal name to give a pretended authority to an illegal proclamation; and that at length they proceeded to the enormous wickedness of erasing a judicial record, in order to stop the course of justice, and to frustrate all possibility of relief by an appeal to the laws. They then represent the advantage that had been taken of passing the embankment bill during the unjust confinement of their representatives; whereby, without the pretence of an abuse, they had superseded the conservancy of the river Thames, in the liberty which the city had enjoyed since the conquest, and deprived the citizens of a property which had been granted by divers charters, and confirmed by the authority of Parliament. They conclude with a prayer, that his majesty would restore their rights, and give peace to this distracted nation, by a speedy dissolution of parliament, and by removing for ever from his presence and councils, the present wicked and despotic ministers.

The king's answer, considering the extraordinary terms of the remonstrance, did not seem to convey all the asperity, which might have been expected from some late instances. His Majesty declared his readiness to redress any real grievances, and that the city of London would always find him disposed to listen to any of their well-founded complaints; but expresses a concern, to see a part of his subjects still so far misled and deluded, as to renew in such reprehensible terms, a request, with which, he had repeatedly declared he could not comply.

With respect to the state of parties, nothing very extraordinary had taken place. The desertion to the ministry of several of the late Mr. Grenville's friends, together with those droppings off from the other parties, which must naturally ensue in a long course of opposition, where all honours and rewards are held on one side, had considerably weakened the state of opposition in general. Many gentlemen also, who had neither departed from their principles, nor abandoned their friends, seeing every thing carried by so great and decisive a majority, grew slack and remiss, in a tedious and wearisome attendance, which they deemed to be useless; and thought it was of very little consequence to the public, whether the numbers were more or less on a minority list, when every one could have told beforehand, that there would be at any rate, a majority of not much less than two to one.

One event that took place during the recess, and probably another, that was suspected, and has since been acknowledged, were the ap-

parent causes of the most important and extraordinary business that came on in the course of the ensuing session. The event which we allude to, was the marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, with Mrs. Horton, a widow lady, and daughter to Lord Irnham. As this transaction gave great offence at court, the celebrated royal marriage-act, which excited so much discussion both within-doors and without, is supposed in a great measure to have originated from it. The marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, with the Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, was not then acknowledged; but it is supposed had been long understood. This affair indeed for a time revived the spirits and forces of opposition.

As there seemed to be no urgent business that demanded an early attendance, the parliament did not

Jan. 21st. meet till after the holidays. In the speech
1772. from the throne, much

satisfaction is expressed, that neither the foreign nor domestic situation of affairs, required their earlier attendance; and that now they would be at liberty to give their whole attention to the establishment of wise and useful regulations of law, and to the extension of our commercial advantages. They were informed, that the performance of the King of Spain's engagement, in the restitution of Port Egmont and Falkland's island, and the repeated assurances that had been received of the pacific disposition of that court, as well as of other powers, promised the continuance of peace; which was with the greater confidence to be hoped

for, as there was no reason to apprehend that we should become involved in the troubles, which still unhappily prevailed in one part of Europe.

No doubt was (notwithstanding) made, but they would see the propriety of maintaining a respectable establishment of the naval forces; they were, however, informed, that no extraordinary aid would be required at this time. It concluded by observing, that the concerns of this country are so various and extensive, as to require the most vigilant and active attention; and that some of them, from remoteness of place, and other circumstances, are so peculiarly liable to abuses, and exposed to danger, that the interposition of the legislature for their protection, might become necessary. That if in any such instances, either for supplying defects, or remedying abuses, they should find it necessary to provide any new laws, they might depend upon the readiest concurrence of the crown, in whatever might best contribute to the attainment of those salutary ends.

The addresses were passed in the usual form. The speech was very cautiously worded in what related to domestic 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 East India company, though they were not mentioned, it was understood accordingly; and the gentleman who seconded the motion for the address in the House of Commons, expatiated upon that subject, and hinted that new laws and regulations were necessary to be made for the use of the company; that at present they had

had not sufficient powers in their hands to controul their servants, who made enormous fortunes at the expence of their masters, and were guilty of such exorbitancies in other respects, as might hazard the total loss of their valuable possessions in that part of the world.

The first public business of any moment that came on, Jan. 29th. was in consequence of a motion made on the side of administration, that 25,000 seamen should be voted for the service of the current year. It was urged in support of this motion, that the French having sent a considerable fleet to the East Indies, we were obliged upon that account to support a more considerable naval force there, than would have been otherwise requisite, and than we had done at some other particular times; and that the propriety, if not the necessity, of our being always superior to them in that part of the world, was so evident as not to admit of an argument. That a larger squadron was now employed for the protection of Jamaica and our other West India Islands, than in former years of peace; that the apprehension for the safety of those islands, which had operated so powerfully and generally upon the minds of men, and had given so great an alarm to those who had a particular interest in them, at the time of the late expected rupture with Spain, would have been alone sufficient to have made this measure in some degree necessary: but that exclusive of those considerations, the importance of our valuable possessions in that quarter, the probability of the Spaniards making their first attempts upon them in case of a war, and the considerable fleet

which they kept in those seas, scarcely left it a matter of choice. That the war between the Russians and Turks, made it also necessary, to employ a greater number of ships for the protection of our commerce in the Mediterranean and Archipelago, than had been customary in times of general peace.

The principal stress was however laid upon the great reform with respect to the guard-ships, it being acknowledged, that the conduct with regard to them had been so shameful, that for many years past, they had been considered merely as jobs; and that at the time of the late expected war, there were neither ships nor men fit for service; but that things were now so much altered for the better, that twenty of the best ships in the navy were kept upon that duty; and were in such compleat condition, and so nearly manned, that a slight press would at any time enable them in a very few days to proceed to sea. That the rest of the fleet was also in good condition, and that in about a year, we should have near eighty ships of the line fit for service, besides those that were upon foreign duty.

On the other side it was said, that if this motion was complied with, there was no reason for hoping that this enormous peace-establishment would ever be lessened, as the same, or similar arguments, with those now made use of, could be applied with equal propriety in every future year, as in the present; that bending, as the nation was, under the weight of an overgrown and monstrous public debt, instead of taking any measures to lighten the burdens of the people, our peace-establish-

ment was every year increasing, and was now nearly double to what it had been at the accession of George the first; that we had undergone in the last year all the expences of a war without any of its benefits; that it seemed to be intended to keep us always in that ruinous situation; and that the present motion would add 500,000*l.* to the public expence, which was equal to one shilling land-tax, at a time that we were told of nothing but peace with all the world.

Two of our greatest naval commanders strongly opposed the motion, and as strongly arraigned and condemned many parts of the present arrangement and disposition of the fleet. They observed that the force in the East Indies was either too great or too little; that if the appearances of a permanent peace that were held out in the speech, were to be relied on, it was too great, and in case of war it was insufficient; that the same objections lay to the arrangement of Jamaica, where the squadron consisted of only about four ships, 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 guard-ships, as to those stationed in North America, where there was no appearance of an enemy, were also objected to, by those two great sea officers.

Many severe and pointed sarcasms were levelled at the ministers, for what was called the impotency and futility of their conduct, who accompanied a speech, which breathed nothing but effusions of peace, with all the actual preparations for a war. Some gentlemen in opposition declared for

the motion, upon the avowed principle of its not being in any degree to be considered as a peace-establishment, whatever motives administration might have, for endeavouring to impress the public with an opinion of the general tranquillity. The motion was carried without a division.

A petition was soon after offered to be presented Feb. 6th. to the house, from certain clergymen of the church of England, and certain members of the two professions of civil law and physic, and some others, who prayed for relief from the subscription to the thirty-nine articles of faith. These gentlemen had for some time assembled at a tavern called the Feathers, and had invited by public advertisements in the papers, all those who thought themselves aggrieved in the matter of subscription, to join them in obtaining redress. The petition was signed by about 250 of the clergy.

In this petition they represent, that it is one of the great principles of the protestant religion, that every thing necessary to salvation, is fully and sufficiently contained in the holy scriptures; that they have an inherent right, which they hold from God only, to make a full and free use of their private judgment, in the interpretation of those scriptures; that though these were the liberal and original principles of the church of England, and upon which the reformation from popery was founded, they had been deviated from in the laws relative to subscription, by which they are deprived of their invaluable rights and privileges, and required to acknowledge certain articles and confessions of faith and doctrine,

doctrine, drawn up by fallible men, to be all and every of them agreeable to the scriptures.

They also represent these subscriptions, as a great hindrance to the spreading of true religion, as they discourage further enquiries into the real sense of the sacred writings, tend to divide communions, and to cause mutual dislike among fellow protestants. That the diversity of opinions held upon many of these articles, occasioned great animosity and ill-will among the established clergy; that they afforded an opportunity to unbelievers to charge them with prevarication, and with being guided by interested and political views, in subscribing to articles which they could not believe, and about which no two were agreed in opinion; and that they afforded a handle to papists, to reproach them with their inconsistency, by departing from the principles on which they had grounded their separation from them, and now admitting of human ordinances, and doubtful and precarious doctrines, though they pretended that the scripture alone, was certain and sufficient to salvation.

The two professions of civil law and physic, complained of the hardships they suffered, at one of the universities particularly, where they were obliged at their first admission or matriculation, and at an age so immature for disquisitions and decisions of such moment, to subscribe their unfeigned assent to a variety of theological propositions, in order to be enabled to attain academical degrees in their respective faculties; and that their private opinions upon those subjects can be of no consequence to

the public, as the course of their studies, and the attention to their practice, neither afford them the means nor the leisure, to examine into the propriety or nature of such propositions. They also lament the misfortune of their sons, 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 highest consequence, to the opinions and tenets of ages less informed than their own.

The petition being read in the house, by the gentleman who moved to bring it up, it was said by those who supported the motion, that it was a matter highly deserving of the most serious consideration; that grievances that affect the conscience, are of all others the most grievous; that religious toleration could never be too extensive; that nothing could be more absurd, or more contrary to reason and to religion, than to oblige people to subscribe articles which they did not believe; that it was establishing 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 some parts contradictory, and in others contained matters that were utterly indefensible; and that such a compulsion upon consciences, was productive of great licentiousness in the church; and from its tendency to lessen, or entirely to destroy christian charity, had the worst effects upon its members. They said that a happy opportunity was now offered, of opening such a door for the Dissenters, as it was probable that most of them would enter at, and thereby be received in the bosom

bosom of the established church ; that instead of weakening it, this would be a means of giving it such a firmness of strength as nothing could shake ; and that the church of England could never be in any danger, while the hierarchy and bishops existed.

The great majority that rejected this petition, founded their opposition upon different grounds and principles. The high church gentlemen, considered it as little less than blasphemy, to propose any innovation in the xxxix articles. They said it would give a mortal wound to the church of England ; that the church and state were so intimately united, that one could not perish without the other ; that this petition was levelled directly against christianity, and that the next would be for annulling the liturgy. They called to mind the destruction of church and state in the last century, which they charged upon the sectaries ; represented the conduct and views of the petitioners as avaricious and hypocritical ; and inferred from the licentiousness of some writings which had appeared on that side of the question, that they denied the doctrine of the Trinity, and the divinity of our Saviour. They said that parliament could not grant any relief to those who had already subscribed, as they had no power to vacate oaths ; and that for those who were not yet beneficed, and who wanted to seize on the emoluments of the church, without believing in her tenets, or complying with her laws, they were not at all to be listened to, as from every principle of reason and justice they should 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 preserve the established 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 England and Scotland, should for ever continue as they then were.

Many other gentlemen, who were more moderate in their temper or principles, though totally averse to a compliance with the terms of the petition, or to the reviving of polemical disputes, by even making its controversial points a subject of discussion, were notwithstanding inclined to treat it with lenity and respect ; and some were disposed to its being brought up to the table, and let to lie over till the end of the session ; while others were for applying to the King, that he might appoint a committee of the clergy to consider it. Upon the same principle, they vindicated the petitioners from the heavy imputations that had been laid upon them, and shewed several of them to be men of the most irreproachable characters. They also set those right who had been of opinion, that the legislature had no superintending controul over the articles of the union ; they not only shewed, that a supreme controuling power was inherent in every legislature, but pointed out two particular instances in which it had been exerted since the Union, and which affected both the English and Scotch churches ; the first of these was the act against occasional conformity, and the latter, that which destroyed elective patronages.

But though some of these gentlemen declared themselves friends to toleration, and to religious liberty,

in the most liberal and extensive sense, that could be compatible with the public tranquillity, and the good of the community, they notwithstanding objected to the principles of the petition. They insisted, that all governments had a right to constitute the several orders of their subjects as they pleased; that the priesthood, in this instance, stood in the same predicament with the others; that it was necessary that those who were appointed to be the public teachers and instructors of the people, should be bound by some certain principles from which they were not to deviate; that to prevent the disorder and confusion incident to so great a number, it was also necessary, that some public symbol should be established, to which they should all assent, as a mark of their conformity and union; that a simple assent to the scriptures, would in this case be of no signification, as every day's experience shewed, that no two would agree in their general construction of them, and that it was too well known, that the greatest absurdities, and even blasphemies, had at different times been attempted, to have been supported or defended upon their authority. It was also said, that so far as subscription related to the clergy, who were those principally concerned, it would not be considered that they suffered any injustice, as they were under no necessity of accepting benefices contrary to their consciences, and if their scruples arose 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 scriptures for his own private use; but that his being au-

thorized to do so 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 respect to the articles, a matter simply in itself of any great consequence, opposed the motion, merely, because they would not give any opportunity of increasing our civil dissensions, by lighting up the more dangerous flames of religious controversy. The house in general seemed to be of opinion, that the professors of law and physic being bound in matter of subscription, was a matter of little concern to the public, and it seemed to be wished that the universities would grant them relief in that respect, as well as to the young students at the time of matriculation. The gentlemen in opposition were divided upon this question; many of them supported it, and others were now seen, upon the same side with administration, and with a great majority; two situations which were not often presented. The numbers were upon the division, 71 for, and 217 against the motion.

A motion was soon after made for leave to bring in a bill to quiet the possessions of the subject against dormant claims of the church. Many arguments were brought upon this occasion, to shew that a limitation of this nature was as necessary with respect to the church, as it had been in regard to the crown; and that there was no more reason why the people should be disturbed in their possessions under the plea of immemorial time of the one, than under the Nullum Tempus power of the other. That the church now stood single, acting against

against the lay subjects of the crown, and superior in point of law-claims, to the crown itself; and that every subject in this free country should be put upon the same footing, in point of common law. Instances were pointed out of the heavy grievances that attended the revival of these dormant and obsolete claims; and one in particular, of a gentleman then present, whose family were losers to the amount of 120,000*l.* by a bishop's reviving a claim of this nature, though they had been in quiet possession of the estate in question above an hundred years.

On the other hand it was said, that this power of reviving claims was absolutely necessary to the church, to preserve her from those encroachments, which the laity were always willing, if not endeavouring to make upon her; that she had been sufficiently stripped at the reformation; and that as our forefathers then saw the necessity of what was left being forever secured to her, they for that purpose ordered that no length of time should be a bar to her claims. That 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, against the combination of rich farmers, and the oppressions of their great neighbours; that the peculiar situation and quick succession of incumbents, made them particularly liable to suffer encroachments, and that it would be very hard, that the weakness or inability of the present possessor, should deprive his successors of their property, and of the only means they had of support. That the *Nullum Tempus* claimed by the crown, was an

engine in the hands of the strong to oppress the weak; but that the *Nullum Tempus* of the church, was a defence to the weak against the strong.

It was replied on the other side, that most of these objections were guarded against by the provisions of the bill, in which the limitation is considerably extended in favour of the clergy, and a period of three incumbencies added to the sixty years which are allowed to the crown in the same case; that the gentleman who moved for the bill, and those who supported it, wished, and were ready, to admit of any further ease or advantage to the poor parochial clergy that could be pointed out, and that did not strike at the principles of the bill; and that the first of these, had already made his proposal to the two metropolitans, and desired their lordships assistance in it. But that in fact, the poor clergy were only the mask upon this occasion to screen the rich; that poverty was used as an instrument to protect riches, and necessity employed, to guard and defend luxury and superfluity. The motion was opposed by the whole force of administration, and it was much complained of, that a bill brought in upon public ground, and apparently for the public benefit, should not be allowed a reading. The majority, however, was not so great as might have been expected, the numbers being 117, to 141, who opposed the question.

The message which gave rise to the Royal Marriage Bill, was a few days after presented to both houses. In this message it is observed, that his Majesty being desirous, from paternal affection to his own family, and anxious concern

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 effectual, recommends to both houses to take into their serious consideration, whether it may not be wise and expedient to supply the defects of the laws now in being, and by some new provision more effectually to guard the descendants of his late majesty (other than the issue of princesses who have married, or may hereafter marry, into foreign families) from marrying without the approbation of his majesty, his heirs, or successors, first had and obtained:

In consequence of this message, a bill was brought into the house of lords, which fully answered all the purposes that could have been intended by it. After reciting the King's message 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 descendants of the late king (excepting only those that were excepted in the message) incapable of contracting marriage without the previous consent of the King, or his successors on the throne, signified under the great seal, and declared in Council; every such marriage, and matrimonial contract, without such consent, being declared null and void. It is however granted, that such descendants, being above the age of 25 years, upon then giving the privy council twelve months previous notice of their design, may, after the expiration of that term,

enter into marriage without the royal consent, unless both houses of parliament should within that time expressly declare their disapprobation of it. All persons, who shall accordingly presume to solemnize, or to assist at the celebration of such illicit marriage, or at any such matrimonial contract, are declared to incur all the pains and penalties of the statute of premunire.

The bill was opposed with extraordinary vigour in both houses. New motions were continually made, either to expunge or to amend those that were thought to be its most exceptionable parts; and every degree of parliamentary skill was used, either to obstruct its progress, or to improve its form. Notwithstanding these impediments, it was carried through the house of lords with wonderful dispatch, and, though it was brought in late in February, passed through the last reading on the third of March.

In this course of its progress, one of the first measures that was taken was to demand the opinion of the judges, how far, by the law of this kingdom, the King is entrusted with the 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 presumptive heir to the crown, (other than the issue of foreign families) do belong to the kings of this realm; but to what other branch of the royal family such care and approbation do extend, the judges did not find precisely determined.

The question was put separately upon

upon the preamble and most of the clauses, whether each, in itself, should be left totally out; and again, upon the omission of particular parts, and for amendments to others. One of the principal amendments proposed was, that the operative powers of the crown should be restrained to the children and grand-children of the reigning king, and the presumptive heir to the crown; another was, that the restrictive limitation of age should be placed at twenty-one, instead of twenty-five years of age. These questions, and every other, were over-ruled by a majority of considerably more than two to one; and at the third reading the bill was carried without any amendment, by a still greater majority, the number, including proxies, amounting on the one side to ninety, and only to twenty-six on the other. It was however attended, on its passage, by a protest of great length and force, signed by fourteen lords, and by another, not so long, signed by six lords only.

This bill met with a still greater opposition in the house of commons, where every inch of the ground being also disputed, and the numbers on both sides more nearly on an equality, the debates were longer continued. As the opinion of the judges seemed to call in question the legality of some assertions in the message, which were notwithstanding repeated and acknowledged in the preamble to the bill, and it was said, that the manner in which the bill was hurried, looked as if it was intended to take an advantage of the absence of the gentlemen of the law, who were mostly engaged on the circuits, it was
 March 4th. therefore moved, to

have the journals of the lords inspected, that the house might receive the best information that it could in that respect. This being agreed to, a motion was made that the bill might be printed, that the house might have it in the most exact manner for their consideration; this was refused by administration, who said the bill was so short, that every member might have time to read it before the second reading came on in the house; this refusal, in a matter of such a magnitude, and so remote in its consequences, was represented as very indecent, if not unfair; the question being however put, it was rejected by a great majority, the numbers being 193 against, to 109, who supported the motion.

Notwithstanding the issue of this first essay of strength, every part of the bill continued to be controverted and debated with the greatest vigour. The house was generally pretty full, and sat always very late. The greatest numbers, and the closest division, that appeared upon any question, was upon a motion for omitting 13th. those words in the preamble, which acknowledge and confirm the prerogative asserted by the crown in the message. Upon this division, the numbers were 164 for, and 200 against the motion.

The arguments on this question, turned principally upon historical facts, our general jurisprudence, the opinion of ten judges in the year 1717, and the late opinion of the judges in the house of lords. It was said on one side, that our kings always possessed this prerogative, and that the foundation of the King's right to the care and approbation of the marriages
 of

of the royal family, was their importance to the state. The exercise of this prerogative was shewn in a variety of historical instances, wherein our kings had treated with foreign princes for intermarriages, had granted powers by commission to treat of the marriage of persons in their family with foreign princes, and wherein different branches of the royal family had obtained the King's licence to marry. They also brought instances in which the King had compelled noblemen to marry his daughters; others, in which he had confined the persons of those who had married without his consent, and where the star-chamber had fined persons who were privy to such marriages.

They said, that the opinion of ten judges, in the year 1717, was a 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 presumptive heir to the crown; but could not tell to what other branches it extended; and that this opinion plainly shewed the prerogative of the crown, though the extent of it was not clear.

On the other side it was insisted, that this prerogative, in the extent it was now claimed, was not known to the constitution, was not founded in law, was not supported by the opinions of the judges, nor warranted by history. That, if it had been originally a part of the constitution, it must, in its natural consequences, have long since become the object of half our statute laws, and the subject of the greater part of

our history. That, on the contrary, till the present time, this prerogative was unheard of in English jurisprudence; that there was no remedy in law appertaining to such pretended right in the crown, nor any court of law in which a prosecution could be carried on for such pretended offences; as therefore there could be no right without a remedy, it was evident that this prerogative never had any existence. That the act which regulated other marriages, expressly excepted the royal family; and it is well known that the common law, until that period, left all men to their natural liberty; had it been otherwise, had any provision been made, or had the paternal authority, exercised in Rome, been a part of our constitution, such a statute would have been absurd and ridiculous, because useless and unnecessary.

As to the instances brought from history, some of them, if they proved any thing, proved much more than was intended, and what every body knew before, that in arbitrary times, some of our kings made an illegal and unjustifiable use of their power; that, with respect to the others, some of them were not in point, and the remainder were mis-stated; that in most of them, the King's interference being considered as a particular mark of honour, and generally attended with advantage, it was no wonder they should be submitted to; and that as to the fines and punishments mentioned, some 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 there being no legal record of any one of them.

That

That as to the opinion of the judges, in 1717; it was not only extrajudicially obtained, but their deliberations were carried on with so much secrecy, and the whole conducted in such a manner, as leaves room for the most unfavourable suspicions; but that however, they carried this right no farther than the children, and the late opinion only a degree farther; and that the last declare expressly that they find no authority for extending it farther.

Much stress was laid upon the dangerous consequences of this bill with respect to posterity. It was supposed that there were 30,000 persons in the kingdom at present, who had some of the blood royal in their veins, some of whom were known to be in the lowest conditions of life; that it may therefore be naturally expected, that, in a very few ages, every family of property in the kingdom will, in consequence of intermarriages, become in a state of wardship to the crown; more especially, as the boasted opinion of the year 1717, on which so much stress was laid at present, supposes that the care and approbation of the marriage includes the education and custody of the person; and this matter was the more alarming, as this principle of the opinion had been frequently supported in the course of these debates. It was therefore frequently urged with great earnestness in both houses, that, to prevent this obnoxious effect, the strong prerogative now claimed and given to the crown, should be limited to the reign of his present majesty; or, if it was determined to make it perpetual with respect to the royal family, to confine it within its na-

tural bounds, and not to suffer it to extend beyond those who stood 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 with the same success as all the others.

The subsequent divisions upon this bill were less numerous, and the majorities greater. The debates were not however intermitted; every sentence, and almost every particle it contained, became a subject of discussion; Up-
on the last reading, after Mar. 24. a considerable debate, in which many of those arguments that were already exhausted were again repeated, the numbers, upon the final division, were 115 against, and 165 for passing the bill. Some trifling alterations it met with, which neither changed its nature nor substance, made it necessary to send it back to the lords, where they were agreed to without any difficulty.

Among the great objections made to the general principles of this bill, by those who were the most violent opposers of it, were the following: that it militated with every law, human and divine, relative to matrimony; that it was subversive of those natural rights inherent in mankind, which are independent of all laws, and superior to all legislatures;—that, being equally contrary to the canon, the civil, and the common law, and repugnant to the natural rights of mankind, it is in itself null and invalid, and thus, having no legality to support it, can be submitted to only as the effect of power; that, whenever that power slackens, the injured will naturally appeal to justice,

justice, to the laws of men, and of nature; that it is much to be apprehended therefore, that in its future consequences it may be productive of civil wars, of the most complicated, perverse, and ruinous kind, equally dangerous to the throne, and destructive 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 said, that any other restraints, terrors, or penalties, would be much more eligible. That it tended evidently to influence the succession to the crown, as the presumptive heir may be kept unmarried as long as the sovereign lived; and thus the crown might become in a great measure regally elective. It was said to be indecent to the royal family, to suppose them in a state of nonage till 26 years of age, when all the rest of mankind were of age at 21; and they themselves were capable by law, at that age, of holding the regency of the kingdom, though they were not to be entrusted in the choice of a wife. And that, notwithstanding the harshness and cruelty of the bill, it is in several instances extremely defective in providing for its own purpose; but essentially so, in its having provided no remedy, at any age, against the improvident marriage of the king reigning, the marriage of all others the most important to the public.

On the other side it was said, that all those evils, dangers, and supposed acts of cruelty, were merely chimerical, and could never exist, but in the imagination. That the sovereign was the natural and

proper guardian and judge of the honour, dignity, and conduct of his family; the rewarder of their virtues, and the only effectual reprover of their follies, or corrector of their vices. That kings had too many things to demand their attention, to have it supposed that they should extend this superintendency and care beyond their nearest relations; or those who stood in such a degree with respect to the crown, as to be of the greatest importance to the nation. That if any improper use should be made of this authority, or any injustice or oppression suffered in consequence of it, things which are not to be expected, parliament would always be ready to redress the one, and to grant relief in the other case, and at the same time to punish the minister who dared to advise such a measure.

That all power is undoubtedly liable to abuse; but that parliament is a watchful check, and a severe avenger in such cases. That if any inconveniency should be found to arise from this bill, they may be as easily remedied an hundred years hence as at the present moment. That the powers in this bill, to prevent and annul marriages, are not contrary to religion; that the same powers are used in the marriage-act, and in the law to prevent lunatics from marrying; and neither were ever complained of. That the dishonour reflected upon the crown by improper alliances, calls loudly for an authority of this nature to prevent them; and that the great evils which the nation formerly experienced, in consequence of marriages between the royal family and the subjects, sufficiently shew it to be a matter of the

the most public concern. That as the royal family are not in the marriage act, this, or some other bill to the same purpose, is become absolutely necessary; that is is im-

possible to draw the line exactly at first, and that it must be hereafter guided by future experience and exigency.

C H A P. VIII.

Bill for the relief of the Dissenters with respect to subscription; debates thereupon; passed by the Commons, but rejected by the Lords. East India company bill, for regulating their servants in India. Select committee on East-India affairs. Committee of enquiry into the behaviour of the Lords to the Commons. Corn bill. King's speech. Parliament rises.

IN the course of the debates upon the late petition from some of the clergy, for relief in the matter of subscription, several favourable sentiments were thrown out with regard to the dissenting ministers, and some concern was expressed for the hardships they suffered, in being obliged, under heavy penalties, to subscribe the articles of a church to which they did not belong, and from which they sought neither promotion nor emolument; and some gentlemen declared their readiness to consent to a bill for their relief.

This favourable disposition in one part of the legislature, naturally occasioned a meeting of some of the ministers in London, to consider of a petition to parliament for that purpose; but they found that the session was so far advanced, that the time limited for the receiving of petitions would be elapsed, before they could receive that assistance from their brethren in the country which they deemed necessary to give it due weight, and to shew it to be a matter of general concern: upon this account it was concluded to defer the application until the ensuing session.

Some promises of support 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 session, made them depart from this resolution, and a committee of the body was accordingly appointed at a general meeting, to conduct the business, and to prepare a bill for the purpose.

It may be necessary to premise, that, by the act of toleration of the first of William and Mary, the dissenters gained a legal right to the exercise of the divine worship in their own manner; but this right was conditional, with respect to their ministers, their school-masters, and private tutors, who were obliged to subscribe to the doctrinal parts of the 39 articles, which are by much the greater part of the whole, and were only excused from something more than two, which related mostly to discipline. Without such subscription, those we have mentioned were subject to the heavy penalties, which have been so often and so much complained of, in some of our laws relative to religion, and which still continue unrepealed. As the dissenters of that
time

time were as strongly attached to the doctrinal parts of those articles as even the members of the established church, and that discipline constituted the great line of distinction between them, this subscription was not then considered as a matter of hardship, 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 passing of the law.

It appears that a great change has since taken place in the religious opinions of many of the Dissenters, and that the Calvinism which then prevailed has in a great degree declined; and if we might presume to form any judgment from the small number of their divines who for many years have subscribed 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 those 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 enforced against them.

April 3d. The bringing in of this bill gave a great alarm to the high church gentlemen, who, seeing the former petition, and the attempt upon the church nullum tempus claim, immediately succeeded by another attack upon the 39 articles; began to imagine that some settled design was formed, subversive of the established religion. They accordingly opposed it with great warmth; but found the general sense of the house strongly against them, and were surprized to see a consider-

able part of administration, and almost the whole of opposition, for once join in opinion, and both appear equally sanguine in the cause of religious liberty, and for extending the benefits of toleration. The motion was accordingly carried without a division, and the numbers that appeared against it, upon the second and third reading, were so small, as scarcely to merit observation. It was however productive of very considerable debates, as well in this part of its progress, as when it was afterwards carried up to the house of lords.

Many of the arguments, made use of in these debates, were of course upon the same principles with those which had been already repeated upon the former affair of the petition. Many others, however, were distinct, and upon new ground. It was said in opposition to the bill, that a total exemption from subscription would open the way for such an inundation of enthusiasm, absurdity, and extravagance into the Christian church, as would equally deface and deform it; that Arians, Socinians, Deists, and profane Scoffers of all denominations, would take that opportunity to mount the pulpit, and therefrom to undermine, ridicule, or directly attack the principles of the Christian religion, and perhaps to deny the divinity of its Author.

That though the Dissenters were a respectable body, and that a proper regard should be paid to the tenderness of their consciences, and even to their prejudices, some regard was also due to the members of the established church, who were much more numerous, and should not be held less respectable; that

they would undoubtedly take the alarm upon this occasion, and, as a supreme body, claim a prior regard from the legislature. That this bill, instead of being entitled, An Act for relief, &c. should have borne its true name, and should have been entitled, An Act for the encouragement of Presbyterianism, and for weakening and destroying the church of England; that thus it became dangerous to the state in a double degree; by reviving animosities, which were almost worn out, between the body of the people and the Dissenters, and by the establishment of a republican religion, which had been at all times the sworn foe to monarchy.

It was said besides, that the penal laws were only held in *terrorem*, and were rarely enforced; and that this lenity in the executive powers made the proposed regulations totally unnecessary; 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 existing on which to found a complaint? They admit themselves, that very few of them have subscribed to the articles, yet they live in all ease and security: it is well known, that, moderate as they are, very few of them comply with the other terms of the act of toleration, or will give themselves the trouble of attending the quarter-sessions, to take the oaths, and make the declaration against popery; why then, in this time of general relaxation of the laws, and of undisturbed possession to every man in his opinions, let them be what they may, why, in the ease and wantonness of their hearts, do they interrupt

this harmony that was growing up between the Church and the Dissenters? why not rest contented in the general connivance, without troubling the Legislature to justify their neglects and omissions, and to authorize their breach of one law by the passing of another? They first break the law, and then, not content with impunity, must have a dispensation for so doing.

It was said, that the Dissenters had complained of no grievance, nor brought any petition; that they were going to redress grievances, of whose existence they had no proof; that they had not, as they ought, excepted against any particular articles; that it was not intended by government, in the act of toleration, to grant relief to all Dissenters, or to all unbelievers, without exception; but that it was intended for the benefit of those only who agreed with the Church in 35 articles and a half, which contained the essentials of her faith; and that those who now apply for relief do not at all come within the denomination of Dissenters, as the term was then understood; but are a new body of men, holding principles totally different, and who are not known to the law. Some gentlemen on that side were disposed to grant them relief, by a mitigation of some of the penalties, or by repealing one or two of the statutes that bore the heaviest upon them; while others seemed of opinion, that the house should not at all engage in religious disquisitions.

It was said on the other side, that, after having experienced the happy benefits of toleration for more than fourscore years, it was little to be expected, in this enlightened

lightened age, that any plea for its utility would now become necessary. That as to the mischiefs represented from the preaching of enthusiasts or infidels, the free toleration both in Scotland and Ireland, where no subscriptions are required, and none of those consequences ensue, are living evidences to the contrary; that no subscriptions can keep vicious men or infidels out of any church, and that, as they are not restrained by any principles, they will naturally go where the greatest emoluments are to be gained; it is to them a matter of indifference how many articles are made, they will sign them all; and such restraints can only operate upon those who feel themselves sensibly bound by principles. That there are laws sufficiently severe in being to curb and punish all open attacks upon the great fundamentals of Christianity, whether from the pulpit or elsewhere; that the declaration proposed in the bill, and the testimonial to qualify a preacher, will prevent the intrusion of improper persons into that function; that even this restraint has not operated for these forty or fifty years past upon the Dissenters, during which time they have not entered into any subscription, and yet none of those consequences so fatal to religion and morality, and which have been so frightfully described, have in any degree appeared; and that the Quakers, who subscribe to no articles, are as inoffensive a people, and have fewer singularities, than they had in the days of persecution.

That with respect to the charge made upon the present Dissenters, of their having deviated in some

matters from the religious opinions of their ancestors, it is probably well founded; and if the enquiry could be accurately made, it would perhaps appear, that the charge would equally lie against 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 less in particular periods; but they will in general be found to increase upon speculative subjects, in proportion to the learning of the times, and the leisure which the people have to bestow upon them. Another charge of a harsher nature is made upon them, of their holding principles subversive of Christianity: if this charge be restricted to some particular individuals, it may hold as well against them, as against any other body of equal number; but, if it be general, it is cruel and unjust; the names of many gentlemen of the dissenting clergy, who never subscribed to articles, will long be remembered with veneration by Christians of all denominations, for their able defence of Christianity against its most dangerous assailants; among many other names, that might be mentioned with equal authority, are a Lardner, or a Leland, to be suspected of irreligion or deism? yet the overthrower of Bolingbroke, and the expositor and detector of his dangerous fallacies, would, if he had lived in England, have been liable to fine and imprisonment, for explaining that gospel to his congregation which he had so ably defended against its enemies.

That the charge against the Dissenters, of being natural enemies

mies to monarchy, and of being dangerous to the state, are equally futile and unjust; however unjustifiable some of its latter consequences might have been, which it was not then possible to foresee, their original opposition to the tyranny of Charles the first, was not only defensible, but highly praise-worthy; and notwithstanding the powerful operation both of religious and despotic prejudices, has received the sanction of the wisest and most learned men, in all those nations, where they can in any degree venture to think for themselves; but that, waving all defence, the absurdity 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 so obvious as not to deserve a serious consideration. That, on the contrary, the English history abounds with instances, which shew them to have been excellent citizens, and to have been as loyal and dutiful under good princes, as they were firm in their opposition to those tyrants who wanted to overthrow the constitution.

It was said that the apprehension of danger to the church was equally ill-founded; that the Dissenters were already relieved by the act of toleration, from subscribing to those distinctive articles of the church of England, which are peculiar to her; and that the articles which they are enjoined to sign by the present mode of subscription, contain only those doctrines, which the church of Geneva holds in common with her; so that this absurd mode of subscription, in reality, if observed, would contribute much more to the propagation of Calvinism than to the establishment of the na-

tional religion; upon what principle then of civil or ecclesiastical policy, is a subscription supported and enforced, which is not less prejudicial to the established church, than it is odious to those on whom the present laws would compel it? That the case of the Dissenters was very different from those who had made the late application for relief; that the latter, by being members of the established church, were bound by many ties to obey its rules and laws; but that the Dissenters were only praying leave to be disengaged from ties, which were foreign to their principles and institutions; and that the refusal would seem to imply a supposition, equally injurious and unjust to the church of England, as if her foundations were so weakly laid, that she was obliged to press the assistance of those who did not belong to her to support them.

That the proposal of granting a partial toleration, could be considered only as an act of pleasantry; that is, we will tolerate people so far as they agree with us; but where we differ; there we shall persecute; surely there can be no merit in tolerating our own doctrines; for the very principle of toleration is, that you will tolerate, not those who agree with you in opinion, but those whose religious notions are totally different: christian charity consists in allowing others a latitude of opinion, and in putting such a restraint upon our own mind, as will prevent the bitterness of zeal from becoming paramount in it; and that the idea of christianity being endangered by toleration, is contrary to truth and history, which shew that the christian religion never flourished so much

much as in times of the freest toleration, and never fell from itself, till it departed from those principles.

That the arguments brought for retaining subscription, because the cruelty and iniquity of the penal laws rendered them inefficacious and impotent, were the strongest that could be made use of for the removing it totally. That the security of freemen was too sacred to be entrusted to the discretion of judges, the caprice of a court, or the malice or avarice of individuals; and that though in general those laws had continued dormant for a considerable time, instances had been laid before them, of illiberal persecutions carried on under their sanction, and that they had now before them the case of a lady, who was in danger of losing her whole fortune in consequence of them; that the boasted lenience of government, and the good temper of the times, was the strongest reason that could be brought for seizing so happy an opportunity of procuring a remedy, and that it would be fruitless to ask for relief or security, when, through a change of principles in the one, and of temper in the other, a persecution might perhaps be actually begun. But it is said, that because the Dissenters enjoy liberty by connivance, this application for relief and security is not only unnecessary, but an act of mere wantonness; it comes then to be asked, under what unheard-of definition of liberty, a freeman is supposed to hold his rights by connivance; connivance is but a temporary relaxation of slavery; and is the liberty of Englishmen to depend upon such a tenure? Some eminent writers place

liberty in an exemption from fear; but can those who enjoy it by connivance be exempt from fear, or free from apprehension? You hang a sword, suspended by a thread, over the heads of the Dissenters, and assure them that you will not break the thread; if that is your real intention, is it not as easy, and much better, to remove the sword, and relieve them from their terrors.

However sanguine the hopes that were formed, from the great majority that carried this bill through the house of commons, might have been, it had still a severer ordeal to undergo, in which its fortune deserted it. Upon a second reading in the house of lords, on the 19th of May, it was thrown out by a vast majority, there being, including the proxies, 102 lords who opposed it, to 29, only, who supported the bill.

Notwithstanding the implied recommendation that had been so early given, for an enquiry into the affairs of the East India company, and the establishment of some regulations for their future government, the house had now sat near three months, without the smallest notice being taken of that business. It seems pretty evident, that administration had no serious intention of entering deeply into that matter for the present, and that the subsequent movements, during the remainder of the session, were only intended to keep it alive, and to make or find some openings for that great revolution which it has since accomplished in the affairs of the company. It was also, perhaps, necessary, that this business should be so far entered into, as that the company should continue entangled in

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

The first notice that was taken of this business, was in consequence of a motion made by March 30th. the deputy chairman of the East India company, for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the company's servants and concerns in India. This bill had no smaller objects in view, than the restraining of the governor and council from all manner of trade, and the making of a total alteration in the court of judicature, and in the mode of administering justice in Bengal; besides greatly enlarging the company's powers with respect to its servants, and the laying of many other new restrictions upon them.

The reasons urged in support of the motion were, that the bad state of our affairs in India was owing to the little power the court of directors had to punish their servants, either for disobedience to their orders, or for malpractices in their several departments; that nothing could contribute more to those enormities, than that solecism in reason and policy, of allowing the governors of distant countries to become traders and merchants; and that the judicature at Bengal was established when we had only a small territory, and was totally unequal to the administration of justice in so vast a dominion as we now possess in that part of the world.

It was said on the other side, that it was unparliamentary to bring in a bill to redress a grievance, without some prior proof that the grievance existed; that the house ought first to enter into an enquiry concerning our present situation in India, and the causes that led to it; that it was to be feared the enquiry would shew, that the evils lay too deep to be remedied by the proposed bill; that it would be almost impossible to prevent the company's servants from trading, directly or indirectly; that the sending out a few persons learned in the laws of England, as judges, was very inadequate to the purposes of executing the laws in so vast a tract of country; and that the measure would be premature, as we had not yet determined by what laws the inhabitants should be governed. The motion was however carried, and a bill was some time after brought in accordingly.

As this bill was totally laid by after the second reading, we only take notice of it, to shew in what manner it led to the enquiry that was immediately begun into the affairs of the company, and probably in some measure to the great revolution which has since taken place in them. It could scarcely indeed be expected, that a bill of such importance, brought in so late in the season, could have passed, as the train of investigation which must necessarily arise from it would have been sufficient to have taken up much of the time, if not the whole, of a long session.

In the debates upon this occasion, much altercation arose, and many long charges and defences were made, between some gentlemen who were leaders of parties,

or had considerable influence in the India courts, and some others, that had acquired vast fortunes in the company's service abroad. These matters would have been of little consequence to the public, if, through the heat that attended them, and perhaps the animosity from whence they proceeded, the conduct and affairs of the company, and the transactions of her servants, had not been laid open in such a manner, as evidently shewed, that they merited a strict enquiry, and wanted much regulation. It also afforded an handle to its enemies, which was not neglected, of attempting to shew the insufficiency of the company for the government of such great dominions, and the necessity that government should take the whole under its immediate jurisdiction.

Apr. 13th. On the day of bringing in the bill, a motion was accordingly made for a select committee of 31 members, to enquire into the nature and state of the East India company, and of the affairs in the East Indies. The necessity of such an enquiry was strongly urged from a variety of considerations, among which were the following; the present precarious situation of affairs in India; the late distresses of the natives, and the depopulation of the country; the oppressive and arbitrary conduct of the company's servants; the great decrease of the nett revenues in Bengal, from various mismanagements, as well as enormous and unnecessary expences; the immense consequence to this nation of preserving and well governing those countries; and that this could only be done, by making a full enquiry into their nature and state,

and then establishing a regular and permanent form of justice and government.

Though the necessity of some enquiry and regulation was evident, many objected to the beginning of such an enquiry so late in the session; summer was already appearing, and its magnitude was such, and the difficulties attending it were so great, that it was evident the twentieth part of it could not be gone through during the sitting of parliament. Many objected to the mode of enquiry by a select committee; and though the gentleman who made the motion was unconnected with administration, it was known that the minister would have the virtual nomination of the members who composed the committee. It was besides urged, that the select committee was not accountable for its conduct; that an enquiry, therefore, by the board of trade or privy-council would be preferable, as they are amenable to justice; and that as the proceedings of such committees often are secret, and never entirely published, they are in no fear of public censure, and are thereby free from that controul, to which the whole house is liable, all its transactions being quickly known to the world. Besides it was urged, that no plan had been mentioned; so that the house, which was about to vote this very delicate enquiry, could not judge to what objects it was directed, or what ends it proposed to compass.

Notwithstanding these objections, the motion for a select committee was carried without a division, and 31 members were accordingly chosen by ballot. The subject of their inquiry was so various, and of so great an extent, that they were obliged

obliged to apply for leave to continue their sittings during the summer. The result of these, and of the other enquiries that were made into the state of East India affairs, will appear in their proper place, in the historical article for the ensuing year.

The ill-temper which had so unaccountably taken place between the two houses in the preceding session, was continued during the whole course of the present, and, except in the transmitting of bills from one to the other, there was no more communication between them, than if they had been the jealous councils of two rival states.

Apr. 30th, In this state of things, the lords having, contrary to custom, sent a bill to the commons by a master in chancery, and a clerk assistant, the whole house seemed to take fire at the indignity, and would not accept the message until they had examined the journals, to know if there were any precedents for sending bills in such a manner. In the course of a hasty and passionate debate which ensued upon this occasion, several gentlemen mentioned, that on the first day of the session, they had been rudely turned out of the house of Lords, even before the speaker got out of the door. A motion was accordingly made for a committee to search for precedents, of the manner of bills being sent from the lords, and also 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 prejudging the case, and after a warm debate, the word was left out upon a division.

Upon the report of the committee being given in, which contained resolutions of improper behaviour and a want of respect, which ought to be resented, a motion was made to send back the bill to the lords, assigning as a reason, that it had been sent by improper messengers. This was opposed by administration, as it was said it might lay a foundation for a quarrel, which might not be easily accommodated; and after a considerable debate, the motion was over-ruled upon a division, by 107, against 53. A motion was then made for a conference with the lords, which was over-ruled in the same manner, and, after long debates, and several proposed amendments, the matter ended in a message to the lords, in which the impropriety of the messengers was the only complaint stated, which it was hoped would not be drawn into precedent; this produced an answer, that the bill had been ordered in the usual manner, and that the matter of complaint was occasioned by the illness of one of the persons who should have presented it; that a good correspondence was wished for, and that it was not meant to introduce any precedent contrary to established usage. Thus the fore was covered, if not skinned, for the present.

The inefficacy of the temporary corn bills, which had been passed in every session for some years back, had occasioned the forming of a committee in the last session, for examining into, and considering, the whole state of the corn trade, and of the corn laws, and for framing such resolutions thereon, as might be the basis of a comprehensive and permanent law, which should take in all possible cases, with

with respect to exportation, importation, prices and bounties, and thereby supersede the necessity of temporary and imperfect regulations. Several resolutions were then passed and approved of upon this subject, and the lateness of the season only prevented its being carried farther. A bill was now brought in upon the same principles, and passed through the House of Commons, the former resolutions being in a great measure the foundation of it.

This bill, together with another for the levying of penalties on the killing of game, were returned by the lords with some alterations. This matter in the present temper, occasioned a great ferment; it was urged, that the lords had no right to make the smallest alteration in any money bill, and that it was telling the people by their representatives, that they were no longer to tax themselves; it was however said, that money levied by way of penalty could not possibly be considered in that light; but it was replied, that it was not the sum to be levied, nor the manner of levying it, but the precedent which it might establish, and the doctrines and principles it might hereafter maintain, that were the matter of consideration; 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 out with extraordinary marks of contempt.

In the speech from the throne, acknowledgments were made of the temper and pru-

dence which had governed all their deliberations; and particular thanks were returned for the fresh proof they had given of their affectionate attachment, in the additional security they had provided for the welfare and honour of the royal family. They were informed of the pacific disposition of other powers, and that there was the strongest reason to believe, that the tranquillity of this nation was not in danger of being disturbed. They were heartily thanked for the cheerfulness and dispatch with which they had granted the supplies, the ample provision that had been made for every branch of the public service; and that it was seen with pleasure and approbation, that they had at the same time been able, by a proper disposition of the public money, to make some further progress in reducing the national debt. No doubt was made but they would carry to their respective countries the same principles, and the same zeal for the public good, which they had already manifested; and that they would cultivate a spirit 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 assure them, that their interests are considered as inseparably connected with those of the crown; and that his majesty is and ever was persuaded, that the prosperity and glory of his reign must depend on his possessing the affection and maintaining the happiness of the people.

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

1st. **T**HIS day public prayers were offered up, in all the churches throughout the Dutch provinces, for a cessation of the sickness among the cattle.

About eleven o'clock a reprieve came to Newgate for Joseph Flendell, for burglary; and John Young, alias Smith, for robbing Esther Bulford, on the highway.

2d. Was executed at Tyburn pursuant to their sentence, attended by the under sheriff, Powell, Burch, and Martin, for forgery. Powell behaved with great fortitude and resignation to his fate, which drew tears from many of the spectators. He exhorted his fellow sufferers not to be dismayed, but put their trust in God. He said 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 sung psalms. Martin and Burch behaved with great decency; they were turned off about eleven. Some means were used to bring Powel to life again, but without effect.

James Harris jun. Esq; had the honour to kiss the king's hand; on being appointed his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the court of Berlin.

6th. About half after nine in the morning, three powder-mills on Hounslow heath blew up,

by what accident is not known: The explosion was felt throughout the cities of London and Westminster, and the inhabitants were greatly alarmed, supposing it an earthquake.

About the time the explosion was felt at London, some families at Stockwell were terrified with the rattling and breaking of their china, which they attributed to a preternatural cause. A Lady of fortune was so firmly persuaded that some invisible agent was concerned, that she discharged her maid, whom she suspected of having an intercourse with the wicked spirit: and, when she was gone, as no more mischief ensued, consoled herself that she had got rid of so dangerous an inmate.

Being twelfth day, the offering was made at the altar by the Lord Chamberlain. Their majesties did not go to hear divine service at the chapel royal. Their majesties not being accustomed to play at hazard, ordered a handsome gratuity to the groom porter and orders were given, that, for the future, there be no card-playing amongst the servants.

*Extract of a Letter from Paris,
Dec. 23.*

“On Friday last, a very extraordinary event happened at the Duke de la Vallier's. The marquis de Sorba, Minister from the Republic

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public

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 taste, and whilst the duke was answering him, M. de Sorba fell down dead, without uttering a word."

Capt. Lamire, commander of the *Heureux*, on the 26th of April last, being in the lat of one deg. 2 min. and 21 deg. 28 min. long. w. reckoning from Teneriff, several of his crew, and a great number of negroes on board, were seized with a disorder in their eyes, many of whom were blind for ten or twelve days: nine lost their sight entirely, and seven or eight the sight of one eye only. Accidents of this kind, it is said, are not unprecedented in latitudes so near the line, but the great number affected at the same time exceeds any thing that ever was heard of before.

8th. The Right Hon. the Earl of Harcourt took leave of his majesty, previous to his departure on his embassy to the court of France.

Madrid, Dec. 3. An ordinance is just published, which prohibits the bringing in cotton velvets, and all stuffs 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 dispose of the goods of this kind that they have by them; and after the expiration of twenty-two months, the wear of those stuffs is entirely prohibited under severe penalties.

Dantzick, Dec. 4. The king of Prussia has trebled the tax he had laid on all the lands in Polish Prussia. General Tadden not long ago sent a lieutenant to Marienbourg,

to receive from the burgomaster of that city an account of the number of its inhabitants, and upon this magistrate's refusing to comply, the Prussian general sent 40 men to his house to live there at discretion.

Paris, Jan. 7. A few days ago died, of the gout in his stomach, Mr. Helvetius, one of the most esteemed geniuses of the present age, much regretted by every body, but particularly by the learned world. He is said to have left behind him several posthumous works.

The explosion of the powder-mills was very sensibly perceived in many parts of Gloucestershire. The windows rattled and the pewter was shaken on the shelves in several houses about Froster and Frampton; it was heard also in and about the city of Gloucester. A man travelling through the Forest of Deane about ten o'clock on Monday, heard a noise like four distinct claps of thunder. People from Worcester and other places bring an account of its being perceived in different manners in those parts of the country. From what can be collected, it was felt about ten o'clock in the morning: but the clocks in that country are a quarter of an hour later than in London.

The French ambassador, Count de Guignes, arrived 14th. at his house in Great George-street. It was given out, on his departure, that he would never return, on account of the fire at Portsmouth.

A chapter of the order of the Bath was held at St. 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,

Hamilton, Esq; his Majesty's Minister at the court of Naples, and Sir Charles Hotham, were elected and invested with the ensigns of the said order.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey. At this sessions eleven received sentence of death; forty-four were cast for transportation for seven years; two were branded; and three whipped.

The trial of the coiners is put off till next session, on account of some more fresh discoveries being made.

Among those capitally convicted, was Joseph Sloper, a servant in the general Post-Office, for stealing two half guineas out of a letter; but judgment was respited.

The trial of the four men for robbing Sir Robert Ladbroke, lasted near five hours; the summing up of the evidence by Mr. Justice Willes another hour, after which the jury withdrew for about twelve minutes, and then gave in their verdict, finding the four principals guilty, and acquitting the two accessaries, who were tried for receiving the goods. The evidences were John Lyons, who received the goods, and his wife, corroborated by the testimony of his maid-servant, who carried money to the four prisoners at different times in the New prison and Newgate, as also by the city marshal, and two of Sir John Fielding's servants, who took up the said John Lyons, and searching his house found almost all the diamonds and a hoop ring. In the cross-examining Lyons, the Jew, he was asked, if it was not against his religion to traffick on their sabbath? to which he answered, 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 counsel to plead for them, upon which Sir Robert Ladbroke offered to be at the expence of counsel for them, but Mr Chester pleaded their cause gratis.

The lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council ^{17th.} of Dublin, in respect to the memory of the late Dr. Lucas, his great merit, and behaviour in parliament, granted a pension of 50l. a year to his widow Mrs. Lucas, and his three youngest children, to commence from the fourth of last November, on which day he died.

One wood, formerly a broker, sent a waiter from the Antigallican coffee-house to Walpole and Co. bankers in Lombard-street, for some checks, in the name of Olivier, in partnership with Sir Joshua Van Neck, and, when the waiter returned, filled up one of them for 500l. and signed it Olivier; but being suspected, he was immediately apprehended, and, it is supposed, is the same person who obtained 4000l. some years ago from the bank, by a false draught in the same name.

Lord Sandwich, with other lords of the admiralty, examined a machine of a new construction, erected on board the Resolution man of war at Deptford, for making sea water fresh, and for baking biscuit with the same fire, at the same time. Their lordships were pleased to approve the machine, for which the inventor has already obtained a patent.

Extract of a Letter from Poole, Jan. 11.

“ On the 10th ult. the Margaret, Thrasher, bound for Newfoundland
[F] 2 land

land to this port, struck against one of the Scilly rocks, and split in half: all the crew perished, except two men, who being in the forepart of the ship, were driven upon the rock, and remained there three days; when one of them was observed, by some persons in a boat, to make a signal, who immediately went to their relief, and gave them some rum, which revived the man who made the signal, but the other, though in good spirits before, on his seeing the boat approach them, was so transported with the prospect of their deliverance, that he never spoke afterwards, but died as they were carrying them to the shore."

18th. Being observed as her majesty's birth-day; the ball at St. James's was remarkably brilliant, and was opened by the Prince of Mecklenburg, and the Duchess of Grafton.

21st. This day his majesty went to the house of peers, and having opened the parliament with the usual solemnity, made a most gracious speech from the throne, to both houses, For the speech, &c. see the article of State Papers.

24th. At a court of common-council, three cups, one of 200l. value, the other of 100l. value each, were voted, the first to Brads Crosby, Esq; late Lord Mayor of London, the others to the Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, for the noble stand they made in the business of the printers, against (as it is expressed) an arbitrary vote of the H—— of C——ns.

A new invention, of great utility, is now under the consideration of a committee of the society for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences, in the Strand, of which the following account is given,

viz. In the whale-fishery, the practice now is for the man who is called the Harpooner, to stand at the head of the boat, with a large dart, or harpoon in his hand, with a rope fastened to it, which he throws with all his strength, and great dexterity; the whale, on being wounded, immediately swims away with the harpoon sticking in him, to the imminent danger of the whole boat's crew, who are obliged to go within a few yards of a fish, and are liable to be sunk with a flap of his tail. The present invention is adapted to remove the hazard of such a situation, and to add more to the certainty of the operation, which the seamen call *striking the fish*; it is a dart, or harpoon, of much the same nature as that now in use, but instead of throwing it with a man's arm, it is so contrived that it can be fired at the whale out of a swivel gun, with the rope fixed to it, at a considerable distance: the gun may be properly pointed, and occasionally fixed on and taken off, and three of them may be very conveniently and readily fixed to a boat. An experiment was made last week at the Greenland-Dock, Deptford, before some gentlemen of the Committee of Arts and Sciences, some commanders in the Greenland trade, and other gentlemen, merchants, &c. by firing it at a tub, or butt, in full motion, when it was found to answer very well; and it is thought is will be used in actual business by the first ships that go to the Greenland fishery.

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

be interred in the family vault at Epfom. His lordship had injured his character in his life by seduction, so 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 Monsieur Koch, secretary to his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Hesse Cassel, with the melancholy account of the death of her Royal and Most Serene Highness the Landgravine of Hesse Cassel, who departed this life on the 14th instant, at Hanau, universally lamented.

The late Princess of Hesse by her will, has given all her estates to her two younger children, except annuities to all her servants, 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.

28th. Between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, there was a great darkness 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 snow or rain.

Last night was opened for the first time, the much-talked-of receptacle of fashionable pleasure, The PANTHEON, to a crowded company of between fifteen hundred and two thousand people. Imagination cannot well surpass the elegance and magnificence of the apartments, the boldness of the paintings, or the disposition of the lights, which are reflected from gilt vases, suspended by gilt chains. Beside a number of splendid ornaments that decorate the rotunda,

or great room, there are a number of statues, in niches below the dome, representing most of the heathen gods and goddesses, supposed to be in the antient Pantheon of Rome. To these are added three more of white porphyry, the two first representing the present King and Queen, the last Britannia. The whole building is composed of a suite of fourteen rooms, all of which are adapted to particular uses; and each affording a striking instance of the splendour and profusion of modern times. It is thought the company would have been still more numerous, but for the sudden notice of the death of the Landgravine of Hesse Cassel, which prevented many from going, on account of not having been prepared with mourning, and which took off a great deal of the splendid appearance that might otherwise have been expected. In point of consequence, the company were an olio of all sorts; peers, peeresses, honourables and right honourables, jew brokers, demireps, lottery insurers, and quack doctors.

The judges gave their opinions upon the great 29th. cause of Perrin and Blake, in the Exchequer chamber in Westminster-hall; in the decision of which cause the judges of the King's-Bench had differed: the late Mr. Justice Yates being against the judgment pronounced by the majority of the court, consisting of Lord Mansfield, Mr. Justice Aston, and Mr. Justice Willes. In the Exchequer-chamber the judges are divided; but though the court sat from nine o'clock till near four, they had not all time to deliver their opinions. Those who did so, were Mr. Justice Nares, Mr. Justice

Blackstone, Mr. Baron Perrot, Mr. Justice Gould, and Mr. Baron Adams, who made very long arguments upon the case, and unanimously declared, that the judgment of the court of King's Bench was erroneous, and ought to be reversed. The court adjourned, and Mr. Baron Smythe, the Lord Chief Baron Parker, and the Lord Chief Justice de Grey, still remain to give their opinions on this important case, which one of the judges declared, if decided as the King's Bench had taken upon them to do, would shake half the settled property in the kingdom.

*Extract of a Letter from Barbadoes,
Dec. 4, 1771.*

“ John Simmons, master of the ship Edgar, arrived here two days ago, left the coast two months since, says, that the snow Nancy, James Colly, master belonging to Messrs. Thomas and Clayton Case, of Liverpool, was cut off in Casuca river, and every soul killed; likewise a large ship, belonging to London, was blown up with 500 slaves on board. The occasion of this melancholy accident was as follows: on the ship's leaving the coast she struck on Bonny-Bar, and the natives of the place surrounded her immediately; the captain ordered all hands to jump overboard, which all did, except the Doctor, who refused; the captain, rather than become a prey to those savages, went into the powder-room, and set fire to the powder, and every soul perished in the dreadful explosion.

Just as the levee at St. James's was going to begin, an express arrived from Copenhagen, with an account of an extraordinary revo-

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 instant, and has been sent prisoner to the castle of Cronenburgh. The favourites Struensee and Brandt, together with a number of the great officers of state, have also been taken up, and all power seems at present under the name of the king, to be lodged in the hands of the queen dowager, Julia Maria, and her son prince Frederic.

The Dutch are in the utmost distress for want of ^{31st.} bread corn, no wheat having lately come to market from any of the following corn countries, viz. Poland, Warder, Hamburgh, Elbing, Koningsberg, Pomerania, Stettin, Magdeberg, Manse, Friezland, Muscovy, Groningen, Oldampt, Brabant, Great-Britain, Zealand, and what little comes from Foreland, of the red sort, sells from 17*l.* 10*s.* to 18*l.* 15*s.* the last, and wheat of the white sort from 17*l.* 10*s.* to 19*l.* 15*s.* per last. Neither has any rye come either from Pomerania, Colberg, Stettin, Brabant, Flanders, nor Great-Britain; and what little quantity has been brought from Prussia, sold from 26*l.* 10*s.* to 28*l.* the last; and what rye came from Koningsberg, was sold from 25*l.* 10*s.* to 27*l.* 10*s.* Barley from Zeland, sold from 13*l.* to 13*l.* 15*s.* Ditto from Groningen and Oldampt, from 12*l.* 5*s.* to 12*l.* 10*s.* Oats for brewing from 7*l.* 5*s.* to 9*l.* Ditto for hories, from 6*l.* to 7*l.* 5*s.* per last.

Vienna, Jan. 1. The weather which is extraordinary mild for the season of the year, but very damp, occasions many people to be afflicted

afflicted with putrid fevers, and other disorders. The hospitals are filled with sick in these afflicting circumstances. The emperor does his utmost to relieve the unhappy objects, and goes himself incognito into the hospitals to see if the sick are well taken care of.

Letters from Berlin inform, that the King of Prussia had farmed the revenue of tobacco, imported into his dominions, to a Frenchman, for five tons of gold, or 50,000 l. sterling.

They write from Vienna, that the court has appointed a commission to examine the course of the rivers in Austria and Bohemia, in order to take the necessary steps to make those navigable that communicate with the Danube and the Elbe. This is done with a view to establish magazines of corn in the most commodious places for the supply of the hereditary countries. Their Imperial Majesties have allotted two millions for the purchase of corn for this purpose.

And also, that the government has issued an order to disarm all the peasants, which is likewise to extend to all the hereditary dominions of the empress-queen. They have already begun to put this order in execution in the neighbourhood of this city, where people go by night to the peasants, and take away their arms, which they deliver to the lord of the place. The reason of this is, that the peasants have abused the liberty of having arms in their houses, by killing the game unlawfully.

Capt. Clarke, of the Prudent man of war, received the honour of knighthood at St. James's, by the name of Sir John Clarke. He is to sail as commodore of a squadron to the East-Indies, to observe

the motions of the French in that quarter, and to protect trade.

Died lately, at Rumsley, 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, Westminster, aged 106, Mrs. Susannah Vandewell.

At the Fishmongers alms-houses, 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 Ophurst, near Litchfield, the widow Clum, aged 138, who had lived in one house 103 years. She has left two daughters and a son, 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-hospital, near Tot-hil-fields, aged 108, Mrs. Wyndy-more; she was second cousin to Queen Anne, and had been upwards of 50 years in that hospital.

John Roberts, soldier, at Chelsea, aged 111.

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

Andrew Cappoch, aged 105, at St. Catharines. He was a French refugee.

Patrick Edmonston, Esq; of Mel-rose. He was a lieutenant-colonel in the Darien expedition in 1698.

Maria Watson, aged 104, at Poplar. Her sister now living is 102.

Mrs. Edwards, aged 111, at Kendal.

FEBRUARY.

5th. The following malefactors were executed at Tyburn: William Parker and John Burn, for breaking a house at Chelsea, and stealing a cabinet with money and jewels; William Smith, otherwise Thumpe, for breaking the house of Alber Nesbit, Esq; in Basinghall-street, and stealing plate; Charles Burton, Francis Phœnix, (otherwise Finikin), Edward Flanagan, and Henry Jones (otherwise Owen), for breaking the house of Sir Robert Ladbroke, and stealing goods, jewels, and money to a large amount. — The four last confessed a number of robberies, and among them that for which a watchman (Davis) received sentence of death. Finding him asleep, they threw a window-blind from the house they had just robbed, into his box, which was the circumstance that convicted him.

The carpenter's company ordered silver medals to be delivered to each of their liverymen for their admission into Guildhall on all public election days; and it is supposed this example will be followed by the other companies, to prevent intruders on those days.

6th. The petition of the clergy, relative to subscription to the 39 articles, &c. was offered to be presented to the hon. House of Commons, but an objection being made to the receiving it, debates ensued, which continued from between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, till about eleven at night, when on a division the numbers for receiving it were 71; against it 217.

This morning, between 8th, five and six, her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales departed this life. The night before her physician felt her pulse, and told her it was more regular than it had been for some time: her highness answered, "Yes; and I think I shall have a good night's rest." She then embraced the king, and he observed nothing particular in her, except that she embraced him with greater warmth and affection than usual. He afterwards retired to an anti-chamber with the physician, who told him that her highness would not out-live the morning, which determined his majesty to stay there all night. He did not see his royal mother any more till she was dead, for she remained very quiet all the night, and gave no tokens of death till a few minutes before she expired, when she laid her hand upon her heart, and went off without a groan. His majesty was then informed, and he came and took her by the hand, kissed it, and burst into tears: a short time after which he retired to St. James's.

It is said that her royal highness left no will; and that his majesty, before he quitted Carleton-house on Saturday, was pleased to order that all her servants should continue to receive their usual salaries until he shall provide for them. She was the youngest daughter of Frederick II. Duke of Saxe-Gotha; born on the 30th of November, 1719. She was married at St. James's on the 27th of April, 1736, to Frederick, late Prince of Wales. Her children were,

Augusta, born July 31, 1737, O. S. married to the hereditary Prince of Brunswick.

George,

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 Monaco, in Italy.

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

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

Henry, Duke of Cumberland, born Oct. 27, 1745, married the 10th of October, 1771, to Mrs. Horton, widow, daughter to Lord Irnham, and sister to Colonel Luttrell.

Louisa, 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 Christian VII. King of Denmark.

Upon the above melancholy occasion, St. Paul's great bell, on which the clock strikes, was tolled from 11 to 12 o'clock; the play-houses, the opera-house, and places of public diversions will be shut up for some time.

Her royal highness had, by an act of parliament of the 10th of Geo. II. a revenue of 50,000*l.* per annum for life, in case she survived the prince, which was to be paid quarterly, and the first payment took place five days after his decease; 40,000*l.* out of that annuity was to be paid out of the revenues of the post-office, and the other 10,000*l.* out of the hereditary duties of excise, exempt from all fees, taxes, or charges whatsoever.

Petersburg, Jan. 9. The empress has bought a quantity of diamonds valued at 100,000 roubles, to recompense the officers who have rendered the most important service

to the state during the present war. This proves, that the Imperial treasury is not on the decline; and the manner this money is employed is noble, and worthy the magnificence of the august sovereign who ordered it.

Hamburgh, Jan. 27. Yesterday died his Excellency Count Frantz Maximilian Janus, of Eberstadt, his Imperial majesty's field marshal, lieutenant and governor of this city and fortrefs. He has been governor of Hamburgh ever since the year 1763. The annals of Europe can sufficiently tell this worthy general's character.

Warsaw, Jan. 21. The wife of the miller, at whose house the king passed the night of the 3d of November last, was lately brought to bed of a son. His majesty, in order to reward these good people for the protection they afforded him in the critical situation he was then in, stood godfather to the child. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Cojavia, in the palace of the Countess Oginski; and the king made a present of 100 ducats for the boy, and promised to provide for him as long as he lives.

Copenhagen, Jan. 21. His majesty has committed the prince royal his son, to the care of the queen-dowager Julia Maria, and has appointed the lady of Marshal Numsen to be his governess.

The queen-dowager of Denmark is the widow of Frederick V. who died in the year 1766. She was the Princess Julia Maria, of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, and was born the 4th of September, 1729. Her son by the late king is Prince Frederick d'Oldenbourg, born the 11th of October, 1753.

11th. This day the royal assent was given by commission to the following bills, viz.

The bill to continue and amend an act passed in the last session, to prohibit the exportation of corn, &c.

The bill to continue for a further time, the act for the importation of salted provisions, &c. from Ireland and the colonies.

And to four private bills.

Soame Jenyns, Edward Elliot, John Roberts, and Bamber Gascoyne, Esqrs. the Hon. Robert Spencer, Esq; commonly called Lord Robert Spencer, the Hon. George Greville, Esq; commonly called Lord Greville, and William Jolyffe, Esq; were by his majesty appointed commissioners of trade and plantations. — This appointment, which is only a form of repetition when any new commissioner is appointed, occasioned a motion in the house, to vacate the seats of those members whose names appeared in the Gazette. It was at first treated with ridicule, but afterwards produced a serious debate.

15th. The interment of her late Royal Highness Augusta Princess of Wales, was performed with the usual ceremony. The procession was exactly in the same order as for the prince her consort. Our readers will see the particulars in the Appendix to the Chronicle.

The society 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 British dominions; but the banks of the Mississippi are said to be so uncommonly favourable to the culture of vines, that a quarter-cask of deli-

icious wine has been produced from a single slip of the Burgundy grape.

The same gentleman has also brought over some silk with him, raised in Carolina, which seems superior in quality to any hitherto imported from Italy.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, February 6.

“ By the last letters from Denmark we hear that the queen, who is confined at Cronenburgh, keeps her health, but cannot sleep, and eats but little. The queen-dowager carries every thing with a very high hand. Counts Struensee and Brandt are allowed but half a dollar a day for their sustenance, and they are so fettered that they cannot feed themselves.”

The following requisition having been signed by 143 liverymen, was presented to the lord-mayor by Mr. Sommers, of Walbrook, on the 12th instant.

“ We the underwritten liverymen, on behalf of ourselves and brethren the livery of London, do most earnestly request your lordship will summon a common-hall on any convenient day previous to the 15th instant, for the purposes of giving public instructions to our representatives in parliament, relative to the very important motion intended to be made by Mr. Alderman Sawbridge in the House of Commons, for shortening the duration of parliaments.”

When the above was presented, Mr. Sommers received for answer, That his lordship would consider of it; and on Wednesday, Feb. 12, the following answer was received:

“ The lord-mayor desires the favour of Mr. Sommers, to present his compliments to the gentlemen who

who yesterday made an application to him in writing, and to acquaint them, that he is very desirous of embracing every opportunity of testifying the most respectful attention to the wishes of his fellow-citizens; but that, as the right of the mayor to summon extraordinary common-halls has been brought into question, and is now in litigation in a court of justice, he thinks it proper to suspend the exercise of that right till the question has received a legal determination; and the rather, as all motions of consequence, relating to matters arising within the city, or in which the corporation are supposed to be interested, may be submitted to the consideration of the Court of Common-Council, which he will be ready to call together on all necessary occasions."

When the above message was read to the livery assembled to receive it, twenty members of the Common-Council were deputed to desire his lordship to call a Court of Common-Council on Tuesday the 18th; to which his lordship returned, That he would call a Court of Common-Council on some convenient day in the next week. The livery received this message with great marks of disapprobation.

17th. This evening, between six and seven, her Royal and Serene Highness the Hereditary Princess of Brunswick set out for Dover, in order to embark for Calais, on her return to Brunswick.

18th. The great Norfolk cause was finally determined in the House of Peers, and the decree of the late Lord Chancellor Camden reversed. The appellant was Edmond Rolfe, Esq; the respon-

dents John Paterfon and son, farmers. The original cause of action was the breach of covenant in a lease granted by the appellant to the respondents, whereby they agreed to pay 5 *l.* for every acre of meadow, or other land which they should break up, that had not been in tillage for twenty years before their lease commenced. Paterfon stubbed up ten acres of furze or whin ground, with a view to increase its value. Rolfe sued for breach of covenant, and received 73 *l.* damages, with costs of suit. Four years afterwards Rolfe sued again, and Paterfon let judgment pass against him by default, which, together with the former suit amounted to 548 *l.* As the landlord's claim was not to rest here, but to be renewed occasionally, Paterfon applied to Chancery to be relieved, and Lord Camden granted an injunction, and ordered issue to be tried by a jury, to estimate the real claimers, as he was of opinion, that the penalties were excessive, and not at all proportionable to the injury; the chief one complained of being, that the furze was intended as a cover for hares. On this enquiry it appeared, that the appellant's estate had received no injury; on the contrary, that the part complained of had been improved six times more than its native value, and that the appellant had insisted on three times the value of the fee simple of the inheritance. On this ground it was that Lord Camden ordered the cause to come before a jury, of the benefit of which the respondent had suffered himself to be deprived, when he ignorantly let judgment pass against him by default. The lords were, however, unanimously of opinion, that

that the Court of Chancery could not invalidate specific agreements, founded upon law and custom, and therefore ordered the decree to be reversed.

Some workmen who were employed in the ruins of the Abbey at St. Edmund's Bury, found a leaden coffin, made after the ancient custom, exactly the shape of the body. This had been enclosed in an oak case, which, by length of time, was decayed, but the lead remained quite perfect. Upon close examination, it was found to be the body of Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, uncle to Henry V. and deposited in 1427. On opening the lead, the flesh, hair, and toe and hand nails, were as perfect and found as though he had not been dead six hours.

A surgeon in the neighbourhood made an incision on the breast, and declares the flesh cut as firm as in a living subject, and there was even an appearance of blood; multitudes of people were present and saw the same. At this time the corpse was not in the least noisome, but being exposed to the air, it presently became putrid and offensive. The workmen coming early on Friday morning, resolved to make prize of the lead, and therefore cut out the corpse, tumbled it into a hole near at hand, and threw the dirt on it. The lead was conveyed directly to the plumbers, and there sold for twenty-two shillings. Thus, in Shakespeare's phrase, was a great man knocked about the sconce with a dirty shovel.

Proceedings at law were stopped by agreement between Lord and Lady Grosvenor. His lordship has settled 1200l. a year upon her la-

dyship, and made her a present of 1000l. to defray her law expenses.

Lord and Lady Grosvenor had each an arbitrator to terminate this remarkable process. Lord Camden kindly undertook to be the husband's; Lord Apsley condescended, at the request of the lady's family, to be the wife's. These illustrious sages of the law knew that a retrospect 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 suit in Doctors Commons, was 2000l. a year; but as the event of the suit was uncertain, and, if ended in a divorce, would leave her without a shilling, her friends judged a permanent 1200l. a year a very prudent ground for accommodating matters, and therefore complied with the offer.

A grant has passed the seal to Tho. Wright and Charles Byrne, gunmakers, for their invention of guns and fire arms of a new construction, that carry shot further than any other guns, without recoiling.

Copenhagen. Jan. 25. The following advertisement has been published here. "Next Sunday, the 26th inst. by virtue of an order from his majesty, there will be a public thanksgiving in all the churches in this capital, for the protection granted by the Almighty in the present circumstances, by watching over the safety of the king, the royal family, and the whole kingdom."

All the Queen's household, excepting

cepting three ladies, who have been dismissed, set out on the 19th for Cronenburgh.

The Count Struenfee, the Count de Brandt, the Counsellor Struenfee, and the Physician Berger, are closely confined in a dungeon, loaden with irons. The Colonels Falkenschiold and Hasselberg were taken out of their houses, and conducted to the Cazerns, to be confined there. Major General Gude and the two cabinet secretaries, Zeega and Martini, are set at liberty; but the Baron de Bulow was obliged to give his parole not to stir out of his house.

M. Sturz, Counsellor of Legation, and Director of the posts, was taken up to-day, and carried to the grand guard. The public tranquillity is thoroughly re-established here. The king has since been at the opera.

Paris, Jan. 31. Two ladies of quality, Mademoiselle de Guignes and Mademoiselle d'Aiguillon, quarrelled a few days ago about precedency, and carried their disputes to such 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 write from Besancon, that the president Olivier, one of the exiles of the parliament, having let drop some unguarded expressions at the archbishop's country-house, was taken up, and carried to a fortress to be confined.

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, Dec. 30. } Last week
} 113 negroes,
the property of a gentleman intending to leave this province, were sold at public auction, and brought, on an average, 443 l. 9 s. each, equal to 63 l. 7 s. sterling, which is

said to be the highest price that any parcel of negroes ever sold for in this country.

Cadiz, Jan. 17. The English man of war the Liverpool, from Gibraltar, put into this place the 11th inst. As soon as she had dropt anchor in the Bay, an Aide Major of the place, the notary, the interpreter, and other officers of the commission of health, went on board, and told the captain the orders of the court were, not to admit any foreign ship of war, except in cases of the most urgent necessity. The captain answered, that he wanted no assistance, that he was come from Gibraltar, and was going to England; they told him he was to perform a quarantine of ten days, which was the time fixed for all vessels from Gibraltar, but the captain proceeded on his voyage the 14th without paying any regard to the quarantine prescribed.

St. James's, Feb. 15. By his majesty's ship Florida, arrived at Spithead, a letter has been received from Capt. Burr, of his majesty's sloop the Hound, dated at Port Egmont in Falkland's island, the 10th of November last, giving an account that, in the preceding month, two Spanish vessels had arrived there with such artillery, stores, &c. as could not be restored to Capt. Stott at the surrender of the island; and that a Spanish commissary, appointed for the purpose, had delivered them to Capt. Burr with the greatest punctuality and exactness.

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

mayor be desired to issue his precepts for calling a common-hall, on any convenient day in the course of the next week, for the purpose of the liverymen of this city giving instructions to their representatives in Parliament to support the very important motion intended there to be made, by Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, for shortening the duration of parliaments." The lord mayor declared; that he neither could, nor would, comply with their requisition. He referred them for the reasons of his refusal to the answer he had formerly given them.

22d. This day came on to be tried, before Mr. Baron Adams and a special jury, the important cause that has been for some time depending in the court of Exchequer, respecting the seizure of the whole stock in trade of Mr. James Grossett, of Little Newport-street, lace-merchant, amounting to several thousand pounds, by Messrs. Tankard, Brooke, Rowley, and Price, four officers of the Customs, when after a very long hearing from ten o'clock in the morning till six o'clock the next day, the jury immediately, without going out of court, gave a verdict for Mr. Grossett, the defendant, to the great satisfaction of a crowded court, who sat up all night waiting the issue of a decision of such importance to the whole trade of the city of London, as also of the kingdom in general.

Copenhagen, Feb. 1. The king hath made a promotion in his troops, in consequence of the change which happened at court the 17th of last month.

The 28th of last month, being the birth-day of the hereditary prince, who then entered into the 15th year of his age, there was at

court, after the repast, an assembly composed of a number of persons of high rank.

The next day, being the king's birth-day, the court was extremely numerous. At noon his majesty dined with the Queen Dowager Julia-Maria, the hereditary Prince Frederick, with the members of the newly appointed council and several other noblemen, &c. In the evening the king went to the French comedy; and at night a grand entertainment, consisting of 75 covers, was given to the foreign ministers and principal nobility.

On the 30th 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 said, that Colonel Keith, the British Minister at the Danish court, has shewn the greatest spirit and good conduct during the late revolution. It seems the senate, in the first transports 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 poisoning her husband; upon which Mr. Keith instantly repaired to the senate-house, and solemnly protested against any act of violence being offered to the queen; he in the strongest terms urged her innocence, and the improbability of the accusations against her, and concluded with denouncing the vengeance of the British nation, and the terrors of an English fleet against the senate and people of Denmark, if any act of violence and injustice was committed on a daughter of Britain, and the sister of the king his sovereign.

Otranto,

Otranto, Jan. 31. An express from Corfow to Venice passed through this place with the melancholy news that the Squadron of that republic, commanded by the Chevalier Emo, pursuing two pirates, was overtaken by a dreadful storm; that the Chevalier endeavouring to bring his ships under cover in the port of Varica, between Cerigo and the Morea, one of the ships sunk with all the crew, except 36 men; that another named the Vigilance was dashed against the rocks, but the crew and guns were saved; and that the Hercules, another ship of the line, on board which was the Chevalier Emo, had her masts broke, which in falling killed 30 sailors, and wounded his Excellency in the shoulder.

25th. A motion was made in the House of Commons, that the votes of the house, relative to the thanks of the house being given to Dr. Nowell, for his sermon preached on the 30th of Jan. be read; the same was read accordingly. A motion was then made, that the said entry be expunged. This caused a debate of no very great length. After the motion was made, three noted passages in the sermon were read; they appeared so very offensive in the doctrine laid down, that the house seemed to take the matter up with proper spirit; the comparing our present sovereign with Charles the First, and asserting that he was endued with the same virtues; the representing the present House of Commons as descendants of those men whom he terms enthusiasts, that opposed the measures of that tyrannic monarchy, seemed to the H. sufficient

reason for expunging the thanks of that house. The motion for expunging was carried without a division.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, dated Feb. 14th, 1772.

“ This day the prizes left by the late Dr. Smith for the best proficient in mathematics and natural philosophy, were unanimously adjudged to Mr. Prettiman of Pembroke-hall, and to Mr. Lane of Queen’s college.”

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey. At this session six prisoners received judgment of death; thirty-one were ordered to be transported for seven years, eight were branded in the hand, two whipped, and thirty-five delivered on proclamation.

This day his majesty went in state to the House of Peers, 26th and gave the royal assent to the following bills; viz.

The bill for granting an aid to his majesty by a land tax, for the service of the present year.

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

The bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army, &c.

The bill for better regulating his majesty’s marine forces when on shore. And to such private bills as were ready.

Yesterday, at twelve o’clock, 530l. 5s. were subscribed at the Chapter Coffee-house, Pater-noster-row, for the purpose of reducing the high price of provisions in the city of London.

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

der Holborne, Bart. a Post Captain in the navy; he was a long time in the King's Bench, and very lately discharged; by his death the title descends to the eldest son 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 several kinds of provisions, on account of their high price and great scarcity. This is the first instance of a prohibition of this nature becoming necessary in any part of Flanders. Hitherto the market of this place, on account of the shipping and great concourse of strangers, has ever been considered by the country people as the greatest resource they had to dispose of their provisions, which they are now obliged to withhold, from a real scarcity of the necessaries of life.

Florence, Feb. 4. The excessive rains, which have been almost continual for above a month past, have done very great damage in many parts of this state, as well as all over Italy.

28th. Valentine Morris, Esq; was called to the bar of the house, and examined on a charge, that he had taken the writ of the last election of a knight of the shire to serve in this present parliament for the county of Monmouth, from the messenger who was sent down to deliver the said writ to the sheriff, and of the delay in the execution of the said writ. He acknowledged the offence, and was discharged.

29th. This day his majesty was pleased to confer the order of the most Hon. Order of the Bath

on Lieut. Col. Robert Murray Keith, his majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Copenhagen.

Villainy is now arrived to such a height in London, that no man is safe in his own house. About 18 porters belonging to the principal shops in the neighbourhood of Smithfield have some time past been in combination, and have robbed their masters. They had shops in different places, which they supplied with stolen goods; one as far as Birmingham. Four of them were this day examined before a magistrate, one of whom turned evidence, by whose confession a most astonishing scene of iniquity has been disclosed.

A woman died lately in the district of Lyons at the age of 102 years. Her husband died two years ago, aged 98. They had lived together 78 years, and had 24 children.

At Utrecht, Margaret Aunfree, aged 119.

A few weeks ago, at Wolsingham, Durham, four publicans, the youngest 75, and the eldest near 100.

A few days ago, in Pepper-street, Southwark, Peter Rogers, fisherman, aged 107.

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

Mrs. Walden, a widow lady, in Dublin; by which an estate of 700l. per ann. comes to John Walden, a private soldier in the guards.

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

John Simpson, aged 112, at Stratford in Essex.

In Hackney workhouse, John Morfe, aged 112 years.

Mrs. Millicent Scott, aged 99, in Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden.

Henry Cromwell, Esq; great grandson of Oliver Cromwell.

M A R C H.

2d. Mr. Montague moved for a repeal of the act for the observance of the 30th of January; but it met with a very cool reception, some treating it as a matter of little importance, and others urging that any alteration in the Book of Common Prayer would be a breach of the act of union.

This day Lord Grosvenor, as president of the society of ancient Britons, accompanied by the stewards of that society, waited on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and received the annual present towards maintaining, cloathing, and educating the helpless orphans of indigent Welch parents. They were received graciously, but given to understand, that future applications of that kind would be discountenanced.

A suit, instituted by the rector of Stonegrave, in Yorkshire, against two of his parishioners, for the tythe of milk and calf, was determined by the barons of the exchequer in favour of the rector. A *modus* had been many years paid for these tythes, which the rector thought insufficient, and therefore insisted on taking them in kind, which the court judged he had a right to do.

An express arrived at Lord Rochford's office on Tuesday last from Paris, which brought the arret of the French king, for the payment of all the Canada bills, the property of British subjects.

VOL. XV.

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, Feb. 22.

“ On the 19th inst. the following resolution was proposed in the House of Commons of this kingdom, viz.

“ That whoever advised the carrying into execution the increasing the commissioners of the revenue beyond the number of seven, after the resolution which hath been now read (which resolution was subsequent to the date of his majesty's letters for appointing the said commissioners, agreeable to several acts of parliament empowering him so to do; but prior to the carrying into execution, by letters patent, under the great seal, his majesty's intentions expressed in his majesty's letters) advised a measure contrary to the sense of the house conveyed therein.

“ The main question being put, the house divided, and there were told, for the resolution 106, against it 106. Voices being thus exactly equal, the speaker gave his vote in favour of the resolution.”

Extract of a Letter from Montego Bay to a gentleman in Jamaica, November 2.

“ There is very bad news arrived from the coast of Cuba. Two Spanish guarda costas have taken all the vessels on the coast belonging to this place and St. Ann's, none of which made any resistance against them, except Capt. Baird, belonging to this place, who fought with them near two hours. The Spaniards delivered the wounded men a long boat they had taken, which is arrived here.”

The vice-chancellor of Cambridge, in full senate, 3d. appointed a committee to inspect records, and advise with counsel,

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how far the university powers extend as to the abolishing subscription to the 39 articles in taking degrees. The said matters are said to be in agitation at the university of Oxford.

At a general meeting of the free citizens of Rochester at their town-hall, it was unanimously agreed to transmit instructions to their representatives, to support the motion for shortening the duration of parliaments.—To these instructions Mr. Calcraft returned, that he received them with very particular satisfaction, and hoped to merit the future good opinion of his constituents, whose commands he should be ever ready to obey.—Vice-Admiral Pye, on the other hand, writes, that many of his electors being of a different opinion, he thought it right to act in this business as it seemed to him to be most for the public good.

*Extract of a Letter from Dover,
February 25.*

“Last night there was a prodigious fall of the rock at Shakespear’s cliff, the noise of which was heard several miles. It has rendered the road along the sea, from this place to Folkstone, quite impassable; and the cliff continues to fall by the houses in Snargate-street almost daily, to the great terror of the inhabitants, several of whom have already quitted their houses, and others are preparing to do so. No lives have as yet been lost, but the situation of those people who live under the rock is very alarming.

“A few days ago, near 100 feet of the castle wall facing the town fell down, as did also a building lately erected towards the sea, owing to the fall of the rock which supported it.”

The marriage bill passed the House of Peers, and the 4th same was sent to the House of Commons by two judges.

A debate arose in the house upon the second reading of a bill to repeal the last game law, and the same was thrown out, 71 to 51; but some alterations are to be made in the old bill to correct the absurdities in it.

Mr. Sawbridge made his motion for shortening the duration of parliaments, and was seconded by Mr. Townsend.—Though the argument was clearly in favour of the motion, yet the numbers were against it. It was rejected 251 to 83.

An adjourned sessions of gaol delivery at the Old-Bai- 5th ley was held for passing sentence on 22 prisoners who had been capitally convicted, and afterwards respited, to whom his majesty had been graciously pleased to extend his mercy, on condition of being transported.

From Paris, March 2, they write, that seventeen persons were poisoned in one day at Monsieur Marson’s, a famous eating-house in that capital. After the strictest enquiries made by the police and the faculty, it was found that the baker who furnishes that house with bread, accidentally laid it on a board where Marson had strewed a great quantity of rat-bane, in order to destroy the rats; and as this bread was put into the soup that day, the persons who eat of it were poisoned.

Hanover, Feb. 20. His Britannic majesty, who is always ready to relieve the misfortunes of his subjects in this electorate, issued an ordinance the 28th of January last, which diminishes one half of a tax they paid last year; this has proved
a great

a great relief to the poor in this season of scarcity.

10th. This morning, about five o'clock, died, at his palace of Friedenstein, after a long and painful illness, in the 73d year of his age, his Serene Highness Frederick Duke of Saxe-Gotha. He was brother to her late Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales.

11th. At a meeting of the Society of Arts, a present of twenty guineas was voted to the inventor of a new method of striking whales, by means of harpoons to be discharged from swivel guns; at the same time six swivel guns, and 24 harpoons of the new construction were ordered to be sent out with the master of the Leviathan, and the like number with the master of the Rising Sun, both Greenlanders, in order to give the discovery a fair trial.—An uncommon species of red potatoe, with other curious vegetables, have lately been transmitted to the same society by Mr. Valtravers, from the Palatinate, in Germany.

The young gentlemen of St. Paul's school spoke their annual orations before a numerous audience with universal applause. They passed their examination with such honour, that the worshipful company of mercers have, as a reward to their merit, and an encouragement to their future improvement, enlarged their exhibitions out of the increase of the founder's estate, from twenty to thirty pounds yearly, during the first three years of their college residence; and, after taking their degrees, to forty.

Some workmen making a road near the college in Salisbury, discovered several human skeletons,

one of which had an helmet fastened under the chin, which by the form is supposed to be as ancient as the reign of William Rufus. It weighed fifteen ounces. By the side of the skeleton was found an iron head of a spear, ten inches in length, and two in breadth.

The report was made to his majesty of the convicts under sentence of death in Newgate, when James Bolland, for forgery, was ordered for execution on Wednesday next; Thomas Crofts, for a highway robbery; Joseph, alias James Bowman, for burglary; Andrew Welch, for a highway robbery; John Bowers, for stealing a sum of money out of a public-house at Shadwell; and Thomas Page, for robbing Mr. Matthews on the king's road, were respited during his majesty's pleasure.

This day the main question respecting the preamble to ^{13th.} the royal marriage bill was debated, and carried 200 to 164.

A smith at Enfield was apprehended for robbing the north mail in October. He was discovered by being observed to deliver a letter to a stage coachman, by a man, who gave information for the sake of the reward for detecting stage coachmen, &c. carrying letters. On searching 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 confessed his accomplices.

One Dankeert, a Dutchman, who had engrossed a considerable quantity of corn near Nieuport, in Flanders, was set upon by a numerous mob, who, after dividing his corn, pulled down his house, and carried him to the sea-shore, where

where they tied his hands behind him, put him into a small old fishing-boat, and towed him out to sea, where they left him to die that death, which, they said, he had been the means of inflicting on several of his neighbours.

The commons agreed to 17th. the following grants; that 8410l. be granted to his majesty, for purchasing antiquities brought from Italy, for the use of the public, to be vested in the trustees of the British Museum. That 840l. be granted to the trustees of the British Museum, for providing a proper repository for the said collection.

The following cause was heard a few days ago in the court of Chancery. Some few years ago, General Stanwix, his lady, and daughter, were all lost (by the sinking of the vessel) in their passage from Dublin to Parkgate. The lady was his second wife, and the daughter was by the first wife. At his second marriage, it was stipulated in the settlement, that if the general survived his lady, the personal estate was to descend in such a line; if the lady survived the general, then in such a line; and if the daughter survived both of them, then in such a line. There were claimants in the cause under the supposition of each of these circumstances. The decree is not yet pronounced.

18th. The last hearing on an appeal, in which Lord Pomfret was the appellant, and Mr. Smith, of Gray's-Inn was the respondent, came on before the House of Lords, when the lords ordered it to be reversed.

The general quarterly court of East India Proprietors was held at their house in Leadenhall-street,

when six and a quarter was declared to be the dividend for the last half year. The most material resolution was, that no more ships, except those now building, shall be built or be employed to and from the East Indies upon freight, till the tonnage of the company's shipping shall be reduced to 45,000 tons, builders measure.

James Bolland was this day executed for forgery. He was bred a butcher; but, being guilty of many notorious frauds in that business, he failed, and afterwards became a sheriff's officer, in which profession he was guilty of so many frauds and oppressions, as are hardly to be credited. He was a personable man, about 45, knew all the quirks of the law, and had no restraint from conscience against committing the most villainous acts which the law could not reach.

Bolland, it is said, at the time of his being taken into custody for the above crime, had above 2000l. in a banker's hands, which he took care to dispose of, that it might not be forfeited to the sheriffs.

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

James Macpherson, Esq; 21st. was appointed by his majesty, secretary and clerk of the council to the province of West Florida.

Sir James Stewart, Bart. (who has been many years abroad on account of the late rebellion) hav-
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ing received the king's pardon, was presented to his majesty by Lord Barrington, and most graciously received.

Coals are advanced to the enormous price of twenty-pence the bushel; through the uncommonly long continuance of contrary winds. The coal-merchants now give 4l. a chaldron to each other, in order to supply their customers.

22d. A violent storm of hail, thunder, and lightning, during divine service in the afternoon, struck the congregations in many churches with the utmost terror; particularly at St. John's, Horslydown, where the hailstones breaking some of the windows, a great part of the people, in the midst of the sermon, precipitately ran out: many cloaks, cardinals, hats, &c. were lost. 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 utmost confusion. Mr. Goodson, a master taylor in Craven buildings, being at the late Mr. Whitfield's chapel in Tottenham-Court-Road, was struck dead with a flash of lightning; the studs in his sleeves were melted, his shirt was burnt, and the hair on one side of his head. He had a little child with him, which he had put out of his arms before the accident happened. The blood-vessels seemed broke in every part of his body, and his cloaths were pierced as if shot, and greatly singed. The lightning was attracted by the acorn on the top of the chapel, and made its way down the wall against which Mr. Goodson was leaning. The acorn was entirely shivered in pieces.

Advice is received, by a letter from Governor Ley-^{24th.} borne to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated at Grenada the 6th of Jan. last, as also by a letter from Rear-Admiral Mann to the Lords of the Admiralty, dated the 4th of the same month, that, in the night of Friday the 27th of December, a fire broke out in the town of St. George in that island, and that the whole town was, before morning, reduced to ashes, except some buildings of the carenage, and next the court-house and custom-house, saved chiefly by the activity of some seamen, sent from on board his majesty's ships lying off the town.

The flames were so rapid, that, notwithstanding the active assistance given by the officers and private men of his majesty's 70th regiment, few of the inhabitants were able to save any of their effects; and the loss is supposed to amount to upwards of 200,000l. sterling.

As soon as the fire was extinguished, his majesty's governor summoned the inhabitants to meet together, to consider what measures it might be proper to pursue. A committee was appointed to purchase, and to collect together in one place, all the provisions that could be got, that the inhabitants might know where to apply for immediate subsistence. A subscription was set on foot by the governor, for the relief of the poor sufferers; to which the merchants and planters contributed with great liberality. Two vessels, in the government's service, were dispatched to the neighbouring islands to procure provisions, one of which returned the 3d of January with her lading; and every measure has

been adopted by his majesty's governor that could be devised, to alleviate the distresses of the sufferers under so dreadful a calamity.

Extract of a Letter from Charles-Town, Jan. 13th.

“ Letters received over land from Pensacola, of Nov. 4th, inform us, that the Hon. John Stuart, Esq; superintendant of Indian affairs, had concluded a treaty with the Creek Indians, whereby they had ceded to his majesty a large body of land, extending 30 miles up the Coosaw river, in addition to the province of West Florida.

Jan. 6. Letters from North Carolina informs us, that the general assembly of that province, now sitting at Newbern, hath passed a bill for emitting 60,000l. proclamation money, in paper bills of credit, to discharge the expences of the late expedition, and for other services.

Jan. 13. The commissioners of the silk manufacture have shipped in the *Beaufain*, Daniel Curling, master, now ready to sail for London, 455lb. of exceeding fine raw silk, and 36lb. of an ordinary quality, all of the growth and culture of Purrysburg, in this province.”

25th. His majesty has been pleased to confer on the Right Hon. Lord North, the blue ribbon, vacant by the death of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha.

Yesterday the royal marriage-bill was read a third time, after which the said bill, with the amendments, was passed, on a division 168 against 115.

The sum of 8000l. is subscribed at the Chapter and Lloyd's coffee-houses, towards the plan for reducing the price of provisions.

By letters from the North of Ireland we have accounts, that late on Thursday the 5th instant, about 2000 of the deluded people called Hearts of Steel, attacked the house of Richard Johnson, Esq; at Guilford, and fired several shot into the windows, which were returned by Mr. Johnson, and twenty-three others, by which four of the rioters were killed, and many wounded. These turbulent people, not satisfied with doing every mischief in their power, murdered the Rev. Mr. Morrell, a dissenting teacher of exceeding good character, by the shot of a bullet through his head, for advising them from the pulpit some days before to be amenable to the laws and constitution, which they resented in the highest degree. After Mr. Johnson had consumed all his ammunition, he made his escape from the back of his house over a high garden-wall, plunged into the river Ban, and swam to the opposite shore; during his passage, these wicked insurgents fired several musquets at him in the water; but he luckily escaped unhurt; but their malice did not end here, as they pulled his elegant house to the ground.

Dublin, March 9. This day in our House of Commons, the speaker having expatiated on the necessity of asserting the dignity of parliament, moved the house to come to the first of the following resolutions. This produced some debate, and Mr. French intreated the speaker to communicate other resolutions he might have to offer, that gentlemen might know the whole scope of his intentions. The speaker very readily and candidly complied, and read five resolutions to the following purport:

1. Resolved,

1. Resolved, That in the month of November 1769, several members of the house were fined in the court of King's-bench in the sum of 20l. for not attending to serve on a petty jury; and their several fines entreated in the court of Exchequer.

2. Resolved, That it is the duty of every member of parliament to attend the duty of the house, and is punishable for neglect; and the compelling them to serve on Juries during the sitting of parliament, tends to interrupt the business of the nation, is an indignity on the house, and a violation of its privileges.

3. Resolved, 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. Resolved, That a judge fining a member of parliament for non-attendance on juries, knowing such to be a member, is guilty of an indignity to the house.

5. Resolved, That any sheriff, or other officer, who should levy such fine, is guilty of a breach of privilege. Which were all agreed to.

28th. Was laid the first stone of the new building for the society of arts, manufactures, and commerce, at the Adelphi, by Lord Romney, under which a plate, with the following inscription, was placed, viz. The society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, instituted at London, 1754; this first stone was laid by the Right Hon. Robert Lord Romney, president; his Grace Charles Duke of Richmond; his Grace Hugh Duke of Northumberland; the Right Hon. George

Henry Earl of Litchfield; the Right Hon. Simon Earl of Harcourt; the Hon. Charles Masham; Sir George Savile, Bart. Sir Cha. Whitworth, Knt. Edward Hooper, Esq; Owen Salusbury Brereton, Esq; Keane Fitzgerald, Esq; vice-presidents, on the 28th day of March, 1772. Robert and James Adam, architects.

The Stag man of war, Sir John Lindsey, from Madras, arrived at Portsmouth. 30th. Capt. Compton, of the Verelst Indiaman, which was lately lost on the isle of France, with the rest of his officers, are come home in this ship.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, March 20.

“ They write from Cadiz, that though an order was published some time ago, that no man of war of any nation whatever should put into the ports of Spain, the execution of which was very rigourously observed, a French man of war had nevertheless put in there not long since, to repair some damages she had received in a storm; that some of their officers during their stay there engaged in a contraband trade, in consequence of which they were taken prisoners; that the commander of the French man of war had leave to sail, but refused to go without his officers, and that a courier was sent to Madrid for further instructions with respect to this affair.”

Bonn, March 2. From Ober-Olm we have received the following very extraordinary relation of an event which happened in that district, between the 10th and 14th of February, when a vineyard, 500 paces long, and from 75 to 100 broad, was removed from an emi-

nence into the valley below, and by the force of its fall raised the adjoining plain, with the trees growing on it, in several 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 ascertained; but there were at least 15 acres of vineyard ruined, each of which is computed to be worth 160 florins. The road which goes through the vineyard is so filled up, that it will take above a month to make it passable. The ground where the vineyard was is now entirely a bed of clay. This extraordinary event is supposed to have been caused partly by the subterranean waters, and partly by those which descend in great quantities from the mountain Klopberg; and probably the great rains which have fallen for several years past have contributed to it.

Married lately, at St. Clement-Danes, Mr. Jervais, aged twenty-five, to the widow Crofts, aged eighty-five, both of Hemlock-court, Temple-Bar. This is her sixth husband.

Lately died, at Northfleet, in Kent, — Page, Esq; formerly an eminent dealer in lime-stones and gun-flints, by which, and the most penurious way of living, he had accumulated a fortune of near 12,000l. It is remarkable, that he had lived alone in a large house at the above place for several 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 occasioned by his running a knife into the palm of his hand by his opening an oyster, which inflamed, and at length mortified. Though repeat-

edly requested to apply to a surgeon, he refused, saying, all of that profession 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 embarrassed circumstances for some time past at Woolwich, and whom he would never see in the latter part of his life time, or give the smallest assistance to.

Dr. William Broughbridge, Charles-street, Westminster, aged 112, formerly one of the masters of the Charter-house school.

Peter Maviere, a fisherman, at Groningen, in Holland, in the 109th year of his age.

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

Alexander Draydale, a gardener near Edinburgh, aged 107.

And. Larsson, aged 115 years, at Lanni, in Sweden. He left no issue, though married to three wives.

A P R I L.

This day his majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz. 1st.

The bill for regulating the future marriages of the royal family.

The bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, 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 discontinue the inland duty of one shilling per pound on single and black teas, and for allowing a drawback on teas exported

ported to Ireland and the plantations.

The bill to allow further time for the inrollment of deeds and wills made by papists, for the relief of protestant purchasers.

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

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

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

And also to several other public, private, and divorce bills.

*Extract of a Letter from Cambridge,
March 8, 1772.*

“ This day the medals annually given by the chancellor to the best proficient in classical learning, were adjudged to Mr. Bedford of St. John's-college, and Mr. Field of Pembroke-hall. We are obliged to add, in justice to the unsuccessful candidates, (who were Messrs. Pretiman, Lane, Humfrey, and Dodwell) that the decision in Messrs. Bedford's and Field's favour, was only effected by the casting-vote of the vice-chancellor, (who is by custom allowed to have two votes when the numbers are otherwise equal) but four of the examiners being present, and two of them declaring in favour of Messrs. Lane and Humfrey.

2d. The board of trade have recommended Mr. L. de S. Pierre to the lords of the treasury, as a proper object of their encouragement, in return for that gentleman's having introduced the culture of vines, and the making of silk, at his settlement of New-

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

This day was held, at Merchant-taylor's hall, the anniversary feast of the London-hospital, after a sermon preached on the occasion at St. Lawrence's church near Guildhall, before the governors, by the Hon. and Right Rev. Shute Lord Bishop of Landaff, when the collection at the church and hall amounted to 1293l. 10s. 6d. which, with a legacy of 20l. paid in at the hall, make in the whole the sum of 1313l. 10s. 6d. besides donations of 67l. 5s. towards building a second wing, the foundation whereof is already laid, and towards which fund the sum of 516l. has been paid in before at the bankers of the hospital.

At midnight two violent shocks of an earthquake 5th. were felt at Lisbon, 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 these kinds of presages. Immediately was heard a subterranean noise, with howlings and whistlings, as in a great storm. This was followed by an horizontal shock, and that by another, still stronger than the first, which shook the houses for two minutes, which is a long time under such circumstances; but what is most wonderful, little or no damage was done by this earthquake.

The famous cause between Shipley and Mears, in which Mr. Rawlinson was employed as an attorney, was determined at the last Kingston assizes, contrary to the verdict

verdict formerly given by Lord Mansfield.

At the same assizes, an old usurer in Surry was convicted of taking 20l. per cent. of two young ladies for money lent, besides a premium of ten guineas, for which he was sentenced to pay a fine of 1500l.

The Pretender was married the 28th of last month at St. Germain in France, by proxy, to a princess of Stolberg, who set off immediately for Italy to meet him.

6th. Prince Ernest, of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, attended by Major Wangenheim, set out for Hanover.

Anthony Welps, an Italian, was this day executed at Kennington-common, pursuant to his sentence at Kingston assizes, for robbing and murdering Antonio Janin, a French gentleman, and afterwards throwing him into the Thames.

One Kennet was executed at the same place, and at the same time, for the murder of his wife, by throwing her out of a window. He denied the fact to the last moment of his life. Their bodies were delivered for dissection, one to St. Thomas's, and the other to Guy's hospital.

A waggon coming to Leadenhall-market, from Hertfordshire, laden with beef, pork, &c. was seized by the populace, and the meat sold for three-pence per pound.

A builder of this city was convicted before the lord-mayor and Mr. Alderman Bird, at the mansion-house, in the penalty of 50l. for building a house near the Fleet-market, with a party-wall not above a brick thick, contrary to act of parliament.

8th. This day Mr. Sheriff Bull, accompanied only by the city

remembrancer, went to the House of Commons, and presented a petition from the city of London, for opening the ports for the importation of corn, on account of the high price of provisions.

A letter from Ipswich, dated April 6, concludes as follows: "Friday last the poorer people, driven to the greatest necessity, assembled in a body at Colchester, and seized some carcase-carriages, a waggon load of wheat, and the like quantity of barley-meal, on their way through that town for London. The meat they sold for three-pence halfpenny a pound, the wheat at 4s. a bushel, and the barley-meal greatly under the market price; and then gave the money arising from the sale to the persons who had the care of the waggons. The soldiers quartered in this part expect to be called out to quell the riot, and are holding themselves in readiness."

Mrs. Mills appeared before Sir John Fielding, and made oath, that on Tuesday in the preceding week, one Gunston came up to her room, and told her that her husband was in trouble. As he had been arrested that day, she immediately determined to go to his relief, and accordingly accompanied Gunston to a hackney-coach, in which he conveyed her to a mad-house, at Bethnal-green. As soon as she alighted, she declared her surmise of his having decoyed her; when Gunston pushed her into the fore-court, threw her down, and dragged her up the stone steps to the door by her legs, and when he had got her into the house, he hand-cuffed her, and fastened her hands behind her back with a short chain: the mistress of the house being

being present, accosted her with the modest title of mad b—ch, declared she should soon have her hair cut off, and her head shaved and blistered. Enquiring by whose authority they detained her, she was told, by that of her husband; and at night she was conducted up stairs into a little apartment, the stench of which was intolerable, and the appearance beyond description wretched: here she continued till morning, when a basin of something which appeared like tea, was brought her by a woman, who, commiserating her situation, told her, she had herself been confined there for a considerable time, by the artifices of her husband, and advised her to make herself as easy as possible. On the Thursday her husband came to her, when she asked him, why he could suffer her to be sent to such a house, and to be so cruelly treated? He declared his sorrow, and took her home with him. A day or two after she came home, she thought of attempting to relieve the poor wretch she left in the mad-house, and for that purpose applied to Sir John Fielding for a warrant against Gunston, and at the same time applied to Justice Wilmot to send for the unhappy woman described above. The people at the house refused to send the poor wretch; on which the justice went himself, and insisted on seeing her in the apartment which then contained her; he went up, but declared he would not again have done so for 5000l. the place was so intolerably nasty, and the stench so abominable; he found her apparently sane, and in a truly piteous situation, having a hole quite through her hand, which, it is more than pro-

bable, was occasioned by some violence from her inhuman keepers. Upon farther enquiry, it appeared that her name was Ewbank, that she had been under confinement one year and three quarters, had been taken out of her dwelling-house, her hands tied behind her, and forcibly dragged to the mad-house, by threatening to rip her belly open if she made the least noise, or any way resisted. The persons concerned are ordered to be prosecuted.

This morning a waggon, loaded with several packs of 10th. veal, containing five carcases each, which was coming from Sudbury, in Suffolk, for Leadenhall-market, for this day's sale, was stopped by the populace, who disposed of the whole for 2d. 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 stopped at Colchester, by the inhabitants of that place, and carried by them to the mayor of the town, who ordered them to be sold for three-pence per pound.

About eleven o'clock at night a mob assembled at 12th. Chelmsford, armed with bludgeons, and next day went in a body to visit the mills in that neighbourhood, from whence they took great quantities of wheat, and wheat-flour. At Witham and Sudbury, upon the same road, they stopt the cars laden with meat for the London markets, and exposed it to sale at three-pence per pound; the wheat they seize, they sell at 4s. a bushel, and give the money to the owners.

The Newcastle post-coach has been stopped within this 13th. fort-

fortnight past four times beyond Pancras, by a single footpad, who robbed the passengers; and on Friday morning he attacked the coach again at the same spot, was fired at, and dangerously wounded by a person in the coach. On his being secured and searched, three loaded pistols were found upon him, one of them double barrell'd. He was sent to the Middlesex-hospital, where he soon after died.

Dublin, March 20. The House of Commons being this day informed that some mistakes had been made in transcribing the revenue-bill, which had passed the house, and was ordered to be carried to the lord-lieutenant, to be transmitted in due form; on this occasion, Mr. Prime Serjeant moved to have the said bill recommitted, that these mistakes might be rectified. Sir Lucius O'Brian, Mr. Ponsoby, and Mr. Burgh said, they agreed to have the mistakes rectified, but would have the cause of committing the bill specified in the order, that it might not be drawn into a precedent. For it would be very dangerous to the constitution, if bills once passed the house, should be brought into it again, before they were transmitted, as in such a case, an important bill might be carried in favour of any laudable measure, by a very small majority in a full house, and then, if it was disagreeable to administration, it might be brought back, under pretence of rectifying mistakes, when the house was very thin, and the court thereby sure of a majority, and such alterations might be made as would overturn the original intention. These ideas seem'd so

reasonable, that the causes being assigned, the order was made for committing the said bill.

M. Pignarelli, a Neapolitan gentleman, was beheaded at Rome for his satirical writings against the holy see.

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

The bill for better preserving his majesty's dock-yards, ships, stores, and ammunition.

The bill to amend an act for maintaining and enlarging the harbour of Ramsgate and haven of Shoreham.

The bill for embanking and preserving certain fen and low grounds in Huntingdonshire.

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

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

The bill for more effectually proceeding against persons standing mute on their arraignment for felony or piracy.

The bill for more easy and speedy recovery of small debts in Scotland.

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

The bill to dissolve the marriage of George Collier, Esq; with Christiana Gwynn, his now wife, and to enable him to marry again.

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

And to several road, inclosure, and naturalization bills.

LENT CIRCUIT.

At Aylesbury 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 Chelsea; and now tried for a burglary in the house of Mrs. Deacon, at Wormley, in the said county.

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

At Chelmsford affizes, ten were capitally convicted, of whom six were reprieved.

At the affizes at Kingston, in Surry, Anthony Welps, an Italian, was capitally convicted for the murder of Antonio Janin, a French gentleman, by assaulting 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 Kennington-common. William Lovell, and his wife, were tried for wilfully and maliciously setting fire to their dwelling-house on Rotherhithe-wall, last September, whereby thirteen houses were entirely consumed. 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 occasioned her death.

At Maidstone affizes ten were capitally convicted, of whom six were reprieved. Among those left for execution, was Thomas Theobalds, for stealing 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 convicted, of whom two were reprieved.

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

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

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

At the affizes at Worcester, seven were capitally convicted; four of whom were reprieved.

At Taunton affizes, five were capitally convicted, four of whom were reprieved; and John Lavington, for forging his brother's will, was executed at Ilchester 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 signed the will Richard Lavington, which he kept a secret till the day of his brother's death, which happened about five or six months after the will was made, when he published it as a true will, in order to defraud his brother's widow: Richard Lavington was but half-brother to the prisoner. The two brothers were in a field near Wells, and nobody else near; it is supposed that the prisoner gave his brother a blow on the head with a hatchet, and dispatched him, which when done, he immediately made an alarm, and said his brother fell from a tree as he was cutting wood with an hatchet, pitched on his head, and died instantly. At the fatal tree he confessed the forgery, but denied the

the murder. He was executed in his shroud.

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

At Hereford assizes, one was capitally convicted.

At Monmouth assizes, none were capitally convicted.

At Shrewsbury assizes, three were capitally convicted.

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

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

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

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

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

At the assizes for Huntingdonshire, one was capitally convicted.

At the assizes at Derby, one was capitally convicted; but reprieved.

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

At this assizes a cause came on to be tried, before Sir Henry Gould, Knight, wherein James Walker was plaintiff, and William Dawson, Esq; late mayor of Leeds, defendant. The action was brought to try whether the plaintiff, who keeps and uses a single horse cart, and does not occupy lands, tenements, or hereditaments of the yearly value of 50l. was liable to

send such cart and horse 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 4l. 2s. 6d. damages, and costs.

At Lancaster assizes, Mary Hilton, for wilfully poisoning her husband, John Hilton, late of Middle Hulton, blacksmith, was found guilty, and ordered to be strangled, and afterwards to be burnt. Robert Wharton was found guilty of horse stealing, and received sentence of death, but was afterwards reprieved.

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

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

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

Extract of a Letter from Bury St. Edmund's, April 16.

“Yesterday Sir Charles Davers and some other gentlemen marched in here at the head of above 800 horsemen, gathered together in a very few hours. They consisted of farmers and their servants, who came to assist if necessary, and have received orders to be ready on the first notice of a disturbance.

“We have now in our gaol sixteen rioters from Sudbury, and it is an alarming circumstance that the whole country seems in motion.”

The lord mayor, aldermen; and sheriffs, with the 20th. governors of the city hospitals, attended by the children educated in Christ's hospital, went in procession

to St. Bride's church, and heard a sermon preached by Dr. Hinchcliff, Bishop of Peterborough; after which the state of the city hospitals was read, when it appeared, that 3950 patients had been cured and discharged from St. Bartholomew's; 7465 from St. Thomas's; 165 from Bethlem; 355 vagrants relieved and discharged out of Bridewell; and 129 youths put apprentices out of Christ's hospital, in the course of the year.

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

The board of general officers who sat by royal mandate, at the Horseguards, last Tuesday, on the reference, "Whether the rank of major in the army should be totally abolished, or not?" Decided, "That the rank should remain as at present."

The Spital sermon at St. 22d. Bride's was preached by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Archdeacon of London, and son-in-law to the bishop thereof.

The lord mayor in his return from church, was roughly used by the populace, for not lowering the price of bread. The front glass of his coach was broken, and it was with difficulty that the person of his lordship was preserved from violence.

Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar.

"Our Barbary consul, Mr. Sampson, arrived here some weeks ago, having narrowly escaped the pursuit of some Moors, who were supposed to have had an intention to detain him, upon account of some misunderstanding between

him and the emperor. The story is long;—but, upon the whole, it appears to us, that he has been shamefully and ignominiously used there."

At the sessions of the peace for the city of London, 27th. the journeymen taylors preferred a petition to the magistrates, praying an augmentation of their wages, on account of the dearness of provisions, which petition was taken into consideration, and the prayer of it granted; and, at the same time, they received the applause of the court, for the propriety of their behaviour, in seeking redress in a legal manner, without having recourse to violent methods, by which they could only hope to bring ruin upon themselves, and distress upon their employers. Their wages were ordered to be advanced sixpence a day at ordinary times, and one shilling a day in time of general mourning.

Hague, April 17. According to the last advices from Copenhagen, the attorney general having drawn up the charge against the Queen Carolina Matilda, and delivered it to the committee of enquiry; and the queen's defence being likewise produced, commissioners were sent with both of them to Cronenburgh to shew them to the queen; her majesty received them very amicably, but without waiting to know their business she told them, "that if they came to pay their duty to her as their queen they were welcome; but if they wanted to ask her any further questions they might return from whence they came; for having already signed her deposition with her own hand, she was determined not to hear any thing they had to say."

The

28th. The Counts Struenfée and Brandt were executed on a scaffold opposite the eastern gate of Copenhagen ; since which the princess dowager and the council of enquiry have never appeared abroad without a strong military guard.

By the last general state of the receipts and payments of the Foundling Hospital, it appears that from March 25, 1741, to Dec. 31, 1771, 16,694 children have been received into that hospital.

30th. The trial of Jonathan Britain, who pretended to be concerned in setting fire to his majesty's dock-yard at Portsmouth, came on at the assizes for Bristol, for forgery, when he refused to plead, because, he said, his pardon was published in the London Gazette, subsequent to the alledged forgery. The Recorder Dunning, who tried him, used all possible lenity towards him, and adjourned his trial till the new act of parliament, which was sent for by express, arrived ; by which act the old savage practice of torture is abolished, and the more humane method of finding the felon, who refuses to plead, *guilty* of the crime for which he is arraigned, is substituted in its room. When Britain was informed of this, he desired to take his trial, which was granted, and he was found guilty upon the clearest evidence, and sentence of death passed upon him ; after which all his wonted courage failed him, and as he had been an abandoned villain, he became a seemingly devout penitent.

At the anniversary feast of the governors of the Lying-in charity for delivering poor married women at their own habitations, the collec-

tion at church and at the hall amounted to 386 l.

Rome, April 4. A few days ago the Duke of Gloucester went to see the rarities of the capitol, and from thence to examine the curious monuments which are in the hotel of the conservators, and in the museum of the capitol. The Abbe Visconti, commissary of antiquities, whom the Pope had sent as an interpreter, had an opportunity of conversing a long time with the duke, and communicated to him many of his discoveries, which no person had ever made before him : among others, he demonstrated to him that the figure placed in the Vestibule of the Museum, hitherto known under the denomination of the god Pan, does not represent that heathen divinity, but the Cyclops Poliphemus, who killed some of Ulysses's companions. His single eye being covered, to this day, with modern stucco, prevented its being known whose representation it is.

Gottingen, March 24. A beggar, who had a very voracious appetite, and who accustomed himself to swallow after his victuals flints, felts, and other things, died not long since suddenly at Ihlesfeld. The judge of the place being desirous to know the effects of this very singular case, ordered the body to be opened in the presence of several of the faculty. The stomach was very spacious, and capable of containing ten pounds of water, and they found pieces of meat undigested, and several flint-stones and other things in his inside. This man used to eat 13 pounds of beef, and drink 12 measures of wine, without being disordered.

Mr. Philip Mason, at Usk, in Mon-

Monmouthshire, a remarkable large man; he measured round the wrist 11 inches; at his arm, near the shoulder, 21 inches; round the breast, 5 feet; body, 6 feet 1 inch; thigh, 3 feet 1 inch; calf of the leg, 2 feet 1 inch; and small ditto, 1 foot 7 inches; and notwithstanding 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 sickness was.

Madam Grandchamp, aged 107, a Religious of the Priory of Chanchapoux, in the diocese of Autun in France.

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

In Rotherhithe workhouse, John Whalley, aged 121.

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

Mrs. Hinks, of Budge-street, aged 118. She has left 1100l. to ten parishes.

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

M A Y.

1st. Sir John Peshal, Bart. accompanied by the mayor of Oxford, and the guardians of the poor for the eleven parishes of that city, united by virtue of a late act of parliament, laid the foundation of their house of industry. It is seated on a spot of ground at a small distance from the Radcliffe Infirmary, formerly distinguished

by the name of Bellus Mons, or Beau Mont, and is part of the site and environs of the palace built by King Henry I. where King Richard I. surnamed Cœur de Lion, was born, and which was inhabited by succeeding monarchs till after Edward II. On a brass plate affixed to the foundation stone is the following inscription: "MAI PRIMO, M.DCC.LXXII. JOH. PESHAL, BAR. GUB. & GUARDIANI P."

Rome, April 11. The Pope, by way of compliment to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, has caused the three *Miserere*, which are sung at St. Peter's church three days in Passion week, to be copied and richly bound, and made them a present to that prince.

Dantzick, March 16. A divorce between the Duke Peter of Courland and the Princess Caroline Louisa of Waldeck has just been declared, and an annual pension of 6000 ducats has been settled on the lady.

This day a chapter of the most noble order of the garter 4th. was to be held at St. James's, at which the Right Hon. Lord North was to be invested with the ensigns of that order, vacant by the death of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha.

One Judith Whalin, who had been some days in prison 5th. for the murder of a shoemaker, found means to hang herself in Newgate, with the fillet that bound her hair. The only provocation the deceased gave her was, that he refused to mend her shoes, on which she snatched up a knife, and stabbed him to the heart.

The claim of William Sinclair, Esq; of Ratfer, to the title of Earl of Caithness, was heard before the House

House of Peers, and admitted; he appearing to be the lineal descendant of William Earl of Caithness, who died in the year 1505.

A servant-maid to a surgeon near the Royal Exchange, thinking to take some salts, on Thursday, took arsenic instead thereof, and, notwithstanding the immediate advice of a physician, she died on Saturday evening. On this fact being made public, M. de la Touche observes, that salad or olive oil taken warm, and repeated discretionally, will infallibly prevent any bad consequences, if the arsenic has not been long taken. He also recommends the oil of olives for the bite of a viper, and refers for proof to the Phil. Transf. No. 443 and 444. The oil, he says, is first to be well rubbed into the wound, over a chafing-disk, and then taken inwardly, if the poison has extended far into the body.

8th. The bill for the relief of protestant dissenters, in regard to subscription, passed the House of Commons.

This day the sessions ended at the Old Bailey; at this sessions eight prisoners 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 master; two are to be transported for fourteen years, and twenty-six for seven years.

Five thousand pounds were ordered by parliament to be paid to Mr. Cha. Irvine (the same who invented the marine chair some years ago) for his discovery of making salt-water fresh and wholesome at sea.

About eleven at night a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Jefferies, merchant, in Throgmorton-street, and consumed above twenty capital houses, and the beautiful hall belonging to the company of Drapers; it also burnt into Pig-street, and consumed two houses and damaged another; in Austin-Friars one house was burnt down and two damaged; several other houses in a back court were destroyed, and some damaged. The flames were so rapid, that most of the inhabitants lost their all. Happily the strong party-walls that divided the houses, in some measure retarded their course; otherwise, instead of twenty being consumed, all the street to the Royal Exchange might have been entirely burnt down. A coachman was killed in endeavouring to save some of his master's effects. Two children were taken out of a house, and a third, in the confusion, forgotten, who perished in the flames. Two maid-servants, who pulled a fellow-servant out of bed, he being fast asleep, are also missing, and, it is feared, perished in an attempt to save their clothes. An iron chest, which contained a considerable sum of money, is missing, and it is supposed to have been conveyed away by some villains.

It is not easy upon such a melancholy occasion to procure satisfactory particulars of the damage done. The loss must be incredible. Mr. Jefferies's stock of linens alone, at this season of the year, it is said, must amount to 30,000*l.* and most of the sufferers were men of opulence.

The Drapers company have saved all the furniture, pictures, &c. in their hall and court-room, particularly

ticularly the fine antique marble chimney-piece there, with the famous original picture of Henry Fitz-Alwin, Esq; first Lord-Mayor of London, finely preserved; another most capital full-length picture of Mary Q. of Scots, and her son King James I. when six years old, said to be taken from life, and for which the company have been offered a large sum by the French king; but they lost their grand lantern at the bottom of their hall-stairs, which cost upwards of 200l.

A fire also broke out at Crediton, in Devonshire, the same evening, which burnt down 39 houses.

Extract of a Letter from Newbern, North-Carolina, Feb. 21.

“ The following thanks have been given to the officers and soldiers of the provincial troops, who served under his Excellency Governor Tryon, on his late expedition against the insurgents.

‘ In a letter I have just received from the Earl of Rochford, one of his majesty’s principal secretaries of state, I have it in command from the king to express his majesty’s thanks to the troops who were in the field on the 16th of May last, for their conduct and bravery on that day; by which they have gained so great honour, and have been the means, under God, of preventing that desolation and ravage with which this country was then threatened.

‘ It is with great satisfaction, gentlemen, that I bear testimony of this gracious mark of his majesty’s royal favour to you.’

THO. MARTIN.”

Newbern, Feb. 20.

11th. Between nine and ten at night, Sir Rowland Wynne was robbed by two footpads, of

which he gave immediate notice at Sir John Fielding’s office, in Bow-street, when four persons were instantly dispatched in a coach to the place where the robbery was committed: in their way they were attacked by the same robbers, upon whom they immediately fired, and one was wounded; the other made his escape. He that was wounded is since dead, and appears to be a young man, apprentice to an engraver, who had an allowance of 10l. a year for pocket-money, and, when out of his time, was entitled to a pretty fortune.

Was held the anniversary feast of the sons of the clergy, 14th. when an excellent sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Morris. Their Graces the archbishops of Canterbury and York, and eleven other bishops, were present. The collections on the rehearsal and feast-day were as follows:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
On Tuesday, at St. Paul’s - - -	190	9	6
On Thursday, at ditto	172	14	9
Ditto at the hall -	534	8	9
	<hr/>		
	897	13	0

This day Mr. William Preston and others appeared against Messrs. Gros and Bedwell, at Sir John Fielding’s office, for defrauding them of linen to the amount of 5000l. The prisoners were linen-printers, and had received the goods in order to print; but being determined to convert them to their own use, had conveyed them on board a ship, in which Gros and his family had intended to embark for Boston, in New-England. This is, perhaps, a new kind of fraud, which it may require a new act of parliament to punish or prevent for the future.

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 ambassadors; and praying the direction of the justices how to proceed, in order to prevent so great an encroachment upon their trade. They were advised to lay their case before Lord Rochford; and, if no redress could be obtained from that quarter, to apply to parliament; but by no means to offer any insult to the persons concerned in the importation.

15th. This day Jonathan Britain, who had so long amused the world with a pretended discovery of the persons concerned in the fire at Portsmouth, was executed at St. Michael's-Hill gallows, near Bristol, for forgery. He behaved with seeming penitence, and declared, the night before his execution, that he knew nothing of the fire, and that all he had said and written about it, had not the least foundation in truth.

Thursday night Mr. Needham, one of his majesty's messengers, arrived at the White-Lion, Bristol, with a respite for John Osborne, who was to have been executed with Jonathan Britain. The criminal, on being told of it, though in the most gentle manner, was so violently agitated with hysterics that three men could not hold him.

The letters from Holland bring us the following melancholy account. On Monday evening last, the 11th inst. at the Flemish opera, at the theatre in Amsterdam, a

small rope belonging to some of the machinery took fire, owing to a candle having been by accident placed immediately under it, which communicated itself to the scenes with such rapidity, that in a very few minutes the whole house was in flames. The smoke and confusion were so great, that thirty-one persons perished on that melancholy occasion, among whom were several ladies and gentlemen of distinction. In short, when the mail came away, so great was the confusion owing to the above dreadful calamity, that scarce half the business was conducted by the merchants in person. Eight or nine houses were likewise burnt down by the said fire,

This afternoon his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester arrived from Italy, in perfect health, and immediately waited on their majesties at Kew. 18th.

By the report of the committee appointed by the Court of Common Council, to consider of the most effectual method of taking and bringing the largest possible quantity of mackarel and herrings to London, as a seasonable relief to the poor in this time of scarcity of butcher's meat, and as the most probable means of reducing the high prices thereof, it appears that no less than 3,789,192 mackarel were brought last season by land and water to Billingsgate, equal in weight to 3608 oxen, which, at 14l. each, upon an average, amounts to 50,512l. This is not given as an exact computation, it being impossible to ascertain the precise number of herrings; but as a calculation founded upon the best information that could be obtained. The premiums last year, out of the chamber of London, for

for encouragement of the mackarel fishery, amount to 540l. 17s. 6d. besides which, the committee have obtained permission to draw for 200l. more, to make good deficiencies.

21st. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for raising a certain sum by loans on exchequer bills, for the service of the present 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 majesty's colonies in America.

The bill for vesting Ely-house in the hands of his majesty.

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

The bill for further augmenting the salaries of the justices of Chester, and the great sessions for the counties of Wales.

The bill for settling and determining what parts of the precinct of the Savoy, in the county of Middlesex, shall be under the survey of the court of exchequer.

The bill to indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves 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 spreading of the contagious distemper among the horned cattle.

The bill for building a bridge over the Thames at Maidenhead to the opposite shore.

The bill to explain and amend

an act for building a workhouse in St. Martin's in the Fields.

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

The ceremony of the coronation of Gustavus III. of Sweden, was this day performed at Stockholm with extraordinary magnificence. 22d.

Capt. Macbride sailed with two frigates for Denmark, to bring away the unfortunate queen. She is to have an appointment of 5000l. a year from Denmark, and another from England of 8000l. to enable her to keep a court at Zell, in the dominion of Hanover. She has, however, intimated a desire to return to England, which it is hoped will be granted.

About noon Lord William Manners, brother to his Grace the Duke of Rutland, was flung from his horse in Vigo-lane, the corner of Old Burlington-street, Piccadilly, when his head pitched against a post, and the heels of the beast struck against the pit of his stomach; notwithstanding which, he got up and walked into a house, but expired in a quarter of an hour. 23d.

Office of Ordnance. The king has been pleased to direct, that for the future the captain-lieutenants in the royal regiment of artillery and corps of engineers shall have rank, as well in the army as in their respective corps, as captains; that the present captain-lieutenants shall take the said rank from this day, and all future captain-lieutenants from the date of their respective commissions. 26th.

H. S. CONWAY.

The colonels made in 1762, have also been promoted to the rank of major-generals; the lieutenant-colonels

lonels made in 1760, to the rank of colonels; and the majors to June 15, 1764, to the rank of lieutenant-colonels.

A grant passed the great seal to Samuel Martin, Esq; of an annuity of one thousand two hundred pounds.

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

They write from Copenhagen, that the day after the execution of Counts Struensee and Brandt, the Count Wolinski was carried before the commissioners, and convicted of calumniating the king and queen-dowager. He was sentenced to have his tongue cut out, and be banished the king's dominions. The former was executed immediately.

On the 18th of April, a storm arose, at and near Girgenti, in Sicily, during which the hailstones weighed twenty ounces, and killed great numbers of cattle, and eighty-four persons were killed by the lightning. The commandant of the castle, in order to dispel the cloud, fired several cannon; but fresh lightning issued from it, and killed several of the gunners.

27th. This morning the following malefactors were executed at Tyburn, viz. Peter M'Cloud, for breaking into the house of Joseph Hankey, Esq; at Poplar, with an intent to steal his money and effects; Samuel Roberts, and Thomas Bacchus, for high-treason, in coining guineas, half-guineas, and quarter-guineas; and Richard Morgan, porter to Mr. Hodgson, linen-draper, in

West-Smithfield, for robbing his master of a large quantity of linen-draper goods. M'Cloud was a boy about fifteen. They all behaved decently.

The following were respited; Joseph Lunn, for house-breaking; Edward Bransgrove, for stealing several sheep; Isaac Liptrap, for house-breaking.

*Tom's Coffee-House, Cornhill,
May 27, 1772.*

At a general meeting of the proprietors of Canada Reconnoissances this day, the following letter was sent to Lord Rochford.

“ The British proprietors of Canada Reconnoissances, desire to express to your Lordship, our full satisfaction with the manner in which you have asserted our just claims, and concluded the long-depending negotiation for our final payment. We refer ourselves wholly to your lordship's judgment and penetration for the intentions of the French ministry to fulfil the terms they have agreed to for our reimbursement; and we have an entire reliance on your lordship's assurances, that, if there should be any failure or hesitation on their part, we shall always be considered as under the protection of government. We are sensible, that we are much indebted to the clear comprehension you had of our affairs, and to the abilities and indefatigable perseverance with which your lordship has conducted this negotiation; and we owe this public acknowledgment to your lordship, for the ready access you have at all times afforded us; for the extraordinary attention you have shewn to all our applications; for your chearful acceptance

ceptance of every useful suggestion; for the candid, open, full, and early intelligence we received from your lordship in every stage of the business; and for the fair treatment and polite reception we have met with, not only from your lordship, but from every person in the secretary of state's office, ever since your lordship has presided there.

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

This afternoon three ships belonging to his Britannic majesty, cast anchor in the road of Elsinour, viz. the Southampton, Commodore Macbride; the Seaford, Capt. Davis; and the Cruizer, Capt. Cummings. They are to convoy her Danish majesty to Stade, in her way to Zell.

28th. The Rev. Mr. Loudon, tutor to Lord Napier's sons, was unfortunately shot dead by the accidental going off of a pistol 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 pistol to clear the spout of a coffee-pot; and was busy in so doing when the accident happened.

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

A lady belonging to the Danish court, came this day to Cronen-

bourg, to receive the young Princess Louisa Augusta from the queen her mother. Her majesty soon after embarked for Stade.

This day his majesty was pleased to confer the honour 29th. of the most noble order of the Bath on the Right Hon. Sir George Macartney, Knt. secretary to his Excellency the lord-lieutenant of Ireland.

Died lately, Gustavus Spendlove, Esq; worth 70,000l. which he has bequeathed to an only daughter, a maiden lady, near sixty years of age.

Mr. Harding, grazier, at Dover. —He left 1000l. to be distributed 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 Ramsgate. He had been seven times to the East-Indies, and lately commanded a ship to the West-Indies.

Mr. Hamilton, aged 101, at Sevenoaks, in Kent, formerly a timber-merchant at Deptford.

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

Joan Jones, widow, in the 103d year of her age, at Guisborough, in Yorkshire.

Mr. William Hardwick, aged 100, at Leeds, in Yorkshire.

Elizabeth Nicols, aged 103, at Norwich.

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

Jane Jenkins, aged 108, in Southwark.

J U N E.

1st.

The refractory city companies having removed several informations of disfranchisement, from the Mayor's court to the court of King's-bench, and the city solicitor having obtained rules for them to shew cause why the several writs of *certiorari* for removing the same should not be quashed, the same 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 causes of that nature had no business in Westminster-hall; that every corporation *inter se*, was the sole judge of its own rights and franchises; and that the corporation of London had the right and power of determining the present cause solely in their own hands.

This day the court of King's-bench gave judgment in favour of the freemen against the corporation of Shrewsbury. The corporation of Shrewsbury, in 1733, made a bye-law, by which they assumed the power of admitting or rejecting burgeses, according to their own arbitrary will and pleasure. Before this bye-law was made, every person born in the town, or who had served an apprenticeship of seven years in it, was entitled to his burgeship, upon payment of an accustomed fine. This new power gave, therefore, the greatest alarm to the freemen; and writs of Mandamus were applied for, which went down for the trial at the assizes; but the judge put off the cause from day to day, and at last left the town without trying it. A second attempt to try the cause was

made the following year, but the sheriff 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 second time delayed. The great expence incurred by these two unsuccessful attempts, prevented a third being made till the sittings after last Michaelmas term, when it again came on before a special jury at Westminster-hall. After a long and full discussion, both the jury and the judge were fully convinced of the justice of the claim of the freemen, and a verdict was returned accordingly. When the news of this verdict was known in the country, it occasioned the greatest rejoicings ever known, not only in the town of Shrewsbury, but in the neighbouring counties to a great distance round.

Extract of a Letter from Trieste, April 28.

“ We have just committed to prison here a hermit of the neighbouring country, who has announced in public the total destruction of this city on the 4th of May next. The impression which this impostor made on the minds of the people was so deep, that most of them have forsaken their habitations and their business to fly from the approaching destruction. The people cannot be undeceived, nor be prevailed upon to return to their houses till the ominous day arrives, when, it is already decreed, the prophet will be hanged for his predictions.

The long-contested Valentinia cause was this day decided 2d. by the House of Peers in Ireland, in favour of the sitting lord; 19 were

were for him, and only six against him.—Several lords did not vote upon the question, which seemed to them doubtful. It is somewhat remarkable, that this noble lord is illegitimate in England, and the true son of his father in Ireland, and that he has been so declared by two tribunals, each supreme in its decision upon the question of the different peerages.

War-office, May 26, 1772.

The king has been pleased to direct, that, for the future, the captain-lieutenants of the cavalry and marching regiments shall have rank, as well in the army, as in their respective regiments, as captains; that the present captain-lieutenants shall take the said rank from this day; and all future captain-lieutenants from the date of their respective commissions.

BARRINGTON.

3d. This day the following bills received the royal assent by a commission from his Majesty, viz.

The bill for remedying the evils occasioned by the laws now in being against badgers, engrossers, forestallers, and regrators.

The bill for further encouraging the herring fishery on the coasts of the Isle of Man.

The bill for more effectually preventing frauds in the revenue of excise, with respect to tea, soap, low wines, and spirits.

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

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

The bill for more effectually preventing frauds in the stamp 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 Majesty's colonies in America.

And also to several other public and private bills.

The foreign ministers had a meeting to consult upon the preservation of their privileges, which they suppose attacked by the petition of the cabinet-makers to parliament.

To the great honour of Prince Masserano, we are assured, his excellency declared at the above meeting, that he would not keep company with any ambassador, who degraded himself from the dignity of a regal representative, to the mean state of a smuggler. "We come here (said the generous Castilian) to preserve the rights of nations, not to invade them; and those states should never send a minister to any court, if their country is not able to furnish a gentleman."

The commons took into consideration the amendments made by the lords to the corn and game bills; which were both rejected. The motives assigned by the house for rejecting both bills were, that the House of Lords had no right to alter any bill by which money was to be levied on the subject.—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. Solicitor-general replied, it was not the sum to be levied, nor the manner of levying it, but the precedent which

which it might establish, and the doctrines and principles it might hereafter maintain; and concluded by remarking, that it was not for 40s. 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 protested, before he put the question on the corn and game bills, that he was sincerely for throwing them both over the table; and, when they were rejected, he was as good as his word, for he tossed them into the very middle of the house.

4th. Being the king's birthday, who then entered into the 35th year of his age, the court at St. James's, to compliment his Majesty, was the most splendid of any since the commencement of the present reign, if we except only the first after the accession. Lady Villars, Lady Carlisle, Lady Sefton, the Duchefs of Marlborough, and some others of the younger female nobility, were distinguished by a profusion of diamonds, and those worn only by the first, were estimated at 70,000l. Neither the Duke of Cumberland, his Duchefs, nor the Duchefs of Gloucester, were at court.

5th. This morning about five o'clock a fire broke out at Mr. Wilkinson's, cabinet-maker, the south side of St. Paul's church, which burnt with amazing rapidity for some time, and entirely destroyed that house, together with two adjoining ones, greatly damaged two other houses in front, and destroyed and damaged several houses in Black-swan-alley.

A chapter of the order of the Bath was held at St. James's, when Sir George Osborne, Bart. was elect-

ed and invested one of the knights of that order, in the room of the late Sir William Stanhope.

John Friend, Esq; of Dublin, who died a few days ago, was brother-in-law to the noted Dudley, who was said to be concerned in setting fire to Portsmouth-dock. By his will, Mr. Friend has bequeathed his estate of 2500l. a year to Dudley's children, except 300l. a year, which he has left to his sister during life. She married without the consent of her friends, and her brother never would see her till a few days before his death.

Came on before Lord Mansfield, the long-expect-^{8th.} ed trial between Mr. Townsend and Mr. Hunt, collector of the land-tax, when, after hearing counsel on both sides, Lord Mansfield told the jury, that the question before them was, in fact, no other than, "Whether there was any legislative power in this country?" If they acknowledged there was, then they must find for the defendant; and, in less than two minutes after his lordship had done speaking, the jury found for the defendant accordingly.

Copenhagen, May 23. The king sent orders the 18th instant to the commission of inquisition, to stop all proceedings against Colonel Hefselberg, Admiral Hansen, Lieutenant Aboe, Counsellor Sturtz, the Counsellor of State Willebrandt, and Professor Borger; so that they were set at liberty the next day. Messrs. Sturtz and Willebrandt have received orders to retire to the isle of Zealand, and Professor Borger to Aalborg; his Majesty has granted each of the two last an annual pension of 300 rixdollars. It is presumed, as the other prisoners were

were not released that day, they were condemned to perpetual imprisonment.

Petersbourg, May 4. Two ordinances have been published here lately; the first prohibiting the importation of any foreign gold coin, excepting Dutch ducats. By the second, the senate forbids any person's speaking on the subject of religion, politics, affairs of state, peace or war, or, in short, any other subject but what regards their own professions; and those who act contrary to this law are threatened with the wrath of heaven, and the indignation of her Imperial Majesty. This ordinance is renewed from one published on the same subject by the late Empress Elizabeth, and from another issued by the present Empress in 1760.

Elfsneur, May 30. The 27th in the evening arrived in the Sound, two English frigates and a schooner; they saluted the castle with seventeen guns, which were returned: Commodore M^r Bride went immediately on shore, and paid a visit to the Governor of Cronenbourg, and an hour after he went on board again. The 28th arrived the English ambassador, Sir Robert Keith, who is to conduct the queen as far as Stade. Of her Majesty's former household, the Count de Halstein de Lethrabort, and his lady, the Lady Mostyn, and Lord-chamberlain Raben, are to attend her Majesty as far as Stade, and return by land. All the provision and baggage are already on board, and, if the wind proves fair, her Majesty will go on board this evening, and the ships will sail. The three state prisoners at Copenhagen are still in the same situation.

Copenhagen, May 30. A lady

belonging to the court went yesterday to Cronenbourg in one of the king's coaches, to take from thence the young Princess Louisa Augusta, and conduct her royal highness to the castle of Christianf-bourg.

This day his majesty went in the usual state to the House^{9th} of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills:

An act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money out of the sinking-fund, for the service of the year 1772; and for making forth duplicates of exchequer-bills, lottery-tickets, certificates, receipts, annuity-orders, and other orders lost, burnt, or destroyed.

An act for rendering the payment of the creditors of insolvent debtors more equal and expeditious in Scotland.

An act for repealing several laws against badgers, engrossers, forestallers, and regrators.

An act for the better regulation of buildings and party-walls within the cities of London and Westminster, and the liberties thereof, and other the parishes, precincts, and places in the weekly bills of mortality.

And to two private bills.

After which his Majesty was pleased to make a most gracious speech from the throne, and the Lord-chancellor, by his Majesty's command, prorogued the parliament to the 11th day of August next.

This day the sessions ended at the Old-Bailey. At this sessions fifteen prisoners were capitally convicted; eighteen to be transported for seven years, one for fourteen, and three branded.

Joshua Dudley, for perjury in the affair of the fire at Portsmouth, received

received sentence to pay a fine of 1s. be imprisoned one month, and then transported for seven years.

10th. There was a meeting this evening, at the Spanish ambassador's, of all the foreign ministers, when a paper was signed by them, in order to be transmitted to the secretaries of state, in which they engage, on their faith and honour, to suffer no goods, of whatever kind, to be brought from abroad under their sanction, but what is for their own immediate use.

11th. This morning the statue of William Beckford, Esq; was fixed up in Guildhall. It is of the finest white marble, in the attitude he stood in when he spoke to his Majesty; and under the pedestal is his speech, on a tablet of black marble, in letters of gold. The statue is thought to have the strongest likeness of him.

The following particulars have been given as a true state of the proceedings relative to Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander's voyage, and the reason why it is like to be laid aside.—Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander were not consulted on the choice of the ship (the Endeavour) which was bought for them, and on their objecting to her want of accommodation for their draughtsmen, &c. who were necessary for their discoveries, as well as to her want of room to stow the crew; the navy-board undertook to give all these conveniences, and patched the same ship with a round-house and square deck, and, without considering whether the ship could bear it, manned and equipped her for the voyage. Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, &c. examined her a second time, found her convenient if she could sail, of which

they doubted, and reported her top-heavy.—Their observations were disregarded; but a gale of wind arising laid her on her side without her having a single sail unreefed, and she could not for some time recover: they ordered the long-boat to save the crew, when unexpectedly she recovered. Notwithstanding this accident, she was reported good, and fit for the voyage, and was ordered to Plymouth. The pilot obeyed their orders, sending word he could not insure her out of the river. At last it was found the farce could be carried on no longer, and the reports on which the navy-board proceeded were found false: expresses were sent along the coast to Deal, &c. to order her into the nearest dock to Sheerness, if they could overtake her: this was no difficult task; for, while the other ships cleared the Downs, she did not make one knot an hour. She was put into dock; they cut off her round-house, and part of her deck, reduced the cabin, and put her in the same unfit situation she was in when first objected to; and then the question was politely put to Mr. Banks, take this or none. Mr. Banks has laid out several thousand pounds for instruments, &c. preparatory for the voyage; Mr. Zoffani near one thousand for necessaries; and the other gentlemen very considerable sums on that account.

This day being appointed for the installation of the 15th. knights elect of the most honourable order of the bath, the knights companions, in the full habit of the order, and the knights elect, in their surcoats, mantles, and spurs, met in the prince's chamber at Westminster, each attended by three

three esquires; from whence they went in procession to the south-east door of the abbey, and from thence to King Henry the VIIIth's chapel, where they were installed with the usual ceremony. There were fifteen vacant stalls, viz. His Royal Highness the Duke 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 Bolton's, Sir Richard Lyttleton's, Sir William Rowley's, Lord Blakeney's, and Sir Francis Blake Delaval's. The knights installed were, His Royal Highness the Bishop of Osnaburgh, Earl of Bellamont, Lord Clive, Sir William Draper, Sir Horatio Mann, Bart. Sir John Moore, Bart. Sir John Lindsay, 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 absentees were installed by proxy. At night there was a most magnificent supper and ball at the opera-house in the Haymarket, at the expence of the new knights, to which were invited the nobility and foreign ministers, and almost every person of distinction in town without exception.

The populace rose on Saturday at Taunton, and obliged the farmers to sell their wheat at 5 s. the bushel.

The banking-house of Messrs. Neale, James, Fordyce, and Down, stopped payment. Other failures have since happened in consequence of the former. The consternation at first was general through-

out the city; but by the spirit of the merchants, and the timely interposition of the Bank of England, many of the numerous bankruptcies that were expected, it is hoped, are prevented, and that trade will resume its former channel.

The news of Messrs. Neal, Fordyce, James, and Down, having stopt payment, was received at Edinburgh, just 43 hours after it happened at London. Edinburgh is distant from London above 425 miles.

At a chapter of the most noble order of the garter, 18th. held this day at St James's, Lord North was invested with the ensigns of that renowned order; after which his Lordship gave a splendid entertainment at his house in Downing-street.

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 affecting, she seemed to be in very good spirits, and so continued during the voyage.

At a Court of Common-Council, the motion was confirmed to give the sum of 400l. towards the relief of the sufferers by fire in the Isle of Grenada.

The lords of the treasury have purchased Ely-house and ground in Holborn. The house is to be pulled down, and on the ground are to be erected the hackney-coach; salt, and stamp-offices.

We hear from the isle of Sky, that the mortality among the black cattle (owing to the hard winter, and want of provender) is estimated at 8 or 10,000l. sterling, in that island alone. The mortality has

been as great in most of the other store-farms, both in the islands and on the continent, so that the autumn markets for cattle this year must be but ill supplied.

The Duke of Cumberland was the only knight of the garter that was not summoned to attend the chapter at St. James's. There were present the prince of Wales, bishop of Osnaburgh, duke of Gloucester, duke of Newcastle, duke of Rutland, duke of Montague, duke of Grafton, lord Hertford, lord Albemarle, and lord Gower.

22d. It is beyond the power of words to describe the general consternation of the metropolis at this instant. No event for fifty years past has been remembered to have given so fatal a blow both to trade and public credit. An universal bankruptcy was expected, the stoppage of almost every banker's house in London was looked for. The whole city was in an uproar; many of the first families in tears. This melancholy scene began with a rumour that one of the greatest bankers in London had stopped, which afterwards proved true. A report at the same time was propagated, that an immediate stop of the greatest must take place. Happily this report proved groundless: the principal merchants assembled, and means were immediately concerted to revive trade, and preserve the national credit.

The court of King's Bench gave judgment in the case of Somerset the slave, viz. that Mr. Stuart his master had no power to compel him on board a ship, or to send him back to the plantations. Lord Mansfield stated the matter thus: The *only* question before us is, Is

the cause returned sufficient for remanding the slave? If not, he must be discharged. The *cause returned* is, the slave absented himself, and departed from his master's service, and refused to return and serve him during his stay in England; whereupon, by his master's orders, he was put on board the ship by force, and there detained in secure custody, to be carried out of the kingdom, and sold. So high an act of dominion was never in use here; no master ever was allowed here to take a slave by force to be sold abroad, because he had deserted from his service, or for any other reason whatever. We cannot say the cause set forth by this return is allowed or approved of by the laws of this kingdom, therefore the man must be discharged.

This day the city's solicitor signed judgment of discharge 23d. franchisement in the Mayor's court against the master and wardens of the three refractory companies, among whom was Mr. Alderman Plumb; but in the afternoon the recorder set the judgment aside, in order, as alledged, to give the parties an opportunity of trying the merits of the cause at large.

The subscription of bachelors of arts at Cambridge to the 39 articles was this day removed, *nem. con.* Instead of it is substituted the following declaration, "I A. B. declare—that I am, *bona fide*, a member of the Church of England as by law established."

Came on before Dr. Bettesworth, in the prerogative 26th. court, Doctors Commons, the final pleadings relative to the citation of Lady Warren against Sir George her husband, for cruelty, and thereby requiring a separate maintenance,

tenance, and separation, *a mensa et thoro*; when, after a hearing of eleven hours, the judge thought fit to dismiss the citation in favour of Sir George Warren, the defendant.

27th. This morning, between two and three o'clock, a fire brok out at the house of Mr. Watson, coach-painter, in Long-Acre, which entirely consumed the same, together with the house of Mr. Bluck, silver lace weaver, and greatly damaged that of Mr. Nuttall, engine-maker, and the pawnbroker adjoining, all in front. The flames then spread to Broadcourt, where they destroyed six houses, among which was the celebrated Lucy Cooper's, and several more were greatly damaged. No water could be procured for full three hours, so that the fire raged all that time with uncontrouled fury. Mr. Sheriff Wilkes attended with great assiduity in order to assist the poor sufferers: and two fellows had the impudence to pelt him, for which they were soon seized by the populace, and carried before Sir John Fielding, who committed them to prison.

Marseilles, May 18. The English admiral, arrived at Villa Franca the first of this month, gave Capt. Jarvis of the Alarm frigate a letter and a case, with orders to carry them with all diligence to Mr. Pleville le Pelley at Marseilles, who saved the Alarm as she was on the point of perishing on the first of May last year. The letter from the lords of the admiralty in England is as follows. "Sir, the service you rendered the frigate excites our admiration and acknowledgment. Your courage, your prudence, your intelligence, your

talents, merited that Providence should crown your zeal. Success 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 case contained several pieces of plate richly chased, one of which was a vase enriched with ornaments relative to the services rendered by the Sieur Pleville le Pelley. On one side was the arms of England, and on the other this latin inscription, "Georgio Renato Pleville le Pelley, Nobili Normano Grandiviliensi. Navis bellicæ Portusque Marseiliensis pro Præfecto ob Navem regiam in Littore Gallico periclitantem Virtute, Diligentiaque, sua, servatam; septem Viri Rei navalis Britannicæ. M.DCC.LXX." To George Rene le Pleville le Pelley, a Norman gentleman of Grandeville, a lieutenant of the king's navy and of the Port of Marseilles, for having saved one of the king's ships from shipwreck on the coast of France; from the seven lords of the Admiralty of England 1770.

Copenhagen, June 16. The grievances of the sailors, set forth in the petition which they presented to the King on the sixth, having been examined into, and found groundless, their demand was refused, and they were told they must abide by the ancient regulations, or be dismissed. They were also told, that the King was pleased to forgive them for this time the step they had taken, but warned 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 desired effect; and they have deputed two of their comrades

comrades 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 some vessels for culinary purposes, made of fine copper lined with silver; which shews that the ancients were not unacquainted with the pernicious qualities of copper respecting health, nor unmindful of providing properly against their ill effects.

A letter of thanks from the King of Great Britain was presented to his holiness the Pope, by D. Paul Borghese, for the great regard and attention which his holiness had shewn to the Duke of Gloucester, during his late stay at Rome.

Advice was received at Ham-
burgh, that a fire, which lately
broke out at Oestita, near Archangel,
had consumed 519 houses, and
a great number of storehouses, in
which were 1000 lasts of rye, and
great quantities of hemp.

*Extract of a Letter from Copenhagen,
June 10.*

“By an advice ship we have received the agreeable news, that on the 5th 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 ministers from each respective court, and, for the future, to send only a consul each, to take care of their affairs.

Married, at Lazar's hill, Dublin, Mr. Patrick Stephens, aged 109, to Mrs. Barry, aged 102.

The Rev. Mr. Luke Ember,

near 80 years of age, to Miss Elliot, a young lady of 14.

Died lately, — Perram, Esq; at his seat in Hertfordshire, well known for his skill in horse-racing and cock-fighting, by which he amassed upwards of 1000l. per annum, besides a great sum of money; the bulk of which, after paying some legacies, he has left to a relation, a youth about nine years of age.

Mr. Morgan, at Rotherhithe, formerly purser of a man of war; reckoned to have died worth 30,000l. but was so penurious, he would not keep any servant.

Mr. John Wigan, one of the oldest and most noted jockies in this kingdom, aged 92 years.

At Oxford, in the 95th year of his age, Capt. Marcellus Laroon.

In the 103d year of her age, Mrs. Moore, of Marybone.

Jasper Jenkins, Esq; aged 106, at Enfield, formerly a merchant at Liverpool.

Mary Metcalf, aged 108, near Backworth, Northumberland.

Mrs. Tate, aged 106, at Malton, in Yorkshire.

At St. Omer's, in France, Madame Girodolle, a maiden lady, aged 127.

Mrs. Keith, at Newnham, in Gloucestershire, aged 133, who retained her senses till within a fortnight before her death: she has left 6000l. to her three daughters, the youngest of whom is 109 years of age: she has likewise left behind her about seventy grand-children and great grand-children.

J U L Y.

The action brought by a gentleman last term against

1st.
the

the governor and directors of the Bank, for refusing him the liberty of transferring his stock, which stood in the joint names of him and his wife, without her consent, was tried yesterday in the court of King's-bench, and determined in favour of the plaintiff, with full costs of suit. Lord Mansfield declared, "that nothing could be clearer than the husband's right on this occasion,—that the officers of the bank had nothing to do with any claim of the wife, unless served with an injunction from the court of Chancery, which in this case has been repeatedly refused; that it was highly cruel and oppressive to withhold from the husband his right of transferring, since, if he died whilst the matter was agitated, the wife would become entitled as the survivor to the privilege of transferring and disposing, as she should think fit, of so much of the real and absolute property of her husband."

The petition of the Honourable Thomas Walpole, Samuel Wharton, Esq; and others, for a grant of a tract of country, for a new colony on the banks of the *Ohio*, was taken into consideration in privy council, and it is said finally determined in favour of the petitioners.

Dublin Castle, June 25. His majesty having been graciously pleased, as a mark of his royal acceptance of the good services performed by Sir George Macartney, to nominate him to be one of the knights companions of the most honourable order of the Bath; and his majesty having been pleased to signify his royal pleasure, that George Lord Viscount Townshend, Lord-lieutenant-general, and ge-

neral governor of his majesty's kingdom of Ireland, should invest him with the ensigns of the said order, and that the said investiture should be performed in such public and distinguished manner, as may both shew the respect due to the king's order, and be a testimony of his majesty's sense of the merit of the gentleman on whom that signal mark of his royal favour was 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 persons of distinction.

A young man was found hanging in a cow-house at ^{5th.} Falmouth, and his brother was soon after taken up in a fisherman's net, drowned. Each of these young men, it is said, had 2000*l.* in a late banker's hands, the loss of which was the cause of this melancholy catastrophe; it is added, that a young gentlewoman that was soon to have been married to one of the brothers, is since dead of a broken heart.

Mr. Hill, who was lately expelled the university of Oxford, preached a sermon on Hampstead-heath to more than 5000 hearers.

In consequence of the un- ^{6th.} wearied application of the cabinet-makers, the Treasury-board have at length given orders for the seizure of a large quantity of contraband goods, lately imported under the sanction of the Venetian resident; and on Friday and Saturday last several officers of the customs, attended by some cabinet-makers, seized, in the houses of Messrs. W. and R. in Sherrard-
street,

street, Golden-square, and Mr. C. in Greek-street, Soho, several hundreds of chairs and sofas, near a ton of curled hair, a large quantity of brass nails, a great number of marble tables, some very rich slab frames, carved and gilt, silk lace, tapestry, &c. The whole of which was immediately conveyed to the king's warehouses at the custom-house. Although the quantity of these goods is amazingly great, yet they are said to be not above one-fourth of the above before-mentioned importation, consigned to Baron Berlendinni, the Venetian Resident.

This day the act of parliament takes place, by which a duty of one shilling extraordinary is laid upon all green and bohea teas cleared out of the East-India company's warehouses.

8th. A motion was made in the court of Exchequer in behalf of the crown, relative to an extent laid by his majesty on the effects of a late bankrupt partnership. It was submitted to the court that the partners had received to the amount of 20,000*l.* of the land-tax levied in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and 1,400*l.* of the duties on windows and lights collected in the county of Middlesex. The counsel therefore prayed, that as by the bankrupt acts the assignees had possessed themselves of the effects in question, the court might make an order to restrain them from embezzling or making of an improper application of these effects until the true destination of them was legally determined.

William Siday and William Paris, for breaking into the house of Mrs. Fisher in Goswell-street, and

stealing goods; John Adshed and Benjamin Allsworth, for breaking into the house of Mrs. Bellamy at Marybone, and stealing a quantity of goods; Joseph Guyant and Joseph Allpress, for robbing the mail last October, were executed at Tyburn. Both the sheriffs and the under sheriff attended the execution. The four first were delivered to their friends for interment, but the bodies of the two last were carried to be hung in chains near the place where they robbed the mail. They all acknowledged the justice of the sentence; the housebreakers in particular said, that they justly deserved death, having for some time past belonged to a gang of housebreakers and street-robbers; and attributed their unhappy fate to their connection with bad women.

Yesterday upwards of 60 felons under sentence of transportation in Newgate were shipped on board the vessel consigned with them to the plantations in America.

Dudley, who pretended to make some discoveries relative to the fire at Portsmouth, and who was convicted on his confession on an indictment for perjury, was shipped among the other felons.

Dr. Richard Jebb, who attended the Duke of Gloucester when abroad, kissed his majesty's hand on being appointed physician to his majesty.

All the servants of the late Princess Dowager of Wales have 20*l.* per annum settled on them for life, with liberty to engage themselves in other services.

The university of Oxford, in full convocation, voted a letter of thanks under their common seal, inclosed in a silver box, to each of

of the four trustees of Dr. Radcliffe's will, for their liberality in building an observatory, and furnishing the same with a complete set of astronomical instruments. The foundation-stone was laid on the 27th day of June last, by the Rev. Dr. Wetherell, vice-chancellor, the Savilian professor of astronomy, and Henry Keene, Esq; the architect; in which was inserted a copper-plate bearing the following inscription:

Pro singulari sua erga, Academiam
voluntate,
Georgius Henricus, Comes de
Litchfield,
Carolus Mordaunt, Baronettus,
Gulielmus Bagot, Baronettus,
Gulielmus Drake, Armiger,
Radcliviani Testamenti Curatores,
P. C.
Astronomiæ Sacrum.
Anno MDCCLXXII.

This observatory, which will be 175 feet in front, and the elevation of the centre 88, is very advantageously situated near the Radcliffe infirmary, on a spacious piece of ground, containing upwards of ten acres; a benefaction which was very obligingly granted for the use of the university by his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

On the inquisition 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 circumstances appeared to be as follow: The deceased some years since rented an acre of land adjoining to a small garden belonging to the house in which he and his family lived; during the time he occupied this acre, he had inclosed

with a hedge about four lug of the land, in order to enlarge his garden. At length, the deceased's family increasing very fast, he was rendered incapable of manuring and stocking, and consequently renting the said acre. Upon this, his brother, who lived under the same roof, and also rented an acre of land adjoining, became a renter of both, and presently demanded the small lot of ground which the other had formerly hedged in. The deceased refused it, and repeated quarrels ensued. The fatal one was on the 20th of May, when the survivor, John Willcocks, was going to destroy the hedge with a tool called a grubbing axe, but his brother meeting him, told him he should not. After some altercation, John made a blow at the head of the deceased with all his force, which he by shifting avoided; on this, John immediately struck him a violent blow on the bone of his left leg, and another with the handle of the axe on his breast, of which he languished till the 30th 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 15l. the first 10l. the latter 5l. having incurred the penalties, by neglecting to read in church the act against profane cursing and swearing. The vicar, it seems, had, without assigning any reason, dismissed the curate from his church, and the sons of the latter informed against the former, without knowing that their

father lay under the same predicament."

9th. Came on in the Court of King's-Bench, before Lord Mansfield and a special jury, a cause on an action for false imprisonment, against a sheriff's officer. It appeared that the officer, after bail had been accepted, and a bond entered into, refused to release the plaintiff from his confinement, and in the end prevailed on one of the bail to tear his name off the bond, because the prisoner refused to pay for certain enumerated articles, which he never had. The jury, without going out of court, found a verdict for the plaintiff, with costs, and 20*l.* damages. The chief justice was clearly of opinion, that an action would always lie in every instance where an officer offered to detain his prisoner, after bail had been accepted of and legally given; for however just the officer's demand may be, he must seek a remedy according to law, not by compulsion or extortion.

12th. The Venetian ambassador has made a formal demand of the goods imported under his auspices, and since seized by a special order of the treasury-board. But his excellency was peremptorily told, that as his Britannic majesty would countenance no infringements of the Venetian laws in his minister at Venice, so would he not suffer the minister of that republic to violate with impunity the laws of Great Britain. And also, that his majesty meant this resolution to extend to *all* his servants, in every foreign court, and to the ministers of *every* power now or hereafter resident *here*.

14th. There was a very remarkable instance of the ineffi-

cacy and disproportion of our penal laws: two persons were whipped round Covent-Garden; pursuant to sentence; the one for stealing a bunch of radishes, which nature might have impelled him to do; the other for debauching and polluting his own niece, a crime that nature revolts at.

A cause came on in the Court of King's-Bench, before Lord Mansfield and a special jury, on the statute of usury, wherein the king and Beaumont was plaintiff, and an eminent colour-man defendant; when it appearing the plaintiff had borrowed of the defendant 200*l.* and paid him 10 per cent. interest, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff with 200*l.* damages.

On Sunday the 12th instant, sailed 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 west of Ireland, Scotland, with its isles, and Iceland. They have carried every thing that can give them assistance in examining the natural history of these countries, with that of the sea surrounding them.

They write from Hanover, that the Hereditary Princess of Brunswick has been at Goerde, accompanied, contrary to expectation, by the hereditary prince her husband, which is looked upon as a convincing proof, that a perfect harmony subsists between these two illustrious personages. They staid four days with Queen Caroline Matilda of Denmark, who was overjoyed to see her sister. It is since reported, that the queen may possibly soon make a tour to Brunswick.

A cause

A cause was tried in the Court of King's-Bench, in which the landlord of the house, from which Lady Mayo's bank notes, &c. were stolen, was plaintiff, in an action for false imprisonment, having been taken up on suspicion 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.

16th. His majesty's ship Bonetta arrived express from Admiral Montague, with the following disagreeable intelligence: "That he had stationed the Gaspee schooner, Lieutenant Dudingston, at Providence in Rhode-Island, to protect the trade, and prevent the excess of smuggling that constantly prevails at that place; and which, by the particular activity of the officer, was so effectually done, that the people were determined to remove the restraint. Accordingly, at midnight, about two hundred armed men, in eight boats, boarded the schooner, wounded the lieutenant, took all the people out of the vessel, and then burnt her."

A motion was made before the barons of the Exchequer, in Sergeant's-Inn-Hall, in behalf of the assignees of Messrs. Neal, James, Fordyce, and Down, for leave to pay into the bank 30,000l. the amount of the extents on Fordyce's estates, as a security for the crown till the legality of the extents are determined, which was accordingly granted, and the extents are to be withdrawn.

The coroner's inquest sat on the body of a young waterman, who having struck his sister in a violent passion under the eye, was suddenly seized with contrition, and instant-

ly stabbed himself. The jury brought in their verdict *lunacy*.

The sessions ended at the Old-Bailey. At this sessions 18th. ten were capitally convicted, thirty-three received sentence of transportation for seven years, and two for fourteen years.

Among those 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 special jury, a criminal prosecution at the suit of the crown, in behalf of a pretended lunatic, against the keeper of a private mad-house, and others. The trial lasted from nine o'clock in the morning till past four in the afternoon, when the jury, without leaving the court, found the defendants guilty, and acquitted the servant. The court is to pronounce judgment early next term.

The following advertisement appeared in the St. James's Chronicle.

"Wanted immediately, fifteen hundred, or two thousand pounds, by a person not worth a groat, who having neither houses, land, annuities, or public funds, can offer no other security, than that of simple bond, bearing simple interest, and engaging the repayment of the sum borrowed, in five, six, or seven years, as may be agreed upon by the parties.

Whoever this may suit (for it is hoped it will suit somebody) by directing a line for A. Z. in Rochester, shall be immediately replied to, or waited on, as may appear necessary."

The following is an inscription on an elegant entablature of brass, with a marble border highly polished, just put up at the head of

the stair-case leading into the Marine Society's office over the Royal-Exchange:

“ In 1763, William Hickes, Esq; of Hamburgh, left a generous token of regard to this his native country, worthy to be recorded to the latest posterity: He bequeathed to this Society a sum of money, which produces 300l. per annum, for fitting out poor boys, In time of war, to serve the officers on board the royal navy, in order to be brought up as seamen: in time of peace, one half of the produce to be expended in fitting out poor boys as apprentices to owners and masters of ships in the merchants-service and coasting vessels; the other half in placing out poor girls to trades, whereby they may earn an honest livelihood. This memorial was given by Thomas Nash, Esq; citizen of London.”

*Extract of a Letter from Marseilles,
June 19.*

“ A young man of this town, who was violently in love with a girl, whom he despaired to succeed with, on account of the great disproportion of fortune between the two families, lately poisoned his father, mother, brother, and sister, at one meal, in order to get all their fortunes. The precaution he had taken to bring two eggs for his own supper, was the means of discovering his crime; but he found means to make his escape.”

Extract of a Letter from Paris.

“ Mad. d'Orcaÿ died here lately, of a distemper little known in this country, but distinguished in Poland by the name of the *pliqua*. One of the symptoms of this distemper is looked upon as incurable, which is, that blood issues from the hair.”

Copenhagen, June 23. The Counsellor of Justice Struensee set out on his departure from hence this day for Lubec. The king has restored to him his effects, which are valued at 6000 rixdollars, including the presents he had received before his imprisonment, from his majesty and the late Count Struensee, his brother.

Colonel Falkenschiold sent a request of some kind to his majesty before his banishment to Munkholm, but it was not complied with.

The report was made to his majesty of the convicts ^{24th.} under sentence of death in Newgate, when the following were ordered for execution, viz. George Lovell, Robert Aystrop, John Devine, James Dempsey, and Robert Jones, on Wednesday the 5th of August next: Thomas Massey, John Rogers, Richard Cole, John Fryers, and James Assent, were respited during his majesty's pleasure.

A cause was tried before Lord Mansfield, for criminal conversation, brought by a watchmaker against an agent to an attorney. It appeared, that a familiar intercourse being disclosed to the plaintiff to have been carried on between his wife and the defendant, he charged her with it, and she declared that the defendant had committed a rape on her, and that she would swear it, which she did before the lord-mayor, and preferred a bill of indictment against the defendant for an actual rape, which was found ignoramus. On this the defendant brought his action against the plaintiff for a malicious prosecution, on which he recovered a verdict for 50l. damages. The watchmaker in this last suit proving

ing clearly the criminal conversation between his wife and the defendant, the jury, after half an hour's consideration, gave him a verdict, with 300 l. damages.

29th. Came on a cause to be tried before Lord Mansfield at Guildhall, by a special jury; in which the assignees of a bankrupt were plaintiffs, and a merchant of London defendant, for the recovery of 500 l. East-India capital stock, which had been transferred to the bankrupt for the purpose of voting at an election for East-India directors, and which the said bankrupt had re-transferred to the said merchant after the statute of bankruptcy had taken place. The jury shewed their detestation to this practice, by giving a verdict to the plaintiffs, with 1272 l. damages, besides costs of suit.

The same day a tythe-cause came on to be tried before the barons of the Exchequer, wherein the Rev. Mr. John Glasse, Rector of Pencombe, in Herefordshire, was plaintiff, and his parishioners defendants. The question was, Whether notice given ten days previous to the expiration of the year 1769, was sufficient to make void a composition in lieu of tythes, that had subsisted in the parish many years; which the court determined in the affirmative.

The pregnancy of the princess, consort to the young pretender, was declared at Rome. This princess is grand-daughter to Thomas Bruce, Earl of Aylesbury, father of Charles Bruce, the last Earl of Aylesbury, in whose person that title became extinct. The said Thomas, being a papist, settled at Brussels, in the Low Countries, where he married to his second lady Charlotte, Coun-

tes of Sanna, of the noble house of Argenteau; by whom he had an only daughter, Charlotte Maria, who married in 1722 the Prince of Horne, one of the princes of the empire; by whom he had five children, the youngest of whom is the above-mentioned Princess of Stolberg, who, as appears by the foreign accounts, is first-cousin to her Grace the present Duchess of Richmond (her grace's father and the princess's mother being brother and sister) second-cousin to his Grace the Duke of Chandos, and allied to the principal nobility in this kingdom.

Extract of a Letter from Stockholm, July 3.

“ We have just received advice from Avasæa in Lapland, that the wood on mount Horrilers had, by some accident, been set on fire on the night of the 22d of June, which burnt with such amazing rapidity, that the flames soon communicated to the forests at the foot of the mountain, and the trees being dried by the hot weather, were in less than half an hour in one continued blaze. The light was soon seen from Avasæa; and the inhabitants immediately ran to some villages that were near the forest side, but the little wooden huts that formed those villages were soon reduced to ashes; happily no lives were lost. The flames continued ravaging the forests till the 24th in the afternoon; when a heavy shower of rain falling, it was almost immediately extinguished. This is the fourth fire of the kind that has happened on the Horrilers since the year 1736.”

Died lately, aged upwards of 70, Mr. Richard Child, farmer, at Colfall,

Colfall, in the parish of Amersham, Bucks. This covetous man, in the year of the hard frost, 1739, laid up upwards of an hundred quarters of wheat, which he might then have sold at 19l. a load, but he would not take less than 20l. and kept it to his death. It has since been brought out of the granary, but so damaged by vermin and time, that only about seventeen quarters were saleable, and sold last week at Uxbridge market at 11l. 10s. a load. He died worth about 3000l.

At Newington-Butts, in one house, and on one day, Mrs. Elizabeth West, aged 79, and Mrs. Ann West, aged 72, maiden ladies and sisters.

Thomas Store, Esq; aged 96, at Epsom.

John Meggs, Esq; aged 101, at Tamworth, in Staffordshire.

Jean Merot, in the royal hospital of invalids at Paris, in the 108th year of his age.

AUGUST.

3d. At Kirkstall, near Leeds, a very affecting scene happened. One Armley, with his two sons, the one seven, the other about sixteen, viewing some embankments there, the youngest fell into the river; the father jumped in to save him; and the eldest, seeing both in danger, followed to give his assistance, and all three perished together.

The Earl of Harcourt arrived in town from his embassy at the court of France.

Prince Poniatowski, nephew to the King of Poland, arrived in London.

The following is the state of gratuities bestowed by his majesty on the gentlemen of the faculty, who attended the Duke of Gloucester in his late illness in Italy; to Dr. Jebb, 2000l. to Mr. Adair, 1500l. and to Mr. Charlton, household surgeon to his royal highness, who has attended him in all his tours to the continent, 200l. and a pension of 100l. per annum.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman at Lisbon, to a merchant in Corke, July 13.

“ On the 3d instant was executed, pursuant to her sentence, Louiza de Jesus, for the murder of thirty-three infants, that were at different times committed to her care by the directors of the foundling-hospital at Combra, for which (as appears by the sentence published) she had no other inducement but 600 reas in money, a covado of baiz, and a cradle, that she received with each of them. She was but twenty-two years of age when executed. Going to execution she was pinched with hot irons, and at the gallows her hands were struck off; she was then strangled, and her body burnt.”

His majesty has been pleased to respite the execution of the two following capital convicts in Newgate, till further signification of his royal pleasure, viz. Robert Aistrop, for robbing Mr. John Stearne on the highway, in Park-lane, Grosvenor-square, of a silver watch; and James Dempsey, who (with John Devine) was convicted of robbing Richard Glover, Esq; on the highway, of a gold watch.

The affair of Mr. Morris, 6th. who went abroad with his ward, the natural daughter of the late

late Lord Baltimore, was taken into consideration by the lord-chancellor; when his lordship was pleased to dismiss him from his wardship, and to order him to stand committed. On the contrary, it is said, that Messrs. Wilkes and Glynn have received letters from Mr. Morris, pressing them to call upon the ministry to remonstrate against his imprisonment at Lisle, as an infringement of the law of nations.

8th. Sir Joseph York set out to re-assume the function of his embassy in Holland. He was lately presented with the freedom of the city of Dublin in a gold box, when in Ireland to review his regiment.

Four persons were tried at York assizes, for smothering a boy, that had been bitten by a mad dog, and was raving mad himself, between blankets. They are said to have been acquitted for want of evidence.

The following extraordinary account is said to be true: On the 2d of July last, the wife of John Charlsworth, who keeps the Crosskeys-inn at Balsover in Derbyshire, was safely delivered of three children. The good woman continued in tolerable health ten days, when she was delivered of a fourth child; and she was on the 22d of July seized in labour for the third time, and brought two more children into the world. These six children, though very small, were perfectly well formed: four are dead, but a boy and girl, with the mother, are likely to live.

A most remarkable cause came on to be tried at the assizes for the county of Norfolk, where a clergyman of Cambridge was plaintiff, and his uncle defendant. It ap-

peared upon the trial, that the plaintiff's father, from a variety of distressful circumstances, had been reduced to the melancholy situation of wanting bread; he had been an hostler at an inn in London, had married the maid, and had been reduced to beggary; that, while he was strolling about as a vagabond, his father died, and his elder brother took possession of the estate; but it being held in gavelkind, the plaintiff brought his action for the recovery of his father's right of inheritance, and obtained a verdict.

Eleven of the hearts of steel, who were indicted in 11th. the county of Down, and transmitted to Dublin for trial, pursuant to a late act of parliament for that purpose, were brought to the bar, by virtue of a commission for holding a special gaol-delivery. The court sat three days, the two first of which were taken up in disputes concerning the legality of the commission under which they sat; on the third, a great number of witnesses were examined on behalf of the crown, and, after a long and excellent charge given to the jury, the prisoners were all brought in *not guilty*.

Late last night a farther respite, during his majesty's pleasure, came to Newgate for Capt. Jones, who was to have been executed this day for a detestable crime; and it is said an express is dispatched to York, requesting the presence of Judge Willes, who tried him, in town.

The foundation-stone of the new bridge over the 17th. Wear, belonging to the dean and chapter of Durham, was laid. The ancient and honourable fraternity of

of free and accepted masons attended the ceremony; as did likewise the dean, most of the prebends, and many of the neighbouring gentlemen.

19th. This day Jacob Benider was introduced to his majesty, as minister from the Emperor of Morocco. The letter which he then had the honour to present to his majesty, was to the following effect:—"The bearer of this imperial letter, is Jacob, son of Abram Benider, a person equally beloved by his sovereign and his country, and who has your majesty's interests truly at heart. I have intrusted him with full powers to treat, and, from his knowledge of public affairs, and his attention to our mutual interests, I trust your majesty will give him that degree of credit which his fidelity to me, and inclinations to serve you, justly merit. He is particularly acquainted with the motives of this embassy, which regard your consul's withdrawing himself from Tetuan, in a manner so contrary to the established usages on such occasions. I have sent him to your majesty, because I know he has ability to serve both you and me."

At the assizes held at Bury St. Edmund's, an elderly gentleman, of an opulent fortune, was tried for enticing a girl into his garden, and attempting to injure her: he was found guilty, and fined 400l.

21st. The water in the Thames was so remarkably low in the afternoon, that people might have waded across from Pepper-alley-stairs to the opposite shore, without danger of drowning.

From the Vistula, July 12. Advices from Sniatyn, in Pocutia, mention a melancholy event that

has spread a general consternation. In the year 1770, when the pestilence raged with the utmost violence, a rich Jew, who had quitted Jassy, took the road to that town, where they refused him admittance: he resolved then to settle with his family in a forest distant only one mile from the town; there he died, and all his people also, except one valet, whose strength of constitution overcame the contagion. The Jew on his arrival in the forest buried his treasure, and several pounds of infected coral. The domestic knew this: when he recovered his strength, he removed from the spot where the dead bodies were deposited, in order to avoid the dismal sight, and also to seek a more wholesome air, fully resolved to return soon to dig up his treasure: he was met by some soldiers who enlisted him; he deserted the beginning of the spring of this year, and immediately repaired to the place where the treasure was hidden; and, digging up the gold, and as much of the coral as he could carry, he repaired to Sniatyn, where he sold some of the coral to a brother Jew. The purchase proved fatal; the Jew's family soon died of the plague: the news took air, and the house was burnt, but the infection could not be restrained; it spread, 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 less than 700 houses have been destroyed in the islands of that sea, since Christmas last, by earthquakes, and that 5000 inhabitants have perished.

One Nicholas Goldsmith, a cow-herd,

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 cottage in which he cooked and feasted on the flesh of the unhappy victims; and before he was discovered he had made away with no less than fifteen, which he confessed at the place of execution. Another herdsman traced him to his cave, and caught him in the fact, and gave information against him to a magistrate, by which his inhuman cruelty was detected.

The lords of the admiralty surveyed Greenwich Hospital, and discharged several who had not a right to that charity. In 1742 a like survey was made by Sir Charles Wager, when 800 persons were discharged, among whom were footmen, coachmen, and other menial servants.

Extract of a Letter from Amsterdam, dated August 7.

“About five years ago a Greek gentleman, named Gregory Suffras, came from Ispahan, in Persia, and brought with him an extraordinary large diamond, weighing 779 carats, which he deposited in the Bank here till he could meet with a purchaser, and has lately sold it to the Empress of Russia for 1,200,000 florins, which is upwards of 100,000 l. sterling, and an annual pension of 4000 rubles; and about the middle of last July, this valuable jewel was shipped on board a vessel for Peterbourg, which passed the Sound the 21st of last month. 550,000 florins were insured on it in this country, and the same sum in London.”

Richard Chiswell, Esq; 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, 20l. to the poor of the parish of Finchfield in Essex, 20l. to the poor of Dibden in Essex, 30l. to Morden college, on Blackheath, 100l. to the four hospitals of St. Thomas in the Borough, the London, Christ, and St. Bartholomew's, 100l. each.

By the will of the late John Calcraft, Esq; who died in the 46th year of his age, it appears that he has left to his brother the colonel, and his heirs male lawfully begotten, several of his estates in Lincolnshire; and several others in the same county to his sister Mrs. Lucas (the wife of Anthony Lucas, Esq; a commissioner of excise) and their heirs male, who are to take and bear the name and arms of Calcraft.

To his eldest son Henry Calcraft (by Mrs. Bellamy) 5000l. and (to his executors in trust for him till he attains the age of 21) all his other estates in Kent, Essex, Somersetshire, and Dorsetshire.

To Elizabeth Calcraft his daughter (by Mrs. Bellamy) 5000l. and the reversion of the Lincolnshire estates, in case of default of issue male in the family of Colonel Calcraft, or Mr. Lucas.

To his three sons and a daughter, by Miss Bride, 10,000l. each, and 10,000l. to the child, if she is pregnant at his death.

To Miss Bride 3000l. a clear annuity for her life of 1000l. and another of 500l. to expire on her marriage, or the arrival at age of the youngest child.

To the male children by Miss Bride, the enjoyment, according to seniority, of all the estates which he

he has bequeathed to his eldest son, in case he dies without lawful issue.

All the legacies to his children are to commence interest at four per cent. from the day of his death, and to be paid to them on their coming of age, or the daughters' marrying.

To Philip Francis, Esq; 1000l.

To Mrs. Francis 200l. per ann. for her life.

To his executors, Anthony Lucas, Esq; 1000l. Edward Barwell, Esq; of the House of Commons, and Mr. Williams of Dartford, 500l. each.

He has also left a few legacies to his friends, and a year's wages to all his servants.

28th. Was executed, and afterwards hung in chains, on a gibbet 30 feet high, on Campden-hill, in Gloucestershire, William Kelly, for the murder of Richard Dyer, a gardener at Campden. He persisted in denying the fact, and called God to witness his innocence, till he came near the spot where the murder was committed, and then he confessed, that he overtook Dyer on the road, walked with him till he came to a stile, where, in getting over, he struck him with a hedge-stake, and killed him; that, when he first came up with him, he had no thought of hurting him; that he murdered him for his money, but, when he had committed the fact, he had not power to rob him, but ran away frightened. He was about 22 years of age, was married, and had children.

A boy was baptized at St. Dunstan'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 should have a son, that he should be named Count Piper, that he should be brought up to the use of arms, and that, being taught the art of war, he should prove an honour to his king and country.

Copenhagen, July 21. The commission of enquiry has received orders to consider in what manner the persons employed in convicting the prisoners of state should be rewarded; in consequence of which it was allotted that Dr. Hee and Dr. Munter should each receive 300 Rixdollars; but the court was of a different opinion, and judged it most proper to make presents to these ecclesiasticks. Accordingly these gentlemen were sent for to Fredericksberg, where Prince Frederick, on the part of the king, presented to Dr. Hee a snuff-box of Saxon China, mounted in gold, and set with diamonds; and likewise to Dr. Munter a chrystal snuff-box, mounted in gold and ornamented with diamonds. The two civil officers who drew up the protocol each received 150 Danish ducats.

Naples, July 16. A horrid murder has lately been committed at Nola. A surgeon who was frequently at the house of an officer there, was looked upon by the wife with a too favourable eye, which the officer observing, desired the surgeon no more to enter his doors; the latter complied, seemingly without the least dissatisfaction, but afterwards associating with a bravo, they waylaid the officer in the street one evening, and, after giving him many wounds with a dagger, left him for dead. The officer was soon found, and being carried home, the wife immediately dispatched

patched a messenger for the surgeon who had been the assassin, not thinking him capable of such an act: on the arrival of the surgeon, finding the officer living, he declared his wounds were not mortal, but that it would be necessary to dilate that given on his breast, as it seemed to be the most dangerous; he then took one of his instruments, and thrust it into the officer's heart; and he presently died. The bravo, his accomplice, has confessed the whole, and they are now both in prison.

Paris, August 10. Capt. Trebuchet, commander of a ship lately arrived in Nantes River, from St. Domingo, met with a very extraordinary event in his passage. The 16th day after he set sail, about eleven o'clock at night, he felt a great shock, and the whole crew imagined the ship had struck upon a rock; they immediately set 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 monstrous fish, 30 or 40 feet long, fastened to the ship, and endeavoured by every means to get it off, but to no purpose. The captain therefore made up to a ship, about three leagues distant, which happened to be an English ship, commanded by captain Smith, and with his assistance they at last cut away this monstrous fish: but it was then so much cut and disfigured that it was impossible to make out what it was, and they were afraid to send down the divers to examine the damage done to the ship, for fear they should become a prey to these voracious animals. The next day they examined the ship, and found her pierced in two

places about 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 English ship kept in company in order to give any assistance that might be necessary.

Vienna, July 29. A very rich private gentleman in this city keeps open house for all those who can prove that they have been of any service to the state.

Paris, August 3. A rencontre has just happened on the frontiers between the Marquis de Fleury, son of the Duke de Fleury, and an officer, who, as well as himself, is a captain in the regiment of Touraine. They fought with pistols; the officer was killed; and M. de Fleury had his arm broken. This duel, it is said, was occasioned by an old quarrel subsisting between them.

Married lately, William Chamberlain, Esq; of Leeds, Yorkshire, aged 85, to a fine young girl of 16, whom his first wife brought up.

Died, Henry Montague, Esq; Master in Chancery, aged 92.

Dr. Richard Passingham, aged 97, late a minor canon of Rochester cathedral.

Mr. Burnier, at Blackheath. He has left the bulk of a large fortune to poor housekeepers, and to one industrious young man 200l.

Mrs. Lydia Hewlett, aged 85, who upwards of fifty years kept a boarding-school for young ladies.

Mary Winter, at Lambeth, in the 105th year of her age.

Capt. Forbes, at Harwich, in the 109th year of his age,

One Rice, a cooper, in Southwark, aged 125.

SEPTEMBER.

7th. A most astonishing rain fell at Inverary, in Scotland, by which the rivers rose to such a height as to carry every thing along with the current that stood 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 stream. Numbers of bridges were swept away, and the military roads rendered impassable. All the Duke of Argyle's cascades, bridges, and bulwarks, are destroyed, at his fine palace in that neighbourhood.

The communications of the Birmingham, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire canals, were this day opened.

His majesty's pardon, on condition of transportation during life, hath been obtained for Capt. Robert Jones, a convict in Newgate.

By letters just received from the East Indies, there is an account of the blowing up of the powder magazine in the fortress of Trichinopoly, by which explosion the whole fortification was shaken to the foundation, many houses were levelled with the ground, above 100 Europeans buried under the ruins, and more than 200 natives. The company have sustained besides a very considerable loss, 340,000 ball-cartridges having been blown up, all the gun-carriages destroyed, and almost all the arms, tumbrils, &c. The whole loss is almost irretrievable.

Passed the seal, a proclamation, promising a reward of 500l. for the discovering and apprehending any of the persons concerned in burning the Gaspee schooner in

Providence river, on the 10th of June last; also a further reward of 500l. and his majesty's pardon, to any of the offenders, for apprehending each of the ringleaders.

At the assizes at Dorchester, Elizabeth Taylor, charged with the murder of her bastard child, was found guilty. By some error in the indictment, by which Elizabeth Taylor was first tried, she was acquitted; and being tried again on a second indictment, was found guilty of murder; but a doubt arising how far she could be tried a second time for the same offence, her sentence was respited.

At Carlisle assizes, a cause was tried before Judge Willes, in which the matter in dispute was, whether the plaintiff (against whom a commission of bankruptcy had some time before been issued, 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 26l. due to him, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff.

The late Sir Robert Kite, 8th. Alderman of Lime-street ward, has left the following charitable legacies; to the charity-children of Lime-street, Cornhill, Bridge, Candlewick, and Dowgate wards, 100l. each; to Christ's hospital 100l. to Bridewell and Bethlem-hospital 100l. to St. Bartholomew's-hospital 100l. to St. Thomas's-hospital 100l. to the London-hospital 100l. and to the poor of Lubbenham and Little Streeton, in Leicestershire, where he had a considerable estate, 20l. each.

In the will of John G——e, Esq; who died at Lambeth, a short time since, is the following very remarkable clause: 'Whereas it was

my

my misfortune to be made very uneasy by Elizabeth G——e, my wife, for many years, from our marriage, by her turbulent behaviour; for she was not content with despising my admonitions, but she contrived every method to make me unhappy; she was so perverse in her nature, that she would not be reclaimed, but seemed only to be born to be a plague to me; the strength of Sampson, the knowledge of Homer, the prudence of Augustus, the cunning of Pyrrhus, the patience of Job, the subtilty of Hannibal, and the watchfulness of Hermogenes, could not have been sufficient to subdue her; for no skill or force in the world would make her good; and as we have lived separate and apart from each other eight years, and she having perverted her son to leave and totally abandon me, therefore I give her one shilling only.'

His Swedish majesty was pleased to dissolve the diet with the usual ceremonies, when he told the states he would assemble them again after six years.

The king of Prussia took possession of the district of Great Poland, situate between the Drage and the Netze, after publishing a manifesto, in which he pretends to make out a right to all the country known by the name of Polish Prussia.

12th. Richard Daw, a wealthy farmer in Gloucestershire, was executed at Gloucester, for being accessory, before the fact, to the murder of a bastard-child, of which he was the father. He was upwards of seventy years of age, and had a wife and family. He caused the poor innocent to be exposed to the inclemency of the weather, in a cold frosty night,

where it must be either destroyed by vermin, or frozen to death.

York, Sept. 8. At the anniversary meeting of the sons of the clergy, on Thursday last, at Newcastle, the collection amounted to 337l. 10s. 2½. which was distributed to sixteen clergymen's widows, nine clergymen's sons, and twenty-eight clergymen's daughters, according to their several necessitous circumstances.

Came on at the sessions in the Old Bailey the trial of 14th. one Male, a barber's apprentice, for robbing Mrs. Ryan, of Portland-street, on the highway, on the 17th of June last. The evidences swore positively to the identity of the lad, and the whole court imagined him guilty. He said nothing in his defence, but that he was innocent, and his evidences would prove it. His evidences were the books of the court, to which reference being made, it appeared, that, on the day and hour the robbery was sworn to be committed, the lad was on his trial, at the bar where he then stood, for another robbery, in which he was likewise unfortunate enough to be mistaken for the person who committed it; on which he was honourably acquitted.

A bow and quiver were found in New-Forest, Hampshire, supposed to have lain there ever since the reign of William Rufus.

A set of villains broke into the convent of Newburgh, in Germany, and robbed it of 200,000 florins in cash.

There fell ten inches of water in twelve hours at 15th. Marseilles, in France; a thing hardly credible.

It is said, that the captain who carried

carried out the late Mr. Eyre, who was convicted at the Old-Bailey for stealing paper at Guildhall, has deposited in the bank 2100 guineas he found sewed in the lining of his coat and breeches, after he was dead. Quere, to whom doth it belong?

17th. This day the sessions ended at the Old-Bailey. At this sessions sixteen prisoners were capitally convicted, four to be transported for fourteen years, forty-two for seven years, and four branded. This sessions lasted eight days, a thing hardly to be remembered.

John White was one of those capitally convicted, for feloniously and traiterously coining and counterfeiting the current coin of this realm called shillings, in an upper room in Bartlett's-court, Holborn, where were found upwards of 1400 counterfeit shillings, and several not finished, and a great number of implements proper for that pernicious business. The intrinsic value of each piece appeared to be about four-pence-halfpenny, they being composed of half silver and half metal, but considerably short of weight, so as to resemble worn money.

The ceremony of baptizing the Hereditary Prince of Orange and Nassau, who is named William Frederic, was this day performed at the Hague, with great solemnity.

The marriage of the Duke of Gloucester with Lady Waldegrave, was declared at court.

23d. At Portsmouth they had the most violent storm of wind and rain ever remembered. The wind blew off the roofs of several houses, threw down chimnies, especially those of the marine barracks, where a whole stack fell at once on the roof. Providentially

no person was hurt, nor much damage done among the shipping. This storm, though pretty general along the sea-coast, has been attended with less damage than others on former occasions, that were less violent.

The Prince Stadtholder of the United Provinces has abolished one species of luxury practised in Holland, and that was, the extravagant entertainments given at the interment of the dead, which are now prohibited under penalties.

The foundation stone for improving the harbour of Ayr in Scotland was laid. At which were present the Earl of Dumfries, grand-master mason, and 500 of the brothers.

A new coach is finished in an elegant manner, and is to be put on board a vessel next Monday for Petersburg, as a present from the Russia merchants to the empress; it cost 1500l. The body of the coach is supported by dolphins and mermaids; on the pannel of one door is curiously painted the empress sitting in a triumphal car, surrounded with trophies of war, &c. on the pannel of the other is a Turk in a supplicating posture, surrendering to the empress the implements of war; and on the quarter pannels, are painted coronets and crowns of laurel, and several other devices; the naves are gilt in such a manner, that they appear like solid silver, and the spokes are carved and gilt.

Last night and this morning there was a most dreadful hurricane, beyond any thing we have known for some years; and great damage was done among the shipping in the river, and to the houses in the city and suburbs that were

were most exposed; some were stript of their tiling, some had their chimnies blown down, and some old houses, that were unable to resist the fury of the tempest, 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; some lives were lost by the fall of bricks from the chimnies, and, in short, the damage is incredible.

Whitehall, Sept. 26, 1772. Letters have been received from Sir Ralph Payne, K. B. his majesty's governor-general of the Leeward Islands, containing advice, that, on the 13th of July last, he received an account from Anguilla, that a Spanish man of war of 70 guns, called *The Royal Council*, and another Spanish ship of 40 guns, called *The Royal Prussian*, were wrecked on the east end of that island; that a great part of their cargoes, which were said to be of great value, were saved; that, by the assistance of one of his majesty's ships of war, sent thither by Rear-Admiral Mann, and by a timely supply of provisions sent by Sir Ralph Payne, the crews of those ships had been relieved from the distress they must otherwise have been exposed to; and that five hundred of them had been accommodated with a passage to Porto Rico, and the rest were to follow as opportunity offered.

29th. The price of milk was this day raised in London, from two pence halfpenny to three-pence the quart.

There are three Russians arrived here in the *Queen Indiaman*, who travelled on foot from Moscow to Canton in China, through the de-

sarts of Persia, which is upwards of 5000 miles. They were three years on their journey, and endured incredible hardships.

By order of her imperial majesty the empress queen, a stone pillar, about an hundred feet high, has been erected on the outward works of the fortification nearest to the west side of the entrance into the port of Ostend. On the top of the pillar, a coal-fire, large enough to be seen a great distance at sea, is to be kept burning every night throughout the year, commencing on the 15th day of next month, in order to direct vessels into the harbour. There will also constantly lie in that road, both day and night, a boat, with a sufficient number of able pilots, acquainted with the coast, to be ready to give all necessary assistance to vessels arriving there, either in anchoring or otherwise.

Died lately, Lewis Davis, at Llalhyndrid, Flintshire, remarkable for his memory and other natural powers. He could repeat (after a second reading) two or three hundred lines, either of prose or verse, and could converse agreeably on almost every subject of science, though he never had a liberal education.

Mr. William Acres, famous for his skill in the Irish, Erse, and Welch tongues.

Mrs. Redrick, aged 105, at Shrewsbury.

John Symmonds, aged 105. He acquired 2000l. by vermin-killing.

OCTOBER.

On Wednesday evening, a German, who had been drinking
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ing at the spotted dog ale-house, in Clement's-lane, near Clement's-Inn, with Mr. Taaffe, a barber, in that neighbourhood, and others, on a sudden left his company, and went to Taaffe's house, desired to see his wife, and after asking her if her husband was come home, he took up a razor, and made two violent attempts to cut her throat; but she holding her head down, he cut her cheek and chin in a shocking manner; then cut his own throat from ear to ear, and expired immediately. This horrid act is supposed to have been occasioned by the German bearing malice against Mrs. Taaffe, at whose house he lodged some time ago, because she obliged him to leave it, on a supposition that he dealt in smuggled goods.

*Extract of a Letter from Algiers,
Aug. 6.*

“ A most remarkable escape of some Christian prisoners has lately been effected here, which will undoubtedly cause those that have not had that good fortune, to be treated with the utmost rigour. On the morning of the 27th of July, the Dey was informed, that all the Christian slaves had escaped the overnight in a galley; this news soon raised him, and upon enquiry it was found to have been a preconcerted plan. About ten at night 74 slaves, who had found means to escape from their masters, met in a large square near the gate which opens to the harbour, and, being well armed, they soon forced the guard to submit, and, to prevent their raising the city, confined them all in the powder magazine. They then proceeded to the lower part of the harbour, where they

embarked on board a large rowing polacre, that was left there for the purpose, and, the tide ebbing out, they fell gently down with it, and passed both the forts. As soon as this was known, three large gallies were ordered out after them, but to no purpose; they returned in three days, with the news of seeing the polacre-sail into Barcelona, where the galleys durst not go to attack her.”

This day Lord North was chosen chancellor of the university of Oxford, without opposition. 3d.

They write from Copenhagen, that the king has advanced 50,000 crowns, without interest, to the projectors of a scheme for erecting a foundery for cannon and mortars in Norway, and has agreed to take all that shall be cast, even at a higher price than the proposer demanded.

A letter from Stockholm, dated Sept. 8, says, “ The king, to perpetuate the memory of the alacrity with which the body-guards declared themselves in his favour on the 19th of August, by tying a white handkerchief round their left arm, hath permitted them to wear always for the future a white ribbon.”

Old Macdonnel, the Irish officer, who lately died at the age of 118, at Madritz, in Croatia, was father to the brave officer of that name, who in 1702, in the war about the Spanish succession, made prisoner at Cremona, the Marshal de Villaroi, who offered him on the spot 10,000 *louis*, and a regiment, if he would release him. Young Macdonnel was then but a captain; and the offer, though made by a person who was sufficiently able to

keep

keep his word, and which would have tempted many, did not in the least stagger that honest and faithful officer, who refused it. Such greatness of soul so well established his reputation, that his father, interrogated by his friends, "How he managed to look so fresh and well in his old age," used commonly to reply, "That the remembrance of the disinterestedness and fidelity of his son, contributed greatly to prolong his days."

Providence, New-England, Aug. 1.
At the inferior Court of Common-Pleas, held last week at East-Greenwich, came on the trial of a cause, wherein Messrs. Jacob Greene and Co. were plaintiffs, and Lieutenant Dudingston, late commander of the armed schooner Gaspee, was defendant. The action was brought for taking a small boat, with a quantity of rum and sugar, in Narraganset-Bay, and sending the same to Boston; which rum, &c. was transporting from East-Greenwich, in this colony, to Newport. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs, with 295 l. lawful money, damages. Lieutenant Dudingston has appealed to the next superior Court.

The sudden melting of the icy mountains in the Tyrolese, swelled the waters of the rivers Isèr and Inn to such a height, that the towns of Brixen, Bolzano, and Moran, were suddenly surrounded by the inundation; and at Inspruck, the suburbs were immersed ten feet deep. What is remarkable, the violence of the torrent moved a mountain; and in the valleys, many houses and churches, built of stone, were demolished.

The poll ended for the 6th. election of two persons to be returned to the court of aldermen, for their choice of one of them to be lord mayor of this city, when the numbers were, for

Mr. Alderman Wilkes	2301
Townsend	2278
Hallifax	2126
Shakespear	1912
Sir H. Banks	3

The numbers being declared, the sheriffs gave notice, that on Thursday they should make their return.

This day the vice-chancellor, proctors, public orator, and other officers of the university of Oxford, waited on Lord North, in Downing-street, and installed his lordship chancellor of that university.

Gilbert Laurie, Esq; was chosen Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

The duke of Bridgewater has established regular passage-boats from Manchester to within two miles of Warrington and other places. Forty, fifty, or sixty people, are conveyed above twenty miles for a shilling a-piece, in a shorter time than they can travel even in a carriage by land. They are allowed to carry with them a certain quantity of goods at the same expence.

Extract of a Letter from Smyrna, Aug. 21.

"This day a terrible fire broke out here, and continued burning all the next day. Three thousand houses, which made three parts of the city, were destroyed; from 3 to 4000 shops, 16 mosques, 12 caravanseras, 7 bagnios, 9 synagogues, and 8 public markets, have been all consumed; a large quantity of corn, 2000 sacks of rice, and 150

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bales

bales of coffee, have been lost in the conflagration. The whole loss is computed at twenty millions of dollars. It did not affect the English quarter."

7th. Lord Carysford attended the levee at St. James's, and delivered up the ensigns of the order of the Bath, with which his late father was invested; as did the Hon. Mr. Dillon the staff of the late Earl of Litchfield, which he possessed as captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners.

At a meeting of the justices of Surry, being the quarter sessions for Surry, held at Kingston, application was made for a licence for a new Sadler's-Wells, when the same was unanimously rejected.

The report was made to his majesty of the malefactors under sentence of death in Newgate, when the following were ordered for execution: John Jones and John Sunderland, for burglary; John Chapman, for house-breaking; Benjamin Rogers, for forgery; and John Creamer, for returning from transportation.

The other ten convicts were respited.

8th. This day a court of aldermen met at Guildhall, for the sheriffs to make their report of the numbers on the poll for the election of a lord-mayor for the year ensuing, which ended on Tuesday last; and Messrs. Wilkes and Townsend were to be returned to the aldermen, as having the majority of votes, for them to make choice of one; but a scrutiny was demanded in favour of Messrs. Hallifax and Shakespear.

9th. The Right Hon. Simon Earl Harcourt was this day declared by his majesty, Lieute-

nant-general and General governor of his majesty's kingdom of Ireland.

Lord Viscount Stormont was appointed his majesty's ambassador extraordinary to the court of Versailles.

At the general sessions of the peace for King's-Lynn, 13th. in Norfolk, William Pulling, near sixty years of age, found guilty of ravishing a child under ten years of age, received sentence of death, and was ordered for execution.

The statue of his majesty on horseback, erected in the center of Berkeley-square, was opened, and makes a fine appearance.

Several workmen were this day employed at the Old-Bailey, in making a new ventilator, and other necessary precautions, to prevent the effects of any malignant distemper at the ensuing sessions, several persons having died who attended the last sessions. Among other precautions, a contrivance is made by a pipe, to carry the fumes of vinegar into the sessions-house, while the court is sitting.

Extract of a Letter from Paris.

"A Swiss, who had been hired before the vintage, in a neighbouring province, to take care of the vines, took advantage of the absence of the husbandman to attempt the seduction of his daughter; but, not being able to effect this by persuasion, he satisfied his brutal appetite by force. To prevent detection, he then killed the young woman and fled. Being immediately pursued, he was overtaken, and delivered up to the justice of his own nation; (for the Swiss nation, by treaty, have a sovereign right to decide in all causes civil and

and criminal, relative to their own nation in France). He was adjudged, after trial, to the usual punishment in the like cases, viz. to be sawed alive in two. He was accordingly jammed in (all except his head) between two large logs of wood hollowed for that purpose, and in that posture underwent the dreadful punishment. He was then exposed to public view, as a warning to others whose passions are stronger than their reason."

14th. John Jones, John Creamer, John Sunderland, and John Chapman, were, pursuant to their sentence, executed at Tyburn. Rogers, who was to have suffered the same punishment, died in Newgate.

His Grace the Duke of Marlborough was chosen president of the Radcliffe infirmary at Oxford, in the room of the late Earl of Litchfield.

A poor man at Waterbeach, in Cambridgeshire, being very desirous of his children having the small-pox, got some matter for that purpose, and putting it between two pieces of bread-and-butter, gave it them to eat. They took the small-pox, and are now perfectly recovered.

Rome, Sept. 20. The Romish seminary so well known, which has subsisted 200 years under the direction of the Jesuits, and where four popes and 96 cardinals were educated, besides great numbers of bishops, generals, doges, and men of learning in every rank of life, was shut up the 17th instant. The debts of this house amount to 378,000 scudis. The Jesuits and their scholars were sent away very humanely, except five of the latter,

who wait for an answer from their relations, to know how they are to be disposed of.

Extract of a Letter from Stockholm, Sept. 28.

"The pardon which the kings of Sweden have been accustomed to grant, on occasion of their coronation, had been hitherto suspended, on account of the difficulties arisen with regard to some public officers, who had been accused of having prevaricated at the election of deputies of the diet. Circumstances having changed by the late revolution, a pardon hath at length taken place, and the act has already been signed by the king."

The finishing stone was laid of the tower near Sutton, Wilts, erected by Henry Hoare, Esq; in memory of King Alfred, who, on the spot it stands upon, erected his standard in the year 871, to make head against the Danes, and soon after gained a great victory over them. It is a building of brick, 155 feet in height, and commands a most fine and extensive prospect: over the door-way, in a niche, properly ornamented, stands the statue of Alfred; and under, the following inscription cut in marble: "In memory of Alfred the Great, who on this summit erected his standard against Danish invaders. He instituted juries, established a militia, created and exerted a naval force: a philosopher and a christian, the father of his people, the founder of English monarchy and liberty."

A prodigious concourse of people assembled on Tower-^{23d.} hill, where a temporary stage had been built, with back-seats, on which appeared eight divines, seven of whom had been educated at

the sole charge of the Countess of Huntingdon, who was present. After psalm-singing, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Piercy, chaplain to the countess, suitable to the occasion, the aforesaid seven gentlemen being to sail as missionaries to America.

At a meeting held this day at the India-House, the following gentlemen were nominated as proper persons to be supervisors of the company's affairs in India, viz. the Hon. Lieut. General Monckton, George Cuming, Esq; William Devaynes, Esq; Peter Lascelles, Esq; Daniel Wier, Esq; and Edward Wheeler, Esq.

28th. This day the sessions ended at the Old-Bailey. At this sessions, fifteen prisoners were capitally convicted, 38 to be transported for seven years, and two branded.

Among those capitally convicted, was Evan Maurice, for forging a promissory note for 103 l. 10 s. This was most artfully contrived: Maurice, who was a lodger, paid the prosecutrix some money for rent, but by taking two pieces of paper, lapping them over each other, and making them just stick together with a little gum water, he so ordered it, that the body of the receipt should fall on the uppermost piece, and the name on the lowermost, so that when the paper came to be separated, the body of the receipt, which was taken off, left room for the body of the note to be written in its stead, and the name at the bottom appeared in its true place.

29th. This day the sheriffs made their report of the scrutiny lately held at Guildhall, declaring that Messrs. Wilkes and

Townsend had the majority, and accordingly returned them as duly elected, to the court of aldermen, who fixed upon Alderman Townsend to serve the office of Lord mayor.

By a letter from Capt. James Wilder, of the Diligence brig, fitted out by subscription in Virginia, with a view to the discovery of the long-sought-for N. W. passage, it appears, by the course of the tides, there is a passage, but that it is seldom or never open, and he believes impassable. He sailed as high as 69 degrees, 11 min. and discovered a large bay before unknown.

Hamburg, Oct. 16. A stranger was taken up here yesterday and put in prison, who served as a captain of the Confederates; during which time he insinuated himself so much into the friendship of some of the chiefs, that he found means to discover from them, where they had hid their principal effects, and then stole the jewels belonging to a lady of one of the Confederate chiefs, valued at 70,000 rixdollars; he set off immediately for Vienna, where he lived in a very splendid 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 arrested in consequence of it.

In Monmouthshire, one 30th. of the greatest floods ever known in that country, did incredible damage, by bearing down bridges, carrying away cattle, destroying mills, sweeping away houses with their inhabitants. A most providential escape is related, which deserves to be remembered: a woman, the wife of a tinman at Caerleon, crossing Caerleon bridge when

when it fell, happened to lay hold of a beam, upon which she floated through Newport bridge, and three miles below that town was taken up by a small boat. As soon as she was put on shore, she procured a horse and rode home, and was the first person who carried the news to her husband of the accident that had happened to her.

This evening, as Thomas Osling and his wife were returning from Doncaster market to their house at Edington, in Yorkshire, they were stopped by two footpads, who demanded their money, which Mr. Osling refusing to deliver, one of them shot him dead upon the spot.

William Gill was likewise robbed and murdered, as he was returning from Appletreewick fair to his house at Linton, in Craven, Yorkshire.

During the month past, a pestilential fever raged in the Lewis Islands; but all accounts agree that its violence is abated.

The wife of one Collins, a labouring man, at Sutton Colefield, in Warwickshire, was delivered of four children, two boys and two girls, who are all alive.

The wife of a chairman in Petty-France, Westminster, of two boys and a girl.

Married lately, Capt. Shenton, of Deptford, aged 79, to Mrs. Whitehead, of Peckham, aged 72, whose grand-children were at the wedding.

Died, Walter Mallet, Esq; aged 98, formerly member in two parliaments for Cambridge.

John Brooks, Esq; aged 96, at Chelsea, a Captain under George I.

Peter M'Cloud, Esq; in North-Audley-street, aged 105.

In the 109th year of his age,

Mr. Shepherd, gardener to King George I.

At Edinburgh, Peter M'Donald, a fisherman, in the 109th year of his age, whose 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 Rochelle.

“ The discovery of Mr. Walsh, member of the English parliament, and of the Royal Society of London, was mentioned in the Gazettes for the month of August last. 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 stood five of the members of the society singly, not one touching the other. Two brass wires, thirteen feet long each, were suspended to the ceiling, by silken cords. One of these wires was supported at one end by the napkin on which lay the fish, the other end was immersed in a bowl full of water that stood upon the table, on which there were placed four other bowls, all equally filled with water. The first person who stood round the second table, put the fore finger of one hand in the bowl in which the end of the brass wire was immersed, and the fore-finger of his other hand in the second bowl that stood next to it. The second person, in like manner, put the fore-finger of one hand in the second bowl, and the fore-finger of his other hand in the third bowl,

and so on successively, till all the five communicated by means of the water in the bowls. In the last bowl, one end of the second brass wire was immersed, and with the other Mr. Walsh touched the back of the torpedo, when all the five persons whose fingers were in the water, felt a shock at the same instant, which differed in nothing from the Leyden experiment, except in the degree of violence. Mr. Walsh, who stood himself distinct from the circle of conduction, felt no commotion. This experiment was several times repeated, and every time with the same success. The action of the torpedo is communicated by the same 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, resemble in every respect a faint electricity."

6th. Being the first day of Michaelmas Term, the lord-chancellor proceeded in form to Westminster-hall, where the new chief baron of the Exchequer, Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, took the oaths to qualify himself for that office; after which, Sir James Eyre, the newly-appointed baron, and George Hill, Esq; were introduced at the bar of the Court of Chancery, and were admitted serjeants at law in the usual manner.

The Right Hon. Sir Jeffery Amherst, Knight of the Bath, was sworn of his majesty's privy-council.

7th. The great cause between Lord Pomfret and Mr. Smith, relative to the lead-mine on Belby-hill, in Yorkshire, was, upon a new trial, determined in favour of Mr. Smith. The right of this

lead-mine was first tried at the assizes at York, afterwards carried into Chancery, from thence to the House of Peers, and from that house referred to the Court of King's-Bench for a new trial. Lord Mansfield, in stating the evidence, informed the jury, that notwithstanding all the proceedings that had been had in this contest, the plain simple fact which they had to determine was, whether the moor or pasture in question, was part of the freehold purchased by Mr. Smith in 1738, or part of the common or waste; if the former, they must find for Mr. Smith; if the latter, for Lord Pomfret. They declared for Mr. Smith.

A fire broke out at a linen-draper's, the corner of 10th. Round-court, in Chandos-street, and burnt so furiously, that the whole row of houses from Round-court to Castle-court, were all in flames in less than an hour's time. No water could be immediately procured, and when it was laid on, Round-court was so surrounded with fire, that the engines durst not enter to extinguish it.

Extract of a Letter from Chester, Nov. 6.

"Yesterday being the anniversary commemoration of the gun-powder-plot, a great number of people of both sexes, men, women, and children, went in the evening to see George Williams's puppet-show, exhibited at a place called Eaton's dancing-room, in Water-gate-street: it unfortunately happened, that a neighbouring grocer had, within a few days before, lodged a quantity of gun-powder in a cellar under the show-room, which proved the cause of the most dreadful

dreadful catastrophe ever known in these parts: for between eight and nine o'clock the powder took fire, (how, or by what accident, is not yet ascertained) and blew up the floor, a room over it, and the roof; shattered the walls, which were of stone, and amazingly thick, and communicating with the scenes, cloaths, &c. instantly set the whole room in a blaze. Thus in a moment were the major part of the company buried under massy ruins, surrounded with flames, without any possibility of extricating themselves; so that (besides those who were burnt to death, or killed upon the spot by the fall of heavy stones and timber) scarce one escaped, without being either so miserably scorched or crushed, that few can survive. The explosion was very great, and attended with a convulsion which was felt in the extremities of the city and suburbs. This alarming circumstance incited many people with a curiosity of enquiring into the cause; which, when known, it is impossible to express the dread which every one was possessed with for the safety of their family and friends. But when the dead and wounded were seen borne upon men's shoulders along the streets, the scene became affectingly deplorable. Some fainting away, others crying in the bitterest anguish, distracted with the loss of husbands, wives, children, and relations; in short, the general horror and confusion on this melancholy occasion, is much easier to be imagined than described.

“ The number of dead are computed at forty; that of the maimed, scorched, and wounded, forty-two, in the general infirmary. Among

the former, are Williams the showman, his wife, and a child about four years old. The number of the wounded are, by later accounts, increased to sixty-six.

“ Much damage is likewise done to the adjacent buildings; several houses being overthrown, and windows shattered to pieces at an incredible distance by the explosion.”

The report was made to his majesty of the convicts ^{11th.} under sentence 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 considerable sale of furniture and other effects, at a gentleman's seat near Fontainebleau, which drew together a great number of brokers and others, many of whom were permitted to eat in the house; on which occasion they made use of the kitchen utensils; but some of these being badly tinned, 27 persons, who eat of things cooked in them, were taken ill, ten of whom have died, and several others are not yet out of danger.”

Extract of a Letter from Norwich.

“ On the 5th of this month, being a public holiday, as some people were letting off fireworks in and about the market-place, a serpent accidentally fell into a cellar of one of the outhouses belonging to an oilman, which unluckily got among some shavings that lay near a barrel of oil, and presently catching fire, set the whole cellar in flames, which communicating to
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the house, soon burned it down, with eight others. The loss is thought to be upwards of 10,000l. one family is totally ruined, and a wall falling, killed one person, and sadly bruised five or six more."

13th. The following motions were this day passed at the Court of Common-Council:

Resolved,

That the late lord-mayor having refused to call a common-hall on a most important public business, at the requisition of many respectable gentlemen of the livery; having denied a considerable body of this court, to call a court of common-council; having refused to put questions in common-hall of the utmost consequence to the rights of the livery; and having ordered the sword to be taken up, both in common-hall and in this court, before the public business was finished, has been guilty of violating the rights and privileges of this city. Declared to be carried in the affirmative. A division being demanded on this question, there appeared to be,

For the above question.	Against the question.
Six aldermen	Five aldermen
Ninety commoners	Forty-five commoners
Two tellers	Two tellers
Majority for the vote of censure, 46.	

Resolved,

That if any future recorder should accept the office of a judge in any of his majesty's courts at Westminster, or has or may hereafter accept the office of attorney or solicitor general to the king or queen, or any patent of precedence from the crown, if appointed recorder of this city, shall from that time receive only the an-

cient salary of 1200l. for himself and deputy.—This was also carried in the affirmative by a prodigious majority.

The weather continues remarkably mild and warm at Petersburg in Russia; there is as yet no appearance of winter. The Neva, which is usually frozen at the beginning of October, still remains navigable.

At a proof of Cannon at Woolwich, an 18 pounder, intended for sea service, burst in firing the fourteenth time, with a charge of nine pounds of powder: but, notwithstanding a number of officers and matrosses were present, and that the cannon burst into more than an hundred pieces, some of which were picked up at a great distance, yet no one person received the least hurt. Some of the cannon on this occasion, were fired forty-eight times with the like quantity of powder, and continued perfectly sound.

Among the vagrants found begging in the streets of London, and carried before the lord-mayor to be passed to their respective parishes, 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 election of a recorder for the city of London, in the room of Sir James Eyre, Mr. Serjeat Glynn was chosen by a majority of one voice. It is remarkable, that every alderman was present; and the numbers were, for Mr. Serjeant Glynn 13; Mr.

Mr. Bearcroft 12; Mr. Hyde, senior city-counsel, 1.

18th. This morning the two Murphys, Earle, Wiggins, Savage, and Duffield, ordered for execution on the 11th, were carried to Tyburn and executed accordingly; Devett and Kennedy, who were to have been executed at the same time, were respited.

Some peasants, digging in a sand-pit, in the forest of Villers Cotteretz, in France, found fifty-one pieces of gold coin, of the size of French double Louis. Upon the greater part were represented a king dressed in a Roman habit, and crowned, holding in his right hand a sword, in his left the balance of justice, and having on his breast five fleurs de lys. The legend was, *Carolus Dei gratia Francorum Rex*. On the reverse was a cross, terminated by three trefoils, and having two fleurs de lys between each branch, and two crowns. It is conjectured from the cyphers of the exergue, that these pieces were struck 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 June 25, 1772.

“ The governor of the Cape, in the year 1770, sent a vessel in search of two ships, which had been lost in their passage from Bengal to this place. The above vessel, in the month of August, being off the river of Lagoa, sent thirteen Hollanders to reconnoitre the country, but the chaloupe and canoe in which they embarked, were overset, and one man was lost; the rest by swimming got on shore, where they were immediately seized by the negroes, and carried to one

of their towns, which consisted of nothing but huts or cabins, lined and covered with rushes made into mats. The next day they were sent off, and travelled through a country of great length, sometimes over vast deserts, and at other times meeting with negro towns in their way, during which they suffered every thing that hunger, and the uncertainty of their fate, could dictate to them. In this unhappy state of suspense, two of their companions, who were no longer able to undergo the fatigue, were abandoned in the desert. At length, the remaining ten reached a Portuguese factory at Hihambani, in 23 deg. 30 min. s. lat.: here two died of the fatigues they had sustained, and three more engaged with the Portuguese settled there; five embarked for Mozambique, at which place they left one of their companions in the hospital, and the other four passed from Diu to Surat, and from Surat to Ceylon, from whence they have been just landed at the Cape. So that of thirteen shipwrecked mariners, in the course of two years, one was lost in the canoe, two perished in the African deserts, two died of fatigue, one was left in a Portuguese hospital, three have entered into foreign service, and four only are returned to the port from whence they set out ”

Joseph Banks, Esq; Dr. Solander, and Dr. Lind, set 20th. out from Edinburgh, on their return for London. after having visited the northern isles of Scotland, and particularly that of Staffa, which is reckoned one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world: this island is about three miles in circumference; it is surrounded by
a row

a row of many pillars of different shapes, such as pentagons, octagons, &c. they are about 55 feet high, and near five feet in diameter, supporting a solid rock of a mile in length, and about 60 feet above the pillars. There is a cave in this island, which the natives call the cave of Fingal; its length is 371 feet, about 115 feet in height, and 51 feet wide; the whole sides are solid rock, and the bottom is covered with water 12 feet deep. The Giant's Causeway in Ireland, or Stonehenge in England, are but trifles when compared to this island.

His majesty was pleased to appoint Edward Bayntun, Esq; his consul-general at Tripoli, in the room of Edward Barker, Esq; deceased.

22d. The rock known by the name of the Needle, or Lot's Wife, more than 120 feet above high-water mark, at the west end of the Isle of Wight, was overset, and totally disappeared. It has stood ever since the first discovery of the island, as a signal for mariners.

A most dreadful hurricane having done infinite damage in the West-India islands, the following are some of the particulars.

From the St. Christopher's Gazette, Sept. 2.

“ We inserted in our last, the account of a hard gale of wind from S. W. with some accidents that attended the same, which, to this island's inexpressible grief, were no more than a prelude of our destruction: for on Monday last, the 31st of August, at the dawn of day, our angry hemisphere predicted violence from the N. E. which

by degrees broke forth upon us with such rage, not to be paralleled in memory by the oldest man living, in devastation on the sugar-works and plantations in general, and in its course nothing escaped its fury; the vessels of all denominations for safety put to sea, and by twelve at noon we were in hopes, that the all-gracious Providence had finished this fatal catastrophe, but to our mortal sorrow, we were disappointed; for about that time the wind shifted to S. W. and S. which brought on such an incessant horrible scene of destruction, till eight o'clock in the evening, that is beyond the power of man to relate; nothing less threatened us than a total annihilation of the island; and those vessels that in the morning went in search of safety, and were not foundered, returned, and were driven on shore in several parts of the island, and scarce a house, sugar-mill, tree, or plant, in this town, Sandy-Point, Old-Road, or Island, but what was blown down, or very much damaged; the loss sustained by the planters, house owners, and inhabitants, is inestimable; the loss of lives is, as we hear, considerable; the only names as yet come to our knowledge, are Richard Mathews, Esq; Mrs. Thomas, relict of Mr. Thomas, silversmith, and a great number dangerously wounded.

The same hurricane has done incredible damage to the Danish island of St. Croix, and the Dutch settlement of Eustatia; also to the islands of St. Martin and Turtola.”

The following authenticated account has since been received.

St. Eustatia, 400 houses on the higher grounds destroyed, or rendered

dered untenantable; many houses carried ten or twelve yards, and others quite into the sea. Plantation houses all down except two; and the canes in the ground all twisted up; the Dutch church blown into the sea.

At Saba, 180 houses blown down, and the cattle carried away from their stakes.

At St. Martin's, scarce a house standing, all their plantations destroyed.

St. Croix, every house almost at Christianstadt, and all the plantations and negro-houses levelled: only three houses left standing at Frederickstadt, and numbers of people killed. A letter from thence says, "Words are wanting to describe the horrors of the night; the dreadful roar of raging winds and waves; the crash of falling buildings; the cries and groans of the sufferers, of the dying and wounded, together with a tenfold darkness, made visible only by the meteors, which, like balls of fire, skimmed along the hills, formed a most terrible and most distressful scene."

At St. Kit's, almost all the estates are destroyed, there being scarce a mill or boiling-house left standing.

At Antigua, all the men of war, except the admiral, are ashore, and several ships at St. John's foundered at their anchors; and the towns on the island, and the estates thereon, in as bad a situation as at St. Kit's.

At Dominica, eighteen vessels are drove ashore and lost. Montserrat and Nevis have scarcely a house left standing.

By accounts from Antigua, we hear, that the house of Major Douglas, near St. John's was blown down in the late hurricane, by which accident two white servants,

and four negroes, were killed on the spot, and Mr. Cox, and two young ladies who were there on a visit, wounded so terribly that their lives are despaired of.

A letter from St. Kit's, dated the 5th of September, says, the general loss sustained by the violent hurricane there, cannot, on the most moderate calculation, be computed at less than 500,000l.

The following extract of a Letter from Santa Cruz, contains still more extraordinary particulars.

"A most violent hurricane, the like to which has never been known before, began to rush most terribly, accompanied with most shocking whirlwinds and storms of rain; so that we really believed these three elements had determined to swallow us up. The sea began to roar so much, that the noise was heard above a hundred miles off. The wind raged in such a manner, that every one thought it was the last day. The sea swelled up 70 feet above the usual height, tore all the houses near the shore even to the foundations; beams, planks, and stones flew through the air like feathers. The wall round the king's store house, which was above a yard thick, was tumbled down to the ground, and hurled a 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 such a manner, that it is impossible for them to be cultivated next year, as all the trees were rooted up, which occasioned holes of four, five, and six feet in the ground. Several heavy stones were thrown down from the mountains. The sea swelled in
such

such a rapid manner, that it overtook above 250 persons who ran up to the mountains to save themselves. At Christianstadt 460 houses were thrown down, besides the houses which were built upon the plantations, which are computed at 63. All the magazines, stores, and provisions are quite ruined; ships which were expected here with provisions, are lost in the hurricane. No planter has provision for his negroes; so that we are under a perpetual fear of an insurrection amongst them. All the ships at the different harbours were cast ashore, fifty or an hundred yards on the land. The damage at St. Croix is computed at 5,000,000 of dollars, and at St. Thomas's at 200,000 dollars.

26th. This day his majesty went in the usual state to the House of Peers, and opened the present session of parliament with a most gracious speech from the throne.

27th. The keeper of a private mad-house, and his wife, were brought to the Court of King's Bench, to receive sentence for confining and ill-treating two women, who had been sent to their house by their husbands, under pretence of lunacy, (see page 90) when the court fined them six shillings and eight-pence, ordered them to pay fifty pounds to each of the women, and all costs of suit on both sides.

This day Mr. Capon, of Lowestoffe, who had been formerly subject to fits, and who about twenty months before had forcibly swallowed a crown-piece, which was placed between his teeth to prevent his biting his tongue, brought up the same, but was almost choaked in the effort. He has enjoyed a

continued state of health, which before was frequently interrupted with pains in the stomach, and a disagreeable taste in his mouth. The piece when brought up, was so black that the inscription could not be read, and it still continues very much discoloured.

The wreck of the Brotherly Love, was driven with such violence against Dunchurch-wall, near Dover, in Kent, that it beat down a part of the wall, and the sea rolling furiously in, has rendered the same impassable. It will cost more than two thousand pounds to repair the damages.

A ship from Newfoundland with fish and oil, was wrecked upon Lydd beach, the captain and crew saved; but a man and his wife, passengers on board, not being able to get into the boat, joined hand in hand, and perished together.

Cadiz, Oct. 6. The Emperor of Morocco has ordered all christians to quit the town of Tetuan, and those who were charged to put these orders in execution, went about it with so much rigour, that one would have thought the place had been taken by storm. The foreign merchants were to go and settle at Tangier, where there were no houses for them; but the Emperor means to force them to build their own habitations. The Spanish vice-consul, and the English, were obliged to depart upon very short notice; the former went to Larache, and the other retired to Gibraltar. The European Jews must undergo the same fate, unless they will take the black habit, like those of the country; and in that case, the Emperor will take them for his subjects and slaves.

Ratisbon,

Ratisbon, Oct. 19. The accounts we receive from Bohemia are very melancholy. The putrid fevers that prevailed there are succeeded by a dysentery, which carries off great numbers of the people; and the mortality among the horned cattle increases. The harvest has likewise proved very indifferent this year; and to complete the misery of that country, it is overrun with mice to that degree that every thing upon the ground is destroyed, by which the price of provisions is considerably increased.

We learn from Teschen, that the Marchioness of Wielopolska, after having formerly sold all her jewels in support of the confederates, and since borrowed 1,200,000 ducats upon her estates, that are situated in the part which is fallen to the lot of the house of Austria, threw herself into a well in a fit of despair; but was taken out again, against her consent, with only her arm broken.

Aarbus in Norway, Oct. 9. The celebrated Christian Jacobsen Drakenburg, of whom mention has been so frequently made in the public prints on account of his great age, died here this day at seven in the morning, aged 146, having been born Nov. 11, 1626.

Died, the 12th inst. near Monmouth — Edmunds, Esq; who hath bequeathed a fortune of upwards of 20,000l. to one Mills a day labourer, near that place. Mr. Edmunds, who has so amply provided for this man at his death, would not speak to or see him whilst he lived.

Daniel Legro, Esq; aged 103, at Leeds.

John Richardson, of Truro, aged 107.

John Jones, of Horton-lane, near Shrewsbury, aged 102.

Mary Butler of Shrewsbury, aged 102.

D E C E M B E R.

Was held a general court of proprietors at the East India-house, when the chairman acquainted the court, that the secret committee of the House of Commons, were then sitting under the same roof, for the benefit of receiving information from the direction; upon which Mr. Mackworth expressed his disapprobation of the company's application to parliament for redress of grievances, and declared it next to infatuation in the directors to suffer the books and papers of the company to be carried before a set of gentlemen in general unacquainted with mercantile affairs, and wholly incapable of judging of things at so great a distance. He therefore moved for a committee of 25 proprietors to be appointed, previously to inspect 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 requested to retire and prepare a list of 25 fit persons; in the mean time Governor Johnston moved for a petition to parliament, expressing the privileges the company derive from their charter, and the laws of the land, and praying the inspection into their affairs may be in as public a manner as possible, which motion was also carried, and when Mr. Mackworth returned the list he produced was approved, to which Governor Johnston, with the consent

sent of the proprietary, added eight other names for the purpose of drawing up the petition.

A sessions of Admiralty was held at the Old Bailey, when Thomas Obrian and Jacob Mosman were indicted for turning pirates, and on the 4th of October, 1770, on the coasts of Africa, running away with a long boat and tackle belonging to the Patty merchant ship, of which Robert Parkington was master: but the master being since dead, and no evidence appearing against them, they were both acquitted.

At the same sessions one Johannes, a Portuguese, was indicted for piratically running away with a certain schooner belonging to the Venus merchant ship on the same coast of Africa, and for the murder of Colen Watson, the master thereof, by striking him several blows with an ax between the nape of his neck and his head, and afterwards throwing him over-board; but on his petition his trial was put off.

They write from Toulouse, that a quarrel happened lately there between the sons of two rich merchants, which rose to such a height, that one of them challenged the other several times, which was as often refused: this provoked the challenger to such a degree, that, in the fury of resentment he ran the other through the body, and killed him on the spot. The assassin was immediately taken up, tried, condemned, and executed, in 24 hours.

The Dispatch sloop of war, which was sent home express by the admiral at Antigua, with an account of the hurricane at the Leeward islands, foundered at sea; the crew were taken up by the Panther man

of war from Newfoundland, and landed last Wednesday at Portsmouth, as were the letters brought by the Dispatch.

A stone coffin of a vast size was lately dug up in a barn belonging to William Hickmott, at Beckenfield in Kent, in which were several coins impressed with the ancient British characters.

Dublin Castle, Nov. 30th. The Earl of Harcourt, who embarked at Holyhead on Saturday night last, arrived safe at Dublin very early this morning, and immediately proceeded to the castle; and the council having been summoned to meet at two o'clock, his Lordship was introduced in form to Lord Townshend, who received him sitting under the canopy of state, in the presence chamber; from whence a procession was made to the council chamber, where his lordship's commission was read, and the oaths administered to him; after which, his lordship having received the sword from Lord Townshend, the great guns in his majesty's park and the Phoenix were fired, and answered by the regiments on duty, which were drawn up in the Royal Square at the barracks; his excellency then repaired to the presence chamber, where he received the compliments of the nobility and other persons of distinction, upon his safe arrival to take upon him the government of the kingdom.

It is worthy of observation, that during the two last years of the last 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 last years of peace, viz. 1770, 1771, the number

number of criminals condemned have amounted to 151, and the days of the judges attendance to 99.

Letters from Paris mention, that the French East India ships, fitted out on account of private trade, will not defray the expences of their voyage, not even those to whom the king lent ships; so that an end is nearly put to the French East India trade, unless they can devise some new scheme to revive it.

Berlin, Nov. 6. The king, willing to encourage and extend the commerce of his subjects, granted a patent the 14th of October for the establishment of an association, or a company of maritime commerce, which will be composed of 2,400 actions, each valued at 500 crowns, which will make a fund of 1,200,000 crowns; and to encourage his subjects and foreigners to interest themselves in and take these actions, his majesty has taken seven eighths of them (2100 actions) for his own account, which makes a capital of 1,050,000 crowns.

Vienna, Oct. 21. They write from Tyrol, that the inundation they have had there was occasioned by an earthquake, which threw down the ice mountains that are in that country. The Isir and Inn, the two rivers that water it, have overflowed their banks, and several towns are almost entirely covered. The violence of this immense volume of water has undermined, at a quarter of a league from Inspruck, a mountain situate between the river and the high road.

The vintage has this year been so abundant in France, that great quantities of grapes have been left on the vines for want of casks to hold the wine.

VOL. XV.

The following capital convicts were respited during his majesty's pleasure, viz. William Godstone, Isaac Holmes, William Herbert, William Rogers, John Copes, and William Hughes.

Evan Maurice received a free pardon.

This day his majesty went to the house of peers, and 4th. gave the royal assent to the following bills, which passed the House of Lords yesterday, viz.

The bill for allowing the free importation of wheat, India 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.

Yesterday was held a general court of the East India company, to consider of a dividend for the half year ending at Christmas; but the farther consideration of that article was referred to a future day, as was that of the petition moved for by Governor Johnston, which though ordered to be drawn up, was upon a ballot rejected 137 to 107.

A letter from Mecklenburgh says, that a remedy has been discovered there for the distemper incident to the horned cattle. It is no more than feeding the diseased beast with crab apples. The same fruit put into the water given to cattle to drink has been found to prevent the distemper.

Mr. Alderman Harley delivered a paper from the select committee, containing a sort of narrative of the steps the company had taken for establishing a superintending commission at the three presidencies of Bengal, Fort Saint George, and Bombay; which being read, the alderman moved for leave

[L]

to

to bring in a bill for suspending the said commission for a limited time. This produced a very warm debate, but was in the end carried 114 to 45.

9th. A grant passed the great seal to Sir Thomas Parker, late Chief Baron of the Exchequer, of an annuity of 2400l. a year, for his long and faithful services to his king and country. Of this reward it may be truly said, that no servant of the crown ever wished it less, or deserved it more.

The East-India Company paid two hundred and five thousand four hundred and sixty-eight pounds and eight pence, in one bank note, to the revenue of customs, being the amount of duties due on certain unrated goods imported under the company's bond.

Londonderry, Nov. 24. Last Saturday in the morning, began a most terrible storm of wind and rain, which continued with unremitting violence till night. It is impossible fully to describe the variety of mischief sustained by this most dreadful storm. In this city almost every house suffered, and several chimnies were entirely blown down, and broke in the roofs: but these were only trifling accidents, when compared with the woful devastation on the sea coasts. In Lough Swilly, it is said that the shore is alternately covered with the dead bodies of the unfortunate seamen, the wrecks of ships, sloops, wherries, and boats; and one boat in particular, with five men on board, was seen to sink to the bottom, within a very small distance of land: in Lough Foyle, a number of fishing boats have been lost, fourteen bodies have already been cast on shore, and a brig bound

for Whitehaven, parted her anchors and drove on shore near Ballykelly, with the loss of her boat. The only thing that can be said, in some measure, to lessen the horror of this amazing hurricane was, that it providentially happened in the day-time. But we have the greatest reason to fear the most melancholy accounts from other parts.

Mr. Alderman Harley 10th. brought in a bill to restrain the East-India Company from sending out supervisors for a limited time.

Extract of a Letter from Surinam, dated Sept. 5, 1772.

“ This colony is in the greatest distress, occasioned by an insurrection of the slaves; they are assembled 1000 strong, very formidable, supplied with arms and ammunition, and have defeated our soldiers, and taken some six pounds from them, with which they have fortified themselves on an island, committing great depredations, and annoying and terrifying the inhabitants daily. We have made several ineffectual attempts to subdue them; and about three months ago they defeated our escort sent against 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 ammunition furnished to guard it. We have been obliged to set three or four hundred of our stoutest negroes free, to defend us.

On the 26th ult. there was an entry at the custom-house, of Irish linen, to the almost incredible amount of 1,954,496 yards of which, 776,625 yards came from Belfast, which are esteemed the finer

finer fabricature, and worth at an average 1s. 6d. per yard. Besides the above, great quantities are brought to town by land from Chesser.

14th. This day the following bills were passed by commission, viz.

A bill for the importation of wheat, wheat-flour, meal, bread, and biscuit, and for prohibiting the extraction of spirits or low wines from wheat, wheat-flour, and meal, for a limited time.

A bill for the importation of salted provisions from Ireland, and for salt beef, pork, and butter from any of his majesty's plantations in America, for a limited time.

And a bill for the discontinuance of the duties on hog's-lard and grease, and for the free importation of hams, bacon, and all sorts of salt provisions from any part of Europe, for a limited time.

The East-India Company presented a petition to the House of Commons, relative to the bill depending in that house, to restrain the company from appointing supervisors, &c.

Lord Viscount Townshend, late lord lieutenant of Ireland, waited on his majesty at St James's, when he kissed the king's hand, on being appointed master general of the ordnance.

17th. This day the sessions ended at the Old-Bailey; at this sessions the twelve following prisoners were capitally convicted, viz. William Simpson, George Turner, Joseph Harrison, John Mitchell, James Crompton, William Griffiths, (this last robbed the Rev. Dr. Dodd and his lady, of a purse of money, and discharged a pistol into the carriage) for high

way robberies; John Bagnal, Francis Booth, Michael Boyle, John Law, and Nathaniel Bayley, for returning from transportation; and Benjamin Bird for forgery.

Edward Bockett, for being one of the ring-leaders in the riot at Guildhall last lord-mayor's-day, after a trial of four hours was acquitted.

Among the persons acquitted at this session, was an apprentice to a grocer in Wapping, for shooting the maid-servant through the head with a pistol, charged only with gunpowder and wadding. Only three bills were found true by the grand jury, out of seven that were presented against the rioters at Guildhall.

This day came on in the Court of Chancery a final hearing of the lead mine cause, between Lord Pomfret and Mr. Smith of Gray's-Inn; when the court ordered his Lordship's suit to be dismissed with costs.

During the five years the above cause was in agitation, there were three several appeals to the House of Lords. The two first were actually heard, and the third withdrawn only a few days ago: besides which there have been two trials at law, one of them at bar, each of which lasted two whole days, and the whole costs of each party are said to amount to little less than 10,000 l.

The third reading of the East-India supervision bill 18th. came on, when Mr. Impey and Mr. Adair attended as counsel, in behalf of the company, against it, and spoke for near three hours; but after a long debate the house divided, when the numbers were, for the bill 153, against it 28.

21st. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills:

The bill for granting an aid to his majesty by a land-tax, for the service of the ensuing year.

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

And to three other bills.

Yesterday morning about one o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Owen's, jeweller, in Fenchurch-street, which consumed the inside of the house (leaving only the front standing) with the stock in trade and furniture; it likewise burnt the greatest part of Mr. Viner's house chymist, next door, and two backwards.

An Esquimaux India captain, with his squaw or wife appeared in town. They were brought by Commodore Shuldham from Newfoundland, in order to be presented to his majesty, to establish a lasting friendship with the Eglots, as these people call the English nation. The Esquimaux 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.

23d. This morning, during a great fog, two horses, belonging to a dray-cart, got loose from their driver in the Hay market, and running furiously along, beat down two men, and killed them on the spot. One Mr. Wishaw, a taylor, in Palsgrave-head-court, Temple-Bar, narrowly escaped the same fate. A poor man in the Strand, taking up an old pipe, was run over, and taken up speechless, with little hopes of recovery. The darkness was so great, that the carriages of the nobility and gentry

were attended with lights, the same as at midnight; and the same morning, a man decently dressed was found dead near the three Crowns, at the bottom of Gray's-Inn-Lane, supposed to have perished through the inclemency of the weather. A gentleman and a lady were overturned in a one horse chaise, about one o'clock, from not being perceived by the driver of one of the western stages, by which accident the lady had one of her arms broke, and the gentleman's skull was so fractured, that he died before he could be brought to town.

Last night a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Neale, James, Fordyce, and Down, was held at Guildhall, to declare a dividend, when it appeared that the proofs and claims under the commission, amounted to 181,330*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* and the assignees having produced their accounts, a balance remained in their hands of 33,019*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* whereupon a dividend of 4*s.* in the pound was ordered to be made.

This day the following bills received the royal assent by commission, viz. 24th.

The bill for better regulating his majesty's marine forces.

The bill to allow the free importation of rice from America.

The bill to restrain the East-India Company from appointing supervisors, &c. for a limited time.

The bill for making a branch of the river Trent navigable near Newark.

And to such other bills as were ready.

The East-India committee will sit during the recess of parliament, in order to prepare their report against the first meeting after the adjournment.

By

By a report made it appears, that a great company have now in their warehouses, no less than 16,000,000 pounds of tea.

It likewise appears, that the value of the company's estates in the city of London, that is, the India House and the different warehouses, as estimated by a surveyor expressly employed for the purpose, amount to about 214,000l.

The long-depending cause between the colony of Connecticut, and the Mohegan Indians, which has been in a course of litigation upwards of thirty years, was determined in favour of the colony, by the lords of his majesty's privy-council, at the Cockpit, White-hall.

It appeared by the evidence given at the bar on Friday night last, that the rapacity of some of the company's Servants in Bengal alone, for the last six years, made an actual difference in the company's affairs of no less than 3,200,000 l.

Mrs. Cornelys's house and furniture, in Soho-square, was sold by auction for 10,200l.

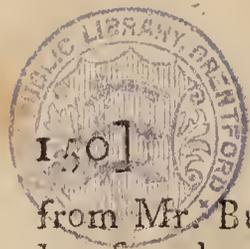
Paris, Nov. 27. Strict search is daily making after the authors and publishers of libels against the ministry. Some officers of the police, suspecting them to be concealed in a convent, paid their visit there accordingly, but found only one of these publications in the possession of a monk, whom they immediately sent to the Bastile.

Copenhagen, Nov. 17. By an ordinance just published, his majesty, willing to conciliate the affections of his subjects in the kingdom of Norway, has converted the extraordinary imposts on that country, into that of a free gift, for the term of six years.

Island of St. Vincent, Oct. 1. The expedition against the Caribbees, or natives of the island, has taken place; some have been killed on both sides; and some taken prisoners. The whole island is under arms, and it is expected that the event will be bloody.

Boston, Oct. 25. A town meeting was held at Fanneuil-hall, to enquire into the grounds of a report, that salaries are annexed to the office of the judges of the superior court of judicature in New-England, whereby they are rendered independant of the grants of the general assembly for their support, contrary to ancient custom: when it was resolved to prepare a message to the governor, humbly to request, that his excellency would be pleased to inform them, whether he had received any advice relative to a matter so deeply interesting to the inhabitants of the province. To which his excellency gave for answer, "That it was by no means proper for him to lay before the inhabitants of any town whatsoever, any part of his correspondence 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 answer being read, was deemed unsatisfactory, and a committee was appointed to prepare a petition to the governor, to call the general assembly together, at the time to which it stands prorogued; which being presented, his excellency gave reasons why he could not comply with their request. They then concluded to petition the king for redress of grievances, and to communicate their resolution to other towns.

Dr. Kennicot has received advice



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from Mr. Burnes at Rome, that he has found an old MS. in the Vatican, in which is written part of the 9th book of Livy, supposed to be lost. Mr. Burnes has transcribed 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 second century.

In digging a grave near the communion-table in Chatham parish, it is said, a hand entire was found among the crumbled bones, except the extreme joint of the fore-finger, which was fallen off. It had the flesh, sinews, nails, and veins like those of a living person, and grasped the handle of a dagger, which it is thought preserved it.

On the 22d past, some men were perceived on a barren rock off St. David's, making signals of distress, but nobody durst venture to their assistance till the 25th, when some resolute sailors, at the hazard of their lives, undertook to bring them on shore. On their approaching the rock, the surge and suction were so great, that they were forced to throw ropes to the sufferers, and to drag them on board through the sea, by which means nine lives were saved, who otherwise must have perished in another day. They belonged to the *Libertas*, Peter Zittenberg, master, from Stockholm, for Dublin, laden with tar and iron, and wrecked on the rocks, called the Bishop and his Clerks, where four of the crew perished. Those who were brought on shore, were treated with the greatest humanity by the clergy and gentry of the place.

The members of the *Sçavoir Vivre*

Club have resolved to give the following premiums in Feb. 1774, for the best performances in their different kinds, which shall make their appearance in the course of the year 1773, viz. For the best poem, a gold medal, and 100 guineas.—For the best picture, ditto, ditto.—For the best sculpture, ditto, ditto.—For the best musical composition, a gold medal, and 50 guineas.—For the best engraving, ditto, ditto.—As soon as the club have adjudged the different premiums, their treasurer is to wait on the author or artist, and to beg his acceptance of the same, as a token of their approbation and regard.

Petersburg, Dec. 18. Notwithstanding the appearance there was some days ago of the frost being set-in, and that the Neva would have been immediately frozen, it still continues open; which has never before happened in the memory of man so late in the season. The only instance that is remembered of its remaining unfrozen so long as the 1st of December, was in the year 1717.

Warsaw, Dec. 16. They write from Pizeminsk, that provisions there are at an immense price; and to increase the misery of the inhabitants, the lands are so infested with mice, that the wheat and rye in the ground are devoured by them; insomuch, that in some places they have been obliged to sow their corn three times over. These animals likewise destroy great quantities of hay and corn in the barns; and there are such multitudes of them, that it seems as if they were collected there from all parts of Europe.

The French consul at the Dardanelles

danelles has turned Mahometan. This Frenchman is the first christian officer who has so far disgraced christianity. The French minister here immediately sent orders to take his authority from him, as likewise all his accounts.

A pamphlet lately appeared in Holland, intitled, "Observations on the declarations of the courts of Vienna, Petersburg, and Berlin, concerning the partition of Poland;" in which the author has taken such liberties with the character of the King of Prussia, that his minister has obtained a suppression of the sale of this work.

The disturbances which have lately happened at some of the Portugueze settlements on the coast of Africa, particularly at Arverri, Mogador, and Arebo, are now intirely settled, through the bravery and conduct of the Portugueze commander at Benin, who, with about 700 Europeans, (most 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; since which, peace has been effectually re-established.

The ships and troops intended to quell the disturbances that prevail in the Spanish settlements in South America, are already sailed under the command of Don Juan Antonio del Castro, from whose powers, the Spanish ministry have formed very sanguine hopes of success.

Letters from Holland mention, that there is such a scarcity of provisions in several parts of that province, that the states have ordered a considerable bounty over and

above the market price, to be paid to such persons as will supply them with live cattle, wheat, rye, &c. It is further added, that a great number of poor die daily for want of the common necessaries of life.

In some of the provinces of Sweden, the scarcity is so great, that the poor people have pounded bran and the bark of trees together, and made the same into bread.

Vienna, Nov. 22. The inhabitants of Bohemia having reaped a very fine harvest, the government again laid on the duty paid on transportation from one hereditary province to another, which had been suspended during the late great scarcity; but this imposition having occasioned great distress among the people by the price of grain, the duty has again been laid aside for an unlimited time, and grain is permitted to be brought free from Hungary to Bohemia. The fertility of Hungary is so great, that it is reckoned the granary of the hereditary provinces, as Sicily was formerly to Rome. This country is so vastly prolific, that there is no occasion, in many parts, for further husbandry than that of slightly turning up the earth; and in many places the scattered grain produces fine crops.

The present distress of the East-India Company, cannot be deemed surprizing, to those who consider one moment the causes which have contributed to hasten their ruin: Let us attend to the following fact. —Our colonies sent annually to England 600,000*l.* for the single article of tea; but when it became a question, whether they should be slaves under that importation, or freemen importing it from a foreign market, the tea remained in

the company's warehouses, and the 600,000*l.* went to Holland and Denmark. That non-importation, or loss of market, having now continued for five years, it makes three millions difference in their cash account—is the true cause of the great quantity now on hand—is an immense loss to the revenue, to the merchant, to the state, and has operated very considerably towards producing the present scarcity of money, and universal stagnation to all business. This is not all;—the same motives which prevented our colonists from consuming the company's tea, also prevented the purchase of many other valuable articles—'tis difficult to ascertain the amount, but it is very considerable, and makes a monstrous difference in the state of their affairs. In short it has been the principal cause of their approaching dissolution.

Stockholm, Dec. 5. The importation of salt, used for salting herrings, &c. into the ports and provinces of Gottenburgh and Bahus, which hitherto has been confined to Swedish ships only, has, by a rescript, dated the 3d instant, been allowed to any foreign ships, notwithstanding an ordinance made in the year 1724, which forbids the entry of any foreign vessel into any of the ports of Sweden with that commodity.

Prague, Dec. 18. According to the informations received by the government, relative to the progress of the epidemical distempers which prevail in Bohemia, there have died in that kingdom, from the 1st of January to the 1st of Sept. 1772, 168,331 persons, during which time there have been but 82,050 children born; so that the depopula-

tion amounts to 89,281 persons: and we apprehend that the four following months will present us with an account still more terrible. The ravages of the preceding year were greater still

Algiers, Oct. 31. The Winchelsea English frigate, Capt. Wilkinson, which sailed from hence the 27th of September, returned the 27th instant. The English gave it out that she had only been to Marfeilles, to put some dispatches into the post for London, relative to the differences between the commander and this regency, which the Algerines affected to take no notice of. After the usual salutations, the Dey signified to the commandant, that he was at liberty to have an audience whenever he pleased, provided he did not bring with him the consul, whom he was determined not to see again, for reasons which he had given to his Britannic majesty. The commandant made answer, that as the consul was an officer appointed by his majesty, he could not dispense with introducing him; and rather than not bring him, he would have no audience himself. The Dey persisting in his resolution, Captain Wilkinson was equally determined, and went away again without an audience. During the time that the English frigate was here, all the christian slaves were chained, for fear they should recover their liberty, and go on board her.

Petersburg, Nov. 13. The senate passed sentence the 16th ult. against the fabricators of some false bank-bills. Their punishment was as follows: The two Puskins were degraded from their rank of nobles, and are sent to work in the mines of Siberia, together with a foreigner,

reigner, who calls himself an Italian, and one other person concerned with them. And M. Sukin, chief of the college of commerce at Moscow, has been condemned to serve at Orembourg, in quality of a private soldier, for the remainder of his days.

At the close of the ballot 29th. at the India-house on the question, that the dividend for the last half year shall be at three per cent. the numbers were, for the question, 131; against it, 12.

Extract of a Letter from Paris,
Dec. 31.

‘ On Tuesday last, about ten o’clock at night, a fire broke out in the Hotel Dieu, occasioned by the melting of tallow, which caught fire, and burnt with too much rapidity to be stopped. The Governor of Paris, and all the chief magistrates attended, and strong detachments of guards were planted at all the avenues. Three rooms, occupied by sick people, were burnt, and a great number of the miserable objects therein lost their lives. The nuns’ sleeping room, the laundry, and all the old chapel, fell a prey to the flames, which rage still; and several of the firemen and soldiers were killed. The cathedral of Notre Dame is filled with beds and sick people from the hospital, who are visited and relieved by ladies of the highest distinction. Great numbers of the sick are daily removed in covered carriages to the hospital of St. Louis, out of Paris. All the avenues to the Hotel Dieu are stoppt. It is now midnight, and the fire is not yet extinguished. We have, however, the satisfaction to assure the public, that not near so many lives are lost as was at first reported.’

Genoa, Dec. 26. On the 22d instant, at two o’clock in the morning, died, of an inflammation in his stomach, the serene John Baptist Cambiaso, Doge of this republic, after a short illness of five days. His death is generally lamented by all ranks of people in this state, for his amiable qualities, and his extensive charities to the poor, to whom he distributed annually near twelve thousand pounds sterling. The body has been exposed to public view in one of the rooms of the palace, where four altars were erected for celebrating masses; and this morning it was brought from the palace, and placed on a scaffold erected for that purpose 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,	4700	16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept. 1771 to 1772,	5996	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Mrs. Mansel, wife of Mr. Mansel, silver polisher, in Corbet-court, was safely delivered of two boys; and next morning about four o’clock, she was delivered of a girl; the children and mother are likely to do well.

Peter Paul Puget, grandson of the famous painter and sculptor of that name, lately died at Marseilles in the 94th year of his age. He had enjoyed for 42 years a pension of 500 livres, in consideration of a fine piece of Bas relief in marble, representing the plague at Milan, which was left him by his grandfather. He had a present of 12,000 livres, besides the pension above-mentioned, for that fine piece of sculpture.

Died, John Story, Esquire, in
Greek-

Greek-street, Soho. By his will he has left 100l. to the society for propagating the Gospel; 100l. to St. George's Hospital; 50l. to the Foundling Hospital; 100l. to the Middlesex Hospital; 50l. to the Charity-school of Saint Ann's, Soho.

Mr. Roger Hunt, one of the greatest flocking manufacturers in Nottingham, said to have died worth upwards of 40,000l.

At the Hague, Samuel Emmanuel, a Jew, native of Moravia, aged 109 years and 8 months; he has left sixty-seven descendants behind him.

Isabel King, widow, at Fochaber's in Scotland, aged 108. Her husband, who died about two years ago, was 98 years old at his decease. They had lived in a married state upwards of 66 years.

In Off-alley, in the Strand, Frances Bett, who for many years received charity of the parish and others; in her apartment, and about her bed, money was found to the amount of eight hundred pounds.

Mary Simes, a beggar-woman, aged 109, in the Mint, Southwark, said to have died worth 1500l.

At Whittingham, in East-Lothian, Barbara Wilson, aged 120 years.

Aged 112, Thomas Pearce, a labouring man, at Hawley-hill farm in Wilts.

At Truro, in Cornwall, Mr. John Richardson, a tradesman in that town, aged 137, who retained his senses 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 distance from her house.

A General Bill of all the Christenings and Burials, from December 10, 1771, to December 15, 1772.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	9172	Males	13185
Females	8744	Females	12868

In all 17916 In all 26053
Increased in the Burials this year

4273.
Increased in the Christenings 844

Died under two years of age			
Between	2 and	5	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 18,713. Deaths 20,374. Marriages 4611. Foundlings received in the Hospitals 7676. Increased in the Deaths this year 1433. Decreased in the Births 1972. Increased in Marriages 159.

At Amsterdam, Deaths 10,609. Baptisms in the several reformed churches 4637. Marriages 2037. Increased in Deaths 2626. Decreased in Baptisms 70.

At

At Copenhagen, Deaths 4200. Births 2604. Marriages 745. Increased in Deaths 1056. Increased in Births 53.

At Whitby, were 59 Marriages, 229 Baptisms, and 313 Burials; 127 of which Burials were Children, &c. in the Small-pox since the 1st of August.

The number of persons who have died throughout the Russian Empire of the Plague, amount to 62,000.

In the course of last year, 4653 ships have been cleared at the Custom-house, Newcastle, of which 4211 were coasters, and 452 for foreign parts, which is 309 more than were cleared out the year preceding.

In the course of the last year 1794 vessels entered the Texel, nine of which have been damaged by winds or other accidents.

From the 5th of Dec. 1771, to the 5th of Dec. 1772, there have 6680 vessels passed the Sound, of which 2145 were Dutch, 1894 English, 973 Danish, 805 Swedes, 326 Prussians, 211 Dantzickers, 170 Bremeners, 38 Lubeckers, 32 Hamburghers, 28 Russian, 21 from Rostock, 13 Imperial, 13 French, 7 Courlanders, 2 Spanish, and 2 Portugese.

In the 27th year of Edward the Third, all the commodities exported from England amounted to 294,184l. and all the imports to only 38,970l. so that the kingdom cleared in that year the sum of 255,214l.

An Account of the Felons who were in the Gaol of Newgate in 1772.

1772	F E L O N S.			
	Lond.	Mid. sex.	Hicks's Hall.	West-min.
Jan. Session	33	85	1	3
Feb. Session	34	121	10	0
Apr. Session	63	160	11	6
June Session	24	104	7	
July Session	23	121	5	8
Sept. Session	41	183	7	
Oct. Session	34	121	5	6
Dec. Session	75	179	5	
Total	327	1074	51	23
Sheriffs Debtors	—	—	—	1475
County Court Debtors	—	—	—	138
Excise Debtors	—	—	—	115
				7

Total from Jan. 1772, to Dec. 1772, inclusive } 1735

The Number of Prisoners who died in Newgate in each Year, from the 1st of January 1763 to the 31st of December 1772.

In 1763 — 27	In 1768 — 36
1764 — 14	1769 — 23
1765 — 13	1770 — 34
1766 — 23	1771 — 27
1767 — 33	1772 — 32

From 1747 to 1764, the number of prisoners never exceeded 1300.

BIRTHS for the year 1772.

- Jan. 19. Lady of Sir Thomas Egerton, Bart. of a daughter.
- 22. Lady of Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart. of a daughter.
- Right Hon. Lady Digby, of a daughter.

Vif-

- Viscountess Valentinia, of a daughter.
- Feb. 20. Lady of the Right Hon. Thomas Townshend, of a daughter.
- March 3. Lady of Sir John Shelley, Bart. of a son.
4. Princess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, of a Prince.
12. Right Hon. the Countess of Errol, of a son.
25. Lady of Lord Grenville, of a son.
- Lately, Her Grace the Duchess of Leinster, of a daughter.
- April 6. Lady of the Right Honourable Lord Archibald Hamilton, of a daughter.
- Lady of Lord Visc. Milfington, of a son.
28. Lady Deering, of a daughter.
- May 6. Right Honourable the Countess of Wigton, of a daughter.
13. Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Albemarle, of a son.
24. Dutchess of Buccleugh, of a son.
20. Countess of Tyrone, of a son.
- June 3. Right Hon. Lady Eliz. Herbert, of a son.
- Lady of William Blackburne, of twins, both sons.
7. The Queen of the Two Sicilies, of a Princess.
24. Countess of Hopetown, of a daughter.
- July 3. Consort of Prince Frederic Eugene, of Wurtemberg, of a Prince.
19. Princess of Nassau Weilbourg, of a Prince.
28. Lady Visc. Powerscourt, of two sons.
29. Lady of the Earl of Granard, of a daughter.
- Aug. 8. Hereditary Princess of Hesse Cassel, of a Prince.
10. Lady Amelia Barrington, of a daughter.
- Bishop of Norwich's Lady, of a son.
14. Her Royal Highness the Great Duchess of Tuscany, of a Prince.
20. Lady of Lord Visc. Downe, of a son.
24. Princess Royal of Prussia, consort 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 Countess of Westmoreland, of a daughter.
- Lady Molineux, of a son.
- Oct. 2. Right Hon. the Countess of Tankerville, of a daughter.
- Lady of Lord Garlies, of a son.
18. Lady of Lord Hope, of a daughter.
- Right Hon. Countess of Dalhousie, of a son.
- The Countess of Egremont, Lady of Count Bruhl, of a son and heir, at her Ladyship's house in Piccadilly.
- The Lady of Capt. O'Neal, of Greenwich, of twins; being the first time of lying-in after a marriage of twenty-one years.
26. Lady of Sir Watkyn Williams Wynne, Bart. of a son.
- The Lady of the Rev. Dr. Markham, Bishop of Chester, and Preceptor to their

their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Bishop of Osnaburgh, delivered of a daughter: this is his tenth child, and all of them are living.

Nov. 18. Her Royal Highness the consort of the Prince Augustus Ferdinand of Prussia, of a prince.

22. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Brunswick, of a princess.

23. The reigning Dukes of Saxe-Gotha, of a prince.

25. Countess of Dumfries, of a daughter.

Lady of Sir George Osborne, Bart, of a son and heir.

26. Lady of Sir John Sinclair, of Muir, Bart. of a son.

Dec. 19. Lady of the Bishop of Litchfield, of a son.

28. Lady of Lord Visc. Weymouth, of a son.

MARRIAGES, 1772.

Jan. 1. Hon. Francis Count Taaffe, second son to Lord Visc. Taaffe, Chamberlain to his Imperial Majesty, a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and a General in the Austrian service, to the Hon. Miss Bellew, eldest daughter to the late Lord Bellew.

27. Right Reverend the Bishop of Dromore, to Miss Smith, in Dublin.

Feb. 10. Right Hon. Lord Villiers, to Miss Conway, daughter to the Earl of Hertford.

29. Right Hon. Lord Montfort, to Miss Blake, sister to Pat. Blake, Esq; member for Sudbury.

Charles Fielding, Esq; a Captain in the Navy, to Miss Finch, daughter to Lady Charlotte Finch.

March 28. The Chevalier de St. George, to a Princess of Stolberg, by proxy, at St. Germain.

April 1. Hon. Henry Erskine, to Miss Fullerton, of New-Hall, in Scotland.

2. David Smith, Esq; to Miss Murray, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Murray, Bart.

21. Sir William Ashurst, one of the Justices of his Majesty's court of King's-bench, to Miss Whalley, of Oxford.

Sir John Blois, Bart. to Miss Lucretia Ottley.

25. Jeffery Hornby, Esq; to the Hon. Miss Stanley, second 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, Esq; son to Lord Chief Justice de Grey, to Miss Irby, daughter to Lord Boston.

May 21. Gen. Carlton, Gov. of Quebec, to the Hon. Miss Maria Howard, sister to the Earl of Effingham.

25. Tho. Rumbold, Esq; member for Shoreham, to Miss Law, daughter of Dr. Law, Bp. of Carlisle.

Right Hon. Earl of Harborough,

- rough, to Miss Robartes, of Glaisdon, Rutland.
- June 9. Hon. and Reverend Francis Knollis, to Miss Halifax.
29. — Cotton, Esq; to Miss Aston, eldest daughter to Sir William Aston, Bart.
- July 1. Sir Onesiphorus Paul, Bart. to Mrs. Sarah Turner, of King's-Stanley, in Gloucestershire.
8. — Franco, Esq; eldest son of Moses Franco, Esq; to Miss Acquilar, daughter of Baron Acquilar of Alderman's-walk.
- The Hon. Mr. Lyttelton, only son of Lord Lyttelton, to Mrs. Peach, widow of the late Colonel Peach, in the East-India company's service.
9. The Earl of Tyrconnel, to Lady Frances Manners, daughter of the late Marquis of Granby, and grand-daughter to the present duke of Rutland.
13. Col. John Burgoyne, of the 58th regiment of foot, eldest son of Sir Roger Burgoyne, of Sutton, Bedfordshire, to Miss Johnstone, eldest daughter of General Johnstone, of Overstone, near Northampton.
16. Lord Polworth, son and heir of the Earl of Marchmont, to Lady Arabella Grey, eldest daughter to the Earl of Hardwicke, and Marchioness Grey, Baroness Lucas of Crudwell, by special licence.
26. Mr. Cooke, private secretary to Lord Townshend, to the daughter of Lady Dyfart, with a fortune of 12,000 l.
- Aug. 5. Robert Hales, Esq; collector of the customs in the port of Lynn, to Miss Turner, daughter of Sir John Turner, Bart.
8. Lieut. Caldwell, second son of Sir James Caldwell, to Miss Jane Blackett. Humphrey Osbaldiston, Esq; to Miss Kitty Pennington, daughter of Sir Joseph Pennington.
13. Capt. Tho. Fowke, Equery to the Duke of Cumberland, to Miss Ann Woolaston, daughter of Sir Frank Woolaston, Bart.
14. Joseph Bernes, Esq; to Miss Hulse, second daughter of Sir Edward Hulse. Sir Thomas Wallace, of Craige, Bart. to Miss Eglatina Maxwell, sister to the Dukes of Gordon.
19. Sir George Vandeput, Bart. to Miss Philadelphia Grey.
20. Sir Henry Somerville, Bart. to the Hon. Miss St. Ledger, of Cork in Ireland. Rev. Mr. Heathcote, second son to Sir Robert Heathcote, to Miss Letitia Parker, daughter to Lord Chief Baron Parker.
- Lord Stavordale, eldest son of the Earl of Ilchester, at Clapper-cullent, in the county of Limeric, to Miss Mary Grady, daughter of Standish Grady, Esq.
- Sept. 3. Adam Hay, Esq; to Miss Harpur,

Harpur, sister to Sir Henry Harpur, with a fortune of 30,000l.

Principal PROMOTIONS for the Year 1772, from the London Gazette, &c.

7. Right Hon. Lord Teynham, to Mrs. Davis, a widow Lady.

Lieut. Gen. Clavering, to Miss Yorke.

Jan. 3. James Harris, Jun. Esq; Envoy Extraordinary to the court of Berlin.—Right Honourable Lord North, Recorder of Gloucester.

Oct. 11. William Fowler, Esq; to Lady Fowler, widow of the late Sir Hans Fowler.

30. Dr. Pepys, to Lady Jane Evelyn, sister to the Earl of Rothes.

15. Sir Charles Hotham, and the Hon. Will. Hamilton, Esq; Knights of the Bath.—A grant passed the Great Seal unto Thomas Grey Cullum, Esq; Bath King at Arms, of the office of a King at Arms, and principal Herald of the parts of Wales, by the name of Gloucester, to hold the same during his good behaviour; and a clause is inserted for annexing the office of Gloucester King at Arms, to the office of Bath King at Arms, and declaring his Majesty's pleasure, that the said Thomas Grey Cullum, Esq; shall, in all assemblies and places, have and take place of all other Provincial Kings at Arms whatsoever, with the yearly salary of 40l payable quarterly at the Exchequer, and all other rights, privileges, and advantages, to the said office of Gloucester King at Arms belonging.

No. 4. Sir Thomas Gascoine, of Parlinton, Bart. to Miss Montgomery.

13. Rev. Mr. Pittman, of Dunchidcock, near Exeter, to Miss Eliz. Salisbury Deane, sister to the present Sir Robert Deane.

15. Sir Fernando Poole, Bart. to Miss White, of Horsham, Suffex.

16. Sir Harry Moncrief of Wellwood, Bart. to Miss Robertson, at Edinburgh.

Sir James Cotter, Bart. member for Taghmon, in Ireland, to Miss Kearney, sister to James Kearney, Esq; member for Kinsale.

17. John Gilpin Sowry, Esq; Deputy Governor and Superintendent of the trade of Senagambia.

Dec. 4. Dr. Relhan to Lady Harte.

5. The Rev. James Rudd, B. A. minister of St. Paul's chapel in Edinburgh, to the honourable Mrs. St. Clare, widow; daughter of the late Lord Duffus.

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 Castle at Windsor, void by the death of Richard Wilmot.—Gregory Parry, M. A. the canonry or prebend of the Cathedral of Christ Church and the Blessed Virgin Mary in Worcester, now void by the promotion of Philip Du Val, B. L.

26. Sir Willoughby Aston, Bart. to Lady Jane Henley, sister to the Earl of Northampton.

21. Anthony Chamier, Esq; Deputy

puty Secretary at War, in the room of Christopher D'Oyly, Esq; resigned.

— 31. Capt. John Clarke, of the Prudent man of war, a knight.

Feb. 11. William Jolyffe, Esq; to be one of his Majesty's Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

— 15. The Right Rev. Dr. John Cradock, bishop of Kilmore, to the Archbishoprick of Dublin, with the Bishoprick of Glandelagh united thereto.—The Right Rev. Dr. Denison Cumberland, Bishop of the united sees of Clonfert and Kilmacdaugh, to the Bishoprick of Kilmore.—Dr. Walter Cope, Dean of Dromore, to the united Bishopricks of Clonfert and Kilmacdaugh.—The Rev. Joseph Deane Bourke, Dean of St. Flanan Killaloe, to the Deanery of Dromore.—William Cecil Perry, A. M. to the Deanry of St. Flanan Killaloe.—The Right Rev. Dr. William Gore, Bishop of Elphin, to the Bishoprick of Limerick.—The Right Rev. Dr. Jemmett Brown, Bishop of the united sees of Corke and Ross, to the Bishoprick of Elphin.—Isaac Mann, D. D. Achdeacon of Dublin, to the united Bishopricks of Corke and Ross.

— 27. John Temple, Esq; formerly Surveyor-General of the Northern District of America, and one of the late Commissioners of the Customs in America, Surveyor-General of the Customs in this kingdom, at the established salary of 400l. per annum, to be resident in London, and a daily attendant on the board of customs. By this appointment it is designed, that the present offices of surveyors-general for the different coasts shall cease on the demise of the incum-

bents; and it is said, that three other gentlemen will be appointed, who, together with Mr. Temple, are to execute the business of this new appointment. — Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Murray Keith, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the court of Copenhagen, a Knight of the Bath.

March 10. Molineux Shuldham, Esq; to be Governor and Commander in Chief over Newfoundland, and all the coast of Labrador, including the islands, &c.

— 14. Count Colloredo, Prince Bishop of Gurck, and son of Prince Colloredo, Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, unanimously elected Archbishop of Saltzburgh.

— 21. James Machpherson, Esq; the offices and places of Secretary and Clerk of the Council of his Majesty's province of West-Florida, in North-America, and Register of all grants, patents, and records, of and in the said province.

— 24. John Foster, D. D. the place of Prebendary of his Majesty's free chapel of St. George, in the castle of Windsor, void by the death of Dr. John Sumner.

— 25. Right Hon. Lord North, a Knight of the Garter, in the place of the late Duke of Saxe-Gotha.

— 28. William Moore, Esq; to be Attorney-General of Barbadoes, in the room of Henry Beccles, Esq; deceased. — Edward Morse, Esq; Chief-Justice of Senegambia, in Africa, in the room of Christopher Milles, Esq; deceased.—John Fenton, Esq; Provost-Marshal of Nova-Scotia.—James Magra, Esq; to be Consul in the Canary Islands.

April 3. A patent passed the great seal, appointing John Skynner, Esq; one of the Justices of the court

court of session for the county of Chester, Montgomery, Flint, and Denbigh in the principality of Wales, in the room of Taylor White, Esq; deceased.—Also a like patent, appointing James Foster, Esq; Chief Justice of Ely, to be one of the King's Serjeants at Law, in the room of Serjeant Leigh, deceased.—Sir Robert Murray Keith, his Majesty's Ambassador at the court of Denmark, to the command of the 47th regiment of foot, in the room of Lieutenant-General Lafcelles, deceased.

May 6. Thomas Bradshaw, Esq; to be one of his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High-Admiral of Great-Britain and Ireland, &c.—Rev. Thomas Thurloe, B. D. Master of the Temple.—Rev. James Stillingfleet, M. A. Prebend of Worcester.

—26. Colonels Lord Adam Gordon, Frederick Haldimand, William Alexander Sorrell, Rich. Lambert, Alex. Maitland, John Pomeroy, Archibald Earl of Eglington, Simon Fraser, Hunt Walsh, Tho. Desaguliers, George Preston, Guy Carleton, Sir Charles Hotham, Baronet, William Napier, Tho. Townshend, Robert Clerk, Sir William Draper, Robert Cunningham, William Howe, John Bradstreet, 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 likewise Major-Generals John Gore, James Murray, Geo. Williamson, Cyrus Trapaud, Sir William Boothby, Baronet, William Keppell, Rich. Pierson, Benjamin Carpenter, John Owen, Bigoe Armstrong, Edward Harvey. William Earl of Shel-

burne, William Haviland, William Rufane, Hamilton Lambart, John Irwin, Cadwallader Lord Blayney, Charles Vernon, William Gansell, David Græme, Edward Urmston, to be Lieutenant-Generals in the army.—As likewise Lieutenant-Generals Outhbert Ellison, Peregrine Duke of Ancafter, Evelyn Duke of Kingston, Hugh Viscount 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 Mostyn, John Earl of Waldegrave, His Royal Highness William Duke of Gloucester, to be Generals in the army.

— 29. Right Hon. Sir George Macartney, a Knight of the Bath.

June 15. Sir George Osborne, Bart. Stanien Porten, and Thomas Mills, Esqrs, Captain Basil Keith, Captain Peter Parker, and Horatio Mann, Esq; to the honour of knighthood.—Lord Mountstuart, to be Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Glamorgan.

July —. Charles Logie, Esq; to be Consul-General to the Emperor of Morocco—Richard Johnston, Esq; of Gilford, in the county of Down, to the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Ireland.—Montague Burgoyne, Esq; to the office of one of the Chamberlains of his Majesty's Exchequer.—John Williams, Esq; Inspector of the Customs in North-America, made a Commissioner of Customs in the port of Boston, in New-England.—Henry Fane, Esq; made Keeper of his Majesty's private roads, and Guide to his royal Person in all progresses, &c. in the room of

the late Thomas Whateley, Esq;— Thomas Wonder, Esq; appointed Collector of the port of Cork in Ireland, 1000 l. a year.

Lately, James Cuffe, Henry Mitchell, Wm. Gamball, and Tho. Tisdall, Esqrs. Commissioners and Overseers of the Barracks of Dublin, in the room of the Earl of Ely, Thomas Adderley, John Magill, and John Monk Mason, Esqrs.— Thomas Adderley, Treasurer to the Barrock-Board, in the room of Henry Mitchell, Esq.

August 12. Right Hon. Allen Lord Bathurst, and his issue male, the dignity of an Earl of the kingdom of Great-Britain, by the title of Earl Bathurst, of Bathurst, in Kent. — The Right Hon. Wills Hill, Earl of Hillsborough, in Ireland, and Lord Harwich, Baron of Harwich, in Essex, and to his issue male, the dignities of Viscount and Earl of Great-Britain, by the titles of Viscount Fairford, and Earl of Hillsborough, in the county of Gloucester.

— 14. The Right Hon. William Earl of Dartmouth to be one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.— Sir Robert Murray Keith, Knight of the Bath, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the court of Vienna.— Ralph Woodford, Esq; late his Majesty's Resident with the Hanse towns, to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the court of Copenhagen.— Emanuel Mathias, Esq; to be his Majesty's Resident with the Hanse towns, in the room of Ralph Woodford, Esq;— Horace St. Paul, Esq; Secretary to the Embassy at the court of Versailles.

— 15. Hon. John Stewart, Esq; commonly called Lord Garlies, a Commissioner of Trade and Plan-

August 31. The Right Hon. Will. Earl of Dartmouth, first Lord of Trade and Plantations.

Sept. 19. Charles Cocks, of Dumbleton, in Gloucestershire, Esq; Patrick Blake, of Langham, in Suffolk, Esq; Paulet St. John, of Farley, in Hants, Esq; Sir Robert Wilmot, of Osmaston, next Derby, in Derbyshire, Knt. Sir James Wright, Knt. his Majesty's Resident to the Republic of Venice; Lyonel Lyde, of Ayot St. Lawrence, in Herts, Esq; and Egerton Leigh, Esq; his Majesty's Attorney-General of South-Carolina, to the dignity of Baronets of Great-Britain. — James Williams, and Francis North, Esqrs, to the office of Receiver-General of all his Majesty's revenues within his colony and dominions of Virginia.— Rev. Joseph Dean Bourke, now Dean of Dromore, to the united Bishopricks of Leighlin and Fernes, Ireland.— Reverend Ralph Walsh, M. A. to the Deanry of Dromore, Ireland.

— 25. To Richard Sutton, Esq; of Norwood-Park, Nottinghamshire, the dignity of a Baronet of Great-Britain.

— 30. Francis Willes, Esq; son to the Bishop 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 resigned.

Oct. 3. Right Hon. Lord North, Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

— 6. Gilbert Laurie, Esq; Lord-Provost of Edinburgh.

— 9. The Earl of Harcourt, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of Lord Townshend, and a Privy-Counsellor.— Lord Clive, Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotularum

lorum of the counties of Salop and Montgomery, in the room of the late Earl Powis.—Lord Viscount Stormont, his Majesty's Ambassador-Extraordinary to the court of Versailles.

Oct. 14. His Grace the Duke of Marlborough was chosen President of the Radcliffe Infirmary at Oxford, in the room of the late Earl of Litchfield.—Alexander Wood, Esq; to be Commissary of the Stores and Provisions in the islands of Grenada, in the room of Alexander Cope, Esq; deceased.—Col. Blaquier of Hale's dragoons, Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of Sir George Macartney.

— 17. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Townshend, Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's forces, the office of Master-General of the Ordnance.

— 22. The Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, General of his Majesty's forces, the office of Governor and Captain of the isle of Jersey, &c. in the room of the late Earl of Albemarle.—Lieutenant-General Sir Jeffery Amherst, Knt. of the Bath, the office of Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Ordnance.—Major-General Charles Fitzroy, of the 14th regiment of Dragoons, to be Colonel of the 3d, or King's own regiment of dragoons, in the room of the Earl of Albemarle, deceased.—Lieutenant-General Daniel Webb, Colonel of the 14th regiment of dragoons, in the room of Colonel Fitzroy.—Lieutenant-General Bigoe Armstrong, 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

Frederick Haldimand, to be Colonel-Commandant of a battalion in the royal American regiment, in the room of Lieutenant-General Armstrong.

Oct. 23. John Hawkins, Esq; the honour of Knighthood.

— 24. George Marsh, Esq; to be Comptroller of his Majesty's Navy, in the room of Thomas Hanway, Esq; deceased.—James Wallace, and Robert Pett, Esqrs, Sir Roger Burgoyne, Bart. Jonas Hanway, Alexander Chorley, Thomas Colby, and William Gordon, Esqrs, to be Commissioners for victualing his Majesty's Navy.—Wensley Bond, M. A. the Deanry of St. Faghnan, in the diocese of Ross, 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, resigned.—James Eyre, Esq; Recorder of London, Puisne Judge in the said court, and the honour of Knighthood.

— 31. Richard Stonhewer, Esq; the office of Auditor of the Revenue of Excise and other duties within England, Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed.—William Lowndes, Esq; to be a Commissioner for the management and receipt of his Majesty's Revenue of Excise and other duties within England, Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed.

Nov. 3. William Courtenay, of Hartley-Row, in the county of Hants, Esq; and John Benson, of Christ-Church, in the county of Oxford, Esq; the office of making, writing, and engrossing, all writs of subpœna issuing out of the High Court of Chancery, commonly called the Subpœna-Office in Chancery.

Nov. 6. Sir Jeffery Amherst, a Privy-Counsellor.—The Hon. Edward Hay, Captain-General and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's island of Barbadoes, in America, in the room of William Spry, Esq; deceased.—Daniel Horsmanden, Esq; Chief-Justice of his Majesty's province of New-York, in America.

— 20. Right Hon. Sir Thomas Parker, a Privy-Counsellor.—Edward Bayntun, Esq; Consul General at Tripoli, in the room of Edward Barker, Esq; deceased.

— 30. Sir John Pringle, President of the Royal Society.

Dec. 5. The dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain, unto James Wright, Esq; Governor of his Majesty's province of Georgia, in America.—To William Eddington, Esq; the office of Inspector 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 Edgumbe, Captain of his Majesty's Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, in the room of the Earl of Litchfield, deceased.—Charles Jenkinson, Esq; a joint Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, in the place of Lord Edgumbe.—Hon. Charles Fox, one of the Lords of the Treasury, in the room of Mr. Jenkinson.—Daniel De La-val, Esq; to be his Majesty's Agent in the cities of Rotterdam, Dordrecht, and Schiedam, and town of Deltshaven upon the Maese, in Holland.

— 18. George Chetwynd, Esq; one of the Clerks of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council in Ordinary.—Leonard Thompson, Esq; the office of Master or Regi-

ster, and the taking cognizance of the free consents of such persons as shall voluntarily go or be sent as servants to any of his Majesty's plantations in America, or elsewhere.—Lieutenant-General James Adolphus Oughton, to be Lieutenant Governor of Antigua, in the room of Francis Lord Hawley, deceased.—Thomas Moore, Esq; to be one of the Deemsters of the Isle of Man, on the resignation of Peter John Haywood, Esq;—Stephen Cottrell, Esq; one of the Clerks of Privy-Council, to be Keeper of the Privy-Council Records, in the room of Philip Sharpe, Esq; dec.—Sir Charles Cocks, Bart. to be Clerk to the Board of Ordnance, in the room of William Rawlinson Earle, Esq; resigned.—Benjamin Langlois, Esq; to be Clerk to the Deliveries in the Board of Ordnance, in the room of Sir Charles Cocks,—John Paterfon, Esq; to be Clerk to the Commissioners of Land-Tax for London, in the room of Francis Ellis, Esq; deceased.—Rev. Dr. Kaye, a Trustee of the British Museum, in the room of the late James West, Esq;—Mr. Joseph Ramus, made Clerk of the Spicery at St. James's, in the room of Mr. White, resigned.

DEATHS, 1772.

Jan. 2. Right Hon Lord Viscount Boyne, in Dublin.

3. Vice-Admiral Sir John Bentley, at Buckland, in Kent.

8. Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordonstown, Bart.

13. Sir John Warrender, of Lochhead, near Dunbar.

14. Right Hon. Robert Henley, Earl of Northington. He is succeeded

ceeded in honours and estate by his son Lord Henley, knight of the shire for Hants. In 1757, the great seal, being put in commission, 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 seal, it was again restored to him, with the title of Lord High-Chancellor. In 1766, he was created Viscount and Earl of Northington, Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Hants. In the same year he resigned the seals, and was appointed President of the Council, which, in 1767, he resigned.

Her Royal and most Serene Highness the Landgravine of Hesse-Cassel, aunt to his present Majesty.

17. Lady Delves, at Tadworth-Court, Surry.

20. Sir William Maynard, Bart. knight of the shire for Essex.

At York, Lord Viscount Fairfax, of Emely, in the kingdom of Ireland. His lordship dying without issue male, the title is extinct.

22. Sir Philip Boteler, Bart. of Teston, in Kent, aged upwards of 80.

Marchioness de Montandre, Lower Brook-Street.

Feb. 2. Mrs. Kinchant, at Park-Hall, in Shropshire. She was the only daughter of the late Sir Job Charlton, Bart. and aunt to Sir Francis Charlton, Bart.

6. Sir John Astley, Bart. knight of the shire for the county of Salop, aged 84 years.

Hon. James Howe, brother to Lord Chedworth, at his seat at Glantowy, in Wales.

8. At Carleton-House, her Royal Highness, the Princess Dowager of Wales. Her Royal Highness was

youngest daughter of Frederick II. Duke of Saxe-Gotha, born on the 30th of Nov. 1719. N. 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 minister from the court of Hesse, at North-End.

11. Lady of Sir Brownlowe Cust, Bart.

Alicia Viscountess Beauchamp, daughter of the late Lord Viscount Windsor.

13. Sir Robert Austen, Bart. at Hazlemere, Surry.

The Lady of Sir Alexander Purvis, at Purvis-Hall, near Berwick.

22. Lord Cantelupe, son to the Earl of Delawar.

Sir Alexander Holborne, Bart.

23. Right Hon. Lord Mandeville, eldest son of his Grace the Duke of Manchester.

27. Prince Joseph Wenceslaus de Lichstenstein, grand field marshal in the service of their royal and imperial Majesties, at Vienna.

29. Lady of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart. at Nettlecombe, Somersetshire.

March 3. Sir Edward Broughton, Bart. suddenly, at his seat in Warwickshire.

6. Hon Thomas Liddell, Esq; brother to Lord Ravensworth.

7. Sir Roger Twisden, Bart. at Bradborne, in Kent.

The Hon. Thomas Leslie, third son of John ninth Earl of Rothes, and uncle of the present Earl.

10. At his palace at Friedenstein, in the 73d year of his age, after a long and painful illness, his Serene Highness Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Gotha, brother to her late Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales.

Lady of Sir John Shelly, Bart. treasurer of his Majesty's household.

Lady Seybridge, of Charles-street, Berkley-square.

Helena Sophia, mother to the Elector of Mentz, aged 92 years.

Mrs. Shanks, of Devonshire-square, worth 60,000 l. which she has left to charitable uses.

26. Lieutenant-General Lascelles, aged 88 ; a brave and worthy Officer.

30. Robert Knight, Earl of Catherlough, Viscount Barrells, and Lord Luxborough of Shannon. He was member for Milbourn-Port, Dorsetshire, and Recorder of Great Grimsby, in Lincolnshire.

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's square.

Lady Elliot, relict of the late General Elliot, in New-Burlington-street.

12. Lady Caroline Bouverie, daughter to the Earl of Radnor.

14. Sir William Anderson, Bart. at Richmond.

15. Charles Bathiani, Prince of the Empire, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Croix of the order of St. Stephen, Field-Marshal, &c. at Vienna, aged 74.

May 7. Sir William Stanhope, member for Buckinghamshire, and brother to the Earl of Chesterfield. He was the eldest knight of the Bath except one (the Earl of Breadalbane), and has served in parliament ever since the year 1742, when he was chosen for Aylesbury.

18. The Countess of Londonderry ; to the unspeakable loss of the poor.

19. Mary Countess of Kintore, 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 house in South Audley-street.

23. Lord William Manners, brother to his Grace the Duke of Rutland.

Right Hon. Abraham Creighton, Lord Erne, of Crom-castle, in Ireland.

Lady Elizabeth Wandersford, daughter to the Earl of Wandersford.

Lady Anne Hay, sister to the Marquis of Tweedale.

29. The Countess of Kincardin, at Edinburgh.

June 7. Hon. John Frazer, second son to Lord Salton, in Scotland.

Prince William of Hesse, eldest son of Prince Charles of Hesse, in the fourth year of his age.

12. William de Lamoignon, Chancellor of France, in his 90th year.

16. Lady of Edward Weld, Esq; and sister to Lord Petre.

17. The celebrated Baron Van Swieten, first physician to the court of Vienna.

19. Sir John Millar, Bart. of Chichester.

27. Sir Brian Stapylton, Bart. The Hon. Mrs. Mary Murray, sister to Lord Elibank.

29. Sir Francis Knolles, Bart. of Fernhill, Berkshire.

July 2. James West, Esq; President of the Royal Society.

6. Sir John Peyton, Bart. Villiers-street.

The Hon. Mrs. Webb, sister to Lord Teynham, and widow of John

John Webb, Esq; of Hatherope, in Gloucestershire.

9. Lady of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Dean of Westminster.

14. The Marquis de Los Rios, Knight of the military order of Maria Theresa, Lieutenant Velt-marshal of the imperial armies, and governor of Neuport, aged 49, at Vienna.

Colonel Butler, commander in chief of the Hon. East-India company's artillery on the coast of Comorandel.

Lady of Sir Francis Wyche, at Grantham.

Robert Bruce, youngest son of Sir Michael Bruce.

Mary, only daughter of the Hon. Walter Moleworth, Esq.

Sir John Ingleby, Bart. at Ripley.

25. The young Prince of Nassau-Weilburg, six days old.

27. Hon. Henry Percival, Esq; third son to the late Earl of Egmont, by his second lady, sister 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.

August 1. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart. of Delvy, in Scotland.

Hon. Lady Ann Percival, second daughter to the late Earl of Egmont. Her brother died a few days before: both of a sore throat.

Edward Bathurst, Esq; senior Bencher of the Middle-Temple, aged 92.

The Princess Frederica Albertina, of Brunswick Bevern, Abbess of Stetterbourg, of an apoplexy.

7. Right Hon. the Countess of Westmeath, in Ireland.

8. Rev. Henry Willes, prebendary of Wells, and rector of Lee

and North-Okendon, Essex. He was son to Bishop Willes.

Lady Ann Winston, Countess-Dowager of Holdberry. She was daughter of Sir Rowland Villiars, of Gotham, in Nottinghamshire.

22. John Calcraft, Esq; at Ingress, Kent, worth 250,000*l*.

24. Sir Willoughby Aston, Bart. at Bath.

Right Hon. Francis Lord Hawley, Baron of Donnamore.

The Hon. Col. Richard Maitland, fourth son of the Earl of Lauderdale, deputy-adjutant-general to his Majesty's forces in America.

Mr. Richard Wellborne, in Aldersgate-street, descended in a direct male line from the youngest son of Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who flourished in King Henry the Third's time, and married that king's sister.

Sir William Cummings, Bart. at Edinburgh.

Miss Anne Trelawny, at Jamaica, sister to the lady of the governor of that place.

Sir John Cartwright, Knight, at Wanstead.

The Rev. Dr. Taylor, at Salisbury, chancellor of the diocese, and canon-residentiary of that cathedral.

The Bishop of Ferns, in Ireland.

Rev. William Borlase, LL. D. F. R. S. author of the Antiquities of Cornwall, and several other valuable works.

Dowager Lady Kaye, relict of Sir John Leyster Kaye, Bart.

31. The Right Hon. John Lord Carysfort, Knight of the Bath, and one of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council in Ireland, at Lisle.

Sept. 2. Sir Robert Kite, alderman of London.

3. At Hungerford, the Hon. Isabella Montagu, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Beaulieu.

6. Right Hon. Lord Borthwick, at Newcastle.

11. The Right Hon. Henry Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powis, Viscount Ludlow, at Bath.

15. In Castle-street, Leicestersfields, to the unspeakable loss of his friends and acquaintance, the learned and worthy Samuel Dyer, Esq; Fellow of the Royal Society.

19. Right Hon. George Henry Lee, Earl of Litchfield, Viscount Quarrendon, Baron of Spelsbury, and Baronet, chancellor of the university of Oxford, president of the Atyum, deputy-ranger of Hampton park, captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners, custos brevium of the court of Common-Pleas, LL. D. and F. R. S. His Lordship succeeded the late Earl, his father, on the 15th of February, 1742-3, and married Diana, only daughter of Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. by whom he had no children. His Lordship's surviving brother and sisters are, Edward Henry, married Sept. 29, 1743, to Miss Derander, who is since deceased; Lady Charlotte, married, in Jan. 1744-5, to the Lord Viscount Dillon; and Lady Anne married Dec. 17, 1749, to Hugh Lord Clifford: He has also an uncle, the Hon. Robert Lee, who married Miss Kitty Stonehouse, daughter of Sir John Stonehouse, of Berkshire, Bart.

Sir James Reid, of Barra, Bart.

27. Mr. James Brindley, the celebrated engineer, who projected the Duke of Bridgewater's navigation,

29. Right Hon. Lord Lambert, Earl of Cavan, in Ireland.

Charles Isham, Esq; only brother of Sir Edmund Isham, Bart. one of the representatives of the county of Northampton.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur St. George, Dean of Ross, in Dawson-street, Dublin.

Sir Charles Price, Bart. at Jamaica.

Oct. 2. Princess Louisa, of Lorraine.

7. Sir Thomas Butler, Bart. in Ireland.

Sir Thomas Stepney, Bart. in Carmarthenshire.

10. Sir Abraham Hume, Bart.

11. Lady Houghton, relict of the late Sir Henry Houghton, Bart.

13. Right Hon. George Keppel, Earl of Albemarle, Viscount Bury, lieutenant-general, colonel of his Majesty's 3d regiment of dragoon guards, governor of Jersey, 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 Winston.

18. Miss Aitley, at Norwich, daughter of Sir Edw. Aitley, Bart. one of the representatives for Norfolk.

19. The Hon. Mr. Smith at Bury, brother to the Duke of Dorset, and captain in the queen's regiment of dragoons.

27. Sir Thomas Munday, Knt. at Oxford.

At Lincoln, Lady Haversham, sister to the late Lord Anglesey, and aunt to the present Lord Valencia.

Lately, the Hon. Mr. Rochford, younger brother to the Earl of Bel-

Belvidere, of a tedious illness, at Clontarf, near Dublin,

The Right Hon. the Earl of Meath, in Dublin, who is succeeded in the title and estate by his eldest son.

Don Louis Velasques, Marquis de Valda Flores, at Malaga, suddenly. He was well known by several learned works, but more so by the disgrace which he incurred during the troubles of Madrid in 1766. After being confined some time in the castle of Alicant, he was sent to Africa, from whence he was released only last year, and permitted by his catholic majesty to reside 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 75th year of her age, the dowager Lady Wrottesley, relict of the late Sir Arnold Wrottesley, Bart.

16. Prince James Alexander Lubomirski, knight of the order of the white eagle, general of foot in the Elector of Saxony's service, aged 75 years, at Dresden.

17. Sir Walter Battenent, private secretary to her late majesty Queen Caroline.

In Ireland, Michael Byrne, Esq; member of parliament for St. Mawes, in Cornwall, and nephew to Lord Viscount Clare.

Mrs. Penelope Gage, the last surviving daughter of Sir William Gage, of Hengrave, Bart.

18. At his lordship's seat at Sirlby, near Blyth, in Nottinghamshire, William Monckton Arundel, Viscount Galway, and Baron of Killard in the kingdom of Ireland,

member of parliament for Pontefract, in Yorkshire. His lordship is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, now Lord Viscount 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 Petersburg, in the county of Mayo, Ireland.

Lady Priscilla Watts, at Worcester, relict of Sir Rowland Watts, Bart.

Dec. 7. The Right Rev. Dr. Mark Hildesly, Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, of a paralytic stroke, at Bishops-Court, in the isle of Man, in the 74th year of his age.

8. Lady Clutterbuck, sister of the late Earl of Dyfart, at Windsor.

10. Right Hon. Mary Countess-Dowager of Stamford, only child to the late Earl of Warrington, aged 69. In 1736 she married the late Earl of Stamford, by whom she had issue the present Earl, Lady Mary West, and the Hon. John Grey, member for Tregony.

12. Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart. of Osmaiston, secretary to the earl of Hertford, lord-chamberlain of his majesty's household.

13. Miss Romney, only daughter of — Romney, Esq; of St. Anne-street, Piccadilly, brother of the Lord Lifford.

20. Sir J. Johnston of Westerhall, in Scotland, Bart.

22. The serene John Baptist Cambioso, Doge of Genoa.

25. Hezekiah Crole, Esq; Ham-burgh merchant, worth 150,000 l.

Lady of Sir Thomas Gilbert, in Threadneedle-street.

27. At Bath, the Right Hon. Lady Scarborog h.

Dec. 28. The celebrated Count Byron, Duke of Courland, at Mit-tau.

Mrs. Skinner, lady of William Skinner, Esq; of Grosvenor-square, second daughter of the late Sir Peter Warren, knight of the Bath.

Mrs. Jennetta Barton, a maiden lady, who acquired a fortune of upwards of 50,000l, in the South Sea scheme, by means of a near relationship to one of the then

directors, whose own fortune was taken away by parliament, and he afterwards lived on the bounty of his sister, who purchased him an annuity of 1000l. per annum for life.

31. At his house at Whitehall, after a few days illness, Sir Richard Glyn, Bart. member for Coventry, alderman of Dowgate ward, London, and president of Bridewell and Bethlem hospitals.

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

*Copy of the Petition of the Clergy,
 &c. relative to the Subscription
 to the 39 Articles, offered on Thurs-
 day the 6th of February, to the
 House of Commons.*

To the Honourable the Commons
 of Great-Britain, in Parliament
 assembled.

The humble Petition of certain of
 the Clergy of the Church of En-
 gland, and of certain of the two
 Professions of Civil Law and
 Physic, and others, whose names
 are hereunto subscribed,

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners ap-
 prehend themselves to have
 certain rights and privileges which
 they hold of God only, and which
 are subject to his authority alone.
 That of this kind is the free exer-
 cise of their own reason and judg-
 ment, whereby they have been
 brought to, and confirmed in, the
 belief of the Christian religion, as
 it is contained in the Holy Scrip-
 tures. That they esteem it a great
 blessing to live under a constitution,
 which, in its original principles,
 ensures to them the full and free
 profession of their faith, having as-
 serted the authority and sufficiency
 of Holy Scriptures in—“ All things
 “ necessary to salvation; so that
 “ whatsoever is not read therein,
 “ nor may be proved thereby, is
 “ not to be required of any man
 “ that it should be believed as an

“ article of the faith, or be thought
 “ requisite or necessary to salva-
 “ tion.” That your petitioners
 do conceive that they have a natu-
 ral right, and are also warranted
 by those original principles of the
 reformation from Popery, on which
 the church of England is consti-
 tuted, to judge in searching the
 Scriptures each man for himself,
 what may or may not be proved
 thereby. That they find them-
 selves, however, in a great measure
 precluded the enjoyment of this in-
 valuable privilege by the laws re-
 lating to subscription; whereby
 your petitioners are required to ac-
 knowledge certain articles and con-
 fessions of faith and doctrine, drawn
 up by fallible men, to be all and
 every of them agreeable to the said
 Scriptures. Your petitioners there-
 fore pray that they may be relieved
 from such an imposition upon their
 judgment, and be restored to their
 undoubted right as Protestants of
 interpreting Scripture for them-
 selves, without being bound by any
 human explications thereof, or re-
 quired to acknowledge, by sub-
 scription or declaration, the truth
 of any formulary of religious faith
 and doctrine whatsoever, beside
 Holy Scripture itself.

That your petitioners not only
 are themselves aggrieved by sub-
 scription, as now required, (which
 they cannot but consider as an en-
 croachment on their rights, com-
 petent to them both as men and as
 members

members of a Protestant establishment) but with much grief and concern apprehend it to be a great hindrance to the spreading of Christ's true religion: As it tends to preclude, at least to discourage, further enquiry into the true sense of Scripture, to divide Communion, and cause mutual dislike between fellow Protestants: As it gives a handle to unbelievers to reproach and vilify the clergy, by representing them (when they observe their diversity of opinion touching those very articles which were agreed upon for the sake of avoiding the diversities of opinion) as guilty of prevarication, and of accommodating their faith to lucrative views or political considerations: As it affords to Papists, and others disaffected to our religious establishment, occasion to reflect upon it as inconsistently framed, admitting and authorizing doubtful and precarious doctrines, at the same time that Holy Scripture alone is acknowledged to be certain, and sufficient for salvation: As it tends (and the evil daily increases) unhappily to divide the clergy of the establishment themselves, subjecting one part thereof, who assert but their Protestant privilege to question every human doctrine, and bring it to the test of Scripture, to be reviled, as well from the pulpit as the press, by another part, who seem to judge the articles they have subscribed to be of equal authority with the Holy Scripture itself: And, lastly, As it occasions scruples and embarrassments of conscience to thoughtful and worthy persons in regard to entrance into the ministry, or chearful continuance in the exercise of it.

That the clerical part of your

petitioners, upon whom it is peculiarly incumbent, and who are more immediately appointed by the state, to maintain and defend the truth as it is in Jesus, do find themselves under a great restraint in their endeavours herein, by being obliged to join issue with the adversaries of revelation, in supposing the one true sense of Scripture to be expressed in the present established system of faith, or else to incur the reproach of having departed from their subscriptions, the suspicion of insincerity, and the repute of being ill-affected to the church; whereby their comfort and usefulness among their respective flocks, as well as their success against the adversaries of our common Christianity, are greatly obstructed.

That such of your petitioners as have been educated with a view to the several professions of Civil Law and Physic, cannot but think it a great hardship to be obliged (as are all in one of the Universities, even at their first admission or matriculation, and at an age so immature for disquisitions and decisions of such moment) to subscribe their unfeigned assent to a variety of theological propositions, concerning which their private opinions can be of no consequence to the public, in order to entitle them to academical degrees in those faculties; more especially as the course of their studies, and attention to their practice respectively, afford them neither the means nor the leisure to examine whether and how far such propositions do agree with the word of God.

That certain of your petitioners have reason to lament not only their own, but the too probable misfortune of their sons, who, at

an age before the habit of reflection can be formed, or their judgment matured, must, if the present mode of subscription remains, be irrecoverably bound down in points of the highest consequence, to the tenets of ages less informed than their own.

That, whereas the first of the three articles, enjoined by the 36th canon of the Church of England to be subscribed, contains a recognition of his majesty's supremacy in all causes ecclesiastical and civil, your petitioners humbly presume, that every security, proposed by subscription to the said article, is fully and effectually provided for by the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, prescribed to be taken by every Deacon and Priest at their ordination, and by every Graduate in both Universities. Your petitioners, nevertheless, are ready and willing to give any farther testimony which may be thought expedient, of their affection for his majesty's person and government, of their attachment and dutiful submission in church and state, of their abhorrence of the unchristian spirit of Popery, and of all those maxims of the church of Rome, which tend to enslave the consciences, or to undermine the civil or religious liberty, of a free Protestant people.

Your petitioners, in consideration of the premises, do now humbly supplicate this Honourable House, in hope of being relieved from an obligation so incongruous with the right of private judgment, so pregnant with danger to true religion, and so productive of distress to many pious and conscientious men, and useful subjects of

the state; and in that hope look up for redress, and humbly submit their cause, under God, to the wisdom and justice of a British Parliament, and the piety of a Protestant King.

And your petitioners shall 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 persons who had done that which they represented to be wrong, and which they wanted to undo. Lord John Cavendish wished the petition to be brought up, and examined with temper. Lord North objected to it, as tending to revive the flames of ecclesiastical controversy; and wished never in that house to proceed to the discussion of orthodoxy. On a division it was rejected, Year 71, Nays 217.

The following Letter, directed to Protestant Dissenting Ministers, has lately been circulated all over England and Wales.

Reverend Sir,

IT is the opinion of some very worthy gentlemen, and hearty well-wishers to the Dissenting-Interest, that an application to parliament to take off the subscription required of Protestant Dissenting Ministers by the Toleration-Act, and to put Tutors and Schoolmasters upon a safer footing than they now are, would be highly proper, and might probably be successful.

Many of the ministers think it their duty, and of great importance, to petition parliament for that purpose. As they act herein upon the
great

great principle common to all Protestant Dissenters, they hope for the unanimous concurrence of their brethren in the ministry, in so interesting an affair.

You are, therefore, desired, if you approve the design, to meet your brethren at the Library in Redcross-street, on, &c. to consider of the best means to pursue this great design, and to chuse a committee for that purpose.

I am, in the name of many of the brethren, &c.

Some particulars of the proceedings in the great cause between Mr. Alderman Townsend, and the collector of the land-tax.

ON Tuesday, June 7, at eleven, came on before Lord Mansfield at Westminster-hall, the cause between Mr. Alderm. Townsend, and Mr. Hunt, collector of the land-tax.

The business was opened by Mr. Davenport; who informed the jury, that this action was brought by Mr. Townsend against Mr. Hunt, for distraining a large quantity of hay, amounting to the value of 130l. belonging to Mr. Townsend, upon his refusing to pay his assessment of the land-tax.

Mr. Serjeant Glynn next entered more fully into the question, and, in a speech which lasted near half an hour, laid before the jury the motives which had influenced Mr. Townsend to bring the matter in agitation, and the grounds upon which he had framed his action.

He said Mr. Townsend 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 Middlesex in particular. He said Mr. Townsend grounded his refusal of paying his assessment of the land-tax, upon his not being fully represented in the assembly who had imposed that tax, which therefore he thought an illegal imposition.

Mr. Townsend admitted the commissioners and the officer to have done no more than their duty, according to the land tax act; but he contended that that act was so defective, as not to give authority to the commissioners, to levy the tax.

This defect he proceeded to prove. He said, that to constitute the legality of all impositions of that kind, it was necessary they should have the consent of all the representatives of the people. That this act had not such consent; that the county of Middlesex, in which Mr. Townsend lived, was not fully represented. Here he entered into a detail of the several Middlesex elections, stated the numbers of the poll on each, recited Mr. Wilkes's different expulsions, rejections, and final incapacitation, the admission of Mr. Luttrell, &c. &c. (all which particulars are well known) and concluded with saying, that "Mr. Wilkes was by force withheld from his seat" He then expatiated upon the dreadful injuries the right of election might sustain from this power assumed by the commons of incapacitating Mr. Wilkes. "God knows (he said) how far these incapacities may be multiplied: they may be carried so far as even to annihilate the mode of election." As this subject has been so thoroughly discussed, it was impossible for the serjeant to offer any thing

new upon it. After telling the jury, therefore, that if they coincided in opinion with him, that the county of Middlesex was not fully and fairly represented, they would find for the plaintiff; but that if they thought the present House of Commons had authority to impose such a tax, then the defendant was justified: he concluded with saying, he should produce the evidence of the poll-books, the sheriff's returns, the clerk of the petty-bag-office, &c. to prove Mr. Wilkes was the legal representative for the county of Middlesex.

On the part of Mr. Hunt were retained the attorney-general, (who, however, was not there, though the cause was postponed from nine to eleven, in expectation of his coming) Mr. Wallace, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Mansfield. Mr. Wallace answered Serjeant Glynn no otherwise than by shewing the act of parliament by virtue of which the collector had acted; and this was likewise the only argument urged by the other gentlemen.

Lord Mansfield told the jury, that the question before them was, in fact, no other than, "Whether there was any legislative power in this country?" If they acknowledged there was, then they must find for the defendant; and that, as to the evidence offered to be produced by the serjeant, it was his opinion, "That it was not by law competent, and was inadmissible."

In less than two minutes after his lordship had done speaking, the usual question was put to the jury by the proper officer, when answer was made, that they found for the defendant; upon which the officer proceeded to record the verdict, when Mr. Reynolds the under-

sheriff interrupted him, by calling out, that one of the jury was not of that opinion. The officer stopped; and the jury were ordered to confer together again; when in about five minutes the same verdict was given as before, viz. for the defendant.

Mr. Townsend was in court all the time; and after the whole was over, said, that the affair should end here.

Summary of the trial of James Bolland, for forgery.

ON Wednesday, February 19, came on the trial of James Bolland, who was indicted for feloniously forging and counterfeit-ing on the back of a promissory note for payment of money, drawn by one Thomas Bradshaw, and indorsed by one Samuel Pritchard, a certain indorsement in the name of James Banks, with intent to defraud Francis Lewis Cardineaux, against the statute. He also stood charged with uttering and publishing as true, on the back of the said promissory note, the said false and forged indorsement in the name of James Banks, knowing the same to be false 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. Pritchard; that he received it from Mr. Morris, in the presence of Mr. Cardineaux; and that knowing it to be a forgery, his intention in getting possession of it was to prosecute Bolland. It also appeared, that

that Cardineaux and Morris went with him to Hick's hall, to find a bill of indictment for this forgery; that it was adjournment-day; and that the jury, not sitting long enough, were gone. That then Cardineaux appointed Levi to meet him at Sir John Fielding's; where at Cardineaux's request, Jesson's evidence was taken. Informations were then drawn, and the note was lodged with Sir John's clerk.

The evidence of Jesson was to the following purpose.

“ — — Jesson. I had some business with one Mr. Lilburne, who appointed me to meet him at the George and Vulture tavern, Cornhill, on the 13th or 14th of October. I went about three o'clock; I was shewn into a public room; Mr. Lilburne and Mr. Bolland were there. I immediately asked Mr. Bolland when he would settle a note of fifty guineas of his, which I had discounted, which was due, and laid unpaid, as the person that held it was very desirous to settle it. He produced this note, and desired me to discount it, as he was out of cash. I read it; I knew Bradshaw, being a neighbour; and I knew Pritchard. The 50l. note I had discounted, was on Pritchard. This note was endorsed James Bolland. I told him that his name being on the back of it, I could not, or would not negotiate it. I said, I looked upon Bradshaw to be good; but did not chuse to be on the same paper with Mr. Bolland's name, or to offer it indeed; and, I believe, I threw it down upon the table. Upon that, he said, I can take off my name; and Mr. Lilburne took up one of the table-knives, with intention to erase all the name. I believe, when

he had erased all but the B, (for he began at the latter end of the name) Bolland said, Don't scratch it all out, for it may disfigure it, or cancel it, by scratching a hole in it. He said he would think of some 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 transaction, it rather staggered me; but, looking on Bradshaw 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 security; it might be a means of getting the other matter settled: therefore I put it in my pocket. The next day I asked Mr. Cardineaux to discount me a note of Mr. Bradshaw's, of Charles-street, Covent-garden; he was a customer of Mr. Cardineaux's. He said he would take it, and would probably do it on Friday, which is the day he did his business at his banker's. I left the bill with Mr. Cardineaux; and, next day, having some money to make up, I asked Cardineaux to let me have 15l. 16s. and, if he did not discount the bill I would return it him. He gave me in consequence a draught upon his banker for that sum. 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 business 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 understood Mr. Bolland, that he saw Mr. Cardineaux: however, in the evening, Mr. Handsforth came in,
and

and told me Mr. Bolland desired to see me in the piazzas. I went out; he insisted upon having the bill or money; for he was greatly pushed for money, and must and would have it immediately. I believe he told me that he had seen Mr. Cardineaux in the city, and he would call upon me. I told him, if he would go to any public-house in the neighbourhood, I would come to him. Upon that, he and Mr. Handsforth went to the Rainbow-coffee-house, in Queen-street, to wait for me. I sent down one of my clerks to Mr. Cardineaux, and he came up to the office soon after. I told him, that the person I had the note of was gone to the coffee-house; and was anxious to have it settled. We went together to the Rainbow coffee-house; we went into a back-room. I told Mr. Cardineaux, That is Mr. Bolland, the owner of the bill of Mr. Bradshaw's, that I left in your hands; and I shall be glad if you will settle it with him. Mr. Cardineaux said, 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 satisfying 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 house in Craven-buildings, Drury-lane. I delivered the keys to Mrs. Cardineaux, and she gave me a banker's check. On my coming back, I found Mr. Bolland had satisfied Mr. Cardineaux concerning Banks and Pritchard; and he produced another bill for 10*l*.

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which Mr. Cardineaux had agreed to discount for him."

When Mr. Cardineaux observed by the papers that Bradshaw was a bankrupt, he told Jeffon to take care of the 100*l*. note of Bolland; as his banker would certainly return it to him; it being unusual to keep a note after a man is a bankrupt. Jeffon took therefore an opportunity to see Bolland, and told him that the note would not be paid, as Bradshaw was a bankrupt. Bolland affected surprize, and asked, "What note are you talking of?" "Bradshaw's note," answered Jeffon, "which is payable to Pritchard." "Is my name upon it?" said Bolland. "No," replied Jeffon, "but Banks's name is now upon it, and you must stand for it." Bolland declared he knew nothing of the matter; and, when Jeffon threatened to inform Mr. Cardineaux of the transaction, he said he would forgive him all he could do on that account.

Mr. Cardineaux, some time after, having occasion to do business at the Hamburgh coffee-house, saw Bolland there, and told him that the bill he had discounted for him would not be paid. Bolland said, with an air of astonishment, "What bill?" Mr. Cardineaux replied, "The bill I discounted for you." "I never discounted a bill with you, Sir," said Bolland, "you mistake me; my name is James Bolland: I never saw you in my life, nor you have no bill with my indorsement."

After Bolland was taken, a person brought to Mr. Cardineaux the 100*l*. in the name of James Banks; and Mr. Cardineaux gave his receipt for it in that name.

The jury found the prisoner
[N] guilty

guilty of uttering and publishing the bill, knowing the indorsement to be forged.

Abstract of an Act for the better regulating the future Marriages of the Royal Family.

TO guard effectually the descendants of his late majesty King George the Second (other than the issue of princesses who have married, or may hereafter marry, into foreign families) from marrying without the approbation of his present majesty, his heirs or successors; it is hereby enacted, That no descendant of the body of his late majesty (other than the princesses who have married, or may hereafter marry, into foreign families) shall be capable of contracting matrimony without the previous consent of his majesty, his heirs or successors, signified under the great seal, and declared in council (which consent, to preserve the memory thereof, is to be set out in the license and register of marriage, and to be entered into the books of the privy council); and that every marriage of any such descendant, without such consent, shall be void and null. It is also enacted, That in case any such descendant of George the Second, being above the age of twenty-five years, shall persist in his or her resolution to contract a marriage disapproved of by the king, his heirs or successors; that then such descendant, 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 after such notice, contract

such marriage; and his or her marriage with the person before proposed, and rejected, may be duly solemnized without the previous consent of his majesty, his heirs or successors; and such marriage shall be as good as if this act had never been made, unless both Houses of Parliament shall, before the expiration of the said twelve months, expressly declare their disapprobation of such intended marriage. And it is further enacted, That every person who shall, knowingly, presume to solemnize, or to assist at the celebration of, any marriage with any such descendant, or at his or her making any matrimonial contract, without such consent as aforesaid, except in the case above-mentioned, shall, being duly convicted thereof, incur and suffer the pains and penalties ordained and provided by the statute of provision and præmunire made in the sixteenth year of the reign of Richard the Second.

Clause extracted from an Act passed the last session of parliament, for regulating buildings, and for the better preventing of mischiefs by fire, within the cities of London and Westminster, and the liberties thereof.

WHEREAS many of the parishes within the limits aforesaid have been frequently put to considerable expence, occasioned by the neglect of the inhabitants, as well lodgers and inmates as housekeepers, in not causing their chimnies to be duly swept, by means whereof alarms of fire are frequently made, to the great terror and danger of his majesty's subjects, which

might,

might, ought, and probably would be prevented, if such inhabitants were obliged to defray and bear the charges and expences attending such neglects, or some reasonable part thereof; Be it therefore enacted, That from and after the 24th day of June, 1772, in all cases where any reward or rewards, or other recompence, by this act made payable, shall be borne and paid by the churchwarden or overseer of the poor, for or on account of any fire being in a chimney only, or first beginning in, and occasioned by, the taking fire of any chimney only, the inhabitant or inhabitants, occupier or occupiers, of any room or apartment to which any such chimney shall belong, being a lodger or inmate to or with any tenant, renter, or holder of any house or building, wherein any such fire as last mentioned shall be, or shall first begin, shall reimburse and pay to the churchwarden or overseer of the poor, all and every such reward and rewards, or other payments, which shall have been by him or them made, pursuant to the directions of this act.—Magistrates, upon applications of the churchwardens or overseers, to examine witnesses upon oath, and award; and if the sums so awarded are not paid within fourteen days

after demand thereof made, the churchwardens or overseers, by warrant under the hand and seal of the magistrate, are impowered to levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the party. The rewards made payable by this act are, to the turncock, who gives the first supply of water, ten shillings; the first engine, thirty shillings; second engine, twenty shillings; third engine, ten shillings.

Ceremonial of the Interment of her late Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, in the royal vault, in King Henry the VIIIth's chapel.

ON Friday night, the 14th of February, 1772, the body of her late royal highness was privately conveyed from Carlton-House to the Princes Chamber, in the House of Lords. The next evening, about half an hour after nine o'clock, the procession began to move, passing through the Old Palace-Yard to the south-east door of the abbey, upon a floor railed in, covered with black cloth, and under an awning, and lined on each side with a party of the foot-guards, in the following order:

Knight Marshals men.
 Servants in livery to her Royal Highness.
 Gentlemen, servants to her Royal Highness.
 Pages of the Presence.
 Pages of the Back-Stairs.
 Gentlemen Ushers Quarter Waiters.
 Pages of Honour.
 Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters.
 Physicians and Chaplains.
 Clerk of the Closet, and Equerries.
 Clerks of the Household.

N. B. Peers, peeresses, peers sons and daughters, and privy-counsellors, were called over according to their respective ranks and degrees, and severally attended.

The knights of the garter, thistle, and bath, who attended, wore the collars of their respective orders.

At the entrance of Westminster-Abbey, within the church, the dean and prebendaries, attended by the choir, received the body, falling into the procession just before Norroy King of Arms; and so proceeded into King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, where the body was deposited on tressels, the head towards the altar, the coronet and cushion being laid upon the coffin, and the canopy held over it, while the service was read by the Dean of Westminster; the chief mourner and her two supporters sitting on chairs at the head of the corpse; the countesses assistants, and supporters of the pall, sitting on stools on either side.

The part of the service before the interment being read, the corpse was deposited in the vault; and, the dean having finished the burial service, Garter proclaimed her Royal Highness's stile as follows:

“ Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life, unto his divine mercy, the late most illustrious Princess Augusta, Princess Dowager of Wales, and mother to his most excellent Majesty George the Third, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith; whom God bless and preserve, with long life, health, and honour, and all worldly happiness!”

The minute guns of the Tower were fired as usual.

The following particulars were related of the late Revolution in Denmark; which we insert, as no authentic documents relative to that extraordinary transaction have hitherto appeared.

Letter from Copenhagen, Jan. 18.

“ **N**otwithstanding the revolution which happened here in the night between the 16th and 17th of this month is no secret, through the many couriers that have been sent from hence with this important news, yet the following circumstances deserve to be mentioned:

“ It is not true, as has been reported, that the Counts de St. Germain and Reverdil conducted this affair, but the Queen-Dowager Julia Maria was at the head of it all. She brought over General Eichstedt to her side; and, having sounded Count Ranzau, and found him disposed to act against Count Struensee, who was his greatest enemy, she, 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 passing; for his majesty went from the masked ball, which was given at court that evening, at twelve o'clock, where he had danced and played at quadrille with General Gahler, his lady, and counsellor Struensee. Prince Frederick, the king's brother, was present at the ball, but not much attention was paid to him, and he did not stay to sup there.

“ At four o'clock the next morning, Prince Frederick got up and dressed himself, and went with Queen Julia Maria to the king's apartment, who was asleep. They

ordered the valet de chambre to awake the king; when they entered, and told his majesty, that the queen and the two Struensees were busy in drawing an act of renunciation, which they intended to force him to sign. The queen-dowager and Prince Frederick then told the king, that the only means he could pursue to prevent it, would be to sign orders to arrest the queen and the others concerned in the affair; which orders the Counsellor of State, M. Guldberg, had made out some days before. The queen-dowager told the king, that, if he would not sign the orders, she and her son would; and, after some conversation, the king signed them. In consequence of this, Col. Koller, and Captains Maleulle, Frank, and Eiben, went to arrest Count Struensee; and coming to his hotel, though the colonel had not the king's orders with him, he told him his errand. Struensee asked him, if he knew who he was? Koller answered, he was once the minister of the cabinet, but now his prisoner. Struensee wanted to see the king's order; but Koller said, he would answer with his life that the king had ordered him to be arrested.

“The queen was informed of her disgrace 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 almost distracted at her situation; she threatened Count Ranzau that he should lose his head, and would have gone instantly to the king; but Lieutenant Bay was posted at the door to prevent her. Count Ranzau then told the officers, that, if the queen was

suffered to go to the king, it would cost them their lives. Her majesty, finding that her threats signified nothing, said that her conduct had always been conformable to her duty, but that of the officers had always been against it (referring, as it is thought, to a design which was proposed by Colonel Nulfen, and other officers of the light troops, last summer, to pass an act of renunciation, if she would have agreed to it). Count Ranzau put her into a carriage, and she was conducted under an eschorte of 30 dragoons to Kronenbourg.

“Prince Frederick is regarded at present as prime minister, and the queen-dowager holds the reins of government.—A report having been circulated, that some accident had happened to the king, his majesty, attended by the queen-dowager and Prince Frederick, shewed himself at the window. At noon, the king, attended by the hereditary prince, went in a coach through the principal streets, amidst 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 houses, a royal ordinance was published to put a stop to such disorders.—Count Ranzau, Col. Koller, General Eichstedt, 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, Jan. 24.

“ON the 17th inst. her majesty the queen, with the young princess and Lady Moystyn, under a guard

a guard of 30 dragoons, were conducted to the fortrefs of Kronenbourg. The Counts Struenfee and Brandt, the Counsellor Struenfee, General Gahler and his lady, are likewise sent to prifon. The Mafter of the Horfe, Bulow, General Gude, Col. Falckenschiold, Lieutenant-general Hefffelberg, the State's Secretary Zoega, Panning, and more, are arrested in their houfes under ftrong guards. The papers belonging to the above-mentioned perfons are fealed up, and commissioners are appointed to enquire into their conduct. His majesty gave all his orders relative to the above, after he came from the ball, at one o'clock in the morning, which were directed to be immediately executed.

“ *Council Office.* Pr. Frederick, Counts Ranzau, Tott, and Often; the Prince Charles and his lady, are ordered to attend.

“ *Commissioners to examine the affair,* Juel, Wind, Braem, Stampe, Lupdorf, Karstens, Sovel, Koford, Aucker.—Prince Frederick is to be Vicegerent.

An Account of the Coronation of Gustavus the Third, King of Sweden, on the 22d day of May, 1772.

THE ceremony began by the ringing of bells in all the churches of Stockholm, at eight o'clock in the morning, a lane being first formed by the horse and foot guards, by the regiment of Upland, and by several companies of burghers, both horse and foot.

Immediately upon this, the senators assembled in the council chamber, in their senatorial habits, and those who were of the order of

Seraphim wore their collars over their mantles; the other knights of this order, who were not senators, wore the collar and the mantle of the order.

At the same time, the states of the kingdom came in procession to the royal palace, in the following order, viz. First, the order of peasants; next, the burghers; and then the clergy, with their respective speakers at their heads; and, lastly, the grand marshal, at the head of the order of nobles, having before him two heralds as usual. The KING, in his robes, as prince royal, with the prince's coronet on his head, was mounted on a very fine white horse, which was a present to his majesty from the king of Denmark: his majesty rode under a canopy borne by several presidents, &c. and followed by a great number of officers of state, &c. Then came the procession of the QUEEN, preceded by two kettle-drummers and four trumpeters, on horseback, and followed by a great number of heralds, &c. The queen was in the coronation coach, magnificently adorned, and drawn by eight most beautiful dappled Danish horses; the horses were led by eight captains of foot.

On the procession's entering the church, the music began, and continued playing till all were placed. The king was received by the archbishop in his cope, having the anointing horn in his hand, and being attended by the other bishops in their copes. Upon his majesty's entering the church, the bishop of Lindkioping pronounced the words, *Blessed be he who cometh in the name of the Lord*; whereupon the bishop of Scara read a prayer. The king placed himself on his throne. Her

majesty being entered, the bishop of Lindkioping pronounced the words, *Blessed be she who cometh in the name of the Lord*; after which the next eldest bishop read a prayer. Her majesty being seated on the throne prepared for her, all the rest of the bishops went into the choir.

After divine service was performed, the coronation music began again, during which the two princes conducted the king from his throne to the altar. His majesty being seated in the silver chair, and surrounded by all the senators, and the standard of the kingdom being placed behind the chair, the grand chamberlain, assisted by the other chamberlains, took off the mantle of prince royal, which the king wore, and it was laid upon the altar: at the same time, the archbishop and the president of the chancery took the royal mantle from the altar, and put it upon the king's shoulders; upon which his majesty kneeled before the stool on which the Bible was laid, the music ceased, and the Bible was opened by the archbishop at the first chapter of Joshua. The king then laying three fingers on the Bible, took his coronation oath. This ended, the archbishop took the anointing horn; and, the king kneeling, he anointed his majesty's forehead, breast, temples, and both hands; repeating, at the same time, the prayer usual on this occasion. The anointing being finished, the king rose, and seated himself in the chair: then the senator count Horn assisted the archbishop to take the royal crown from the altar, and to place it on the king's head, the archbishop reading the form of prayer for this ceremony; after which the senator baron Renter-

holm took the sceptre from the altar, which he, together with the archbishop, delivered to the king, and another prayer was read.

The ceremony of crowning the king being finished, the senior grand marshal of the court gave notice to the heralds appointed for that purpose, to proclaim that Gustavus 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 Gustavus!* Afterwards the bishop of Abo chanted a prayer at the altar with the blessing. Immediately after the blessing the king left the chair, and went to his throne, clothed in the coronation mantle, with the crown on his head, the sceptre in his right hand, and the globe in his left. The queen was then anointed and crowned with the same ceremonies as the king had been; after which the heralds proclaimed, *Long live Queen Sophia Magdalena.*

After the ceremony was over, the procession moved out of the church in the same order in which it had entered.

As soon as they were returned to the palace, the king's rent master threw out money to the populace, and several hogheads of wine, &c. were distributed among them.

About nine o'clock their majesties supped in public, in the great hall of the kingdom, which was richly ornamented and magnificently illuminated.

On the first of June, when the different orders of the state came to do homage, and to take the accustomed

customed oath of fidelity, his majesty, in his speech upon that occasion, said, "Assured of your hearts, most sincerely purposing 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 needless, if ancient custom, and the law of Sweden, did not require it of you:—Unhappy the King who wants the tie of oaths to secure himself on the throne; and who, not assured of the hearts of his subjects, is constrained to reign only by the force of laws, when he cannot by the love of his subjects."

Particulars relating to the Sentence and Execution of the State Criminals in Denmark.

ON Saturday the 25th of April, the Committee of Enquiry proceeded to pronounce sentence against John Frederick Struensee, and Enevold Brandt, which was accordingly presented to the Privy-Council, without his majesty's attendance. In the afternoon the Privy Council met again; in the evening, towards seven o'clock, the King arrived from Charlottenburg, and presided at the Council-Board, when, after confirming the sentence, he went directly to the Italian Opera.

Same day, at twelve at noon, both the prisoners were acquainted, by their Counsellors, with their sentences. Struensee received and read his with extraordinary composure, which naturally astonished all those present; to whom he observed, they ought, as he did, to impute it to his constant "apprehensions, and his long preparations

for his unhappy fate."—His uneasiness appeared much greater, when he found Brandt's sentence equal to his own. Brandt also seemed tolerably resigned on hearing his sentence; but the following morning his spirits totally sunk, there being no barber sent, as usual, to shave him. Mess. Munter and Hee have been, since Saturday, seldom absent from Struensee and Brandt. Both prisoners delivered into their Counsellors hands, on their leaving them on Saturday last, two letters, one for the King, and one for the Committee of Enquiry. Yesterday they both received the Holy Sacrament.

Struensee's sentence takes up five full sheets of paper: Among the charges therein contained against him are, his having assumed too great a power to himself; his injuring the King's treasure for more than sixteen tons of gold; his forging (or falsifying) a draught; his discharging the guards; the suspicious arrangements he had been ordering within the walls of the city, &c.

Brandt's sentence expressly says, That, on account of his designs agitated immediately against the sacred person of his Majesty, the exceptions he made could not be admitted, and was therefore declared guilty, and condemned. Towards the conclusion of their sentence is added, in virtue of the Danish Law Book, B. vi. C. 4. Art 1. "That both Count John Frederick Struensee, and Count Enevold Brandt, having made themselves guilty, and, as an example to others, stand justly condemned to forfeit their honours, lives, and property, and are entirely degraded from the dignities belonging

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 right hands shall be cut off, next their heads; then shall their bodies be quartered, and laid upon the wheel, and their heads and hands fixed upon iron spikes.

The aforesaid dead warrants were executed the 28th of April, in a field without the Eastern Gate. A scaffold was erected, nine yards in height, and eight yards square, whither both the prisoners were carried in hackney coaches: in the first went the Attorney-General, and some attendants. Brandt appeared first on the scaffold; he had on a gold-laced hat, a green suit of cloaths, with gold binding, and boots. He spoke for some little time to the Clergyman, Mr. Hee, after which the sentence was read, and executed; his head was several times exposed to the view of an immense crowd of spectators. Next appeared Struensee on the scaffold, accompanied by Dr. Munter, having his hat in his hand, and dressed in a blue superfine suit; he spoke to Dr. Munter, and, when done, his sentence was executed in every shape like the foregoing one; their corpses were carried to the usual place of execution to be there exposed. Struensee behaved very penitently; but this cannot be said of Brandt, for his whole conduct was remarkably bold. Several files of soldiers and sailors guarded the scaffold, and the town guards were also reinforced. Though immense numbers were, for want of room, disappointed of seeing this execution, and all seeming, for a while, in a violent ferment, yet the whole went off undisturbed and quietly.

The crimes they were charged with, are as follow: Struensee was accused of having embezzled from the King's coffers a large sum amounting to 125,000 l. sterling; of having issued many orders from the Cabinet without the King's knowledge; of having been guilty of criminal conversation with the ———; of having secreted from the King several letters sent to his Majesty, &c. Count Brandt was accused of having been privy to Struensee's criminal conversation, and all his other crimes, without divulging them, and having laid violent hands upon the King's Majesty, &c.

Extract of a letter from the Mauritias, of the loss of the Verelst East-Indiaman.

“**M**R. Walter Brown, lately a passenger with me, being now going to Europe in a different ship, makes it uncertain which will arrive first; therefore sent you the following short melancholy account by him, viz. I was dispatched from Bengal the third of March, after which was unfortunately wrecked here the 25th of last April about twelve at midnight. Besides the total loss of the Verelst, and all the cargo, five-and-twenty people were unfortunately drowned in attempting to get through a tremendous surf, much larger than that at Madras, which we were all obliged to pass through before we could receive any assistance from the French, who durst only venture to the edge of it (no boat being able to live a moment in the surf) and their anchor between that and
the

the land, which was full four miles distant from thence. Our situation was such, that in all probability every soul among us would have perished, but for the assistance of the French, who did every thing in their power to save as many of us as possible, and in our landing behaved with the greatest tenderness and humanity imaginable to us all.

“ I remained on board two days and nights, after the ship first sunk, and in a situation too dreadful and horrid for pen to describe, with the surfs continually battering and making a fair breach all over us. The 27th at 5 P. M. found the ship began to separate and part at midships, the decks were before all fallen in holes fore and aft; had seen the chief mate, and several others, taken up the day before by the French boats, who could not come within half a mile of us for the surf; likewise saw fifteen people drowned in attempting to get through. Our situation was then become desperate: to continue longer by the wreck had no appearance of safety, and to quit her was certain immediate destruction to some of us. In this dreadful dilemma I preferred the latter, for the most expeditious and probable means of deliverance; accordingly quitted her upon a large raft of spars, booms, &c. as well spread, secured, and lashed together, as our unhappy circumstances would admit of, which we had all along reserved for the last stake. Mr. Gruchen, Mr. George Williamson, Mr. Matthew Miller, and Mr. Martin, passengers; Mr. Baldock, second officer; Mr. James Collins, midshipman; my brother and others, to the number of fifty in all (determining to share the same

fate with me) came away at the same time; Mr. Martin, and Thomas Harrison, caulker's mate, being too eager in getting on the raft, were drowned alongside the wreck. Large and stout as our raft was, the surf overfet it before we had got half through, and turned us all adrift, by which misfortune poor Mr. Matthew Miller, Mr. James Collins, and five others, were drowned. My brother, Mr. Gruchen, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Baldock, and others, to the number of forty-one of us in all, fortunately scrambled on the raft again after it was overfet, and got safe to the French boats, who were waiting ready to take us in.

“ When first we struck, there were 126 souls on board in all, 101 of whom were saved, and 25 perished. Thank God, we lost no more; for a French ship, being wrecked in the same place a few years ago, had only nine people saved out of 250.

“ Being obliged, for self-preservation, to quit the wreck without a coat to my back, I had no opportunity of saving a journal, or any papers to assist me in making out a regular list of every body's names that were on board; those of all the drowned I have given you in the inclosed, and of those that were saved, as far as I can recollect; which is all likewise but those of two foreigners, shipped at Bengal, whose names I cannot remember.”

The hardships and misfortunes sustained by a lady (Mrs. Grubar) after the Verelst was beat to pieces, are hardly to be paralleled. She was twice thrown off the raft that carried part of the crew on shore, but by an uncommon exertion of fortitude regained it again, and

was

was then beat against the side of a ledge of rocks, where she continued near three hours with the surf dashing on her, before she could be got on shore, which at length, with great difficulty, was happily accomplished.

The following is said to be an authentic copy of a Will, made by his majesty King Geo. I. in favour of the Duchess of Kendal—Together with a declaration of trust from Robert Walpole, Esq; afterwards Sir Robert, to his said majesty, for the use of the Duchess—And also, the opinion of several of the most eminent lawyers of that reign, relative to the disposal of the king's personalities.

(COPY.)

WHEREAS I George, king of Great Britain, France and Ireland, &c. am possessed of and entitled to ten thousand pounds capital stock of the Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain, trading to the South Seas and other parts of America, and for encouraging the fishery, commonly called South Sea stock, as in and by the books of the said Governor and Company may and doth appear: And whereas twelve thousand nine hundred eighty-six pounds two shillings and two pence of the same capital stock of the said Governor and Company is vested in our right trusty and well-beloved counsellor Robert Walpole, Esq; and for which last-mentioned stock the said Robert Walpole has credit given him in the books of the said Governor and Company, by virtue of our warrant under our royal sign

manual, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred twenty-three; which said stock was my proper stock, and so vested in and allowed to the said Robert Walpole—only upon trust, and to the intent and purpose that he the said Robert Walpole should transfer and assign the same, with all the dividends, produce, and profits thereof, to such person or persons, and to and for such uses, intents, and purposes, as I, by any instrument in writing, or by my last will and testament, or by any writing purporting my last will and testament respectively, to be signed by me, in the presence of two or more credible witnesses, should direct or appoint; and until such direction or appointment shall be made by me as aforesaid, or in default thereof, that the said Robert Walpole should be and remain possessed of the said twelve thousand nine hundred eighty-six pounds two shillings and two pence capital stock, and the produce, profits, and dividends of and for the same, on trust for my sole use and benefit, and for no other use, intent, and purpose whatsoever. And whereas it is my will and design to give and dispose all the said capital stock, as well that of which I am possessed, as that which is vested in the said Robert Walpole, in trust as aforesaid, from and after my decease, together with all the dividends and profits that shall be then due and in arrear for the same, to Ehrengard Melusine, Duchess of Kendal, to and for her sole use and benefit, and for that purpose only, I have thought fit to make this my last will and testament. Now I do hereby give and devise, as well the said

said ten thousand pounds capital stock of which I am possessed, as aforesaid, as the said twelve thousand nine hundred eighty-six pounds two shillings and two pence, capital stock, which is vested in the said Robert Walpole, in trust as aforesaid, together with all the dividends and profits which shall be due and in arrear for the same, at the time of my decease, and all the right and title I can or may have in or to the said ten thousand pounds capital stock, and the said twelve thousand nine hundred eighty-six pounds two shillings and two pence, or any part thereof, either in law or equity, to Ehrengard Melusine, Duchefs of Kendal—for her sole use and benefit.—And I do hereby direct and appoint the said Robert Walpole, his executors and administrators, as soon as conveniently may be after my decease, to assign and in due manner transfer the said twelve thousand nine hundred eighty-six pounds two shillings and two pence, capital stock, vested in him the said Robert Walpole, in trust as aforesaid, together with all the dividends then unreceived and due for the same, to the said Ehrengard Melusine, Duchefs of Kendal, and for the sole use and benefit of the said Ehrengard Melusine, Duchefs of Kendal. And to the end that this my will and intention may better take effect, I do hereby make, constitute, and appoint the said Ehrengard Melusine, Duchefs of Kendal ——— of this my last will and testament, as to the said capital stock only, hereby given and devised, or hereby mentioned or intended to the said Duchefs of Kendal to be given and devised, as aforesaid, and to and for no other matter or thing, intent or purpose whatsoever; hereby

declaring my will and desire to be, that this my last will, made for the purpose aforesaid, shall be construed and expounded in the most favourable and beneficial manner, for effecting what is hereby by me intended. And in testimony that this is my last will and testament, I have signed and sealed the same, the twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred twenty.

(Signed)

GEORGE R.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared, by me George, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, to be my last will and testament, in the presence of

R. Walpole.

L. M. Mebmet,

Secretary to the Duchefs of Kendal.

The Declaration of Trust from Sir Robert Walpole.

WHEREAS 12986l. 2s. 2d. capital stock of the Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain trading to the South Seas and other parts of America, and for encouraging the fishery, commonly called South Sea stock, was, by virtue of his majesty's warrant under his royal sign manual, bearing date the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1723, placed to the credit of Robert Walpole, Esq; in the books of the said company, as in and by the said books may and doth appear: Now know all men by these presents, that the said Robert Walpole doth hereby acknowledge and declare, that the said capital stock, and every part thereof, was and is the proper stock of his said majesty; and that the name of him, the said Robert Walpole,

pole, was only made use of; and the said stock was so placed to the credit of him the said Robert Walpole, in the books of the said company, upon and under the trusts, and to and for the intents and purposes, hereafter mentioned; that is to say, upon trust, and to the intent and purpose, that he the said Robert Walpole, his executors and administrators, should transfer and assign the said 12986l. 2s. 2d. capital stock, and every part thereof, with all the dividends, produce, and profits of the same, to such person or persons, and to and for such uses, intents, and purposes, as his majesty, by any instrument in writing, or by his last will and testament, or by any writing purporting his last will and testament, respectively to be signed by his majesty in the presence of two or more credible witnesses, shall direct or appoint; and until such direction or appointment shall be made by his majesty as aforesaid, or in default thereof, that he the said Robert Walpole, his executors and administrators, shall be and remain possessed of the said 12986l. 2s. 2d. capital stock, and the produce, profits, and dividends of and for the same, on trust for the sole use and benefit of his said majesty, and to and for no other use, intent or purpose whatsoever. In witness whereof, the said Robert Walpole hath hereunto set his hand and seal the 25th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1723.

Witness } R. WALPOLE (L.S.)
L.M. Mehmet. }

Opinions to whom the Right of the King's Personalities belong.

SUBSCRIPTI declaramus nos pro certa & indubita lege tenere, quod jocalia & id genus pre-

tiosa secundum legem Angliæ semper apud nos usitatam & approbatam denominantur catalla, Anglice chattels.

Dirimus etiam quod per eandem legem, jocalia, & hujus modi bona & catalla per regem vel reginam Angliæ empta, & in vita eorundem minime disposita non descendant post mortem eorundem neque deveniant, illi, quem Rex vel regina Angliæ per testamentum instituerit hæredem, bonorum & cattallorum suorum, quem nos vocamus executorem testamenti, sed successori ad coronam regiam solummodo adjudicanda sunt; & hæc lex stabilita existit iudicio-juris patritorum, & continua observatione in omni seculo approbata fuit.

Et hæc bene cognoscimus & scimus per experientiam nostram perscripta veterum in jure nostro Anglicano eruditorum per libros annalium diversorum regum Angliæ & memoranda in curiis nostris fide dignissima. In cujus rei testimonium huic chartæ manus nostras apposuimus.

Hen. Hatsell, Tho. Powys,
Ja. Mountague, R. Eyre,
Jo. Hawles, Jo. Conyers,
Con. Phipps, Sam. Dodd.

Declarat. & subscript. per personas hic nominat. stylo veteri, 24^o Decembris, 1728, coram me,

Tho. Trevor.

An Account of a Man's standing the Shot of a Cannon at a small Distance, with the Method of doing it with Safety.

I Was a few days since in company with a person, who affirmed he had the secret of doing a thing I have often heard of, but hitherto

hitherto always imagined impossible; that is, standing the shot of a cannon charged with a proper ball, and full quantity of powder, at the distance of only ten yards. A set of us, who were together, on his positively asserting this, against all our objections to the possibility of it, offered, in short, to procure a cannon, and powder and ball, if he dared to put it into execution, to which he readily consented; 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 himself, which when he had done, he placed himself at ten yards distance, straight before the muzzle, and desired one of us to fire it: We were a good deal surprized at his confidence, but, unwilling to be accessory to his losing his life by his rashness, desired him to stand from before the cannon, and only place his hand to receive the bullet. This he did, and I fired it myself: The loudness 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 surprize, we saw him stop the ball with his hand; the ball fell directly down; in short, he received no hurt. Some of the company judged he had done this by putting in a false ball made of hollow pasteboard; but, on examining it, we found it the very bullet we had given him; so that it was plain there was no cheat.

On the whole, after a thousand random guesses about the way in which this was done, the man offered, for a certain sum of money, to tell us the secret, which we

joined to purchase, 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 put in the rest of the powder, then put in the wadding, and ram it down hard as usual. This is the whole mystery, 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 fired, the bullet not filling the barrel so exactly as to prevent its catching; and the effect of the ball is almost nothing, because the ball is only thrown forward by the small quantity of powder that is below it, that which is above rather driving it back than forward.

When we had purchased the secret, we tried it several times, firing against thin deal boards, without hurting them; and, for fear of accidents, that, I think, is much the best way of making the experiment.

T. W.

Extraordinary Literary Work.

HERE have lately appeared at Paris proposals for printing, by subscription, a literary work, which is, perhaps, the most extraordinary that ever appeared. The author is Mons. Count de Gebelin, member of the Academy Royal at Rochelle, and of the Oeconomical Society at Bern, whose learning and abilities are universally acknowledged. It is intitled, *Du Monde Primitif, analysé, et comparé avec le Monde Moderne; ou Recherches sur les Antiquités*

quités du Monde: The ancient world analysed, and compared with the modern; or an enquiry into the antiquities of the first ages; under the following heads:

I. Of the origin of language and writing; of universal grammar; an alphabet and dictionary of the primitive language; and the relation of these with the alphabets, grammar, and languages of the present time.

II. The symbolical genius of antiquity demonstrated in the hieroglyphical writing, allegorical language, mythological tables, and symbols, that have been in use among all nations; with the heraldry, heroic poetry, cosmogony, and theogony of all nations.

III. Of the primitive religion: with a general key to the theology of all ancient nations.

IV. Of the history, traditions, and customs of the primitive world, and how far the knowledge of them have been transmitted to us.

V. Of its laws and customs, relative to agriculture, the sources of the grandeur and power of ancient empires.

VI. Of its calendar and feasts, and the objects to which they related.

VII. Of its principal monuments, with an explanation of them.

An account of the books, which the author has read upon these subjects, and of those which he has not been able to procure.

The author is aware that the nature of his work, including discoveries, which, in general, will be thought impossible, must expose it to censure, as illusive and visionary, like the figures that are sometimes seen in clouds, which depend

upon the fancy of the beholder, rarely appearing the same to any two persons, and always vanishing as they are approached. 'How,' says he, 'can things be traced to their first source, since, in proportion as science and art become perfect, their origin becomes obscure; as the light of a taper totally disappears in that of the sun?'

This objection he removes, by observing, that, if some common principles can be ascertained, all things may be traced into their source without much assistance from history: and that, if the learned have failed in the attempt, it is because they have taken 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 never discovered where they unite in a common stock. 'I,' says 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 must originally be produced by imitation: to trace all his inventions, therefore, to their source, it is necessary to consider the objects with which the first men were surrounded, the sensations which struck them, the ideas which were necessarily excited, the organs with which they were furnished to communicate their thoughts, the signs and expressions which would naturally result, the manner in which abstracted and metaphysical ideas were derived from an acquaintance with natural or physical objects, from the mutual wants and relations which united families, and from

from the natural progress of the human mind towards perfection."

The work will be divided into two parts: one relative to words, and the other to things.

The first part, among many other curious particulars, 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 construction will be removed.

A dictionary of the Latin language, traced into its true radicals, with the reason of each; so that the reader may, in a very short time, not only acquire the knowledge of all the words in that language, but assign the reason of each.

An etymological dictionary of the French language.

A comparative dictionary of the Celtic, the Teutonic, the Northern, the Greek, the Persian, and the Indian languages, shewing their relation to each other, and to the primitive language.

An account of the origin of the Chinese language and writing, and their relation to the primitive language and alphabet.

An enquiry concerning the languages of Africa and America, and a demonstration that they are derived from the primitive language.

The second part contains the geography of the primitive world, its history, traditions, dogmas, laws, &c.

The work will be illustrated with a great number of curious copper-plates; and the first volume, intitled, "Principes sur l'origine des langues, et leur rapports," will be delivered to subscribers next Michaelmas. Each volume will contain about 500 pages in quarto, and every volume will make a compleat

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work of itself. The subscription for the first volume is twelve livres, half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and half on the delivery of the book.

Subscriptions are taken in by Mr. Elmsly, bookseller, over-against Southampton-street in the Strand.

This ingenious author, upon receiving, from Mr. Bonnet, a vocabulary of words of the language spoken by the inhabitants of the South-Sea Islands, assigned the meaning of several of them, by an application of his general principles; which is a demonstration that his system is not a chimera, but founded in truth, and capable of being reduced into practice.

State of Smithfield Market for forty Years.

S I R,

I N September last, I communicated my sentiments to the public on the dearness of provisions, and endeavoured to prove that a real scarcity, arising from the unnecessary breed of horses, was the principal cause of so heavy a misfortune. To support the truth of my assertion beyond the possibility of question, I shall now take a comparative view for forty years back of all the black cattle and sheep brought to Smithfield-market; from which the reader will see at one glance, that, however the buildings in the metropolis, and the inhabitants, have increased, no material increase has taken place in the consumption of butchers meat.

In justice to a gentleman equally known to the world for his integrity and his benevolence, I must acknowledge that the following table is not my own; but I have a pride

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in

in confessing myself obliged to so eminent a character; and am the more emboldened, with information indisputably authentic, to labour at least to promote the general purposes of humanity.

A Table, shewing the Number of Sheep and Black Cattle sold at Smithfield-Market for the last forty Years.

<i>From Michaelmas 1730, to ditto</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>	<i>Aver- age.</i>	<i>Black Cattle.</i>	<i>Aver- age.</i>				
1731	480010	568060	8304	93653				
2	537250		87571					
3	588310		95301					
4	597920		94473					
5	636740		102628					
6	617720		100602					
7	637190	599466	100686	97548				
8	615000		96762					
9	598000		96404					
40	527420		93285					
1741	555480		85245					
2	518700		86913					
3	479030	531134	85682	85892				
4	513320		87441					
5	589140		84179					
6	648350		83149					
7	646930		81988					
8	634750		76060					
9	666900	655516	83357	80878				
50	680650		79836					
1751	673650		79983					
2	688970		81847					
3	686810		680618		83677	80843		
4	669090				77605			
5	684570	81106						
6	653220	83266						
7	594260	89776						
8	571660	90559						
9	610870	616750	96082	91699				
60	653740		98813					
1761	718060		842080		90232	121175		
2	842030		1 Year & $\frac{1}{4}$		121175	1 Year & $\frac{1}{4}$		
3	964190				635247		90991	86555
4	581440						4 Years	
5	547300	84702						
6	587520	78387						
7	588730	81035						
8	655920	6328.12	84855	84244				
9	665240		85862					
1770	666650		90979					

From

From the foregoing table it appears, that the decrease in the sale of black cattle is about equal to the increase in the sale of sheep, according to the proportion which they bear to each other in point of weight; therefore it is evident that the consumption of these articles of food is now nearly the same as it was forty years ago, which makes us naturally ask, how this can correspond with the general outcry, that the metropolis requires such extraordinary quantities of provisions as to advance the price on one hand, while forestalling and engrossing advance it on the other, to the unspeakable distress of the community?

Those who have maintained these two positions may perceive their mistake by the table in the first instance; and in respect to the second it is manifest, that, if the country produced a plenty, this produce must be brought to market; unless we absurdly suppose, that the dealers in provisions are wicked merely for the sake of wickedness, and destroy one part of their property to raise the other part on its unavoidable purchasers. For myself, however, I always imagine that the value of a commodity is governed by the quantity on sale, and am certain that the more live stock we bring to Smithfield, the lower the rate of butchers meat must be reduced.

The with-holding cattle from market, or taking them away unfold, is so apparently hazardous to the owners, that they will seldom attempt either; for in the first place the longer they are detained in the country, after they have been properly fed, the longer the grazier lies

out of his money, besides the expence of keeping them; and what is still more material, he runs all the various hazards attendant upon accident and mortality. In the second place, let us suppose that he stops them a little short of the market, or takes them away from it in expectation of a better price, can we imagine that the worse they grow the more profitably they will sell, 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 fifty miles, and on the road have been miserably supplied even with food, to which they are unaccustomed; after they have been made as fat as possible, and then turned out to a long journey, when least able to endure the fatigue; after they have been cruelly beaten, and in general lamed, in their progress to the capital, and thrown into a state which must speedily reduce them, especially if they are off their feed, which is frequently the case; I say, after all these disadvantages are considered, is it credible that any man in his senses would keep such a stock willingly upon his hands? No.

The very avarice imputed to the owner must induce him to dispose of live stock instantly, and render him utterly disinclined to trifle much about terms with a purchaser. In every point of view, therefore, provisions being of a perishable nature, it is, generally speaking, impossible to create an artificial scarcity, except for a very short time; and if the spring of a real scarcity should be fortunately traced, it be-

comes the duty of every good subject to exert himself in cutting it off.

Many writers have found great fault with the present mode of collecting live stock, and bringing them to market by jobbers; they have also found fault with salesmen and carcase butchers: but in opposition to these casuists I must declare, that I look upon the persons thus censured as very essentially serviceable to the public: for instance, the stock of graziers or farmers cannot all become fat at the same time, but when any part is so, the sooner that part is disposed of the better; therefore the jobbers or drovers either buy or drive such stock as is fit for sale to the market, where the salesman has but the small commission of one shilling and six-pence per bullock, or three-pence per sheep, for his trouble in disposing of them to the carcase or cutting butcher; and if the latter has not the conveniences for slaughtering, he may have the bullock slaughtered for four shillings, and the whole of his produce fairly accounted for. This expence surely cannot materially enhance the price to the consumers.

A gentleman of my acquaintance, who keeps part of his estate in his own hands in the county of Suffolk, one hundred miles from London, informs me that his black cattle are driven from his own grounds to Smithfield market, and there sold, for which he pays only five shillings per head, including the whole of their keep and turnpikes. Can live stock be conveyed from the breeder to the consumer at a less expence? Surely no.

What would the consequence be if graziers, &c. were to bring their

cattle to market themselves, and to charge the expence of their journeys and time to the public? It is too evident to need a reply. Besides, the very persons just before complained of, seem as subject to misfortunes as other men, and in general appear to meet with equal difficulties in procuring a livelihood. For these reasons, and many more which might be urged, it appears to me that the dearness of provisions is owing to a real scarcity; and therefore, until a greater plenty of the necessaries of life shall be produced, or until the present produce be applied much more towards the support of the people, and much less towards the maintenance of unnecessary horses, a reduction of the prices will remain absolutely impossible.

FRANCIS MORE.

Cheapside, March 4.

*Prices of Grain per Quarter at Bear-
Key and Mark-Lane, for fifteen
Successive years.*

<i>Jan.</i>	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1742	26 to 29		15 to 20		12 to 15	
1743	20 - 23		15 - 20		13 - 16	
1744	19 - 21		11 - 13		9 - 12	
1745	18 - 20		12 - 15		12 - 16	
1746	17 - 24		10 - 13		12 - 14	
1747	27 - 30		8 - 12		7 - 11	
1748	26 - 28		13 - 14		9 - 12	
1749	27 - 32		17 - 18		14 - 16	
1750	24 - 27		14 - 17		12 - 13	
1751	24 - 27		14 - 17		12 - 13	
1752	20 - 25		10 - 13		9 - 11	
1753	29 - 35		17 - 18		10 - 12	
1754	27 - 33		17 - 19		12 - 13	
1755	24 - 26		12 - 14		10 - 13	
1756	22 - 26		14 - 15		12 - 13 - 6	

A Table

A Table of the Corn exported from England during five Years, distinguishing the species thereof, with the Bounties payable thereon, laid before Parliament.

Years.	Barley.	Malt.	Oatmeal.	Rye.	Wheat.	Quantity.	Bounty.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Quarters.	£.
1744	20,090	219,862	1,657	74,169	231,984	Barley 449,289	- 56,159
1745	95,878	219,354	9,770	83,966	324,839	Malt 1,426,264	- 184,195
1746	158,719	282,024	20,203	45,782	130,646	Oatmeal 37,366	- 4,668
1747	103,140	361,280	2,122	92,718	266,906	Rye 399,883	- 69,977
1748	73,857	349,363	3,768	103,891	543,387	Wheat 1,455,642	- 363,908
Totals.	451,684	1,431,883	37,520	400,526	1,497,762	Totals. 3,768,444	- 678,907

N. B. The difference between the quantity of corn exported, and that of corn exported for bounty, is occasioned by some that has been exported to Alderney, Guernsey, and Jersey, and some in foreign ships, which is not entitled to bounty.

OBSERVATIONS.

These great exports have been principally from the ports of London, Ipswich, Yarmouth, Wales, Lynn Regis, Hull, Bristol, Southampton, Cowes, Chichester, 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 transmitted, except a certain supply sent to fill

the French magazines, previous to opening the last campaign, which was the main cause of that precipitate and ill-considered treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

The total exports of the above period of five years, being 3,768,444 quarters of different species of corn, may be supposed to have produced,

at 35s. per quarter	£.6,594,777
at 40s.	7,536,888
at 45s.	8,478,999
at 50s.	9,421,110

or the medium of those sums, being 8,007,948l. In either case it is an immense sum to flow immediately from the produce of the earth, and the labour of the people, enriching our merchants, and increasing an invaluable breed of seamen.

Tables of Births and Burials, within the Bills of Mortality, for the last forty Years.

From Christmas 1730, to ditto	Births.	Aver- age.	Buri- als.	Aver- age.
1731	17830	17517	25262	25486
2	17788		23338	
3	17465		29233	
4	17630		26062	
5	16873		23538	

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<i>From Christmas 1735, to ditto</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Aver- age.</i>	<i>Burials.</i>	<i>Aver- age.</i>
1736	16491	16164	27582	27494
7	16760		27823	
8	16060		25825	
9	16281		25432	
40	15231		30811	
1741	14957	14419	32169	25270
2	13751		27483	
3	15050		25200	
4	14261		20206	
5	14078		21296	
6	14577	14496	28157	25232
7	14942		25494	
8	14153		23269	
9	14260		25516	
50	14548		23727	
1751	14691	15119	21028	23080
2	15308		20485	
3	15443		29276	
4	14947		22696	
5	15209		21917	
6	14830	14459	20872	19839
7	14053		21313	
8	14209		17576	
9	14253		19604	
60	14951		19830	
1761	16000	15886	21063	23798
2	15351		26326	
3	15133		26143	
4	16374		22230	
5	16574		23230	
6	16257	16422	23911	22888
7	15980		22612	
8	16042		23639	
9	16724		21847	
1770	17109		22434	

Account of the History and Memoirs of the Society formed at Amsterdam, in the Year 1767, for the Recovery of Drowned Persons.

is to them a source of loss and calamity. The sea, when it breaks in upon their ramparts, carries destruction along with it; and the frequent canals with which their country is intersected, are no less fatal and destructive. It is with nations as with individuals: the advantages

THE same element to which the Hollanders are indebted for their wealth and their liberty,

advantages they possess are ever accompanied with inconveniences.

The almost incredible number of persons drowned annually at Amsterdam, excited attention and regret; and it having been found, on enquiry, that the majority of these died merely for want of assistance, a society was formed, which offered premiums to those who should save the life of a citizen that was in danger of perishing by water; and which proposed, from time to time, to publish the treatment and method of recovery followed in such situations.

The utmost encouragement was every where given throughout the United Provinces, by the magistrates in particular, and afterwards by the states general, to so salutary an institution; and, from the short memorials before us, it appears that it has been attended with very considerable success, and will be productive of the most beneficial consequences. In a matter of such extensive and important concern, we think it our duty to extract from this interesting work a general account of the success which has attended the endeavours of this laudable society; and of the methods by which it was procured: promising a short rationale of the principles to which it is evidently to be attributed.

It is certainly not very easy, in many cases, to ascertain precisely that state of an animal body which is called death; and in none, perhaps, more difficult than in bodies which have lain for some time under water. In these cases the principal, and often the only material change produced in the animal œconomy is, that by the pressure of the water on the epiglottis, and the want of air,

an entire stop is put to respiration; consequently to the free passage of the blood through the lungs; and, as an effect of that obstruction, to its circulation throughout the whole body; so that the heart, after a few ineffectual struggles and efforts to move the mass through the straitened passages of the lungs, at last becomes quiescent. Neither the vital organs, however, nor the animal fluids, have perhaps received any irreparable or even material injury by this state of rest in the one, or stagnation of the other; and nothing seems wanting to restore the yet unimpaired machine to the exercise of its accustomed functions, than merely to put it once more into motion. Former experience has shewn the justice of this reasoning, and of the conclusion which we have drawn from it; which is still more satisfactorily evinced by the very large number of well-authenticated histories contained in these three publications.

The most obvious methods of renewing the suspended motions of the heart and lungs, on which all the others depend, are, to blow air repeatedly into the last-mentioned organ, and to relieve the heart by lessening the *moles movenda*, the mass of blood, as quickly as possible, by bleeding in the jugulars or arm. The other methods may, we imagine, be all nearly comprehended under this one general indication; of applying to the whole body, or to those parts of it which are more peculiarly sensible or irritable, the most powerful and appropriate *stimuli*. Such are those recommended by the members of this humane and truly patriotic institution; as warmth; the blowing common air, or, which is preferable,

ble, the smoke of tobacco, into the intestines, either by the chirurgical instrument here called a *fumigator*, and which our readers may find described and delineated in Heister's surgery; or, if that is not at hand, through a tobacco-pipe, or the sheath of a pocket knife, the point of which is first cut off. To these expedients must be added the application of the most pungent volatile salts or spirits to the nostrils, or the tickling them with feathers: gentle shaking, and continued warm frictions, either dry, or with proper liniments rubbed in, from the neck down the spine of the back; the exhibition of stimulating clysters: and afterwards, when the signs of returning life begin to appear, the pouring of brandy or other warm and stimulating liquors into the mouth, and the administration of vomiting and purging medicines.

It will give a humane reader pleasure to be informed, that in this publication the histories are given of no less than one hundred and nine citizens, who from the first institution of this society, towards the end of the year 1767, to the close of the year 1770, have, in the United Provinces alone, been restored to their friends and country, by the use of some or all of the methods above indicated. Of these, fifty-five have been thus preserved in the compass only of last year: all of whom were adjudged to be dead by the by-standers; as they had every sign or criterion of death except putrefaction. Many of them were already stiff, and in none of them was there the least observable pulsation, either of the heart or arteries. Several of them had been half an hour, and some an hour, under the water, and even under ice;

the heads of some having stuck, during that time, in the mud of the canals or rivers: and yet all of them were restored to life, and the honorary medal of the society, or their premium of six ducats, paid to their preservers. In a very small number of cases, indeed, the patients relapsed and died: but some of these had fallen into the water when in a state of intoxication; others had received injuries in the dragging them out, by means of hooks, from the bottoms of rivers or canals, or from the rough and ill-judged proceeding of the by-standers, rolling them upon casks with the belly undermost, and the head hanging downwards; a practice which the society justly condemns.

One of the most observable circumstances which we remark in these histories, and which confirms what we have said above concerning the smallness of the injury which the human body may sustain, by being for a considerable time immersed in water, is, that in many of the cases here recited, we observe the subjects of them, who formerly would have been numbered among the dead, and most undoubtedly been treated as such, walking about the next day, or even in a few hours, to thank their deliverers in person. In some of these instances, the human machine appears to have scarce suffered any greater injury, than a clock sustains by having had the motion of its pendulum accidentally stopped. Its works are not affected by the accident, and are all in a condition, and ready, to perform their respective movements, the moment some friendly hand gives it a push, and renews its vibrations.

We should not omit to observe, that

that those who may find themselves in a situation to put the methods here recommended in practice, should not be discouraged at the seeming bad success of their first endeavours. Some of the subjects, whose complete recovery is related in these publications, exhibited no signs of returning life till a very considerable time had been employed in the charitable work. Putrefaction alone, more particularly in cases of this nature, seems, 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 fruitless.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

(Presented Dec. 14, 1772.)

Sheweth,

“**T**HAT your petitioners are informed by the votes of this Honourable House, that in pursuance of a report from the Committee of Secrecy appointed to enquire into the state of the East-India Company, it was ordered, “That leave be given to bring in a bill to restrain the East-India-Company, for a time to be limited, from making any appointment of commissioners for superintending and regulating the Company’s affairs at their presidencies in the East-Indies.”

“That your petitioners, with all deference to the wisdom of this Honourable House, and to the supreme authority of Parliament,

cannot help considering such a bill as subversive of those rights which they hold under their charter; the original privileges of which, and the continuation thereof, have been purchased by their predecessors from the public for a valuable consideration, and repeatedly confirmed by several acts of parliament, the provisions of which your petitioners are not in any degree conscious of having violated.

“That your petitioners do with all humility conceive it to be their undoubted legal right to send out any persons whom they judge proper to enforce and execute such regulations (agreeable to the powers of their charters) as the said Company shall think necessary for the good government of their several settlements in India, or for correcting such abuses as may have prevailed therein.

“That the present state of affairs in India appears to your petitioners to be such as requires many new orders and regulations to be speedily sent out, as well for restraining exorbitant and unnecessary expences, as for correcting other abuses; and it has been found upon examination, that savings may be made in the several settlements and presidencies of the Company, to the amount of many hundred thousand pounds.

“That, under these circumstances, your petitioners have thought it necessary to chuse certain commissioners, who appeared to them to be qualified for so important a trust, and to grant them a commission, with extraordinary powers, for carrying into effect such regulations, and enforcing such savings, as have been or shall be deemed necessary and expedient.

“That

“ That your petitioners beg leave to represent to this Honourable House, that the calculation of expences, upon which (according to the report of the Secret Committee) the present bill proceeds to restrain your petitioners in the exercise 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 constitution, whereby your petitioners (as well as the particular persons who are so deeply affected by the present bill, should it pass into a law) might have had an opportunity of attending to their several interests, 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 commission are intended to be defrayed from a part of the savings proposed to be made thereby, such expences, your petitioners do most humbly apprehend, cannot in any degree injure the creditors of the said Company, but on the contrary must tend to their advantage; more especially as your petitioners are determined to proportion them, with the most exact œconomy, to the present circumstances of their affairs.

“ That your petitioners intreat this Honourable House to consider the dangerous consequences of such a bill to the credit of the Company, which, by preventing them from taking the necessary steps 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 exercise of the rights and powers which they hold under their charter; and pray

That they may be heard, by themselves or their counsel, against the said bill, as tending to restrain or suspend what appears to them to be the legal operation of those rights and powers.”

The following extraordinary Account, in a Letter from Canton, dated Nov. 19, 1771, is said to be authentic.

“ TOWARDS the latter end of September, 1771, a vessel of uncommon appearance arrived at Macao, a Portugueze settlement near the entrance of Canton river, with sixty-five persons on board, most of them military. The commanding officer bore the rank of colonel, and title of Baron de Benyorsky, which he held under the Queen of Hungary. There were in the vessel five persons in womens apparel. The following account is taken from the colonel: He was sent by the Queen of Hungary with a body of five thousand men, in May 1769, to join the catholic Confederates in Poland, against the Polish protestants, who were strongly supported by the Russians. A battle soon ensued, in which the protestants defeated and took prisoners the greater part of their enemies. The colonel, with many of his countrymen, was carried to Casan. They were closely confined and cruelly treated, which

which determined them to resolve on an escape. An opportunity soon favoured their design, by their guard being reduced, which they overpowered; and, having taken their arms, with incredible difficulties, they directed their rout to Kamschatka, on the sea-coast of Tartary, where the colonel knew a friend, on whose assistance his hopes depended. On his arrival at Kamschatka, his friend furnished him with a vessel, in which he embarked with eighty-five of his fellow-prisoners. As he had been formerly in the marine service of the states of Malta, he knew something of navigation, by the assistance of which he determined to sail to China; but, being scantily provided, he resolved to keep near the coast. A strong gale of wind, which he soon met with from the westward, defeated his purpose. The colonel then giving up all thoughts of regaining the coast, sailed to the eastward and southward till he saw part of North-America*, in lat. 57. 00. N. Here he refreshed his people, having encountered every difficulty nature is able to sustain. From hence he endeavoured to go to Acapulca, but contrary winds prevented him. This obliged him to sail for the Philippine Islands, intending to go into Manilla, but was again disappointed by contrary winds. He proceeded then for Macao, having once more experienced surprising difficulties, being five months on his passage from Kamschatka.

I am, Sir, &c.

“ P. S. Since I wrote the above, the following strange account has reached me from Macao (every day brings forth new matter con-

cerning these people): One of the persons, dressed like a woman, died a few days since. The body was sent on shore with the following very extraordinary request to the governor, That the corpse should be interred where none had lain before, and in an honourable spot; that the baron might have liberty to attend the funeral, to pay particular honours to the deceased. This remarkable request producing that never-failing curiosity peculiar to the Romish priesthood, two worthies of the Franciscan order, taking advantage of the night, peeped into the coffin, and discovered the body of a man. This deception disgusting the Portugueze exceedingly, the body was ordered common interment. Various are the accounts we have of the rank of the deceased: some say the baron declares he was a prince of the empire; others report him a bishop. This account has produced many conjectures, not very favourable to the remaining petticoats.”

Copy of a Paper sent by Baron de Benyorsky from Macao to a Gentleman at Canton.

“ Became prisoner in the year 1769.

“ Carried away into exile with the Princes P. Szolti, Bishop of Cracowia, P. Sangusko, P. Rzseviuzky, P. Paez, Bishop de Kiowe.

“ Kamschatka, under 63d degree of north lat. 175 deg. longitude, month of May, 1771; sailed on board the S. Peter Galliot, in order to pass as far as 238 N. deg. of long. and 57 N. deg. of lat. from whence sailing we were to pass to the isle of Marian; with a great tempest and very strong wind came

* Probably California.

came to Japan; rounded that place from the port of Namgu; went on shore; from thence came to the isle of Tonze es Bongo; from thence proceeded as far as Nangeafaki; from which place, after taking in wines, sailed out again, and passed by the isles of Uljina, as far as Formosa and the isle of Baste; lastly, took the straight course to Makaw, where I arrived in the month of September, 1771.

“ Signed,

“ Baron Maurice Aout of Aladar and Benyorsk, colonel in her imperial majesty's service, and regimentary-general of the Confederates.

“ Went out with 85 men,

“ Came back with 62.”

Many parts of the above extraordinary transaction have been since confirmed by accounts from Petersburg. The pretended baron and general of the Confederates was a real adventurer and sharper, of some considerable degree in his vocation; and was actually sent to hard labour at Kamschatka, for crimes committed either at Petersburg or Moscow. His superior abilities gained him such influence with his fellow-sufferers, and his spirit of enterprize so charmed them, that they readily submitted to him as their leader, in a scheme for running away with a ship, which

they effected; and by a singular fortune, and extraordinary concurrence of circumstances, discovered a passage, which may be of great future consequence, through unknown and untried seas, and arrived safe at China.

Difference in the Probabilities of Longevity between living in the Country and in great Cities.

DR. Price, in his observations on reversionary payments, has published five tables, shewing the probabilities of life, in the district of Vaud, Switzerland, in a country parish in Brandenburg, in the parish of Holy-Cross near Shrewsbury, at London, at Vienna, and at Berlin. “ My chief purpose (says he) in giving these tables is to exhibit, in the most striking light, the difference between the state and duration of human life, in great cities and in the country. It is not possible to make the comparison without concern and surprize. I will here beg leave to lay it in one view before the reader, desiring him to take with him this consideration, that (for reasons elsewhere explained) it can be erroneous only by giving the difference much too little.”

Proportion of Inhabitants dying annually in

Pais de Vaud.	Country Parish in Brandenburg.	Holy-Cross, near Shrewsbury.	London.	Vienna.	Berlin.
1 in 45	1 in 45	1 in 33	1 in $20\frac{3}{4}$	1 in $19\frac{1}{2}$	1 in $26\frac{1}{2}$

Ages

Ages to which half the born live.

Pais de Vaud.	Country Parish in Brandenburg.	Holy-Crofs.	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 Parish in Brandenburg.	Holy-Crofs.	London.	Vienna.	Berlin.
1 in 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 in 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 in 11	1 in 40	1 in 41	1 in 37

The Probabilities of living one year in

Odds.	Pais de Vaud.	Country Parish in Brandenburg.	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	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 1
25	117 to 1	110 to 1	100 to 1	56 to 1	66 to 1	50 to 1
30	111 to 1	107 to 1	96 to 1	45 to 1	56 to 1	44 to 1
40	83 to 1	78 to 1	55 to 1	31 to 1	36 to 1	32 to 1
50	49 to 1	50 to 1	50 to 1	24 to 1	27 to 1	30 to 1
60	23 to 1	25 to 1	26 to 1	18 to 1	19 to 1	18 to 1
70	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	11 to 1	16 to 1	12 to 1	11 to 1	12 to 1
80	4 to 1	6 to 1	8 to 1	7 to 1	7 to 1	7 to 1

Expectations of Life.

	Pais de Vaud.	Country Parish in Brandenburg.	Holy-Crofs.	London.	Vienna.	Berlin.
At birth	37 years	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ years	33 $\frac{1}{4}$ years	18 years	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ years	18 years
Age 12	44 $\frac{1}{5}$	44	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
25	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	26	28 $\frac{1}{3}$	27 $\frac{1}{3}$
30	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$
35	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$
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 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
50	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	20	16	16	16 $\frac{1}{3}$
55	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	17	14 $\frac{1}{5}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
60	12	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
65	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
70	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
75	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	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

“ From

“ From this comparison it appears with how much truth great cities have been called the graves of mankind. It must also convince all who consider it, that it is by no means strictly proper to consider our diseases 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 measuring out the whole period of present existence allotted them; pain and distempers would be unknown among them; and the dismissal of death would come upon them like a sleep, in consequence of no other cause than gradual and unavoidable decay. Let us then, instead of charging our Maker with our miseries, learn more to accuse and reproach ourselves.

“ The reasons of the baleful influence of great towns, as it has been now exhibited, are plainly, first, the irregular modes of life, the luxuries, debaucheries, and pernicious customs, which prevail more in towns than in the country. Secondly, the foulness of the air in towns, occasioned by uncleanness, smoak, the perspiration and breath

of the inhabitants, and putrid steams from drains, and kennels, and common sewers. It is in particular well known that air, spoiled by breathing, is rendered so noxious as to kill instantaneously any animal that is put into it. There must be causes in nature, continually operating, which restore the air after being thus spoiled. But in towns it is, probably, consumed faster than it can be adequately restored; and the larger the town is, or the more the inhabitants are crowded together, the more this inconvenience must take place.”

It appears farther, “ that *married* women live longer than *single* women;” for, of equal numbers of *single* 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 reason of this difference may be, that the women who marry are a selected body, consisting of the more healthy and vigorous part of the sex. But this our author apprehends is not the only reason; for it may be expected that in this, as well as in all other instances, the consequences of following nature must be favourable.

A List of the Knights of the Bath, at the Installation, June 15, 1772, with the Dates of their Election.

1760	George III. Sovereign	- -	His R. H. the Bp. of Osnaburgh	1767
1725	Earl of Breadalbine	- - -	Earl of Inchiquin	1725
1744	Viscount Fitzwilliam	- -	Sir Thomas Whitmore	1744
1744	Sir Henry Calthorpe	- -	Sir Edward Hawke	1747
1749	Sir John Mordaunt	- - -	Earl of Mexborough	1749
1752	Lord Onslow	- - -	Sir Edward Walpole	1753
1753	Lord Beaulieu	- - -	Lord Carysfort	1761
1761	Sir Joseph Yorke	- - -	Sir James Gray	1771
				1761. Sir

1761	Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart.	-	-	Sir John Gibbons, Bart.	-	1761
1761	Sir George Pococke	-	-	Sir Jeffery Amherst	-	1761
1761	Sir John Griffin Griffin	-	-	Sir Charles Frederick	-	1761
1761	Sir George Warren	-	-	Sir Charles Saunders	-	1761
1763	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	-	1771
1771	Sir Ralph Payne	-	-	Sir Eyre Coote	-	1771
1772	Sir Cha. Hotham, Bart.	-	-	Sir William Hamilton	-	1772
1772	Sir Robert Murray Keith	-	-	Sir George Macartney	-	1772

Dr. John Thomas, Dean of the Order, July 2, 1768.

Thomas Grey Cullum, Esq; Bath King at Arms, 1771.

John Suffield Brown, Esq; Genealogist of the Order, 1757.

William Whitehead, Esq; Register and Secretary, 1756.

Account of an extraordinary Model of a Bridge.

I Herewith send you the exact dimensions (reduced to English measure) 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 just seen in its way from Switzerland).

	Eng.	feet.	In.
Length	-	-	958
Breadth of the carriage-way	-	-	25 6
Height of the crown of the arch from the water	69		
Depth of the water at high-water	47	8	
Breadth of the foot-ways	8	6	
Length of them to their uniting with the carriage-way	245	5	
Height from the base to the passage-way	42	6	
Breadth of the whole front	106	3	

The whole is to be covered in, and enlightened by 62 windows on each side. There are 11,734 pieces of wood in this model, and near 4000 screws. The center of the arch (as has been proved by experiment) will support 900 weight. The architect (who accompanies it) is Mr. John Conrad Altherr, a mason, 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 six or eight miles a day, and were about five months coming to England. It is to be in Ireland by the 22d of November. The model is about 19 feet long, being upon a scale of one quarter of an inch to a (German) foot. It is formed on the model of a bridge over the Rhine at Schaffhausen, in Switzerland, and it is supposed will cost about 19,000 l. Effex-bridge, Dublin, cost 20,661 l. 11s. 4d.

Academy of Birds at Canterbury.

IN the course of the present summer, the Sieur Roman, from Paris, exhibited his academy of birds in the city of Canterbury, &c. To me their performances seemed wonderful, and worthy to be preserved. One appeared as dead, and was held up by the tail or claw without shewing any signs of life. A second stood on its head, with its claws in the air. A third mimicked a Dutch milkmaid going to market, with pails on its shoulders. A fourth mimicked a Venetian girl looking out at a window. A fifth appear-

ed as a grenadier, and mounted guard like a centinel. The sixth acted as a cannoneer, with a cap on its head, a firelock on its shoulder, and a match in its claw, and discharged a small cannon. The same bird also acted as if it had been wounded; it was wheeled in a little barrow, to convey it (as it were) to the hospital; after which it flew away before the company. The seventh turned a kind of windmill: and the last bird stood in the midst of some fireworks, which were discharged all round it, without discovering any signs of fear.

The birds were linnets, goldfinches, and canary-birds:

SUPPLIES granted by Parliament, for
the Year 1772.

JANUARY 31, 1772,

1. **T**HAT 25,000 men be employed, for the
sea service; for the year 1772, including
6664 marines.

2. And that a sum, not exceeding 4l. per man
per month, be allowed for maintaining the said
25,000 men, for 13 months, including ordnance for
sea service

1300000 0 0

FEBRUARY 4.

1. That a number of land forces, including 1522
invalids, amounting to 17,547 effective men, com-
mission and non-commission officers included, be
employed for the year 1772.

2. For defraying the charge of 17,547 effective
men, for guards, garrisons, and other his Majesty's
land forces; in Great-Britain, Jersey, and Guernsey,
for the year 1772

629491 12 4³/₇

3. For maintaining his Majesty's forces and gar-
risons in the Plantations and Africa, including those
in Garrison at Minorca and Gibraltar; and for pro-
visions for the forces in North-America, Nova-
Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, the Ceded Islands,
and Africa, for the year 1772

388953 12 7³/₄

4. For defraying the charge of the difference of
pay between the British and Irish establishment of
five battalions and four companies of foot, serving
in the Isle of Man, at Gibraltar, Minorca, and the
Ceded Islands, for the year 1772

4723 16 2¹/₄

5. For the pay of the general and general staff-
officers in Great-Britain, for the year 1772

11322 7 3

6. For the paying of pensions to the widows of
such reduced officers of his Majesty's land forces
and marines as died upon the establishment of half-
pay in Great-Britain, and were married to them be-
fore the 25th day of December, 1716, for the year
1772

644 0 0

7. Upon account of the reduced officers of his
Majesty's land forces and marines, for the year
1772

115765 16 0

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8. For defraying the charge for allowances to the several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse-guards reduced, and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse-guards, for the year 1772	1281 0 6
9. Upon account, towards defraying the charge of out-pensioners of Chelsea-hospital, for the year 1772	124813 12 6
10. For the charge of the office of ordnance, for land service, for the year 1772	215883 17 4
11. For defraying the expence of services performed by the office of ordnance, for land service, and not provided for by parliament in 1771	32498 6 3
	1525378 1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$

FEBRUARY 20.

1. For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to sea and marine officers, for the year 1772	394725 17 6
2. Towards the buildings, re-buildings, and repairs of ships of war in his Majesty's yards, and other extra works, over and above what are proposed to be done upon the heads of wear and tear and ordinary, for the year 1772	375939 0 0
3. Upon account, for maintaining and supporting the civil establishment of his Majesty's colony of Nova-Scotia, for the year 1772	5346 10 5
4. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of his Majesty's colony of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the same, from the 24th of June, 1771, to the 24th of June, 1772	3186 0 0
5. Upon account, for defraying the expences of the civil establishment of his Majesty's colony of East-Florida, and other incidental expences attending the same, from the 24th of June, 1771, to the 24th of June, 1772	4950 0 0
6. Upon account, for defraying the expences of the civil establishment of his Majesty's colony of West-Florida, and other incidental expences attending the same, from the 24th of June, 1771, to the 24th of June, 1772	5650 0 0
7. Upon account, for defraying the expence of supporting and maintaining the civil establishment of the government of Senegambia, on that part of the coast of Africa, situate between the port of Salle, in South-Barbary, and Cape-Rouge, for the year 1772	6336 0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$

For the YEAR 1772.

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8. Upon account, for defraying the expences attending general furveys of his Majesty's dominions in North-America, for the year 1772

1885 4 0

798018 12 8 $\frac{3}{4}$

9. That provision be made for the pay and cloathing of the militia, and for their subsistence during the time they shall be absent from home, on account of the annual exercise, for the year 1772.

MARCH 2.

Towards enabling the trustees of the British Museum to carry on the execution of the trust reposed in them by parliament

2000 0 0

MARCH 20.

1. That the collection of Etruscan, Grecian, and Roman antiquities, brought from Italy, by Sir William Hamilton, Knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, be purchased for the use of the public, and vested in the trustees of the British Museum.

2. To enable his Majesty to purchase, for the use of the public, the said collection of Etruscan, Grecian, and Roman antiquities

8410 0 0

3. To enable the trustees of the British Museum to provide a proper repository for the reception of the said collection of Etruscan, Grecian, and Roman antiquities

840 0 0

11250 0 0

MARCH 30.

For paying off and discharging the Exchequer-bills made out by virtue of an act, passed in the last session of parliament, intituled, 'An act for raising a certain sum of money, by loans or Exchequer-bills, for the service of the year 1771,' and charged upon the first aids to be granted this session of parliament

1800000 0 0

APRIL 7.

1. To be employed in repairing, maintaining, and supporting, the British forts and settlements on the coast of Africa

13000 0 0

2. For the more effectually repairing the fort of Cape-Coast Castle, on the coast of Africa

2400 0 0

3. To be applied as an encouragement for the more effectually prosecuting discoveries towards the South pole

4000 0 0

[P] 2

APRIL

APRIL 9.

1. Towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majesty's land-forces, and other services, incurred to the 20th day of February 1772, and not provided for by parliament ————

274432 4 7 $\frac{1}{4}$

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 ————

6998 14 5

APRIL 14.

1. To replace to the Sinking-Fund the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency, on the 5th day of July, 1771, of the fund established for paying annuities, in respect of five millions borrowed by virtue of an act made in the 31st year of the reign of his late majesty, towards the supply granted for the service of the year 1758 ————

42445 5 5

2. To be advanced to the governor and company of the merchants of England, trading into the Levant Seas, to be applied in assisting the said company in carrying on their trade ————

5000 0 0

APRIL 30.

1. To make good to his Majesty the like sum, which has been issued, by his Majesty's orders, in pursuance of the addressses of this house ————

6580 0 0

2. To make good to his majesty the like sum, which has been paid to several persons in North-Britain, as a compensation, and in full satisfaction, of their losses and expences, incurred pursuant to several orders of council, for preventing the spreading of the infectious distemper amongst the horned cattle ————

294 3 11

 355150 8 4 $\frac{1}{4}$

MAY 11.

1. To enable his majesty to satisfy and make good the several sums payable to the persons who have subscribed the capital stock of three pounds *per centum* annuities, to be discharged and annihilated, upon the terms expressed in the resolution of this house of the 2d day of this instant May ————

1350000 0 0

2. To make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of the year 1771 ————

39456 0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$

3. To be paid to Charles Irving, for the discovery of an easy and practicable method of making sea-water fresh and wholesome ————

5000 0 0

MAY

MAY 18.

1. To enable his Majesty to reward Daniel Peter Layard, doctor of physick, for his advice and assistance in carrying into execution a plan for preventing the spreading of the infectious disorder among the horned cattle in Great-Britain

500 0 0

2. To be paid as a compensation to Edmund Hill, for the loss he will sustain by discontinuing the use of pestles in making gunpowder at his mills upon Hounslow-Heath, in case it shall be found necessary for the public security to prohibit the use of such pestles

1500 0 0

Sum total of the supplies granted this session — 7186253 3 0

Ways and Means for raising the above Supply granted to his Majesty, agreed to on the following days, viz.

FEBRUARY 4, 1772.

THAT the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, be continued from the 23d of June, 1772, to the 24th of June, 1773, and charged upon all malt which shall be made, and all mum which shall be made or imported, and all cyder and perry which shall be made for sale, within the kingdom of Great-Britain, 750,000 l.

FEBRUARY 6.

That the sum of three shillings in the pound, and no more, be raised, within the space of one year, from the 25th of March, 1772, upon lands, tenements, hereditaments, pensions, offices, and personal estates, in that part of Great-Britain called England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed; and that a proportionable cess, according to the ninth article of the treaty of union, be laid upon that

part of Great-Britain called Scotland, 1,500,000 l.

FEBRUARY 11.

That, towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, there be issued and applied the sum of 136,416 l. 0s. 8½d. remaining in the Exchequer on the 10th day of October, 1771, for the disposition of parliament, of the monies which had then arisen, of the surplusses, excesses, and overplus monies, and other revenues, of the fund commonly called the Sinking-Fund.

FEBRUARY 20.

That, towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, there be issued and applied the sum of 55,192 l. 6s. 11¾d. remaining in the Exchequer, on the 5th day of January last, for the disposition of parliament, of the monies which had then arisen, of the surplusses, excesses, and overplus monies, and other revenues, of the fund, commonly called the Sinking-Fund.

MARCH 2.

That the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, in that part

part of Great-Britain, called England, for one year, beginning the 25th day of March, 1772, be defrayed out of the monies arising by the land-tax, granted for the service of the year 1772.

APRIL 2.

1. That, towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, the sum of 1,800,000*l.* be raised by loans or exchequer bills, to be charged upon the first aids to be granted in the next session of parliament; and such exchequer bills, if not discharged, with interest thereupon, on or before the fifth day of April, 1773, to be exchanged and received in payment, in such manner as exchequer bills have usually been exchanged and received in payment.

2. That, out of the produce of the funds established by three acts of parliament, made in the thirty-second year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, and in the second and fifth years of the reign of his present majesty, for augmenting the salaries of the judges in England, Scotland, and Wales, after satisfying the several annual payments already charged thereupon, there be issued and applied the annual sum of 1700*l.* for making good the supply granted to his majesty, for augmentation of the salaries of the justices of Chester, and of the great sessions for the counties of Wales.

APRIL 6.

That the sum of 400,000*l.* which, by an act made in the ninth year of his present majesty's reign, intitled, "An act for carrying into execution certain proposals made by the East-India company, for the payment of the annual sum of four

hundred thousand pounds, for a limited time, in respect of the territorial acquisitions and revenues lately obtained in the East-Indies," is directed to be paid within the present year into the receipt of his majesty's exchequer, by the said company, be applied towards making good the supply granted to his majesty.

APRIL 14.

1. That, towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, there be issued and applied the sum of 805,398*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* remaining in the receipt of the Exchequer, on the 5th day of April 1772, for the disposition of parliament, of the monies which had then arisen, of the surplusses, excesses, and overplus monies, and other revenues, of the fund commonly called the sinking-fund.

2. That, towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, a sum not exceeding 138,090*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* out of the savings arising upon the grant for the pay of an augmentation to his majesty's land forces for the year 1771, be applied towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces, and other services incurred, to the 20th day of February 1772, and not provided for by parliament.

3. That, towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, a sum not exceeding 36,772*l.* 10*s.* out of the savings arising upon the sum voted in the account of extraordinaries in the year 1770, for levy-money for the said augmentation, be applied towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces, and other services incurred, to the 20th day of

of February 1772, and not provided for by parliament.

4. That, towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, a sum not exceeding 1,863l. 13s. 10d. out of the savings arising upon grants for the difference between British and Irish pay of the 64th and 65th regiments of foot, from the first day of September to the 24th day of December 1768, be applied towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces, and other services incurred, to the 20th of February 1772, and not provided for by parliament.

5. That, towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, a sum not exceeding 40,000l. out of the savings arising upon the grants for the pay of reduced officers of land forces and marines, from the 25th day of June 1757, to the 24th of December 1768, be applied towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces, and other services incurred, to the 20th day of February 1772, and not provided for by parliament.

M A Y 2.

1. That any person or persons, bodies politick or corporate, possessed of, interested in, or entitled unto, any annuities, being part of the capital or joint stock of 3l. per cent. annuities, consolidated by several acts of parliament, of the 25th, 28th, 29th, 32d, and 33d years of the reign of George the second, and several subsequent acts, which were made payable and transferrable at the Bank of England; or of the annuities consolidated by the acts of the 25th of George the second, and 5th of George the third, called reduced

annuities, also payable and transferrable there; or of certain 3l. per cent. annuities, which are payable and transferrable at the South Sea house, called old South Sea annuities and new South Sea annuities; or of 3l. per cent. annuities, payable in respect of 2,100,000l. granted by an act of the 24th year of the reign of George the second, for the service of the year 1751; who, on or before the 15th day of this instant May, and before the sum subscribed shall amount to 1,500,000l. shall subscribe their names, or signify their consent to accept, in lieu of their interest in any part of the said principal or capital stock standing in their names, and in full satisfaction and discharge thereof, the sum of 90l. in money for every 100l. and in that proportion for any greater or less sum or sums, composing one or more intire sum or sums of 100l. 50l. or 25l. of such principal or capital stock, one moiety thereof to be paid on or before the 15th day of July next, and the other moiety on or before the 20th day of October next, together with the interest due on the whole capital stock so subscribed to the 5th day of July next, shall, for every 100l. principal or capital stock, as aforesaid, so subscribed, be intitled to receive four tickets, in a lottery, to consist of 60,000 tickets, at the rate of 12l. 10s. each (and in that proportion for any greater or less sum) the said tickets to be paid for in manner following; that is to say, that every person or persons, bodies politick or corporate, so subscribing, or signifying his, her, or their consent as aforesaid, shall, on or before the 15th day of this instant May, make a deposit of 1l. in re-

spect of the money to be paid for each ticket, as a security for making the future payments, to the cashiers of the Bank of England, on or before the times herein after limited; that is to say, for and in respect of every such ticket, 2l. on or before the 19th day of June next; 3l. on or before the 22d of July next; 3l. on or before the 21st of August next; and 3l. 10s. on or before the 2d day of October next: that, upon such payments being completed, tickets shall be delivered, as soon as the same can be prepared, to the persons intitled thereto: that the sum of 600,000 l. shall be distributed into prizes, for the benefit of the proprietors of the fortunate tickets in the said lottery, which prizes shall be paid at the Bank of England, in money, to such proprietors, upon demand, on the first day of March 1773, or as soon after as certificates can be prepared, without any deduction whatsoever; and that all the monies to be received by the said cashiers shall be paid into the receipt of his majesty's exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted by this house in this session of parliament; and every person or persons, bodies politick or corporate, so possessed of, interested in, or intitled to, any of the said annuities, and so subscribing as aforesaid, shall have a certificate from the said cashiers of the governor and company of the Bank of England, of the amount of the principal or capital stock by them respectively subscribed, and of all such sum and sums of money as he, she, or they, shall be intitled to receive, in consideration of such their subscription, and in lieu and in discharge of his,

her, or their capital stock, so subscribed: and the holders or bearers of such certificates shall be paid at the Bank of England, the several sums of money expressed in such certificates, together with interest after the rate of 3l. per cent. per annum on the capital stock so subscribed, in the manner, and at the times, herein before described: that, upon payment of such sum or sums of money, with such interest, the whole of the principal or capital stock so subscribed shall stand discharged, and be annihilated; and the annuity payable in respect thereof shall, from the said 5th day of July 1772, cease and be extinguished.

2. That books be opened, at the Bank of England, for receiving such subscription and consent; and that, during the two first days on which such subscriptions and consent are to be received, no one person, body politick or corporate, be admitted to subscribe, or signify his, her, or their consent, for any sum or sums, amounting in the whole to more than 10,000 l. principal or capital stock.

3. That, towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, there be issued and applied the sum of 1,856,723 l. 1s. 2d. out of such monies as shall or may arise, of the surplusses, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues, composing the fund commonly called the sinking fund.

4. That a sum, not exceeding 20,000 l. out of such monies as shall be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer on or before the 5th 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 be

be reserved for the disposition of parliament, towards defraying the necessary expences of defending, protecting, and securing, the British colonies and plantations in America, be applied towards making good such part of the supply as hath been granted to his majesty, for maintaining his majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations, and for provisions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the Ceded Islands, for the year 1772.

5. That such of the monies as shall be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer, after the 5th day of April 1772, and on or before the 5th day of April 1773, of the produce of the duties charged by an act of parliament, made in the 5th year of his present majesty's reign, upon the importation and exportation of

gum senega and gum arabic, be applied towards making good the supply granted to his majesty.

MAY II.

1. That, towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, there be applied the sum of 21,710l. remaining in the receipt of the Exchequer on the 5th day of April 1772, being the surplus of the deductions of six-pence in the pound, out of all monies paid upon all salaries, pensions, annuities, and other payments from the crown, after satisfying the annuities or other charges then due and payable out of the same.

2. That, towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, there be applied the sum of 10,426l. 9s. 3d. remaining in the receipt of the Exchequer, for the disposition of parliament.

By the resolution of Feb. 4	—	—	750000	0	0
By that of Feb. 6	—	—	1500000	0	0
By that of Feb. 11	—	—	136416	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
By that of Feb. 20	—	—	55192	6	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
By the first of April 2	—	—	1800000	0	0
By that of April 6	—	—	400000	0	0
By the first of April 14	—	—	805398	13	2
By the second of ditto	—	—	138090	5	10
By the third of ditto	—	—	36772	10	0
By the fourth of ditto	—	—	1863	13	10
By the fifth of ditto	—	—	40000	0	0
By the first of May 2	—	—	150000	0	0
By the third of ditto	—	—	1856723	1	2
By the fourth of ditto	—	—	20000	0	0
By the first of May 11	—	—	21710	0	0
By the second of ditto	—	—	10426	9	3
Sum total of such provisions as can be ascertained			7722593	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Excess of the provisions	—	—	536339	17	11 $\frac{1}{4}$

STATE PAPERS.

His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday the 21st of January, 1772.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

IT gives me much satisfaction, that nothing in the situation of our affairs, either foreign or domestic, has obliged me to require your attendance earlier than might have been consistent with your private convenience; and that, now you are met together, you will find yourselves at liberty to give your whole attention to the establishment of wise and useful regulations of law, and to the extension of our commercial advantages.

The performance of the engagement of the king of Spain, in the restitution of Port Egmont and Falkland's Island, and the repeated assurances I have received of the pacific disposition of that court, as well as of other powers, promise to my subjects the continuance of peace; and we may, with the greater confidence, hope, that we shall not be disturbed in the enjoyment of this blessing; as there is no reason to apprehend that we shall become involved in the troubles which still unhappily prevail in one part of Europe.

The danger of the farther spreading of the infectious sickness in Europe is, I trust, very much abated: but I must recommend it

to you, not to suffer our happiness, in having been hitherto preserved from so dreadful a calamity, to lessen your vigilance in the use of every reasonable precaution for our safety.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the estimates for the service of the current year to be laid before you. I make no doubt but you will see the propriety of maintaining a respectable establishment of my naval forces. I am pleased, however, to find, that I shall be under no necessity of asking of you, at this time, any extraordinary aid.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The concerns of this country are so various and extensive, as to require the most vigilant and active attention; and some of them, as well from remoteness of place as from other circumstances, are so peculiarly liable to abuses, and exposed to danger, that the interposition of the legislature, for their protection, may become necessary. If in any such instances, either for supplying defects, or remedying abuses, you shall find it requisite to provide any new laws, you may depend upon my ready concurrence, in whatever may best contribute to the attainment of those salutary ends.

The humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, January 21, 1772.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

Permit us, Sir, to offer to your majesty our most dutiful congratulations, on the happy event of the increase of your royal family, by the birth of another prince; and to assure your majesty, that every addition to your majesty's domestic happiness must always afford the highest satisfaction to your faithful subjects.

We beg leave to express to your majesty our most grateful sense of your majesty's regard for our private convenience, in not commanding us to an earlier attendance; and to declare to your majesty our determination, to give our most diligent attention to the promotion of the domestic interests of these kingdoms, and the extension of our commercial advantages, by the establishment of useful regulations of law.

We return your majesty our humble thanks, for your goodness and condescension, in acquainting us from the throne with the restitution of Port Egmont and Falkland's Island, on the part of the King of Spain; and with the assurances your majesty has received of the pacific disposition of foreign powers. We are made happy by learning, that your majesty has no reason to apprehend that the peace

which we at present enjoy, will be disturbed by our being anywise involved in the calamities of war, which still unhappily prevail in one part of Europe.

Your majesty's paternal care, in recommending to us a due vigilance in the use of every precaution to preserve this country from that most dreadful contagion, from which, under the divine providence, it has been hitherto our happiness to remain free, calls for our sincerest acknowledgments, and commands our utmost attention.

We beg leave to assure your majesty, that our most diligent endeavours shall be employed to frame such laws, as shall, in our judgment, tend to supply the defects, and remedy the abuses, which may appear to have been introduced in any branch of the various and extensive concerns of this country: and we look upon your majesty's gracious assurance of your ready concurrence, in whatever may best contribute to the attainment of those salutary ends, as a fresh proof of that desire which has constantly been shewn, by your majesty, to promote the welfare of your people.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I thank you for this loyal and dutiful address. I receive with pleasure your congratulations on the increase of my family, and the assurances of the attention you will give to those objects which I have recommended to you for the publick good. Nothing can be more acceptable to me, than the sense you express of my desire to promote the welfare of my people.

The

The humble Address of the House of Commons to the King.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled, return your majesty our humble thanks, for your most gracious speech from the throne.

It is with unfeigned joy we beg leave to offer to your majesty our congratulations on the birth of another prince, and on the happy recovery of the queen; who is still more endeared to this nation by every new pledge of security for the happiness we enjoy under your majesty's auspicious government, as well as by her majesty's amiable virtues.

We return your majesty our warmest thanks, for your gracious communication of the assurances your majesty has received from the king of Spain, as well as from other powers, of their disposition to maintain the public tranquillity; and we cannot but feel the greatest satisfaction at the fair prospect which those assurances, and the performance of his catholic majesty's engagement, by the restitution of Port Egmont and Falkland's Island, afford your majesty's subjects of the continuance of peace: at the same time, we have the greatest confidence, that the respect derived to this nation, from the moderation and firmness of your majesty's conduct, will continue to preserve your majesty's dominions from the calamities of war, which still unhappily prevail in the distant parts of Europe.

We acknowledge with gratitude your majesty's paternal care, in the

precautions your majesty has taken to preserve this kingdom from the infectious sickness with which we have of late been alarmed; and though we have the satisfaction to find that, by the blessing of providence, the danger of its spreading is now diminished, we will not be negligent, on our part, in taking such measures as may from time to time appear best calculated to secure this nation from the visitation of so dreadful an evil.

Your majesty's faithful commons will cheerfully grant to your majesty such supplies as shall be found necessary for the service of the current year; and we will be careful to make sufficient provision for the establishment of a respectable naval force, on which, we are truly sensible, the security, as well as the importance, of this nation must ever principally depend.

We assure your majesty, that we will not fail, during this season of tranquillity, to employ our time in making such provisions as may be found necessary for the improvement of our laws, and the extension of our commerce: and your majesty may rely on our vigilant and active attention to those important concerns recommended to us by your majesty; and wherever it shall be found that, with respect to any of these, either from the remoteness of their situation from the seat of government, or from other circumstances, such abuses prevail as expose them to danger, we shall think it our duty to endeavour, by every regulation in our power, to remedy those evils, which may in their consequences so essentially affect the interest and honour of this country.

Message from his Majesty to both Houses of Parliament, on the 19th of February, 1772.

GEORGE R.

HIS majesty being desirous, 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 effectual, recommends to both Houses of Parliament, to take into their serious consideration, whether it may not be wise and expedient to supply the defect of the laws now in being, and by some new provision, more effectually to guard the descendants of his late majesty King George the Second, (other than the issue of princesses who have married, or may hereafter marry into foreign families) from marrying without the approbation of his majesty, his heirs, or successors, first had and obtained.

His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday the 9th of June, 1772.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I Cannot put an end to this session of parliament, without expressing the satisfaction I have felt in observing the temper, and the prudence, which have governed all your deliberations, during the course of it; and without returning you my particular thanks for the fresh proof you have given of your affectionate attachment to me,

in the additional security you have provided for the welfare and honour of my family.

I can, with great pleasure, acquaint you, That the dispositions of the powers of Europe give me the strongest reason to believe, that this nation will not be disturbed in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I thank you heartily for the supplies, which you have granted with so much chearfulness and dispatch; and for the ample provision you have made for every branch of the public service: and I see, with pleasure and approbation, that you have, at the same time, been able, by a proper disposition of the public money, to make a further progress in reducing the national debt.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I make no doubt but that you will carry into your respective countries, the same principles, and the same zeal for the public good, which I have experienced from you in parliament: and that you will continue to exert your best endeavours, to cultivate and improve a spirit of harmony, and confidence, amongst all ranks of my faithful subjects. Let it be your constant care to convince them, That, without a due reverence for the laws, and a chearful obedience to just authority, neither their civil nor religious rights, and liberties, can be enjoyed in comfort or security; and to assure them, That I consider their interests as inseparably connected with my own; and that I am, and have ever been, persuaded, That the prosperity, and glory, of

my reign must depend on my possessing the affection, and maintaining the happiness of my people.

His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday, the 26th of November, 1772.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I Should most willingly have consulted your private convenience, by allowing you a longer recess from business, if I had not thought, that some very important parts of the public service required the immediate attention of parliament.

It is impossible that I can look with indifference upon whatever concerns either the commerce and revenue of the kingdom at large, or the private rights and interests of considerable numbers among my people: Neither can I be insensible how materially every one of these great objects must be interested in the maintenance of the credit, and prosperity, of the East-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 yourselves fully of the true state of their affairs; and of making such provisions, for the common benefit and security of all the various interests concerned, as you shall find best adapted to the exigencies of the case.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, That there is reason to hope, that the war, which has so long unhappily prevailed in one part of Europe, is now drawing to a conclusion: And although there

was no probability of our being involved therein, yet the discontinuance of those troubles will afford a fairer prospect of the duration of peace; which, I trust, the alterations that have happened in Europe will not, in their consequences, affect.

I continue to receive, from foreign powers, the strongest assurances of their pacific dispositions towards this country: and it shall be my constant endeavour to preserve the general tranquillity, as far as is consistent with the honour of my crown, and the interests of my people.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

It gives me much satisfaction, That the continuance of peace has enabled me to proceed in the reduction of the establishment of my naval forces; but you will, I am confident, agree with me, that a considerable strength at sea must be ever necessary for preserving the reputation, and power, of my kingdoms.

The proper estimates for the ensuing year shall be laid before you; and whatever supplies you may grant, shall, on my part, be managed with the strictest œconomy, and applied with the utmost fidelity.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I cannot but feel the most real concern, That the produce of the late harvest has not given us the relief which we had hoped for, in respect to the dearness of corn. As far as human wisdom can provide for alleviating the distresses of the poor, I am persuaded, your attention will not be wanting: and
you

you cannot gratify me more, than by calling upon me for my concurrence in whatever may contribute to the true welfare, and happiness, of all my people.

The humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, Nov. 26th, 1772.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in parliament assembled, return our humble and most unfeigned thanks to your majesty, for your most gracious speech from the throne.

We gratefully acknowledge your majesty's goodness, in the gracious assurances we have received, That your majesty would have consulted our private convenience, if some very interesting public concerns had not required the early meeting of parliament.

Your majesty may be assured, That we will apply ourselves diligently to whatever may concern the commerce or revenue of the kingdom, or the rights and interests of any part of your majesty's subjects: that we are thoroughly convinced the affairs of the East-India company deserve and require our most serious consideration; and that we will not neglect an object of such national importance.

Permit us, Sir, to express the happiness we feel, at having reason to hope, from the communication your majesty has been pleased to make to us, that the war, which has so long prevailed in one part of Europe, is drawing to a conclusion.

A happiness that is greatly increased, by the additional prospect it affords of the duration of peace; which, we trust, the alterations that have happened in Europe will not, in their consequences, affect; being ever firmly persuaded, that your majesty's uniform endeavours to preserve the general tranquillity will be directed, on all occasions, by a due regard to the honour of your crown, and the interests of your people.

With hearts deeply affected, we learn that the produce of the late harvest has not given the relief so essentially necessary to the poorer sort of your majesty's subjects: and, conscious that we can do no act so acceptable to your majesty, as exerting our utmost efforts to contribute to the ease, and comfort, of all your people, we beg leave to assure your majesty, that this object, which your paternal care and tenderness have so particularly pointed out, shall engage our utmost attention.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I thank you for this dutiful and affectionate address.

The zeal you express in it for the honour of my crown, and the rights and interests of my people, gives me the highest satisfaction.

I firmly rely, that all your deliberations will tend to such measures as shall be most conducive to the great objects you have before you. Among these, I am sure, you will not forget to provide for the distresses of the poor, as far as it is in the power of human wisdom to alleviate them.

The

The humble Address of the House of Commons to the King.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our humble thanks, for your most gracious speech from the throne.

We acknowledge, with the warmest gratitude, your majesty's great goodness, in your constant attention to whatever concerns either the commerce and revenue of your kingdom at large, or the private rights and interests of considerable numbers among your people. And we return our most dutiful thanks to your majesty, for having given us an early opportunity of informing ourselves fully of the true state of the affairs of the East-India Company: and we assure your majesty, that, impressed with a due sense of the great importance of the business, we will, without delay, proceed to the consideration of it; and endeavour to provide, in the most effectual manner, that the nature of the case will admit, for the common benefit and security of all the great and weighty interests recommended to our care by your majesty.

Your faithful Commons cannot but rejoice, to hear that your majesty has reason to hope that the war, which has so long unhappily prevailed in one part of Europe, is now drawing to a conclusion; and that the favourable prospect of the duration of peace, which the probability of this event affords us, will not be affected by the alterations which have lately happened;

and we feel the highest satisfaction; at the assurances, which your majesty continues to receive from foreign powers, of their pacific dispositions towards this country; and at the same time we most gratefully acknowledge your majesty's gracious declaration; that it will be your constant endeavour to preserve the general tranquillity, as far as is consistent with the honour of your crown, and the interests of your people.

Your majesty may be assured, that your faithful Commons will cheerfully grant such supplies as the services of the ensuing year shall require: and although we are convinced, that it must ever be for the interest and reputation of this country, to have a considerable strength at sea; yet we learn with much satisfaction, that your majesty has been enabled, during the course of this year, to proceed in the reduction of your naval establishment.

Permit us to offer to your majesty our most humble and unfeigned thanks, for the paternal and affectionate concern, which your majesty has expressed, for the distresses which the poor continue to suffer from the dearth of corn. And we assure your majesty, that a diligent attention shall not be wanting, on our part, to consider of the most proper means for preventing the increase of the evil; and for alleviating the present distresses, as far as they are in their nature capable of relief; being persuaded, that we cannot render any service more acceptable to your majesty, than by contributing to the happiness of all your people.

His Excellency George Lord Viscount Townshend, Lord Lieutenant-General, and General-Governor of Ireland, his Speech to both Houses of Parliament, at Dublin, on the 8th of October, 1771.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

MY experience of your attachment to his majesty's person, and of your zeal for the public service, affords me the best grounded hopes, that nothing will be wanting on your part to co-operate with his majesty's gracious intentions to promote the welfare and happiness of this kingdom; and when to this consideration I add my remembrance of your kind regard to the ease and honour of my administration, I feel the most sensible pleasure in the present opportunity which his majesty has given me of meeting you a fourth time in parliament.

The present prospect of public affairs, seems to afford you the fullest opportunity for deliberation on such subjects as immediately relate to your own domestic happiness; I must therefore recommend to your consideration, whatever tends to promote and strengthen the interior police of this kingdom, and such laws as may be salutary and for the benefit of the lower orders of the community, for these have ever been found the most effectual means of binding their affections to their country, and securing their allegiance to one common parent.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

As in assembling you together in the last session, it was not his majesty's purpose to ask supplies,

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but solely to comply with the wishes of his people, it was not thought proper to call upon you, at that time, for any further aid: but as in the ordinary course it now becomes necessary to provide for the expenses of the ensuing two years, your last grants being nearly expired, I have no doubt of your turning your thoughts to that important subject, and of your granting such supplies as shall be found necessary for the honourable and firm support of his majesty's government, the security of this kingdom, and for the maintenance of the public credit.

I have ordered the proper estimates and accounts to be laid before you, from which you will find, not only that the revenue has fallen considerably short of former years, but that the deductions made therefrom for payment of different grants for premiums, bounties, and public works, have been so very great, that it has not been nearly sufficient to defray the charges of his majesty's establishments, and other necessary expences of government, and that a large arrear has been incurred on that account. If such grants are judged proper to be continued, either for these or other public uses, you will observe, that it is impossible that the revenue, as it now stands, can answer those services, and also the support of government: I therefore think it incumbent upon me to recommend this subject to your serious consideration.

It is with concern that I must ask a sum of money to discharge the arrears already incurred on his majesty's establishment; but you will find that they have been unavoidable, for that the strictest œconomy

[2]

has

has been used, not only in the charges of the late augmentation, upon which a very large saving has been made, but in the reduction of the staff, which is now diminished to the number directed by his majesty.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The birth of another prince is such an addition to his majesty's happiness and our security, that it must afford us the truest satisfaction.

It is my indispenfible duty to recommend particularly whatever interests the protestant religion: there can be no provision in its favour, which shall tend to carry into execution the good effects of that important law for limiting the duration of parliaments, and are, at the same time, consistent with the principles of humanity, and the natural rights of mankind, which shall not have my hearty concurrence.

The illegal associations, and audacious outrages committed in different parts of the kingdom, particularly in the North, deserve your most serious attention: they are as destructive to commerce, as disgraceful to liberty.

The wisdom of former parliaments, and the affection of my predecessors in this high station for your interests, have uniformly cooperated in support of your charter-schools, and your linen manufacture: I am persuaded our zeal for these national objects will equal theirs.

His majesty has the firmest reliance on your loyalty and duty; and is persuaded that your proceedings will be no less consistent with your own dignity, than with the true

interests of your country. For my part, I have so long resided amongst you, that I trust it will be needless for me to make any new declarations to you of my attachment and affection.

The Addresses of both Houses of Parliament in Ireland to his Majesty.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in parliament assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in parliament assembled, beg leave to express the grateful sense we have of your majesty's goodness, and of our firm confidence in your paternal attention to the happiness of your majesty's people, and your gracious disposition to promote the welfare and prosperity of this kingdom.

We also beg leave to assure your majesty, that we shall endeavour to make such a use of the opportunity which the present prospect of public affairs affords us, as may best answer your majesty's gracious purposes of calling us together; and that we shall cheerfully concur with his Excellency Lord Viscount Townshend, our chief governor, whom your majesty is graciously pleased to continue amongst us, in whatever may promote the great and important matters recommended at this time to our consideration; and that we will, to the utmost of our power, endeavour so to conduct our proceedings,

ceedings, that they may consist with our own honour, and the true interest of our country.

We most sincerely congratulate your majesty on the happy event of the birth of another prince; and do assure your majesty, that we shall always consider every addition to your royal family, as a further security to us of our religion, laws, and liberties.

And we beg leave to declare our readiness cheerfully to contribute, as far as possible, to whatever may strengthen and support the religious and civil rights of mankind, and to whatever may give effect to the important and constitutional law for limiting the duration of parliaments.

As we have an abhorrence of those audacious outrages, which of late have appeared in different parts of this kingdom, we do assure your majesty, that we shall not fail seriously to deliberate upon them, and to concur in every wise provision that can be formed to remedy so great an evil.

We humbly acknowledge to your majesty the unfeigned pleasure we feel in the opinion you are graciously pleased to entertain of our loyalty and dutiful attachment to your royal person and family; and do assure your majesty that we will ever by our conduct, endeavour to merit and preserve your majesty's gracious favour and protection.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses, in parliament assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Com-

mons of Ireland, in parliament assembled, beg leave, with the sincerest affection, to assure your majesty of our firm attachment to your sacred person, royal family, and government.

We return our humble thanks to your majesty for continuing his Excellency the Lord Viscount Townshend in the government of this kingdom; from whose long experience of our loyalty and zeal for your majesty's service, from whose approved integrity, and from whose sincere wishes for the prosperity of this country, manifested during a residence of four years amongst us, we have every reason to expect that the business of this session will be carried on with candour, temper, and unanimity.

Permit us to congratulate your majesty upon the further addition to your majesty's royal house, by the birth of another prince; an event which must give the highest pleasure to a people deeply interested in every thing that can contribute to your majesty's happiness. We bring with us every disposition to promote the honour of the crown, and the service of the public; and your majesty may be assured, that we shall take into our most serious consideration, those important objects recommended to us from the throne, and cheerfully make every provision for the honourable support of your majesty's government, the security of this kingdom, and the maintenance of public credit; consistent with the ability, and the essential interest of this country.

We have seen with extreme concern, the illegal associations, and audacious outrages committed by the lower order of people, in different counties in this kingdom;

and particularly in some places of the North; which, if not duly attended to, must be productive of the most fatal consequences, and which we are truly sensible are disgraceful to a country of liberty, and ruinous to a country of commerce; it is our firm purpose to use the most effectual methods to stop their progress, and prevent them for the future.

We shall give particular attention to those great national objects, our linen manufacture, and the protestant charter-schools; and we beg leave to assure your majesty, that, in all our deliberations, we shall support to the best of our power, the honour of the crown, and the true interest of our country.

The Addresses of both Houses of Parliament to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

To his Excellency George Lord Viscount Townshend, Lord Lieutenant-General, and General-Governor of Ireland.

The humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

May it please your Excellency,
WE his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in parliament assembled, return your excellency our most sincere thanks for your excellent speech to both houses of parliament.

We are thankful and most sensible of his majesty's paternal regard for our welfare, in the continuance of your excellency in the administration of this kingdom,

fully experiencing your excellency's attention to the security and happiness of it.

We return your excellency our thanks for the notice you have taken of those illegal and audacious outrages, that have disturbed so much the peace and quiet of the different parts of this kingdom, particularly the North, to the disgrace of liberty, and the detriment of the linen manufacture of this kingdom; and we do assure your excellency, that we shall readily do all in our power, to co-operate with your excellency in every wise provision that may remedy so great an evil.

We rejoice with your excellency, on the increase of his majesty's royal family by the birth of another prince, fully and daily experiencing the blessings we enjoy under his majesty's auspicious reign.

We beg leave to thank your excellency, for your attention in recommending to us the support of our charter-schools, and the improvement of our linen manufacture, as the surest support of the protestant interest, and of the commerce of this kingdom, to both of which we shall have the utmost regard.

The experience which we have had of your excellency's attachment and affection, during your residence amongst us, leaves us no room to doubt of your endeavours to promote the true interests of this country.

His Excellency's Answer.

My Lords,

I return you my sincere thanks, for your kind and most obliging address, and I am very happy in receiving this public mark of your attention

attention and respect. Nothing can afford me truer satisfaction than that which I now feel, upon finding that my conduct, since I have been amongst you, has been such as meets with your approbation.

To his Excellency George Lord Viscount Townshend, Lord Lieutenant-Genera', and General-Governor of Ireland.

The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses, in parliament assembled.

May it please your Excellency,
WE his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Ireland in parliament assembled, return your excellency our sincerest thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne: we beg leave to express our most entire satisfaction, in being again assembled under your just and prudent government, and to assure your excellency, that we shall most heartily co-operate with your excellency in every thing that may tend to promote the welfare and happiness of this kingdom.

We have observed with pleasure the reduction of the staff, in consequence of his majesty's gracious declaration, signified to us by your excellency; and we have no doubt of your excellency's constant regard to public œconomy.

We shall give our utmost attention to the important objects recommended to us by your excellency, and chearfully grant such supplies as shall be necessary for the support of his majesty's government, the maintenance of public credit, and the security and welfare of this kingdom, as far as shall be consistent with the ability

and the essential interest of this country; we are sensible that the great sums of money, granted of late years, for premiums, bounties, and public works, are a subject of the highest importance, and require out most serious consideration.

The illegal associations entered into, and audacious outrages committed in different counties of this kingdom, and particularly in some places in the North, give us the utmost concern; and nothing shall be wanting on our parts, to prevent, for the future, those atrocious violations of the public peace and tranquillity.

Animated as we are, with the strongest sense of loyalty to the best of kings; possessed with the fullest confidence in your future, from our happy experience of your past conduct; and fully convinced of your excellency's affectionate regards to this kingdom, by the many proofs of your attachment to our interests, during your residence amongst us; we shall not fail to contribute every thing in our power to make your administration as easy and honourable to your excellency, as we are assured it will prove happy and advantageous to the public.

His Excellency's Answer.

I return the House of Commons my most sincere thanks for this very kind and affectionate address, which gives me the greatest satisfaction, as it follows your experience of my conduct during a residence of almost four years in this kingdom.— Nothing shall be wanting, on my part, to merit the continuance of your approbation and confidence; and it will be a most pleasing part of my duty, in this high station,

most faithfully to represent to his majesty, the unshaken loyalty and affection of the Commons of Ireland.

The Speech of the Right Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland, to his Excellency Lord Townshend, Lord-Lieutenant and Governor-General of Ireland, on January 1st, 1772.

May it please your Excellency, **I**N obedience to the commands of the House of Commons, I present to your excellency, for the royal assent, a bill of supply; by which, and the bill I had the honour of presenting to your excellency this session, ample provision is made for the honourable support of his majesty's government, and the security of the kingdom. The constant attention of the Commons to these two great objects, at all times, and under all circumstances, affords the most convincing proofs of their inviolable attachment to his majesty's sacred person and royal family, and of their zeal for his service; and they humbly presume to hope, that your excellency's just and favourable representation of their conduct, their duty, and their affection, on which they rely with the fullest assurance, will entitle them not only to the continuance of his majesty's countenance and protection, but to an extension of their commerce, by which alone they can entertain any reasonable expectation of being able, much longer, to support the expence of the present establishment.

The bill I have now the honour of presenting to your excellency, is entitled, "An act for granting

unto his majesty, an additional duty on the several commodities, goods, and merchandizes therein mentioned; and for prohibiting the importation of all gold and silver lace, and of all cambricks and lawns, except of the manufacture of Great-Britain."

His Excellency George Lord Viscount Townshend, Lord Lieutenant-General, and General-Governor of Ireland, his Speech to both Houses of Parliament, at Dublin, on Tuesday, the 2d day of June, 1772.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I Cannot put an end to this session of parliament, without returning you my particular thanks for your long and close attention to the public business.

I congratulate you on the many excellent laws which have received the royal assent this session. The act for preventing the delays of justice, by reason of privilege of parliament, must be received as a very strong mark of your disinterested regard for the rights and welfare of your fellow-subjects. The act to prevent frauds committed by bankrupts, and that for rendering securities by mortgage more effectual, cannot fail to produce the most salutary effects, by restoring that credit and confidence amongst the people, which have been much wanted, and are essentially necessary, in this commercial country; and it was with particular satisfaction that his majesty gave his royal consent to these laws, which do honour to your deliberations, and are so wisely calculated for the public good.

Gentle-

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you, in his majesty's name, for the supplies which you granted at the beginning of this session; they shall be faithfully applied to the support of his majesty's establishments, and to the advancement of the public service: But, although I have expectations, that the act for amending and explaining a clause in the act of tonnage and poundage, will be productive of some addition to his majesty's revenue, I think it my duty to inform you, that the arrears which had been incurred upon his majesty's establishments civil and military, before the time of your meeting, made it necessary to borrow one hundred thousand pounds, immediately after the act was passed which gave authority for that purpose: and, that sum not proving sufficient, I have, some time since, been obliged to order the further sum of one hundred thousand pounds to be raised, being the remainder of the credit entrusted to me by that act.

So early a demand for the whole loan, gives me reason to apprehend that, unless there should be a considerable increase in his majesty's revenue, a still greater arrear will accrue, before the usual time of your meeting in another session.

I do therefore most earnestly recommend it to you, to take it into your serious consideration (between this and the next session of parliament) what will be the best method of making provision for such deficiencies as arise upon the present duties, so as to guard against any farther increase of the national debt.

The additional duties given for the support of government, in aid of his majesty's hereditary revenue, are nearly the same which were granted in the year 1727, at the late king's accession. Had they been solely applied to that purpose, they would have been fully sufficient, and no debt or arrear would have been contracted or incurred; but the large expence occasioned by the many premiums, now payable under different heads, must necessarily continue to increase both; it will therefore be true policy, and worthy of your wisdom, to give particular attention to this object, and, by prudent regulations, to form and establish such a system, as will best obviate any further inconvenience, and most effectually promote every great national purpose.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to observe, that the tumults and outrages of the lower ranks of people, which unhappily disturbed some of the northern counties in this kingdom, have now subsided. I flatter myself, that these deluded persons are fully convinced of the atrociousness of their attempts, and of the impossibility of affecting any of the purposes intended by them. I would however recommend it to such gentlemen, whose weight and influence lie particularly in those parts, to have a watchful eye over their behaviour, and to exert themselves, with the other civil magistrates, in enforcing a due obedience to the laws; and I doubt not that, by their authority on one hand, and by their justice and moderation on the other, a thorough

Reformation will be effected, and the dispositions of the people reclaimed to peace and good order.

It gives me great concern to see the assistance of the military power so frequently called for; nothing can be more worthy of your serious reflection, than to render that resource unnecessary by a judicious improvement of your police, and providing for the due execution of the laws.

His majesty gave it in express command to me, to make your interests and prosperity the great objects of my administration; and my own inclinations incited me to a strict and zealous performance of that duty. I have, upon every occasion, endeavoured, to the utmost of my power, to promote the public service; and I feel the most perfect satisfaction in now repeating to you my acknowledgments for the very honourable manner in which (after a residence of near five years amongst you) you have declared your entire approbation of my conduct. Be assured, that I shall always entertain the most ardent wishes for your welfare; and shall make a faithful representation to his majesty, of your loyalty and attachment to his royal person and government.

The Lords Protest, against the Bill for regulating the Marriages of the Royal Family.

Die Martis, 3^o Martij, 1772.

THE order of the day being read for the third reading of the bill, intituled, an act for the better regulating the future marriages of the royal family, and for the lords to be summoned;

The said bill was accordingly read the third time.

Proposed, That the said bill do pass, which being objected to, after long debate,

The question was put, whether this bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

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DISSENTIENT,

Ist, Because we think the declaratory principle in the preamble of the bill, to be without foundation in law, (in the extent there stated) to be unnecessary for the avowed purposes of the bill, and likely to be attended with very dangerous consequences, as that preamble does assert, “that we are sensible that
“marriages in the royal family are
“of the highest *importance* to the
“state, and that *therefore* the kings
“of this realm have ever been en-
“trusted with the care and appro-
“bation thereof.”

The maxim here laid down, “that because marriages of the royal family are of the highest *importance* to the state, they are *therefore* entrusted to the kings of this realm;” is founded on a doctrine absurd and unconstitutional; but which hereafter 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 state, and indeed to extend them in a manner as vague and exceptionable as had ever been done in the worst and most despotic periods in the history of this nation; and we apprehend that some future, and even more

more dangerous use may be made of this preamble, as it is much more extensive than is necessary for any purpose avowed in the bill.

2dly, Because this declaratory preamble seems to justify the words which his majesty has been advised (we think very improperly) to use in his message to his parliament, whereby a prerogative is assumed in an extent for which nine of his judges, in their unanimous opinion, delivered to this house, do not find any authority.

3dly, Because the term *Royal Family* being *general*, and not qualified by the exception of "the issue of princesses married into foreign families." seems to carry (very idly as we apprehend) the royal prerogative beyond the jurisdiction of the crown of Great Britain; can therefore, as applied in the preamble, be warranted by no law, and is indeed contrary to common sense.

4thly, Because, if this parliamentary *declaration* of law can operate in any degree, as a retrospect (an operation against which we have no security by any thing contained in the bill), it is pernicious and unjust; if it can have no such retrospect, (as was asserted in argument by the friends of the bill), it is then at best frivolous and unnecessary.

5thly, Because the enacting part of the bill has an inconvenient and impolitic extent, namely, to *all descendants of George the Second*. In course of time that description may become very general, and comprehend a great number of people; and we conceive it would be an intolerable grievance, that the marriages of so many subjects, perhaps dis-

persed among the various ranks of civil life, should be subject to the restrictions of this act, especially as it has been asserted 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 custody of the person. We fear that this extensive power would come in time to make many of the first families in the kingdom totally dependent on the crown, and we therefore lament that the endeavours so earnestly used in the committee, in some degree to limit the generality of that description, were not suffered to take effect.

6thly, Because, as the line is too large, with regard to the description of the royal family, so we think that the time of nonage for that family is also improperly extended. We conceive that the age of twenty-one years is that limit, which the laws of this country, and the spirit of the constitution, have with great wisdom given to minority. It seems indecent to the royal family to suppose they will not be arrived at the age of discretion as soon as the lowest subject of the realm; and we cannot conceive but they may be as capable of chusing a wife at the age of twenty-one, as of being entrusted with the regency of the kingdom, of which by law they are at that age capable. We also conceive that the deferring their age of majority as to marriage till twenty-six, is impolitic and dangerous, at it may tend to drive them into a disorderly course of life, which ought the more to be guarded against in men of high rank, as the influence of their example

ample is the most forcible and extensive.

7thly, Because the power given by this bill to a prince to marry after the age of twenty-six, having first entered in the books of the privy council his intention so to do, for twelve calendar months, is totally defeated by the subsequent proviso, " Unless both houses of parliament shall, before the expiration of the said twelve months, expressly declare their disapprobation of such intended marriage."

We think this proviso lays great difficulties on future parliaments, as their silence in such a case, must express a condemnation of the king's refusal; and their concurrence with such refusal, may prove a perpetual prohibition from marriage, to the person concerned.

We conceive the right of conferring a discretionary power of prohibiting all marriages (whether vested in the crown alone, as intended by the message, or in the manner now enacted by the bill) to be above the reach of any legislature, 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 whatsoever can be taken away. We freely allow that the legislature has a power of prescribing rules to marriage, as well as to every other species of contracts; but there is an essential and eternal difference, between regulating the mode in which a right may be enjoyed, and establishing a principle which may tend entirely to annihilate that right. To disable a man during his whole life, from contracting marriage, or what is tantamount, to make his power

of contracting such marriage, dependant neither on his own choice, nor upon any fixed rule of law, but on the arbitrary will of any man, or set of men, is exceeding the power permitted by the divine providence to human legislatures: it is directly against the earliest command, given by God to mankind, contrary to the right of domestic society and comfort, and to the desire of lawful posterity, the first and best of the instincts planted in us by the author of our nature, and utterly incompatible with all religion, natural and revealed, and therefore a mere act of power, having neither the nature nor obligation of law.

8thly, Because we conceive this bill to be pregnant with civil discord and confusion; it has a natural tendency to produce a disputed title to the crown. If those who may be affected by it, are in power, they will easily procure a repeal of this act, and the confirmation of a marriage made contrary to it: and if they are not, it will at least be the source of the most dangerous party that can exist in any country, a party attached to a pretender to the crown, whose claim, he may assert, has been set aside by no other authority than that of an act, to which the legislature was not competent, as being contrary to the common rights of mankind. Such a claim, supported as it may be, by peculiar hardship in the case, must, as we conceive, at no very remote period, create great mischief and confusion.

Lastly, Because this bill, which resorts to such harsh and unusual methods, at the same time provides for its own purpose very uncertainly and very imperfectly, for it secures no remedy against the improper

improper marriages of princesses, married into foreign families, and those of their issue, which may full as materially affect the interest of this nation, as the marriages of princes residing in the dominions of Great Britain. It provides no remedy at any age, against the improvident marriage of the king reigning, the marriage, of all others, the most important to the public. It provides nothing against the indiscreet marriage of a prince of the blood, being regent at the age of twenty-one, nor furnishes any remedy against his permitting such marriages to others of the blood-royal, the regal power fully vesting in him as to this purpose, and without the assistance of his council: we cannot therefore, on the whole, avoid expressing our strong disapprobation of an act shaking so many of the foundations of law, religion and public security, for ends wholly disproportioned to such extraordinary efforts, and in favour of regulations, so ill calculated to answer the purposes for which it is pretended they are made: and we make this protest, that it may stand recorded to that posterity, which may suffer from the mischievous consequences of this act, that we have no part in the confusions and calamities brought upon them, by rendering uncertain the succession of the crown.

Richmond	Dorset
Abergavenny	Torrington
Portland	Milton
Abingdon	Devonshire
Rockingham	Albemarle
Fitzwilliam	Craven
Stamford	John Bangor.

Dissentient,
Because the liberty of marriage

is a natural right inherent in mankind.

Because this right is confirmed and enforced by the holy scriptures, which declare marriage to be of divine institution, and deny to none the benefit of that institution.

Because the law of nature and divine institutions are not reverfible by the power of human legislatures.

Because there is a total difference between regulating the mode of exercising the right derived from the law of nature, and assuming or granting a discretionary power of taking it quite away.

Because, though we think it expedient and agreeable to the dictates of reason, that minors should not marry without the consent of their parents or guardians, and that such consent should be necessary to render their marriage good and valid, as it likewise is in the exercise 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 such restraint throughout their whole lives, than that we acknowledge a right to keep men or women in a state of endless nonage, which, unless in the case of idiots or incurable lunatics, would be absurd, unjust, and a manifest violation of the law of nature.

Because, if a perpetual restraint upon marriage, or power given to restrain it, without limitation of time or age, be contrary to the natural and divine laws, (as we apprehend it to be) a law authorizing such restraint, or conferring such a power, must be null and void in itself.

Because, in any case, where the right of succeeding to the crown

of

of these realms may come to depend on the force or invalidity of the power given by this bill, an appeal made against it would probably bring upon the royal family and the nation all the miseries and horrors of civil war.

Because, though the placing such a power in the king, with the interposition of both houses of parliament, is a better security against the abuse of it, than if it had been entrusted to the king alone, yet it may be so used, in corrupt or violent times, as to be made, in some cases, a perpetual negative on the freedom of marriage.

Because, if the power be grievous, and contrary to the inherent rights of mankind, the grievance is increased by the infinite number of persons over whom, in the course of time, it is likely to extend.

Because we are convinced, that all the good purposes and objects of the bill, which we have greatly at heart, might have been answered without giving that perpetuity of restraint over the freedom of marriage, which we think ourselves bound in conscience to oppose.

Temple	Lyttelton
Radnor	Abingdon
Clifton	Craven.

And, because the bill is essentially wanting to its avowed purpose, in having provided no guard against the greater evil, the improper marriages of the princes on the throne.

R A D N O R.

The Lord's Protest, against the Bill, for restraining the East India Company from sending Supervisors to India.

Jovis, 24 Die Decembris, 1772.

Dissentient,

I. **B**ECAUSE the bill takes away from a great body corporate, and from several free subjects of this realm, the exercise of a legal franchise, without any legal cause of forfeiture assigned. The persons appointing the commissioners had by law a right to elect; and the persons chosen had by law a capacity of being elected. The choice was regularly made according to the constitution of the company. It was confirmed on ballot. The supervisors had a full right vested in them agreeable to the powers and conditions of their appointment. No abuse has been suggested, no delinquency has been charged. These legal rights and capacities are therefore taken away by a mere act of arbitrary power; the precedent of which leaves no sort of security to the subject for his liberties; since his exercising them, in the strictest conformity to all the rules of law, as well as to those of general equity and moral conduct, is not sufficient to prevent parliament from interesting its sovereign powers to divest him of those rights, by means of which insecurity the honourable distinction between the British and other forms of government is in a great measure lost; a misfortune which we are sorry to find greatly growing upon us by those temporary, occasional, and partial acts of parliament, which, without consideration of their conformity to the general principles of our law and constitution, are adopted rashly and hastily on every petty occasion.

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II. Because this bill appears to us a manifest violation of the public faith. The charter of the East-India Company has been granted by the crown, authorised by act of parliament, and purchased for valuable consideration of money lent and paid. The charter empowers the company to manage its own affairs, according to its own discretion, by persons of its own appointment. This bill suspends for a time the exercise of this privilege, and by grounding the supervision upon the actual interference of parliament on the affairs of the company, establishes a principle which may be used for perpetrating indefinitely the restraint, because parliament may keep their affairs by frequent revisions almost perpetually under consideration. The same principle is also applicable to the suspension 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 legislative power; but we apprehend that parliament is as much bound as any individual to the observance of its own compacts; else it is impossible to understand what public faith means, or how public credit can subsist.

III. Because it appears by evidence at the bar of this house upon oath, that the company had received assurances from their chairman and deputy chairman, that the appointment of a commission for superintending and regulating their affairs would be approved by administration. This is the only channel of communication with ministers that the company can have, and it is peculiarly hard that, driven from all confidence in public faith, and the laws of their coun-

try, they should find no security for their charter privileges against the attempts made by those very ministers, under whose sanction they had all possible reason to believe they had been acting.

IV. Because it appears to us that the company was not only authorised by law, but bound in duty, to appoint a commission for regulating their affairs and correcting abuses; and it would in our opinion furnish a more plausible ground for attacking the lawful powers of the company, if it were charged, that they had not exercised them for redress of the said abuses, than that they had appointed a commission for such a necessary purpose: it might have been alledged by the adversaries of the company, that non-user and neglect of applying legal powers for the ends for which such powers were given, were matters of delinquency in that corporation, and might have subjected them to process in the courts below, or to an adverse proceeding in parliament. It is a government, as we conceive, full of deceit as well as violence, where men are to be punished if they decline, or to be restrained if they endeavour to exercise their lawful powers.

V. Because we have reason to believe from public opinion and report that great abuses still prevail and increase in the company's settlements abroad, which makes it highly expedient that the commission restrained by this bill for six months should have as little delay as possible. Six months delay in the commission will, by the nature of the season, certainly protract its operation for a year, and probably for much longer. By this means all abuses will gain ground, and their

their reformation will become more difficult : nor can we allow that the speculation of more ample powers to be hereafter given by parliament (but which are not as yet so much as proposed) can furnish an adequate reason for preventing the operation of such powers as legally exist at present. Besides, without suspending the commission, any degree of authority thought expedient might have been superadded to the present powers given by the company : we do therefore in this solemn manner exculpate ourselves, to the present time, and to posterity, from having any share in the oppressions which may arise, or be continued on the native inhabitant in the company's possessions in India ; and from any part in the danger which may happen to their valuable possessions from the waste or decay of their revenues, or in the loss or diminution of trade, which may so very probably arise from this arbitrary delay of a timely remedy. It must be a matter of astonishment to the public, who have for a long time earnestly and anxiously looked to the company, or to parliament, for redress of the grievances in India, to find at length, that the latter is only employed in preventing the former from doing its duty ; that instead of correcting the abuse, we oppose ourselves to the reformation ; that when it was expected, that those who have wronged the company should be brought to exemplary punishment, the suffering company itself is deprived of its rights ; and instead of calling delinquents to account, the persons legally empowered to correct or restrain them, are by parliament suspended from their office. It was the more necessary for the company

to give the strictest attention to their affairs, to enable them to answer the exorbitant demands of government, as it appeared from the witnesses at the bar, that the exactions of parliament have amounted to more than the whole of the profits from the late acquisitions and the trade in consequence of them, while the proprietors who have spent so much, and so often risked their all for obtaining these acquisitions, have not been permitted to divide even so much as the profits of their former trade would have afforded.

VI. Because the bill was brought in at a season when this house is always ill-attended, and carried through with a violent and indecent precipitation. The reason assigned for this precipitation is as unsatisfactory as the act is violent ; “ that unless the bill was passed, “ the commissioners might sail during the recess at Christmas ;” this, considering the circumstances, is almost physically impossible : nor if it were otherwise, can we think the mere possibility of the abuse of a legal right in the subject, any sort of reason, for our being precipitate in taking it away.

VII. Because a reason of fact is alledged in the preamble of the bill, stating the expence of the commission to be very considerable ; and this house has not before it any account or estimate of the expences actual or probable, nor are we supplied with any accounts shewing or tending to shew the present ability or inability of the company to bear it ; so that lords are made to assert facts, and on these facts to ground a law, altering the condition and suspending the charter rights of the company, without a possibility of knowing

knowing whether the said facts are true or false. Lords, in whom the law places such an high confidence, that it accepts in all cases of property, their honour in the place of the sworn testimony of other men, ought in their public character to be remarkably punctilious in affirming any matter which can affect such property, without a thorough knowledge of its truth.

VII. Because this house, not content with asserting the said facts without any knowledge of their foundation, did absolutely resolve to continue uninformed, refusing to call for the evidence of the directors concerning the expence; or in a matter of such importance, both in itself and its example, to follow the ancient settled parliamentary course of desiring 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 house submits to be the instrument of the commons; to be merely the register of their acts, and to lower in the estimation of the world, the natural honour and dignity of the peers.

IX. Because this bill for suspending the legal powers of the company, in the appointment to its own officers, appears to us to be part of a design, long since formed, and never abandoned, for enlarging the influence of the crown (already far too prevalent and extensive) by the introduction of ministerial authority in the nomination to the numerous lucrative employments, now in the gift of the company; a design which, adhering to the principles of the protest of the 9th of February 1768, we think ourselves obliged to oppose. We therefore

do protest against this Bill, as evidently a leading part in that design, as inexpedient, unconstitutional, supported neither by any fact that we know, or any reason that we have heard, as contrary to natural faith, injurious to public credit and to the legal rights of the subject, and hurried through this house in a manner neither decent, nor parliamentary, nor suitable to the independency and dignity of the lords.

The King of Sweden's Speech, at the opening of the Diet, on the 25th of June, 1771.

MOST noble, most reverend trusty and well beloved, the men who compose the four orders of the Swedish people;

Every thing at this present moment, even the very place I occupy, calls to my mind, as it does to yours, our great and common loss. When the states of the kingdom terminated their last assembly, they beheld in this place a king, respected and beloved, surrounded by affectionate subjects, and three sons, who disputed with them the advantage of giving him the strongest proofs of their veneration, and their love. In the stead of a fight so affecting, you now behold only three orphans, overwhelmed with grief, who mingle their tears with yours, and whose wounds bleed afresh at the sight of those which seem to rend your hearts.

The tears of subjects are the most glorious monuments that can be raised to the memory of a good king. Those which you shed this day are a spur to me that animates me to virtue, and an encouragement

ment to merit, after the example of a father so sincerely regretted, your attachment and confidence, by clemency and goodness.

I shall say nothing here about the transactions of government, since your last meeting. You will be informed of them by the pieces that shall be communicated to you. My absence did not permit me to effect any thing for the public good; however, if we have the happiness now to see peace reign at home and abroad; friendship preserved, and confidence securely established with the neighbours and oldest allies of this kingdom, these are the fruits of the prudence and wisdom of an administration, to which I am glad to testify publicly here my acknowledgment.

As to the object of the present assembly, I think I need not say any thing about it. You know what the great change that has happened in this state, requires of you; you know your rights, and it is to exert them that you are here convoked. For that end, I wish you the blessing of heaven, that peace and unity may preside in all your counsels, and lead them to a happy issue.

Born and educated among you, I learnt from my earliest youth to love the country, to consider it as the greatest happiness to be a Swede, and as the greatest glory to be the first citizen of a free country.

All my desires will be fulfilled, if the resolutions you are going to pass, contribute to strengthen the felicity, glory, and independence, of this nation; to see it happy, is the first object of my wishes; to govern it free and independent, is the last end of my ambition.

Do not think, my dear Swedes, that these are empty professions, belied perhaps by the secret motions of my heart; they are the faithful expressions of what that heart feels; too upright not to be sincere; too haughty to be ever false to its engagements.

I have seen several countries; I have endeavoured to attain a knowledge of their morals, their form of government; the situation more or less advantageous of their people; I have found, that it is neither arbitrary power in the hands of the prince; nor luxury and magnificence; nor treasures amassed by œconomy, that can render the subjects happy; that they can become so only by concord, and the love of the country. It then depends solely on yourselves to be the happiest nation on earth. Let this Dyet be distinguished for ever in our annals by the sacrifice of every private view, of every rancour or personal jealousy, to the grand interest of the public weal. I shall on my side contribute to the utmost of my power to conciliate your divided minds; to re-unite your hearts alienated from each other, that this assembly may become, with the blessing of the Most High, the æra of a permanent felicity to this kingdom.

I assure you all, and every one in particular, of my royal good-will and protection.

Contents of the Act of Bond or Obligation, which was signed and sworn to by his Swedish Majesty, on the 28th of February, 1772.

IN the beginning of it his majesty obliges himself to an interrupted

interrupted reign. This expression was brought in well considered, and means that the king shall not, after the example of the late king in 1768, lay down the government.

Art. I. The king obliges himself, during his whole life, to remain in and maintain the Lutheran religion, according to the Augsburch confession, with his whole family, and all his subjects. II. He shall not allow any person whatsoever, who does not profess the said religion, to hold or enjoy any place under the government; in particular such persons as are known to be free-thinkers, irreligious, impious, and wicked persons. III. Contains the repetition of the foregoing article, concerning the established religion; and that all officers, both military and civil, shall strictly be bound to observe that it is firmly kept and adhered to. IV. His majesty obliges himself to refrain from buying, or endeavouring to get to himself or his family, any principality, province, castle, or hotel, &c. which belong to any of his majesty's subjects, and who have regularly paid the revenue to the crown, without the consent of the states. V. The king declares before God, that he will hold principally and preferably the administration of the kingdom; maintaining the rights of the states, the liberty and security of the subjects; and reign with mildness and justice, according to the form instituted in this kingdom, anno 1720, in the bond or obligation act. VI. The king condemns and despises all such persons as traitors to the kingdom, according to the declaration of the states, who openly or secretly do bring, or intend to bring, into

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this kingdom any sovereignty; for which purpose, every subject is to take the oath of allegiance, before he or they can hold any place under the crown. VII. Concerns the cabinet and the states; that the king shall not do any thing concerning the crown, unless a plurality of voices of the states have been previously given, and never without their approbation, and against their counsel to reign. VIII. The king promises further, never to intermeddle with the election of the deputies of the diet, the marshals, and the speakers, and not suffer any other person to do it. IX. Concerns the election of the Counsellors of the states, and the posts which the king gives in the presence of the states, and not in the cabinet; that is, from field-m Marshals to colonels, both inclusive. X. No person in this service, shall be cashiered before he is first condemned, nor put into any other employment against his will. XI. No privilege shall be given to any of the states without the consent of all the four orders, nor any thing altered without the consent of the whole four. XII. The revenues of the crown to be disposed of according to the conventions of the states. XIII. No foreigner shall be naturalized, of what condition soever, without the consent of the states; nor shall any foreigner be admitted to a place in the senate, nor at court. XIV. The king is not permitted to go out of the kingdom, except in defence of the crown; the same restriction is likewise laid on the prince, unless so required to do by matters of importance. XV. In absence of the king, or in case of sickness, the privy-council shall sign all dispatches. XVI. The

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sense of the convention of the states, from the 23d of June, 1743, concerning the heirdom to the crown of Sweden, and the heirs mentioned therein, to remain unaltered. XVII. The king shall not commence war, nor make new laws, nor alter the old ones; but if the frontiers of the kingdom should be attacked by an enemy, he shall defend them; and with the consent of the senate, levy the necessary supplies till the diet can meet. XVIII. His majesty promises to preserve the gold and silver specie in their intrinsick value, to maintain the bank of the counsellors of state, and confirm the privileges thereof. XIX. The king engages himself to support, according to the tenor of the laws, the ecclesiastic state in general, and in particular whatever concerns its dignity, authority, prerogatives, and privileges, as also all the societies and communities which depend on it. XX. The king promises to take care, that the donations made by the monarchs his ancestors, or by private persons, for the benefit of the young students, be administered 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 regard to their rights, prerogatives, and immunities, both common and particular. XXII. The fabrics and manufactures actually established, and such as may be set up hereafter, shall be maintained and cultivated, under promise of supporting, not only the societies of the mines, relatively to their rights and privileges, but also to encourage, by virtue of the ordinances of the states, the peasants to improve

agriculture. XXIII. In order that the counsellors of state may be the more convinced of his majesty's inviolable intention, and of his sincere love for the general welfare, he declares them entirely disengaged from their oath of fidelity, in case he should premeditatedly infringe his oath, and his capitulation, or what the counsellors of state should judge necessary to prescribe further, concerning the form of regency and its security, the maintenance of the free and sure exercise of their religion. XXIV. Lastly, The king menaces with his high displeasure, whosoever should be so inconsiderate as to dare to propose one degree of power and splendor more than is contained in this present act of capitulation, inasmuch as his majesty desires nothing on the one hand, but to gain the hearts of his faithful subjects; and on the other, to be their powerful defender against all attempts on their legal liberties.

The king has solemnly confirmed these articles by oath, and his signature.

The King of Sweden's Speech to the States, on the 1st of June, 1772.

YOU are this day assembled, in order to confirm, in the manner of your ancestors, the bands of union which ties you to me, me to you, and you to the whole commonwealth: we must therefore remember, with the most sensible gratitude, the benevolence of the Almighty, who has ordered things so, that this very ancient kingdom of the Swedes and Goths, is still existing, after so many foreign, as well as national shocks; and that

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I, on the throne of my ancestors, can yet address free and independent states.

Affured of your hearts, most sincerely purposing 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 needless, if ancient custom, and the law of Sweden, did not require it of you; unhappy the king who wants the tie of oaths to secure himself on the throne; and who, not assured of the hearts of his subjects, is constrained to reign only by the force of laws, when he cannot by the love of his subjects.

I need not put you in mind of the weightiness of the engagement you are going to take; the states of Sweden know best the extent of their duty to themselves and the commonwealth: may concord and harmony ever unite your hearts; may foreign views, and private gain, ever be sacrificed to public interests; may this alone be a perpetual band of union amongst you; and may the ambition of any part of you never raise any such disturbances, as may endanger the freedom and independency of the whole commonwealth.

Gentlemen of the House of Nobles,

Preserve always the honour and intrepidity of your ancestors; be an example to your fellow-citizens; and, as you are the first order of the kingdom, be also the first in virtue, and love of your country.

Good Men of the Reverend Order of the Clergy,

May mutual friendship, and peace, obedience to the laws, re-

verence to God, and the king, bear witness to me, and the country, of your zeal in the execution of the sacred office with which you are entrusted.

Good Men of the Reverend Order of Burghers,

Strive always with your fellow-subjects, who shall contribute the most to the public good; may the fruits of the extensive share which belongs to you, be a general credit and confidence, useful institutions, frugal living, and moderate gain; which leads to sure and certain wealth.

Good Men of the worthy Order of Peasants,

May piety, diligence, temperance, and old Swedish faith and modesty, be the strongest confirmation of the honour always due to that order, which gives subsistence to all the others; an honour which the Swedish peasants have in all times attained.

This is all that I ask of you; when you observe this, you perform, in the best manner, that duty to me and your country, which, according to the Swedish laws, I now call upon you to confirm by oath.

The Speech of the King of Sweden, to the States, assembled in the Great Hall, at Stockholm, August 21, 1772.

Nobles, and People of Sweden, &c. &c.

INWARDLY filled with the most true concern for the situation of our parent country, and under the necessity that I am to lay

the truth in open day before you; since the realm stands upon the very brink of its destruction; you must not wonder that you are not received by me this day, with the same heart-felt joy, which has at other times attended your assemblies before the throne. My heart does not upbraid me with having concealed any thing from you: twice have I spoken to you with all the truth which my office demanded; and all the sincerity which true honour required. The same sincerity shall now conduct my speech: in which the past must be recapitulated, in order to set right the present.

It is a melancholy, but a well-known truth, that hatred and discord have torn the realm: the people have been a long time fevered by two parties; divided as it were into two separate nations, united only in the mangling of their parent country. You know how this discord has produced rancour: rancour revenge: revenge persecution; and persecution new revolutions; which grew at last into a periodical disease; disfiguring and humiliating the whole commonwealth. Such commotions have shook the realm, for the sake of a few people's ambition: streams of blood have flowed; poured out sometimes by one party, and sometimes by another: and always the people have been sacrificed to quarrels, in the event of which themselves had very little concern; but whose unfortunate consequences they were sure to feel the first, and most. The only end of the rulers has been to fortify their own power: all has of necessity been adapted to that purpose: 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 sacred to a people inflamed with hatred and revenge: and the seeds of confusion have in the end spread so far, it has become a declared opinion, that a majority is above law; and owns no restraint but its own pleasure.

Thus liberty, the noblest of the rights of men, has been transformed into an insupportable aristocratical tyranny, in the hands of the ruling party; which was itself enslaved, and led at pleasure by a very small number of its body. The notice of a new assembly of the states, has made every one tremble; far from considering how the affairs of the nation might be best transacted, they have been only busied in getting together a majority for their party; that they might be screened from the insolence and lawless violence of the other. If the interior situation of the realm stood thus endangered; how hideous was its external aspect! I blush to speak about it: born a Swede, and a king of Sweden, it would be an impossibility for me to believe that foreign schemes could govern Swedish men: nay more, that the very basest means should have been employed for that purpose. You know what it is I mean: my blushes ought to make you deeply sensible *into what contempt the kingdom has been thrown by your quarrels.*

Such was the situation wherein I found this kingdom, when I received, by the decrees of the Divine Providence, the Swedish scepter. Your heart will tell you I have spared no pains to unite you; in

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all my speeches from the throne, and on all other occasions, I have insisted upon concord, and submission 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 had no obligations too difficult to submit to, no steps too rugged to pass, in order to reach an end so valuable to my parent country. If there be one among you, who can deny this solemn truth, let him freely stand up, and speak.

I formed a hope that these endeavours on my part, would have released you from those chains which foreign gold, intestine hatred, and avowed licentiousness, were on the point to fix upon you; and that the hideous examples of other countries thus enslaved, might have afforded you a threatening warning: but all has been in vain. You have been misguided on one part by your leaders; and on the other, inflamed by your private animosities. All fences have been trampled to the earth; all stipulations broken: licentiousness has had its free course; and has run on with the more violence, the more pains have been taken to check it. The most virtuous, the most deserving, the first, and highest of your fellow-citizens, have been sacrificed; veterans in office, men of known capacity, and long-tryed faith, have been degraded; whole magistracies have been suspended; nay, even the people crushed: their just complaints have been tortured into sedition; and liberty itself at length transformed into an aristocratic yoke no Swede can bear. Even the Most High has appeared in anger at the unrighteousness of those who governed: the earth re-

fused its natural increase; and famine and distress fell heavy on the whole country. Yet even then, far from endeavouring at a timely remedy, when I insisted on such measures, you appeared more attentive to exert your own vengeance, than to find means of relief for your constituents: nor could necessity itself oblige you to look into the distresses of a miserable people, till it was very, very near too late. In this manner was a whole year spent, under one dyet; burthensome to the country, yet destitute of any good effect. My representations to you proved all in vain, all my endeavours fruitless, I waited in silence, full of grief for the distresses of my country, to see what the nation would think of this conduct of its representatives, toward me, and toward themselves. Part have submitted to the tyranny, with sighs; but in silence, not knowing where help could be found, or by what means to seek it: despair has seized one corner of the kingdom; and there they have taken up arms. In this situation, when the whole country, when true liberty, and just security, (not to speak of the danger of my own life) when all was thus at stake, I saw no other way, next after the assistance of the Divine Providence, but, to apply to those measures which have freed other generous and resolute nations; and which formerly freed Sweden herself, from unsufferable violence and oppression, under the conduct of Gustavus Vasa. God has been pleased to bless my undertaking: and I have seen that zeal for their country, which formerly glowed in the hearts of Engelbrecht, and Gustavus Erickson,

revive at once in the minds of my people. All has succeeded happily; and I have saved my parent country, and myself, without injury to one single fellow-citizen.

You are greatly mistaken, if you believe here has been any other aim, but liberty and law. I have promised to govern a free people; this vow is more sacred as it was voluntary; and what has happened shall never lead me from a purpose, which was not founded merely on necessity, but also on conviction. Far from affecting liberty, it is licentiousness I shall destroy; and, with it, that arbitrary sway with which this country has been ruled: transforming all into an orderly and settled government; such as the ancient Swedish laws establish; and such as Sweden before enjoyed under my greatest predecessors.

This is the purpose I have had in view, in all that now is doing; to establish a true liberty, which alone can render you, my dear subjects, a happy people; by security, under the law, and by the law, in all your possessions; by the exercise of all honest professions; by an impartial distribution of justice; 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 safety; and, to crown all, by a true piety, free from hypocrisy and superstition. All this can be obtained alone by establishing for the government of the kingdom, a fixed, unalterable law, whose very letter must not be perverted: which must bind not the king alone, but must bind in the same manner also the states; and which must be incapable of being repealed or alter-

ed, otherwise than by the free consent of both: which shall permit a sovereign, zealous for the prosperity of his country, to confer with the states, without their looking on him as an object of terror: and which shall finally unite together the king and the states, in one common interest, the welfare of the kingdom.

Such a law, as binding to myself as you, is that which I shall now direct to be read before you.

You will perceive easily, by all I now have spoken, that, far from following any private views, all has been done for the sake of the country; and if I have been compelled to display before you truth, in its full light, I have done it, not in animosity, but only out of regard to your real welfare. I doubt not therefore you will receive all with thanks; and that we shall together, by these means, lay a substantial and firm foundation for your true happiness and liberty.

Great kings, immortal in their fame, have swayed the sceptre I now hold. It would be the highest presumption in me to aim at a resemblance of them: yet in my zeal and love for you, I emulate them all: and if you wear the same heart with me, for our parent country, I hope the Swedish name will regain that honour and respect, which it acquired in the years of our ancestors.

The Almighty God, from whom nothing is hid, sees my heart, and all its secret thoughts this moment. May he shower down his grace and blessing on your determinations!

*His Majesty's gracious Assurance,
given to his faithful Subjects,
all*

all the States of Sweden, at the Great Hall of the Realm, August 21, 1772.

His Majesty's Speech to the States, in the Great Hall of the Realm, August 25, 1772.

BY the grace of God, GUSTAVUS, King of Sweden, Gothia and Wandalia, heir to Norway, Duke of Schlesswig-Holstein, Stormain, and Ditmarschen; Count of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, &c. Be it known, That whereas the wonderful Providence of God has so ordered, that the licentiousness which through the course of many years, has been prevalent in this kingdom, and was founded by a contempt of the laws, has been eradicated to the very ground: the ancient Swedish liberty revived; and the former Swedish laws, such as they were before the year 1680, restored in their most substantial parts, by a new fundamental law: WE therefore do most earnestly 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 so called sovereignty*, and esteeming as our greatest glory, to be the first citizen among a truly free people; all which, as we have resolved on it, unforced and unconstrained, with a free will and well-considered determination; so we confirm with our proper signature and personal oath, to follow and fulfil it all: so help me God, in life and soul.

STOCKHOLM,
Aug. 21, 1772.

GUSTAVUS.

IT is with the highest acknowledgment of the favour of the Almighty, that I address myself to you this day; with that confidence and that ancient Swedish simplicity, which was in use in the days of my ancestors.

After so many shocks, after so many differences of opinion, we all have now only one common aim, the good of the realm. This requires, that the present assembly of the state, which has now subsisted fourteen months, be soon terminated: with that purpose, I have reduced my proposals † to you, as much as possible.

The exigencies are great; but they are alone those of the kingdom: and on my part frugality shall not be wanting. Mutual confidence and concord in your deliberations, will be the most proper way to take salutary resolutions; and what you allow me, shall only be employed to your own good.

The King's gracious Proposals, delivered to the States of the Realm, August 25, 1772.

SINCE by Divine Providence the transactions of government have taken such a turn, that no impediment can thence arise against the speedy closing of the dyet; yet the states of the realm neither

* The term Sovereignty in Sweden always expresses Arbitrary Rule.

† Kongl. Maj^{tt}s Nadiga proposition. In Sweden the king proposes to the dyet the business of the state.

would, nor could separate, before care had been taken of his majesty, and the kingdom, by that support, which the general œconomy in all its branches requires; his majesty has found necessary, graciously to lay before the states of the realm, for their consideration, the following points, viz.

1. That the states agree, and settle all concerning the public grants.

2. That, according to ancient precedents, and to the law of the kingdom, funeral and coronation expences are to be found and entered in the treasury, under their distinct denominations.

3. As his majesty cannot know the extent of these two articles, and how far the other appropriated sums will be sufficient for the wants of the kingdom in these times; his majesty graciously desires the states of the realm to appoint certain persons among the three orders which regulate the business of the bank, according to the 47th article of the form of government; with whom his majesty may confer concerning the means, which in such a case might be procured, and which require some secrecy.

4. That the states of the realm, by the regulations they are taking about THEIR BANK, do put it in such order, that it may (the sooner the better) contribute towards re-inflating money, and the course of circulation, into its proper channel.

The states of the realm will agree with his majesty, that the situation of the kingdom requires, and the wish of the whole kingdom is, that this dyet, which now has lasted

about fourteen months, with great expence to the country, may speedily be discontinued: therefore, and as his majesty has much at heart, particularly during the present hard times, to afford relief to his loyal subjects, in this regard; his majesty's gracious will is, that the states of the realm do take these points under so speedy a deliberation, that his majesty, within a fortnight at most, may receive the humble opinion of the states concerning them; during which time the states will have also an opportunity of forming the (so called) * Decision of the dyet.

To his MAJESTY.

The Speech of the Marshal of the Dyet, Baron Axel Gabriel Leyonhufvud, in the name of all the States, when they delivered their most humble answer to his Majesty's most gracious proposals of the 25th of August, in the Great Hall, September 7, 1772.

Most gracious King!

YOUR majesty's loyal states, animated with the most perfect and submissive reverence, and affected by the most joyful sensations, have now, upon your majesty's most gracious command, the invaluable happiness again to find themselves assembled before the throne; to deliver to your majesty, by us, their speakers, their most submissive answer unto the gracious propositions your majesty has graciously been pleased to leave to their consideration and determination.

* Ricksdags beslutet.

And concerning the first point, relating to the subsidies in general, as well as the coronation and funeral supplies, the states of the realm, animated with the warmest zeal and desire to support your Majesty and the country, to the utmost of their power, have most humbly chosen such methods of raising them throughout the whole kingdom, as your Majesty will graciously perceive by the present express; regulated upon the same plan with the act of subsidies of the year 1769, with some very small alterations.

Respecting further your Majesty's most gracious proposition concerning the finances and pecuniary affairs of the kingdom, the states of the realm have thought they should go in the securest and at the same time the most desirable way, when they presume to refer this matter, of so great a consequence to the kingdom, to your Majesty's superior judgment and gracious regulations, and flatter themselves with the most humble and most joyful hope, that your Majesty will be pleased to look upon this, as well as on all their other faithful endeavours, with your royal grace and satisfaction; to which end, in the name of the states, I now humbly deliver to your Majesty all the acts relating to these matters, with all that belongs to this object, with due submission.

And as your Majesty most graciously has ordered, that a committee might be selected out of the states, which may have the favour humbly to deliberate with your Majesty during the present dyet, upon those matters which require secrecy, when it shall please your Majesty so to command; therefore the states

do likewise, with all submission, acquaint your Majesty, that they, on these important transactions, have continued in their confidence the same persons, to whom, from the beginning of the dyet, they have entrusted the affairs of the bank and the finances: and, for the rest, they wait your Majesty's farther gracious commands.

The states most submissively recommend themselves to your Majesty's royal grace and favour.

Speech of the King of Sweden to the States, at the closing of the Dyet, Sept. 9, 1772.

DISSOLVING, to-day, this assembly of the states, which assuredly will stand recorded among the most important in our annals, I close it with a repeated and new-felt gratitude to the hand of the Most High, who has defended, in so eminent a manner, this our parent country, and dissipated those heavy clouds which threatened liberty, and my people, with the most extreme destruction. This dyet began in mourning, and the tenderest distress, bereaved of an affectionate king, and a most beloved father: your deliberations were continued under the influence of discord and party hatred; and it seemed as if the divine Providence would suffer all the misfortunes felt by our forefathers now to arise to their extremest height, that it might shew its powerful hand, exerted in the change which now has happened, with more distinguished strength and efficacy.

A revolution perfectly happy, conducted only by the Almighty Providence, has at once closed and united



united those many breaches, which had, for more than a whole century, shook 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 interests. In such a state is the kingdom now delivered up by you into my hands: liberty is confirmed, the laws are fixed, and concord is once more re-established among you.

It is easy for you to conceive the tender sensations with which I now behold you, assembled before the throne. The few days that have passed since this important change has been established, have given me the most abundant and the most affecting proofs of your love and your unbounded confidence in me: I have seen those virtues revive in your hearts, and those great qualities shine forth in your actions, with which your ancestors honoured their periods: virtues which all the while had lain concealed in your hearts, and which the condition of the times has now again disclosed.

That vigour, that unalienable attachment to king and country, for which the Swedish nobility have for ages been distinguished, has at this time shone forth again, and given me its effectual support.

In the order of clergy are revived submission to the decrees of the Most High, and zeal for his honour; obedience to the government, and a tender love for concord and the public good. Cultivate these sentiments with the strictest care among your brethren.

The zeal and care of the House of Burghers for preserving the commerce, and the dignity of the king-

dom, have again disclosed themselves, as soon as their real good, their well-being, and prosperity, have been permitted to make a stronger impression upon them.

In the order of peasants, a reverence for God and government has also appeared: as soon as they were left to themselves, they consulted nothing but that love for their country, which has at all times been the character of the Swedish husbandmen.

I part with you to-day, therefore, with the most joyful and the most grateful heart, since you have, with me, revived the ancient Swedish liberty, settled it on ground never to be shaken, and established a form of government which promotes it; since you, united with me by the strongest ties, may look forward to succeeding happier ages. My care and my endeavours, I assure you, shall be unlimited, in answer to your confidence; and while you, by an union among yourselves, by wise œconomy and moderation, support my endeavours for the general good, the improvement of the kingdom will be sure, and my hope accomplished, that I may, at the end of six years, receive you here again, in peace and in tranquillity; a loyal, happy, and united, a free and independent, and a generous people.

I wish you now a happy return to your several provinces: and I remain to all, and every one, affectionate, with all kingly grace and favour.

Manifesto, in the names of the Empress of all the Russias, the King of Prussia, and the Empress Dowager Queen of Hungary, &c. delivered by the respective ministers of the said

said Powers, at the Court of Warsaw, the 18th and 26th of September, 1772.

THE powers which border on Poland have so often been involved in the troubles which almost every vacancy of the throne has excited, that the remembrance of what had heretofore happened made it necessary for them to give the most serious attention to the affairs of that kingdom, as soon as, by the death of the late king, Augustus III. the throne was become vacant.

Urged by these considerations, and desirous of preventing the dreadful effects of those dissensions which, as in former instances, might have arisen at this last vacancy of the throne, the court of Peterburgh hastened to take all possible measures to unite the citizens of Poland in favour of the candidate, who should appear to be most worthy of the throne, most agreeable to his fellow-citizens, and neighbouring powers.

This court applied herself at the same time, and with equal zeal, to the rectifying of many abuses and defects in the constitution, which had been equally prejudicial to Poland and her neighbours.

The court of Berlin seconded the attempts of her ally.

And the court of Vienna, desirous on her part of contributing to the success of so laudable views, but willing at the same time to avoid the danger of augmenting the difficulties and intricacies which might arise from multiplying the number of those who undertook openly and directly to settle the affairs of Poland, thought proper to observe the most exact neutrality, with regard both to the ar-

rangement of the affairs of Poland, and the war which was afterwards kindled on this subject between Russia and the Porte.

The immediate consequences of these measures were the free and legal election of Stanislaus, reigning king of Poland, and the forming of many useful and salutary establishments. In a word, every thing seemed to promise to Poland and her neighbours a firm and lasting tranquillity.

But unhappily, in the midst of these promising appearances, the spirit of discord seized upon one part of the nation: citizen armed against citizen; the sons of faction seized the reins of authority; and laws, and order, and public safety, and justice, and police, and commerce, and agriculture, all are either gone to ruin, or stand on the brink of destruction. And the excesses of every kind, natural consequences of such an anarchy, will bring on the total dissolution of the state, if not timely prevented.

The connections between nations which border on each other are so intimate, that the subjects of the neighbouring powers have already felt the most disagreeable effects from these disorders. These powers are obliged, at a great expence, to take measures of precaution, in order to secure the tranquillity of their own frontiers; they are exposed to the uncertain but possible consequences of the entire dissolution of Poland; to the danger of seeing their mutual harmony and good friendship destroyed; the maintenance of which, at the same time that it secures their own peace and tranquillity, is a matter of the highest importance to all Europe.

From this view of things it will appear,

appear, that nothing can be of a more urgent necessity than to apply an immediate remedy to evils from which the neighbouring nations have already experienced the most disagreeable effects; and the consequences of which, if not timely prevented, must bring on such changes in the political system of this part of Europe, as may be fatal to the general tranquillity.

Urged by reasons so many and so weighty, her majesty the Empress of all the Russias, her majesty the Empress Dowager Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and his majesty the King of Prussia, find themselves under a necessity of taking a decisive part, in circumstances so very critical. And their said majesties have determined among themselves, without loss of time, and with one accord, to take the most effectual and best combined measures, in order to re-establish tranquillity and good order in Poland; to stop the present troubles, and to put the ancient constitution of that kingdom, and the liberties of the people, on a sure and solid foundation.

But whilst they take advantage of that mutual friendship and good harmony which happily subsists between them at present, in order to prevent the absolute ruin and arbitrary dissolution of Poland; they cannot but be sensible how little it is in their power to promise themselves in future periods the same happy concurrence. And as they have respectively very considerable claims on the possessions of the Republic, which they cannot permit themselves to expose to the hazard of possible contingencies; they have therefore determined among themselves to assert these their ancient rights and lawful

claims, which each of them will be ready to justify in time and place by authentic records and solid reasons; but for which the situation of the republic will never leave them hopes of obtaining justice in the ordinary course of proceeding.

In consequence hereof, her majesty the Empress of all the Russias, her majesty the Empress-Dowager Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and his majesty the King of Prussia; having communicated reciprocally their respective rights and claims; and being mutually convinced of the justice thereof; are determined to secure to themselves a proportionable equivalent, by taking immediate and effectual possession of such parts of the territories of the republic, as may serve to fix more natural and sure bounds between her and the three powers. The said three powers engaging to give hereafter an exact specification of their respective quotas: and renouncing from the present moment all revival of right, demand, or claim, on account of damages sustained, debt, interest, or any other pretence whatever, which they might otherwise have or form on the possessions or subjects of the Republic.

Their said majesties have thought it right to notify these their intentions to the whole Polish nation in general; inviting, at the same time, all orders and ranks thereof to banish, or at least suspend, all spirit of discord and delusion; in order that, a dyet being legally assembled, they may co-operate with their said majesties, in establishing, on a firm and solid foundation, the good order and tranquillity of the nation, and may, at the same time, ratify, by public and solemn

solemn acts, the exchange of the titles, pretensions, and claims of each of their said majesties, against the equivalents, of which they have respectively taken possession.

Given at Warsaw, &c. &c.

NOTE. *This manifesto was delivered on the 18th of September, by the Baron de Stackleberg, minister from the court of Petersburgh; and by the Sieur de Benoit, minister from the court of Berlin; and on the 26th of September, by the Baron Rzewickt, minister from the court of Vienna.*

Counter Declaration of the Court of Warsaw.

THE underwritten, ministers of the king and republic of Poland, having laid before his majesty the declarations given in on the 18th and 26th of September, by the ministers from the courts of Vienna, Petersburgh, and Berlin; and his majesty having taken the advice of his senate thereupon, the underwritten are commanded to make the following answer thereto.—

The disinterested and successful pains of her majesty, the Empress of all the Russias, to preserve tranquillity in Poland during the last interregnum, and promote the free election of the reigning king, universally recognized; the concurrence of the King of Prussia in the same designs; and the system of neutrality at that time adopted by the Empress-queen; are circumstances, which, appreciated as they ought to be by the king, will never be effaced from his memory or heart.

The king is happy in seeing the regulations and internal establishments of the diets, immediately suc-

ceeding the death of Augustus III. declared “useful and salutary” by the three powers: he would ever wish the emanations of the sovereign power of the Republic to be regarded with a favourable eye by all his neighbours.

All Europe is long since informed of the original and successive causes of the present troubles in Poland: all Europe knows, that the king, and the soundest part of the nation, exerted their utmost endeavours to prevent the rise and stop the progress of them; unfortunately these efforts have been unsuccessful; and certainly the consequences have been dreadful. The supreme and legal authority of the state has been denied by some: anarchy has spread itself over the provinces; all Poland has been impoverished, ravaged, trodden under foot, as well by her own citizens, as by foreign troops; she has felt, and all Europe has seen, those sufferings proportioned to the length of time these troops have been in the country, the orders of their respective courts, and the manner in which their orders have been put in execution.

In a word, five years of scourge and desolation have ruined this country, and make the return of peace a matter of urgent and indispensable necessity.

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 liveliest gratitude, if the latter part of their declaration had left room for any sentiment; but those of the utmost surprize, and the most profound grief.

These courts pretend considera-
ble

ble claims on the unhappy Poland : a plan of indemnification, the actual and effectual seizure of equivalents are avowed.

The strict attention of the king and republic to fulfil all their engagements with these powers; the laws of good neighbourhood, so religiously observed by Poland; the manner so friendly, and full of regard, in which the king has represented, on so many occasions, the different subjects of complaint he has unfortunately had against his neighbours; the present situation of Poland, so worthy in all respects of the compassion of generous and sensible minds; all should have secured to him the return of mutual good-will, and protected him for ever from enterprizes so injurious to his rights and the legality of his possessions.

The rights of the Republic to all her provinces have every possible mark of solidity and authenticity; an uninterrupted possession of many ages, avowed and maintained by the most solemn treaties, and particularly by those of Velaw and Oliva, guarantied by the house of Austria, by the crowns of France, England, Spain, and Sweden; by the treaty of 1686, with Russia; by the express and recent declarations of this last power; by those of Prussia in 1764; and lastly, by treaties with the house of Austria, still in full force and vigour;—on these foundations the rights of the Republic are grounded.

The court of Warsaw contents itself with barely pointing them out at present, reserving the right of supporting them by proofs more ample and particular in time and place.

What titles can the three powers oppose to these? If they are titles

dug out of the obscurity of ancient times, of those times of sudden and momentary revolutions, which erected and destroyed, ceded and restored states in the short space of a few months or years; these 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 pretensions on her.

But as it is undeniable, that not only transactions buried in the oblivion of distant ages, but all transactions whatever, are annihilated by subsequent stipulations; as all the latter stipulations between Poland and her neighbours oppose 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 state, without shaking every throne from its foundation.

The very powers, who declare that the situation of Poland will not permit them to obtain justice in the ordinary ways of proceedings, cannot be ignorant that its present situation is accidental and momentary; that it is in their own power to change it. Their consent alone is wanting to restore the Republic to the free and lawful exercise of its independant sovereignty. 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 expect to be adopted, relying on the letter written to him by the Empress-Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, on the 28th of January, 1771.

But the present proceedings of the

the three courts, giving the most serious object of complaint to the king; and the duties of his crown not permitting him to be silent on this occasion, he declares in the most solemn manner, that he looks upon the actual seizure of the provinces of Poland by the courts of Vienna, Petersburgh, and Berlin, as unjust, violent, and contrary to his lawful rights: he appeals to the treaties and powers guarantees of his kingdom and its appurtenances. And lastly, full of confidence in the justice of the Almighty, he lays his rights at the feet of the eternal throne; and puts his cause into the hands of the King of kings, the supreme Judge of nations: and, in the full assurance of his succour, he protests solemnly, and before the whole universe, against every step taken, or to be taken, towards the dismembering of Poland.

Given at Warsaw, Oct. 17th, 1772.

Signed by the Great Chancellors of Poland and Lithuania.

Declaration of the Imperial Minister at the Court of Warsaw.

HER Majesty, the Empress-Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, has seen, with unspeakable astonishment, the little impression made by the declaration presented to his Polish majesty by the underwritten, and the ministers from Petersburgh and Berlin, in order to accelerate a definite arrangement between the Republic and the three neighbouring powers, touching the pretensions formed by the said powers on Poland; pretensions, which the essential interests of their

crowns will not permit them to expose to the hazard of future contingencies, and of those troubles with which Poland has at all times been agitated.

The justice and dignity of the three courts prescribe bounds to their moderation: this truth can neither escape the discernment of his Polish majesty, nor be indifferent to his heart, if the cries of his country have preserved their influence there.

Her majesty, the Empress-Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, hopes therefore, that the king will not expose his kingdom to events, which must be the consequences of his delay to assemble a diet, and enter on a negotiation, which alone can save his country, restore vigour to the constitution of the Republic, which has received so many and so dangerous shocks; and terminate the evils, to which private interest, ambition, hatred, and dissensions have given rise.

Done at Warsaw, Dec. 4th, 1772.

Signed
RZEWICKI.

NOTE. The ministers from Petersburgh and Berlin, delivered the next day each a declaration in the same words.

Answer of the Court of Warsaw to the preceding piece.

IN answer to the declarations of the courts of Vienna, Petersburgh, and Berlin, the underwritten have orders to inform the ministers of the said courts, that the king, being informed of their desires respecting the convocation of a dyet,

a dyet, and of the inconveniencies which may arise 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 afflict Poland, but under the hopes that this mark of regard will operate on the generosity of the three powers, so as to induce them to put a speedy end to these troubles, in a manner the most equitable and advantageous to the Republic.

In consequence hereof, his Majesty has issued circular letters for

the convocation of a full council of the senate which must indispensably precede the summoning of a dyet; and has fixed the same to the 8th of February following; a term, which leaves no more than the time absolutely necessary for the arrival of the distant senators.

Done at Warsaw, this 14th of December, 1772.

Signed by the Chancellors
of Poland and Lithuania.





CHARACTERS.

Memoirs of the Life of Sir Henry Fynes, alias Clinton, Knight, who was eldest son of Henry, the second Earl of Lincoln by his second venter Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Morison, Knt. and widow of William Norris, Esq;—They were written by himself, and the original manuscript is still preserved.*

“ I Was borne at Chenis in Com. Buckingham, on Saturday the last of Septembar, 1587, between the houars of nine and tenn in the morning, as appears undar my mothars oune hand-writing. George Earl of Comberland, on of my godfathars, putt me to serue King James at his coming out of Scotland, whom I serued euer after, and I reseaued many great favours from him.

“ I was married the Thursday fennit before Christmas in the year 1606, when the last great frost begann, to Elenor Harrington, daughter to Sir James Harrington; to which marriage my fathar’s consente being sought, as he would not directly giue his consente; so did he not openly gaynesaye it; yet afterwardes when it was paste, he being moued for some mayntenance for me, he made a sheue of verry great displeasure that he had con-

seaued agaynst me, only to saue his purs, and denied to see me.— Whereupon my grafius mastar his Magisty writt to my Lord, my fathar, this lettar, sum toue monthes after my marrige:

“ Right truisty and well-beloued
 “ Coffin, we greet you well:
 “ Whereas our seruante Henry
 “ Fynes, your sonne, (as we ar
 “ informed) hath married the
 “ daughter of Sir James Harring-
 “ ton, Knighte, with which match
 “ you are not pleased, as you haue
 “ cause to be offended if the same
 “ wear had withoute your con-
 “ sente; yett the same being paste,
 “ and the partye a uertuus gentil-
 “ woman, and of an honorable
 “ house and familye, which we
 “ well esteeme, lett our requeste
 “ preuayle thus farr, that you will
 “ pas by this offence, and reseau
 “ agayne our seruante He: Fynes,
 “ your sonne, into your favor.
 “ And in this you shall doe a na-
 “ turalle part; and give your
 “ sonne cause to serue us more
 “ cherefully; which if you yeald
 “ him at our requeste, we shall take
 “ it acceptably, as both he and
 “ you shall well perseue. Given
 “ under our signett at Westmin-
 “ ster, 15th February, 1607.”

Upon which lettar his Lordship reseaued me into his fauor, and

* The spelling is strictly observed through the whole of this Memoir.

immediately after he made a bargain with me, and took 500 l. of my wife's portion, for which he gave me sum land in presente, and sum in reversion, as appears by the dede made presently after my marriage;—also my wife and myselfe layed oute and spent in bying of a cotch and horses and som plate, and apparrell, and our charges living in London the first quartar of a yeare after I was married, 600 l. more of her portion; so that then I came doune into Lincolneshear, and had but 400 l. left of hir portion, the hole being but 1500 l. and had not in all the world 100 l. a yeare cuming in any waye, only 40 l. a yeare annuety of my mothar, and 20 l. a yeare of my Lord Norreys, my brothar: and had not on foute of land in possession, but a lease of a house, with the garden and orchard, in Lincoln, that I held of the Dean and Chapter ther, which I bought myselfe; in which house I lived about five years; in which time I employed that little mony I had in bying sum small leases and landes, and gayned much by exchanging and selling of them agayne; so that I lived ther in good fashion, and kept four or five men besides a hunfboye, and my wife hir woman, and othar mayeds fitting for hir, four or five good hunting and corring horses besides hackenies for the hiewaye, and a kennill of fleet houndes, and a cast or toue of haukes and spaniles to them, and serued his Magisty in

my place in the priuye chamber on quartar of the yeare dulye; in which time also I bought oute a lease, the on Mr. Conny had, of the parsonage of Yaxly, in the county of Huntington, to which place I went from Lincolne, and found it so commodious a thinge, as I having newly bought a house and land, worth 50 l. yearly, of Mr. Edward King, Esquiar, called the Tile House, lately George Latham's Gentilman, being the only freehold that was held by any man in Cristed*, besides the hole mannar which my fathar held during his life, the remayndar whereof after his disease he had assured upon me. Then I lived at Yaxly four years and better, even untill the time that my fathar died, and kept the same cumpany of men, horses, haukes, and doges, as at Lincolne; also then had I a greater charge greue upon me by sutes in laue; namely, on sute that I was forced to haue with my fathar, or els I should have lost the most parte of my inherritance; and othar sutes with the tounsmen of Yaxly for thayr tithes,—in all which sutes I prevailed.

Also his Magisty, as I was excedingly bound unto him for many favours, so he writt this letter unto my fathar, when he was falln out with me without cause, only for getting a decre against him † for land, of which he had gott the conuayance from my mothar.

* Now written Kirkstead.

† He elsewhere says, "I haue a decree exemplified, which is inrouled in the Chancery, which I had agaynste my father, who fauling out with me without cause, and had taken away an evidence from my mothar, that concerned hir joyntar and my inheritance, and could not be gotten to restore it agayne unto us, by no goodmeans, or friends that I could make; and being in despare of recouering his fauor, I making the King my mastar acquainted with it, he commanded me to preferre my bill agaynste my fathar and my brothar Thomas Lord Clinton: and I, so doing, recouered this decree,"

“ JAMES REX.

“ Right trusty and well-beloued
 “ Cosen; it seems strang to us, to
 “ be forced to write to a fathar for
 “ a sonne: but when parents will
 “ breake thos bondes of Nature,
 “ and leaue that care of thars that
 “ they ought to haue, We, that
 “ are common parents to all, must
 “ putt those affectiones upon us;
 “ which shall serue to discharge us
 “ in our places, and teache them
 “ the duty of thayrs. Your sonne
 “ and my seruant. Sir Henry
 “ Fynes, as I am giuen credibly
 “ to understand, reseaues dayle
 “ hard mesure from you, both in
 “ that you kepe from him a great
 “ part of his presant maintenance;
 “ and also make spoyle of sutch
 “ wods as he, with his oune mony,
 “ hath purtchased from othars;
 “ and detain such euidences from
 “ him of land giuen to his mothar
 “ for a joyntar, and astar to him-
 “ selfe in reuerfion; and, as if all
 “ this wear not enofe, you wage
 “ laue with him, as if he wear not
 “ your sonne, but sum aduersary
 “ to be uttarily undon by you.
 “ We ar so sensible of the duty of
 “ a child to a fathar, as we would
 “ not giue any respecte to an un-
 “ dutifull childe against his natu-
 “ ral fathar; but since your sonne
 “ hath giuen you no iuste cause of
 “ offence, lett me tell you, if you
 “ will forgett you ar his fathar, I
 “ will remembar that I am his
 “ mastar, and will neathar see nor
 “ suffar you unjustly to opprefs
 “ him; and doe therefore charge
 “ you, ethar to sheue me iust cause
 “ why you thus deale with him, or
 “ else commande you to righte him
 “ in thes and sutch like wrongs as
 “ ar made knoune to us; whitch
 “ if you shall not doe, we will

“ take that corce that in our regale
 “ iustis we thinke fitt. And so we
 “ committ you to God.”

My dear and good mothar died at Tattershall, on Whistan Monday, in the year 1611, before I went from Lincolne to Yaxly. My fathar died at Sempringham, of Michaelmas day, in the yeare 1615: upon which day, before my fathar was ded, Thomas then to be Earle of Lincolne, my halfe-brothar, sente on Millington, a seruante of his, poste towards London, to sease of and take possesion of the houses and goods at Channonroe and Chelsty; but I liuing at Yaxly, near the poste toune called Stilton, wher he was to pas, and mistrusting my fathar might die, hearing that he was uerry like, and I not heare of his death, did laye wate at the post-house, and word cuminge to me of Millington his passing by, I touke a hunting hors oute of my stable toue houars astar he was passed by, and was at Channonroe that night before him; wher I touke possesion of all the houses, and what was ther, and held it euar astar. At my first cuming up to Channonroe, I was immediatly sent for to his Magisty, by the means of the Lord of Suffolke, the Lord Treasurer, and the Lord of Somersett, the fauoritt, then Lord Chamberlin; both which wear my brothar Thomas then Earle of Lincolne's great frendes, and then wear in thar full pouar, but shortly astar fell, about Ouerburie his being poysoned, and othar things; but his Magisty used me uerry grafsully, only saue my assurances of the sayed houses, and contrarye to all thair expectasions, commanded me to goe backe to my sayed houses in Channonroe, and louke to my possesion of them.

ANNUAL REGISTER

As before I was married, so after, I did my Lord my father many seruises about his Magisty; — he hauing diuers sutes agaynst Sir Ed. Dimoke and Sir Henry Ascough, then his great enimies; and on time, at his Lordship's command, did leaue a sute worth 4000 l. and begged a lease which his Magisty had of Horncastle, only to crosse Sir Ed. Dimoke; which lease being made to Queen Elizabeth twenty years before, by the bishop of Carlisle, and not inrouled, I was forced to procure his Magisty to write six or seven times to on or othar, before I could gett it inrouled. After it being inrouled, his Magisty passed an assignment of it to me. I had large promises of my father for this, but gott nothing of him; and the lease being inrouled so long after the date, is proued worth nothing also.

Now to goe on, my brothar Thomas, Earle of Lincolne, gaue himselfe holy to troubles and sutes, and brought me and my hole estate in question: first he began to complaine at the Counsell-table, wher, diuers and sondery times, by pursuantes and commandes, I was brought. When he could not ther worke his wicked purposes, he sued me in all the cortes in England; and, by making clame to all my land, hindered me so as I coulde make no commodity of any thing, nor lett nor sell any of it; also he gott all the despirate fellows he could hear of, and caused them to walke 15 and 16 in a company, and to make diuers and sundry assaultes upon me and my seruantes; sum-times he came himselfe 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 earnest intreaty gave him agayne. He so jugled with the justisses, as he had most of them hereabout. Tattafall and Cristed to doe what he would command, and caused diuers of my tennants and seruants to be indited at setionfes: 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 advantage of me in the corte of Wardes, the Lord Knowles, his kinsman, being master of that corte; but that, upon my complaynt, his Magisty called the Lord Knowles and all the corte before him, after which I had fayre proceedings ther also; when he had thus tried all the corces that could be, he sodenly died, presently after Christmas, in the year 1619. The next day after the Countis sent for me, and I went to hir the day following, with home I was kindly entartayned and agreed to haue pease. The sommar following I propounded to the Countis and yonge Earle a fayr corce for the diuision betwixt our tou lordships of Cristed and Tattfall, which was the chefe cause of difference and occasion of greatest mischefe, and the hardest thing to be desided betwixt us, it being diuiding of a parke, and the abbeye bouks of Cristed being consealed in thayr hands; which was that my Lord and hir Ladyship should sett and mayntayne a partision pale in an indifferent place as we should agree of, ther to be the partision parpetually betwixt us: and what ground or woods proued to belong to me of his side the pale, he was to bye of me; and I was to do the like; and four indifferent gentilmen weare chosen to sett the prises. All which

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was agreed of betwixt us, undar our hands and seals. And the Countis and younge Earle did accordingly set a partifion pale, as it was agreed of betwixt us.

Upon all my monies being spent, and my plate gone uttarily from me, my wife, aftar she hath forced my stay in London, both from my profit and plesure, all the somar, comes home to my house in Channonroe the beginning of August, wher to my great hinderance, I was forced to borroue mony to mayntayne hir till my rentes came in at Mikilmas time. Also, in thes my troubles with my wife, I was forced to giue my Lord of Holdarnes my gray running hors called White-mayne for a gratuety, for which I might haue had 100 l. only to continue his fauor towards me, and to interfed for me to his Magisty, which if I had not donn, it had bene farr worse for me and mine, for ethar I must haue bene disgraced, or have gone beyond see, for which I had prouided a licence from the Lords of the Priuy Counsell, aftar I found all my kindnes both in lettars and messages would not preuayle to make my wife leaue Lenton's company in my absence; but by the right reuerent and grauius Gorge Abbot, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, I was perswaded to stave, and reseaue my wife agayne; aftar which, she seing the errors that she had bene drauen into, she greu to hatred of all them that caused hir going from me, or had any hand in it, and was euar aftar, till hir death, as good a wife as could be in the world; which sheued that it was only the euill, cursed, and wicked counsell of that lime of the Diuill, Lenton, and his wicked frendes, the Lady Molinex, Askeu's wife,

and the rest, that caused hir to doe all she did; which she so repented, as she thought wors of herselfe euar aftar whilst she liued, and could neuer abide to heare of any of them aftar: and so we liued in greate loue and comfote on of anothe, at my house called Comrer, in com. Barkes, till I was sensured in the Star-chambar, which was the 9th day of May, in the 21st year of King James; at which time, aftar I was sensured, I came sodenly doune from London thithar to hir, and so carried hir of a soden into Lincolneshear, and all my household, only toue or three who I left to keepe possesion ther, who wear shortly aftar putt oute, and the possesion of Comrer taken from me without any legall triall by Cranfield, Lord-Treasurer, and Sir Walter Pie, Master and Atturney of the corte of Wardes, who wear both the most corrupted judges that euar liued. Then liued my wife and I togethar all the sumar following, at my house at Cristed, in great plesure and sportes, in hunting, &c. — and she was to me the louingest, most comfortable, and best wife in the world. Nou she being with childe, was deliuered and brought to bedd aftar Christmas; and taking som cold, as we thought, in hir child-bed, both she and hir childe died the being a fortnight aftar she was brought to bedd. I, thinking she had been past dangar, and she also being of the same opinion, I went towards London on Munday.

Now she being dead, I liued almost a yeare, and prospered well in all my affayres, and kept myselfe unmarried; and if I had so continued, it had been happye for me and all my children.

But it pleased God, for my sins and offences, to putt thoughts into my head of marriage, which turned oute my utter ruin and confusion; for I fell into an opinion not to marry any rich woman, nor any great woman, nor any widdoe; and flattered my selfe with such worldly reasons, as I thought wear wisdom for choyse of a wife; which wear thes, namely, I imagined great women or rich women would louke for great joyntars out of my estate, and so hurt my children, and would aske great charge to be mayntayned, and thayr great frends would curre me and ouarswaye me, and that thay wolde brage of them and thayr estates, and value of thayr friends, and so contemne me, and not respecte me; and I thought a meanor woman would be the contrary, and be behoulden to me for raising of hir, and so I should liue more contendedly in my cottarage; but I find the wisdom of man is folly with God. Therefore I doe aduise my sonne to be wise in his marriage as concerning worldly mattars, as ritches, and his liking, &c. but for contentment, and the disposition of humors, leau those and all things els that may happen to God, who knowes and gides all; only pray for thos happenesses, and auoyde finnes; and praye also, that God may heare, and give the blessing, and marry as richly as he can; for a rich woman and a great woman, I find by suar experience, will aske as little to be mayntayned, and give as much contentment, if she be religious and good, as the porest and meanest; for the ould prouerbe is treue, *Sett a beggar on horsebake, and thay will ride.*

Housoeuar ritches will be comforts, when othar things ar amis,

and saue on from many mischiefs, —Well I * * * * aftar my worldly reasons, and married the daughter of Henry Hickman, Doctor of the seuell laue, finding hir at Gainf-borrowe, at hir oncle's, Sir William Hickman's, and broughte my selfe by hir to a world of afflictions; for she proued so jealous, so malincholy, so angry, peuish, and capsius, so proud and conseated, and so full of deuilish and unreformable humors * * * *

[Here the MS. sent us ends.]

A curious detail respecting the persecutions of the Princess (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth, containing many incidents never before published. From Mr. Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope.

IN the year 1555, the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen, having been before treated with much insolence and inhumanity, was placed under the care and inspection of Sir Thomas Pope. Mary cherished that antipathy to the certain heires of her crown and successor, which all princes who have no children to succeed naturally feel. But the most powerful cause of Mary's hatred of the princess, with whom she formerly lived in some degree of friendship, seems to have arisen from Courtney, Earl of Devonshire. The person, address, and other engaging accomplishments of this young nobleman, had made a manifest impression on the queen. Other circumstances also contributed to render him an object of her affection; for he was an Englishman, and nearly allied to the crown, and

consequently could not fail of proving acceptable to the nation. The earl was no stranger to these favourable dispositions of the queen towards him; yet he seemed rather to attach himself to the princess, whose youth and lively conversation had more prevailing charms than the pomp and power of her sister. This preference not only produced a total change in Mary's sentiments with regard to the earl, but forced her openly to declare war against Elizabeth. The ancient quarrel between their mothers remained deeply rooted in the malignant heart of the Queen; and she took advantage from the declaration made by parliament in favour of Catharine's marriage, to represent her sister's birth as illegitimate. Elizabeth's inclination to the protestant religion still further heightened Mary's aversion; it offended her bigotry, disappointed her expectations, and disconcerted her politics. The causes of dislike, however, might perhaps have been forgotten by degrees, or, at least, have ended in secret disgust. But, when the queen found that the princess had obstructed her designs in a matter of the most interesting nature, female resentment, founded on female jealousy, and exasperated by pride, could no longer be suppressed. So much more forcible, and of so much more consequence in public affairs, are private feelings, and the secret undiscerned attachments of the heart, than the most important political reasons.

Elizabeth, being now become the public and avowed object of Mary's aversion, was openly treated with much disrespect and insult. She was forbidden to take place in the presence-chamber of the Coun-

tes of Lenox and the Duchefs of Suffolk, as if her legitimacy had been dubious. This doctrine had been insinuated by the Chancellor Gardiner, in a speech before both houses of parliament; among other arguments enforcing the necessity of Mary's marriage, he particularly insisted on the failure of the royal lineage; artfully remarking, that none of Henry's descendants remained except the queen and the princess Elizabeth. Her friends were neglected and affronted; and while her amiable qualifications every day drew the attention of the young nobility, and rendered her universally popular, the malevolence of the vindictive queen still increased. The princess, therefore, thought it more prudent to leave the court, and, before the beginning of 1554, retired to her house at Ashridge, in Hertfordshire. In the mean time Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion broke out, in opposition to the queen's match with Philip of Spain. It was immediately pretended that the princess Elizabeth, together with Lord Courtney, was privately concerned in this dangerous conspiracy, and that she had held a correspondence with the traitor Wyatt. Accordingly Sir Edward Hastings, afterwards Lord Loughborough, Sir Thomas Cornwallis, and Sir Richard Southwell, attended by a troop of horse, were ordered to bring her to the court. They found the princess sick, and even confined to her bed, at Ashridge. — Notwithstanding, under pretence of the strictness of their commission, they compelled her to rise; and, still continuing very weak and indisposed, she proceeded in the queen's litter by slow journeys to London. At the court they

kept her confined, and without company, for a fortnight; after which Bishop Gardiner, with nineteen others of the council, attended to examine her concerning the rebellion of which she was accused. She positively denied the accusation. — However, they acquainted her it was the queen's resolution she should be committed to the Tower till further enquiries could be made. The princess immediately wrote to the queen, earnestly intreating that she might not be imprisoned in the Tower, and concluding her letter thus: 'As for that traitor Wyat, he might, peradventure, write me a letter; but on my faith I never received any from him. And, as for the copie of my letter sent to the Frenche Kinge, I pray God confound me eternally, if ever I sent him word, message, token, or letter, by any menes.' Her repeated protestations of innocence were all ineffectual. She was conveyed to the Tower, and ignominiously conducted through the traitor's-gate. At her first committment only three men and three women of the queen's servants were appointed for her attendants; but even these were forbidden to bring her meat, and she was waited on, for this purpose, by the lieutenant's servants, or even by the common soldiers. 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 permission of the privy-council, to serve at her table. No stranger, or visitor, was admitted into her presence. The constable of the tower, Sir John Gage, treated her very severely,

and watched her with the utmost vigilance. Many of the other prisoners, committed to the same place on account of the rebellion, were often examined about her concern in the conspiracy, and some of them were put to the rack, by way of extorting an accusation. Her innocence, however, was unquestionable; for, although Wyat himself had accused her, in hopes to have saved his own life, by means of so base and scandalous an artifice, yet he afterwards denied that she had the least knowledge of his designs; and, lest those denials which he made at his examinations might be insidiously suppressed, and his former depositions alledged against her adopted in their stead, he continued to make the same declarations openly on the scaffold, at the time of his execution.

The princess Elizabeth, after Wyat's rebellion, was removed from the Tower to Woodstock, where she continued some time in the custody of Sir Henry Bedingfield, who, with great difficulty, permitted her to write to the queen; on which King Philip interposed, and begged that she might be removed to court. But this sudden kindness of Philip did not arise from any regular principle of real generosity, but partly from an affectation of popularity, and partly from a refined sentiment of policy, which made him foresee, that if Elizabeth was put to death, the next lawful heir would be Mary Queen of Scots, already betrothed to the Dauphin of France, whose succession would forever join the sceptres of England and France, and consequently crush the growing interests of Spain. In her first day's journey from the manor of Woodstock,

stock to Lord Williams's, at Ricot, a violent storm of wind happened, infomuch that her hood and the attire of her head were twice or thrice blown off. On this she begged to retire to a gentleman's house then at hand; but Bedingfield's absurd and superabundant circumspection refused even this insignificant request, and constrained her, with much indecorum, to replace her head-dress under a hedge near the road. The next night they came to Mr. Dormer's, at Winge, in Buckinghamshire, and from thence to an inn at Colnebrooke, where she lay. At length she arrived at Hampton-court, where the court then resided, but was still kept in the condition of a prisoner. Here Bishop Gardiner, with others of the council, frequently persuaded her to make a confession, and submit to the queen's mercy. One night, when it was late, the princess was unexpectedly sent for, and conducted by torch-light to the queen's bed-chamber, where she kneeled down before the queen, declaring herself to be a most faithful and true subject. The queen seemed still to suspect her, but they parted on good terms. During this critical interview, Philip had concealed himself behind the tapestry, that he might have seasonably interposed to prevent the violence of the queen's passionate temper from proceeding to any extremities. One week after she was released from the formidable parade of guards and keepers.—A happy change of circumstance ensued, and she was permitted to retire with Sir Thomas Pope to Hatfield-house, in Hertfordshire.

At parting, the queen began to shew some symptoms of reconcili-

ation: she recommended to her Sir Thomas Pope, as a person with whom the princess was well acquainted, and whose humanity, prudence, and other valuable qualifications, were all calculated to render her new situation perfectly agreeable; and at the same time she gave the princess a ring worth seven hundred crowns.

But, before I proceed further in this part of my narrative, says Mr. Warton, I stop to mention a circumstance unnoticed by our historians, which is, that Sir Thomas Pope, in conjunction with others, had some concern about the person of the princess Elizabeth, even when she first retired from the court in disgrace, to her house at Ashridge: and before her troubles commenced, occasioned by Wyat's rebellion. When that rebellion broke out, Mary wrote to the princess, then sick at Ashridge, artfully requesting her immediate attendance at the court. Elizabeth's governors at this time, whose names are no where particularly mentioned, waiting every day for her recovery, very compassionately declared it unsafe yet to remove her; and the princess herself, in the meantime, signified by letter her indisposition to the queen, begging that her journey to the court might be deferred for a few days, and protesting her abhorrence of Wyat's seditious practices; her governors likewise, on their parts, apprehending that this tenderness towards their mistress might be interpreted in a bad sense, dispatched a letter to Bishop Gardiner, Lord Chancellor, acquainting him with her condition, and avowing their readiness to receive the queen's commands. An original draught, or
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copy of this letter, in Sir Thomas Pope's own hand, with several corrections and interlineations by the same, is now preserved in the British Museum; from which circumstance it is manifest 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 princess, notwithstanding her infirm state of health, was hurried up to the court by Southwell, Cornwallis, and Hastings; nor do we find that from that time he had the least concern with her during her confinement in the Tower and at Woodstock, and the rest of those undeserved persecutions, which preceded her enlargement and final removal to Hatfield.

To this lady Sir Thomas Pope behaved with the utmost tenderness and respect, residing with her at Hatfield rather as an indulgent and affectionate guardian, than as an officious or rigorous governor. Although strict orders were given that the mass alone should be used in her family, yet he connived at many protestant servants whom she retained about her person. Nor was he wanting, on proper occasions, in studiously shewing her such marks of regard and deference as her station and quality demanded. The princess was, notwithstanding, sometimes suffered to make excursions, partly for pleasure, and partly for paying her compliments at court, and on these occasions she was attended in a manner suitable to her rank. In the summer of the same year, viz. 1557, the princess paid a visit to the queen at Richmond, in the queen's barge, accompanied by Sir Thomas Pope and four ladies of

her chamber; she was received by the queen in a sumptuous pavilion, and returned in the evening to Somerset-palace.

Soon afterwards, Eric, King of Sweden, sent by his ambassador a message secretly to the princess at Hatfield, with a proposal of marriage. King Philip had just before proposed 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 interests against France, with which Philip was at this time engaged in open hostilities. This proposal of the King of Sweden she wisely rejected, because it was not conveyed to her by the queen's directions. But to this objection the ambassador answered, that the King of Sweden, his master, as a man of honour, and a gentleman, thought it most proper to make the first application to herself; and that having, by this previous method, obtained her consent, he would next, as a king, mention the affair in form to her majesty. But the final answer of the princess was an absolute denial; and she desired the messenger to acquaint his master, that, as she could not listen to any proposals of that nature, unless made by the queen's advice or authority, so she could not but declare, that, if left to her own will, she should always prefer a single condition of life. The affair soon came to the queen's ears, who, sending for Sir Thomas Pope to court, received from him an entire account of this secret transaction, ordering Sir Thomas, at the same time, to write to the princess, and acquaint her how much she was satisfied with this prudent and dutiful answer to the King of Sweden's proposition.

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The Earl of Devonshire being dead, says (Mr. Warton) Queen Mary grew less jealous of the princess, and seemed almost perfectly reconciled. In November 1556, she was invited to court, and accordingly came to London with much parade. The principal reason of this invitation was formally to propose to her, in person, a marriage with Philibert Emanuel, the Duke of Savoy, which Sir Thomas Pope, by the queen's command, had before hinted at a distance. This proposal the princess declined, but disguised her refusal with the same earnest professions of her unchangeable devotion to a state of virginity, which she had before made to Sir Thomas Pope, on account of the Swedish match. Great court was paid to the princess during her abode at Somerset-house. Her amiable condescension, obliging address, and agreeable conversation, procured her new interests and attachments, and even engaged the best part of the lords of the council in her favour. Her beauty, indeed, had the least share in these acquisitions, which still retained some traces of sickness, and some shades of melancholy, contracted in her late severe, but useful school of affliction. She found, however, that retirement best suited her circumstances, as it did her inclinations; and, although she had been invited to pass the whole winter in London, after a short stay of one week only, she returned to her former situation at Hatfield.

One should have expected, that the queen would have parted in disgust with the princess at this rejection of a match recommended by Philip, and so convenient to his

purposes; but it appears that the queen was extremely backward in promoting her husband's desire of marrying Elizabeth to the Duke of Savoy. On this account Philip employed Alphonso, a Franciscan friar, his confessor, to discourse with her majesty on the subject of this marriage. She told him that she feared, without consent of parliament, neither her husband Philip, nor the nation, would be benefited by this alliance. She added, that she could not, in point of conscience, press this match upon her sister, meaning, perhaps, that it would be unjust to force the princess to be married, after her resolute declarations against wedlock, or improper and dishonourable to match her beneath the dignity of a crowned head.

The theological reasonings of Alphonso were too refined for the understanding, or too weak for the conscience of the queen, who still remained inflexible in her former opinion. Upon this Philip wrote to her in his usual authoritative style, advising her to examine her own conscience, and to consider whether her opinion was founded in truth, or in obstinacy; adding, that, if the parliament opposed this his request, he should lay the blame upon her.

The queen, in her answer, begged at least that he would defer the matter till he returned into England, and that then he might have a better opportunity of judging whether her reasons deserved attention or not; that otherwise she should live in jealousy of his affections, a state of mind to her, worse than death, but which, to her great disquietude, she had already begun to feel.

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She observed, with many expressions of deference to his superior judgment and authority, that, whatever her conscience might have determined, the matter could not be possibly brought to any speedy conclusion, as the duke would be immediately ordered into the field. This letter, which is in French, and printed by Strype, is no less a specimen of her profound submission to Philip, than the whole transaction is, at the same time, an instance of that perseverance the queen exerted on certain occasions.

Philip persisted in his design, and, with a view to accomplish it more effectually, dispatched into England the Duchesses of Parma and the Duchesses of Lorraine, whom he commissioned to bring back with them the princess into Flanders. Philip was in love with the latter of these ladies; and the splendor of her table and retinue, which she was unable to support of herself, made the queen extremely jealous: she was, therefore, whatever her companion might have been, a very improper mistress on this occasion. The queen would not permit the two duchesses to visit the princess at Hatfield, and every moment of their stay gave her infinite uneasiness; but they both soon returned without success. Perhaps the growing jealousy of the queen, a passion which often ends in revenge against the beloved object, might at least have some share in dictating this opposition to Philip. At length the remonstrances of the queen, and the repeated disapprobation of the princess, prevailed; and it is certain, whatever Mary's real motives might be, that the proposal was suddenly laid aside. But Mary so far concurred with Philip's mea-

asures, as the next year to declare war against France, in which the Duke of Savoy was Philip's chief commander at the battle and siege of St. Quintin. As to the King of Sweden, he afterwards, in the year 1561, renewed his addresses to Elizabeth, when she was queen of England; at which time he sent her a royal present of eighteen large pyed horses, and ships laden with riches. At the same time some stationers of London had published prints of her majesty, 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 suppress all such publications, as they implied an agreement of marriage between their majesties. Cecil takes occasion to add, 'Her majesty hitherto cannot be induced, whereof we have cause to sorrow, to allow of any marriage with any manner of person.'

Soon afterwards the King of Sweden was expected to pay the queen a visit at Whitehall; and it is diverting to observe the perplexity and embarrassment of the officers of state about the manner of receiving him at court, 'the queen's majesty being a maid.' But she still persisted in those vows of virginity which she had formerly made to Sir Thomas Pope, at Hatfield, and constantly refused not only this, but other advantageous matches. A husband, I suppose, when she became queen, would have been inconsistent with her private attachments; and the formalities of marriage might have laid a restraint on more agreeable gallantries with the Earl of Essex and others. Bayle assigns

assigns a curious physical reason for Elizabeth's obstinate perseverance in a state of virginity.

The four last years of Queen Mary's reign, which the princess Elizabeth passed at Hatfield with Sir Thomas Pope, were by far the most agreeable part of her time during that turbulent period. For, although she must have been often disquieted with many secret fears and apprehensions, yet she was here perfectly at liberty, and treated with a regard due to her birth and expectations. In the mean time, to prevent suspicions, she prudently declined interfering in any sort of business, and abandoned herself intirely to books and amusements. The pleasures of solitude and retirement were now become habitual to her mind, and she principally employed herself in playing on the lute, embroidering with gold and silver, and translating Italian. She was now continuing to profess that character which her brother Edward gave her, when he used to call her his 'sweet sister Temperance.' But she was soon happily removed to a reign of unparalleled magnificence and prosperity.

The Life of the celebrated Count de Caylus, composed from authentic memoirs.

COUNT de Caylus, Marquis de Sternay, Baron de Bransac, was born at Paris the 31st day of October, 1692. He was the eldest of the two sons of John Count de Caylus, Lieutenant-general of the armies of the King of France, and of the Marchioness de Villette.

It is seldom that the memoirs of

a man of letters commence with titles of nobility. It was destined that the Count de Caylus should unite these different kinds of glory, and should make them mutually reflect a lustre on one another. His merits deserve that it be remembered, that his ancestors were particularly distinguished in the twelfth century; and that his mother was a descendant of the celebrated D'Aubigné, who was the friend and the historian of Henry the Fourth.

The count and the countess, his father and mother, were particularly attentive to the education of their son. The former instructed him in the profession of arms, and in bodily exercise. The latter watched over and fostered the virtues of his mind; and this delicate task she discharged with singular success. The countess was the niece of Madam de Maintenon, and was remarkable for the solidity of her understanding, and the charms of her wit. She was the author of that agreeable book, intitled, 'The Recollections of Madam de Caylus,' of which Voltaire has lately published an elegant edition. This illustrious woman was careful to inspire her son with the love of truth, justice, and generosity, and with the nicest sentiments of honour. The amiable qualities and talents of the mother appeared in the son; but they appeared with a bold and military air. In his natural temper he was gay and sprightly, had a taste for pleasure, a strong passion for independence, and an invincible aversion to the servitude of a court.

Such were the first instructors of Count de Caylus. He was only twelve years of age, when his father

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ther died at Brussels, in November, 1704. After finishing his exercises, he entered into the corps of the 'Mousquetaires;' and, in his first campaign in the year 1709, he distinguished himself by his valour, in such a manner, that Louis the fourteenth commended him in the presence of all the court, and rewarded his merit with an ensigncy in the 'Gendarmerie.' In 1711, he commanded a regiment of dragoons, which was called by his own name: and he signalized himself at the head of it in Catalonia. In 1713, he was at the siege of Fribourg, where he was exposed to imminent danger in the bloody attack of the covered way. Had he been disposed to enter into the views of his family, the favour of Madam de Maintenon and his own personal merit could not fail to have raised him to the highest honours; but the peace of Rastade left him in a state of inactivity, ill-suited to his natural temper.

His vivacity carried him soon to travel into Italy; and his curiosity was greatly excited by the wonders of that country; where antiquity is still fruitful, and produces so many objects to improve taste and to excite admiration. The eyes of the count were not yet learned, but they were struck with the sight of so many beauties, and soon became acquainted with them. After a year's absence, he returned to Paris, with so strong a passion for travelling, and for antiquities, as induced him to quit the army. Italy had enlightened his taste; and in that country of the arts he perceived, that he was born to cultivate them.

He had no sooner quitted the service of Louis, than he sought for

an opportunity to set out for the Levant. When he arrived at Smyrna, he visited the ruins of Ephesus. From the Levant he was recalled, in February, 1717, by the tenderness of his mother. From that time, he left not France, but to make two excursions to London.

The Countess of Caylus died in the year 1729, aged 56 years. When he had become sedentary, his mind was by no means inactive; he applied himself to music, drawing, and painting. He wrote too, but it was chiefly for the amusement of his friends; he had fire and spirit, but did not aim at correctness or elegance of style. In order to judge of the works of art, he had taste, that instinct superior to study, surer than reasoning, and more rapid than reflection. With one glance of his eye, he was able to discover the defects and the beauties of every piece.

The Academy of painting and sculpture adopted him as an honorary member in the year 1731; and the count, who loved to realize titles, spared neither his labour, nor his credit, nor his fortune, to instruct, assist, and animate the artists. He wrote the lives of the most celebrated painters and engravers that have done honour to this illustrious academy; and, in order to extend the limits of the art, which seemed to him to move in too narrow a circle, he collected, in three different works, new subjects for the painter, which he had met with in the works of the antients. It is left to the artists to pronounce upon the utility of these collections, and to determine whether the beautiful images of a Virgil and a Homer are all of them

them fit to appear upon canvas or in marble.

The zeal of writers, who propose to instruct mankind, is not always disinterested; they pay themselves for their instructions by the reputation they expect to derive from them. Count de Caylus did not despise this noble recompence; but it is also to be observed, that he loved the arts on their own account; a circumstance, which very plainly appears, from many private instances of his generosity to those who were possessed of talents, but were not the favourites of fortune.

Beside the presents, which he made from time to time to the academy of painting and sculpture, he founded an annual prize in it for such of the pupils as should succeed best in drawing, or modelling a head after nature, and in giving the truest expression of the characteristical features of a given passion. He encouraged the study of anatomy and perspective by generous rewards; and, if he had lived longer, he would have executed the design which he had formed of founding a new prize in favour of those who should apply themselves with most success to these two essential branches of the art.

Such was his passion for antiquity, that he wished to have had it in his power to bring the whole of it to life again. He saw with regret, that the works of the ancient painters, which have been discovered in our times, are effaced and destroyed almost as soon as they are drawn from the subterraneous mansions where they were buried. A fortunate accident furnished him with the means of

shewing us the composition and the colouring of the pictures of ancient Rome. The coloured 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 most extraordinary book of antiquities that will ever appear. The whole is painted with a precision and a purity that is inimitable: we see the liveliness and freshness of the colouring that charmed the Cæsars. There were only thirty copies published; and there is no reason to expect that there will be any more. What will, hereafter, be the value of these admirable copies, the faithful monuments of ancient painting, in all its grace and beauty!

Count de Caylus was engaged at the same time in another enterprise, still more honourable for the Roman grandeur, and more interesting to the French nation. In the last age, Dez Godetz, under the auspices of Colbert, published the antiquities of Rome. The work was admired by all Europe, and gave birth to that indefatigable emulation which carried able and ingenious travellers to Spalatra, Balbec, and even to the burning sands of Palmyra, in order to visit the famous ruins of so many magnificent buildings, and to present them to our view. It is this that has made us spectators of the monuments of Athens, that mother of learning, of arts, and of sciences; where, in spite of the injuries of time and barbarism, so many illustrious sculptors and architects

chitects still live in the ruins of their edifices, in like manner as so many incomparable authors still breathe in the valuable fragments of their writings. The same Colbert had framed the design of engraving the Roman antiquities, that are still to be seen in the southern provinces of France. By his orders, Mignard, the architect, had made drawings of them, which Count de Caylus had the good fortune to recover. He resolved to finish the work projected by Colbert, and to dedicate it to that great minister; and so much had he this glorious enterprize at heart, that he was employed in it during his last illness, and recommended it warmly to M. Mariette. The project will be faithfully executed, All the plates are already engraved; and, if no unforeseen obstruction arises, the work will be finished with the utmost precision and beauty. An able architect is now upon the spot, employed by M. Mariette in measuring those edifices which escaped former researches, and in verifying the drawings of Mignard.

The confidence, which all Europe placed in the knowledge and taste of Count Caylus, has contributed to decorate and embellish it. The powers of the north have more than once consulted him, more than once referred the choice of artists to him for the execution of great undertakings. It is to the protection of Count Caylus that Bouchardon, that immortal sculptor, whose name will in future times accompany that of Phidias and Praxiteles, was indebted for the noblest opportunities of displaying his talents. It is to Count Caylus that the city of Paris is indebted

for those master-pieces of art, which are two of its noblest ornaments, viz. the equestrian statue of Louis XIV, and the fountain in the Rue de Grenelle.

He shunned honours, but was desirous of being admitted into the number of the honorary members of the Academy of Belles Lettres: he entered into it in the year 1742, and then it was that he seemed to have found the place for which nature designed him. The study of literature now became his ruling passion; he consecrated to it his time and his fortune; he even renounced his pleasures, to give himself wholly up to that of making some discovery in the field of antiquity.

But, amidst the fruits of his research and invention, nothing seemed more flattering to him than his discovery of encaustic painting. A description of Pliny's, but too concise a one to give him a clear view of the matter, suggested the idea of it. He availed himself of the friendship and skill of M. Magault, a physician in Paris, and an excellent chymist; and, by repeated experiments, found out the secret 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 encaustic painting practised 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-

literature and the arts lent each other a mutual aid. But it would be endless to give an account of all his works. He published above forty dissertations in the memoirs of the academy of Belles Lettres. Never was there an academician more zealous for the honour of the society to which he belonged. The artists he was particularly attentive to; and, to prevent their falling into mistakes, from an ignorance of Costume, which the ablest of them have sometimes done, he founded a prize of five hundred livres, the object of which is to explain, by means of authors and monuments, the usages of ancient nations.

In order that he might enjoy with the whole world the treasures he had collected, he caused them to be engraved, and gave a learned description of them in a work which he embellished with eight hundred plates*.

His curiosity, though excessive, he was always careful to proportion to his income. He had too much pride to be burdensome to his friends. His name, which was known in every country where letters are respected, procured him a great number of correspondents. All the antiquaries, those who thought themselves such, those who were desirous of being thought such, were ambitious of corresponding with him. They flattered themselves that they were entitled to the character of learned men, when they could shew a letter from Count Caylus.

His literary talents were embellished with an inexhaustible fund of natural goodness, an inviolable

zeal for the honour of his Prince and the welfare of his country, an unaffected and genuine politeness, rigorous probity, a generous disdain of flatterers, the warmest compassion for the wretched and the indigent, the greatest simplicity of character, and the utmost sensibility of friendship.

The strength of his constitution seemed to give him the hopes of a long life; but in the month of July, 1764, a humour settled in one of his legs, which entirely destroyed his health. Whilst he was obliged to keep his bed, he seemed less affected by what he suffered, than with the restraint upon his natural activity. When the wound was closed, he resumed his usual occupations with great eagerness, visited his friends, and animated the labour of the artists, while he himself was dying. Carried in the arms of his domestics, he seemed to leave a portion of his life in every place he went to. He expired on the 5th of September, 1765. By his death his family is extinct; and the arts, and the literary world in general, have lost their warmest, their most active friend, and their most zealous benefactor.

The tomb, erected to the honour of Count Caylus, is to be seen in the chapel of S. Germain-L'Auxerrois, and deserves to be remarked. It is perfectly the tomb of an antiquary. This monument was an ancient sepulchral antique, of the most beautiful porphyry, with ornaments in the Egyptian taste. From the moment that he had procured it, he had destined it to grace the place of his interment. While he awaited the fatal hour, he placed

* Recueil d'Antiquités Egyptiennes, Etrusques, &c. in 7 Vols. 4to.

it in his garden; where he used to look upon it with a tranquil but thoughtful eye, and pointed it out to the inspection of his friends. He has even given a description of it in the 7th Vol. of his *Antiquities*, which has appeared since his death.

The character of Count Caylus is to be traced in the different occupations which divided his cares and his life. In society, he had all the frankness of a soldier, and a politeness which had nothing in it of deceit or circumvention. Born independent, he applied to studies which suited his taste. His heart was yet better than his abilities. The former made him beloved; the latter entitled him to respect. It happened, one day, that he saw on the border of a ditch a countryman asleep, and a boy, about eleven years of age, regarding the lineaments of his face, and his picturesque dress, with a fixed attention. The count, approaching with affability, asked him about what he was thinking. 'Sir,' said the child, 'if I knew how to design, I would trace out the figure of this man.' 'Do so then,' said the admirer of artists, 'here are tablets, and a crayon.' Emboldened by this encouragement, the child attempted to take a representation of the figure before him, and he had scarcely finished the head when the count embraced him, and informed himself of the place of his abode, that he might raise him to a better condition.

In his walks he used frequently to try the honesty of the poor, by sending them with a piece of money to get change for him. In these cases he concealed himself to enjoy their confusion at not

finding him; and then, presenting himself, used to commend their honesty, and give them double the sum. He said frequently to his friends, 'I have this day lost a crown; but I was sorry that I had not an opportunity to give a second. The beggar ought not to want integrity.'

The candour of this great man, and the simplicity of his character, added to his merits, and to the regrets which his loss occasioned.

Some Account of Nicholas Machiavel; Translated from Mr. Baret's new Edition of his Works.

NICHOLAS 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 descended from illustrious families, which had always borne the most honourable offices under the republic from its first foundation to the time of which we are writing: though it is said to be now almost two ages since the family of Machiavel became extinct, there is one of his descendants still living at Florence, whose name is Giambattista, and whose works prove him to be a learned man.

Though it is known that Bernardo Machiavel, the father of our author, studied jurisprudence; and that his mother Bartolommea dedicated her time to the muses; yet it is impossible, at this remote time, to discover what education they bestowed upon their son: but we may conclude, from the great number of writings which he left behind him, that he was bred to a very

very hardy temperament of body, to which he joined the most intense application in his studies. It appears by his writings that he was averse from indolence, was very active, studious, and had a heart inclining rather to boldness than to gentleness. Authors pretend to assure us, that being once suspected of hatching a conspiracy against the family of the Medici, he was adjudged by the senate to undergo a very grievous punishment, which was common in these times, and that he suffered it without betraying one impression of pain or fear, with his countenance as serene and unruffled as usual: which, if true, was no bad proof of that firm and undaunted spirit which is visible in every page of his works.

It has been common, for the two last ages, to consider Machiavel as a great historian and politician; and some have regarded him as a complete master in the art of war. Nevertheless, neither his history of Florence, nor his discourse upon Titus Livius, nor his prince, nor his letter to Pope Leo, displays so truly the real bent of his genius as his treatise on the military art. I have read several books which treat this art in detail, particularly French, and it is strange that I have never seen any mention of Machiavel made in them, although it is certain that the most important and material rules contained in these books were borrowed from *his* treatise on the art of war. It is true, his ideas might have been extended or refined by succeeding writers, in proportion to the progress of the improvement of the art; but all of them, in some degree or other, have reared their fabricks upon the foun-

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 custom, now so universal, of resting the whole strength of war upon the infantry rather than the cavalry, was derived from him. This improvement holds the first place in the art of war: and that it should have originated from Machiavel is astonishing, when we consider two things; first, that he never was a soldier; and secondly, that in his time the infantry of an army was held in great contempt. Never to have borne arms, and yet to have published an open declaration against an established custom, and to be successful too against prejudice and opinion, was a triumph worthy of the genius of Machiavel; and proves that he was not conspicuous as a historian and politician only, but that he was eminently so in the art of war also.

To these three distinguished titles we may add that of statesman; that is, a *practical* politician, in opposition to the theory of the study. How lucky was it for the world, that there were found (in I know not what library) and published, those letters which he wrote during his different embassies at foreign courts, and those which he dictated in quality of secretary to the republic! By the first we discover how great were his diligence, his penetration, his acuteness, his address, his art in fathoming the human soul. We must dive deeply into these letters, to discover the extraordinary talents with which nature had endued him, and what good use he made of them; how he managed and restrained the cruel dis-

position of the brutal Duke Valentine, and drew forth from his deceitful soul the most secret designs, the most concealed plots, always opposing his dark impostures with the most artful simplicity, and fathoming his very soul: how he bridled the turbulent spirit of that other miscreant, John Paul Baglioni, continually counteracting him, outwitting him, and alarming his perfidious heart with such terrors as would have prevented him from his daring designs, had it been possible for any man to effect such a miracle: how he knew to wind himself into the humour of that terrible pope, Julian II. to flatter him, to gain his good graces, and to win him to the best interests of his republic. How unlucky it is, that we are ignorant of his negotiations with the emperor, and with the king of France, to whose courts he had been deputed; and that we have not in our possession those discourses which he made to so many princes with whom he was engaged on public affairs, and of those harangues by which he roused his fellow citizens to act against the foes of his country!

By the second [letters, which he wrote in quality of secretary to the republic] we discern how the public councils were elucidated by his understanding, and with what address he formed all his projects, and enticed every one to act the part in them which he had allotted for them; how he directed even the inferior members of the state with most artful policy, here exercising his persuasion, and there his authority; encouraging, rewarding, exhorting, praising, blaming, reprimanding, in every instance exactly conforming to the time,

the business, the circumstances, and the persons.

Let us recollect all these truths together, let us weigh them carefully, and let us consider Machiavel as a simpleton! which many very sagacious monks have been pleased to do, and in particular the jesuit Lucchefini!—In truth, it is not contended that he was possessed of good morals.—But that he was a simpleton!—Good heaven! one must be a monk indeed, to advance so impossible a falsehood.

Exclusive of that train of close and serious thinking which was necessary to discharge the duties of the important employment that he held, Machiavel possessed so refined a gaiety, so much good humour, so various and so sprightly, that he seemed to have two souls in one body; one entirely serious, and the other entirely comic. Let those who affect to be so enraptured with the Decameron, read attentively his tale of Belfegore, and let them tell me whether there is in the first any tale that can be compared with the latter, whether we consider it with respect to the singular invention displayed in it, the ease and humour of the thoughts, which blend so gracefully with each other, or the correct elegance of the style; insomuch that, if Machiavel had taken the trouble to compose a number of these tales, it is very probable that Boccace would not have held the first rank as a novellist.

And what shall we say of his comedies? How admirably are the unities of action, time, and place, united in them! What natural characters are displayed in them! What well-conceived intrigues,
and

and how happily unravelled! And the whole is so finely expressed in a chaste and lively stile, with such abundance of wit, and forms so enchanting an assemblage, that the attention is roused, the heart is interested, the soul 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 simpleton! O what a simpleton!”—Simpletons indeed!

We can discover by the writings of Machiavel, that he passed the greatest part of his life in severe study, continually engaged either in topics interesting to mankind, or in the zealous and honourable service of his country. Most 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 respective circumstances of people, it seems to me that the word poor is very improperly applied to a citizen of Florence, who, like Machiavel, (as appears by the will which he made five years before his death) possessed a good house, free from all charges, a vineyard, fields, and thickets, from all which he was furnished with every necessary for himself and family, without being obliged to the good-will of his neighbours.

I have already mentioned the time of his birth: He died on the 22d day of June, 1527, in the 58th year of his age. In his last moments, he evinced the most friendly dispositions to the christian faith, without murmuring against heaven or its decrees, as has been insinuated by the lying Lucchefini and his abettors; which may be incon-

testibly proved by a letter written by one of his sons to a near relation of his father's. The original is still preserved, and is to the following purport—

“Most dear Francis,

I cannot refrain from tears, in telling you that my father died the 22d of this month of a cholic, occasioned by a medicine which he had taken two days before. He confessed his sins to father Matteo, who continued with him till his death. Our father has left us in great poverty, as you shall know. When you return hither, I shall tell you every thing. I am, &c.

PIETRO MACHIAVELLI.”

June, 1527.

Memoirs of John Baptiste Santeuil; a celebrated Latin Poët of the last Century.

SANTEUIL was a Latin poet, born at Paris in 1630. As to his person, he was above the middle size. At the age of twenty he entered amongst the regular canons of the abbey of St. Victor. La Bruyere has painted the character of this singular and truly original poet, in the most lively colours: “Image a man of great facility of temper, complaisant and docile, in an instant violent, choleric, passionate, and capricious. A man simple, credulous, playful, volatile, puerile; in a word, a child in grey hairs: but let him collect himself, or rather call forth his interior genius, I venture to say, without his knowledge or privacy! what sallies! what elevation! what images! what latinity! Do you speak of one and the same person,

you will ask? Yes, if the same, of Theodas, and of him alone. He shrieks, he jumps, he rolls upon the ground, he roars, he storms; and in the midst of this tempest, a flame issues that shines, that rejoices; without a figure he rattles like a fool, and thinks like a wise man; he utters truths in a ridiculous way, and in an idiotic manner rational and sensible things. It is astonishing to find good sense disclose itself from the bosom of buffoonery, accompanied with grimaces and contortions. What shall I say more? He does and he says better than he knows. These are like two souls that are unacquainted with each other, which have each their turn and separate functions. A feature would be wanting in this extraordinary portrait, if I omitted saying, that he has, at once, an insatiable thirst for praise, ready to throw himself at the mercy of the critics, and at the bottom so docile, as to profit by their censure. I begin to persuade myself, that I have been drawing the portraits of two different persons; it would not be impossible to find a third in Theodas; for he is a good man, a pleasant man, an excellent man."

To Santeuil we are indebted for many fine church hymns. Santeuil read the verses he made for the inhabitants of heaven, with all the agitations of a demoniac. Despreaux said he was the devil whom God compelled to praise saints. He was among the number of poets, whose genius was as impetuous as their muse was decent.

Santeuil, before he engaged in singing the mysteries of christianity, and the praises of the saints, had celebrated the glory of several

great men, and enriched the city of Paris with many agreeable and ingenious inscriptions. It was the great Bossuet who engaged Santeuil to quit the profane muses, to consecrate him to religious poems. Nevertheless, when La Quintinie gave his instructions upon gardening, Santeuil could not refrain ornamenting it with a poem, in which the divinities of paganism performed the principal parts. Bossuet, to whom he had promised never more to introduce the fabulous gods, considered him as perjured. Santeuil, conscious of the reproach, excused himself in a poetical piece, at the head of which was a plate, in which he was represented 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 honorable amende.

This poem satisfied the great Bossuet. The poet had more difficulty in appeasing the jesuits, who could not pardon him for the epitaph he had written for the great Arnaud. In vain did he address a letter to father Jouvenci, in which he lavished the greatest encomiums upon that society. As he did not retract those he had bestowed upon the declared foe of the same society, the jesuits were but little satisfied with it; and this step only served to testify the unsteadiness and levity of the poet. Father Commire wrote his *Linguarium* upon this occasion; and an enemy to the jesuits, spared him as little, in a piece called, *Santolius penitens*; and the poet of St. Victor found, that, by endeavouring to keep in with both parties, he equally displeased them. Santeuil received some consolation amidst

amidst those attacks, in the commerce of the literary and great world.

Many anecdotes have appeared of this great man, some of which we shall lay before our readers.

Santeuil one day composed some verses for a scholar, who asking to whom he was indebted for the obligation, the poet replied, "if you are asked who made these, you need only reply, it was the devil." The subject of the scholar's poem was, "A youth in a fit of passion, 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; distracted at what she had done, she hung herself, and the father was shocked at the horrid spectacle." The point was to reduce these accidents into a short compass, and Santeuil rendered them thus,

"Alter cum puero mater con-
 " juncta marito
 " Cutello, limphâ, fune, dolore
 " cadunt."

Though Santeuil was often pressed to qualify himself for priest's orders, he never was but in deacon's. This did not, however, prevent his preaching in a village, on a day that the priest could not be found. Scarce had he mounted the pulpit, before he forgot himself, and was confused; he retired, saying, "I had a great many more things to say to you; but it is needless to preach any more; you would not be the better for it."

A priest of St. Victor shewed Santeuil some verses, in which was the word *quoniam*, which is an expression entirely profane. Santeuil, in order to rally him, repeated a

whole psalm, in which the word *quoniam* occurred twenty times, "Confitemini domino *quoniam* bonus; *quoniam* misericordia ejus; *quoniam* salutare tuum, &c." The priest, piqued at this, immediately replied in the words of Virgil,

"Infanire libet *quoniam* tibe."

Santeuil said, that though there was no salvation 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 whilst he staid there, he could not help listening with too much self-applause to his own hymns.

Being at Port-Royal, where his hymns were singing, a peasant by the side of him bellowed out in such an outrageous manner, that the poet could not refrain saying, "Be silent, thou brute, and let those angels sing."

Whenever he took an enmity to any one, he never could be afterwards reconciled to him. He was one day talking to the duchess Du-maine, 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 occasion, the duchess, who imagined he was talking of the prior then living, said Santeuil was quite in the right, and that he should be turned out.— "Heaven has settled this matter, (said he) for he has been dead these hundred years."

He was prevailed upon, by a friend, to be a spectator at a private dramatic representation. The piece was far advanced, when he jumped up in the middle of an interesting scene, and violently clapped his hands, crying, "What an amazing fool I am?" "What is

the matter?" said his friend; "Why, I have forgot to get my dinner."

A Parisian husband was lamenting to Santeuil the infidelities of his wife: "A mere flea-bite," said the poet, "or less, as it is only an imaginary complaint; few die of it, and many live with it."

An agreeable woman, to whom Santeuil owed some money, meeting him one day at a private house, asked him the reason she had not seen him so long: "Is it because you owe me something?" "No, madam;" replied the poet, "that is not what prevents my visiting, and you are the cause that you are not paid." "How so?" said the lady. "Because," said he, "whenever I see you, I forget every thing."

Santeuil having a confessional dress on, either to say vespers, or to muse upon some production, (a lady who took him for a confessor, threw herself upon her knees, and recounted all her sins. The poet muttered something to himself, and the good penitent thinking he was reproaching her for her wickedness, hastened the conclusion of her confession: when she found the confessor quite silent, she then asked him for absolution. "What, do you take me for a priest?" said Santeuil. "Why then," said the lady, quite alarmed, "did you listen to me?" "And why," replied Santeuil, "did you speak to me?" "I'll this instant go and complain of you to your prior," said the enraged female. "And I," said the poet, "am going to your husband, to give him a full account of your conduct."

In a chapter held at St. Victor, to admit Santeuil's hymns, a priest

said, that it was improper to sing in a church, the hymns of a man who was so irregular in his conduct. Santeuil instantly replied, "Do not consider the workman, but the work: the tabernacle of our altar is fine; you received it, and praised it; it is, nevertheless, the production of a protestant:—the case is the same with regard to my hymns."

A certain preacher held forth at St. Mary, without giving his auditory any satisfaction. Santeuil, who was present, said, "He did better last year." A bye-stander asserted he must be mistaken; for the present pulpit-thumper had not preached last year. "That is the very reason," said Santeuil.

He was the first who let fly the shafts of satire against the monks. A Provencal gentleman complained to an attorney at Paris, that he had been cheated by a monk. "What, Sir," said Santeuil, who was present, "a man of your years not to know the monks!—There are," continued he, "four things in this world you should always guard against; the face of a woman, the hind part of a mule, the side of a cart, and a monk on all sides."

Santeuil returning one night to St. Victor, at eleven o'clock, the porter refused opening the door, saying he had positive orders to admit no one at that hour. After much altercation, Santeuil slipped half a louis d'or under the door, and he obtained immediate admittance. As soon as he had got in, he pretended he had left a book upon a stone, upon which he had been sitting while he waited for the door opening. The officious porter, animated with the poet's generosity, ran to get the book, and San-

Santeuil shut the door upon him. Master Peter, who was half naked, knocked in turn, when Santeuil started the same difficulties as he had done against admitting any one at that time of night, and that he would not disobey the prior. "Ay, but Master Santeuil," said the porter, "you know I let you in very civilly:" And so will I you as civilly," said Santeuil, "if you please:—You know the price, *in* or *out* is the word, and I can dally no longer." The porter finding he was likely to sleep in the street half naked, and run the risk of losing his place, slipped the piece of gold under the door, saying, "I thought a poet's money would not stay long with me," and purchased his admittance.

Santeuil made for Dominique, Harlequin of the Italian comedy, this laconic epitaph:

"Castigat ridendo mores."

An anecdote upon this occasion, should not be suppressed. — Santeuil did not always receive admonition calmly, but sometimes replied with warmth. M. Bossuet having reproached him for some impropriety of conduct, concluded with saying, "Your life is not very edifying; and if I was your superior I would send you into some little cure, to tell your beads, and say your breviary." "And I," said Santeuil, "if I were king of France, would drive you from your snug retreat, and send you to the isle of Patmos, to make a new Apocalypse."

In 1697, Santeuil accompanied the Duke of Bourbon, governor of Burgundy, to the point of returning to Paris, when he was seized

with a violent cholick, which carried him off, after being fourteen hours in the greatest agonies. In his last moments he was informed, that his highness the Duke of Bourbon, had sent one of his pages to enquire after his health: Santeuil turned up his eyes to heaven, and cried out in transport, *Tu solus altissimus*, and repeated these words several times.

Anecdotes of Rubens and Vandyck.

IN the church of the Augustines at Antwerp, at the high altar is a celebrated picture by Rubens, representing, in one part, the Virgin Mary sitting with the child Jesus in her lap, and, in another part, several saints and saintesses standing. The breast of one of these, St. Sebastian, is said to have been painted by Vandyck, when he was only a disciple of Rubens. This great master being engaged one day abroad, his disciples went into his painting-room, where, after having been some time employed in admiring his works, they began to play or romp in such a manner, that the breast of St. Sebastian, which was not yet dry, was brushed away by a hat thrown at random. This accident put an end to their play: they were very anxious to restore it, fearing that, if Rubens discovered it, they should all be discarded. At length it was agreed, that Anthony should undertake to amend the saint's breast. In short, taking his master's pallet and brushes, he succeeded so well, that his companions imagined that Rubens would overlook it. They were mistaken; for Rubens, at his return, knew immediately that some one

one had touched upon his performance: calling his disciples, he asked them why any one had dared to meddle with his painting? They were some time doubtful whether they should confess or deny the fact. Threats at length prevailed: they owned that Vandyck had thrown his hat upon it. Upon this, closeting Vandyck, instead of chiding him, he told him, that "it was proper and even necessary for him to travel into Italy, the only school that produced excellent painters; and that, if he would take his advice, he would arrive at the highest perfection." Vandyck replied, that "he was very desirous of it, but that his purse was not equal to such a journey, and that he feared he should be obliged to sell his hat on the road." Rubens assured him, that that should be his concern; and, accordingly, a few days after, he made him a present of a purse full of pistoles, and added to that gift a dapple grey horse, of great beauty, to carry him thither. In return for this, Vandyck painted for his master a chimney-piece, and afterwards set out for Italy, about the year 1621, being then about one or two-and-twenty years of age.

It is said, that Vandyck's mother was passionately fond of embroidery, that she excelled in it, and embroidered several historical subjects with such surprising skill, that they have been esteemed master-pieces by proficient in that art. Being desirous to have her son instructed in the first rudiments of grammar, she began by sending him to school to learn reading and writing. As he had ink, paper, and pens at command, he amused himself more with drawing figures,

and other slight sketches, than with making letters. One day his master having threatened to whip one of his school-fellows, Vandyck positively assured him, that he need not fear his master's threats, as he would take care to prevent his receiving the threatened correction. — "How so?" replied his school-fellow. "I'll paint," replied Vandyck, "a face on your posteriors;" which he did with such skill, that, when the master drew up the curtain, he laughed so immoderately, that he forgave the culprit.

It is pretended, that Rubens painted *the descent from the cross* at the altar of the Fusileers at Antwerp, in return for a small part of their garden, which they had given him for the embellishment and enlargement of the house which he was then building. This house is still in being, and, together with the street, bears the name of Rubens.

While the painter was finishing this picture, he received a visit from the superiors; and, as the folding-doors, which were to inclose it, were open, they were surpris'd at not seeing their patron-saint, St. Christopher. Rubens well knew their embarrassment, and said, "I will let you into the design of the subject I am now painting: *Christophorus* signifies *Christum ferre*, or *to carry Christ*; the figures in this picture lend their hands to take down Christ from the cross, and to carry him. St. Simeon, who has Christ in his arms, carries him, consequently he is *Christophorus*. The blessed Virgin, when pregnant, carried Christ." — He was going on, when he perceived, by the solemn silence of those gentlemen, that they desired something more than

than metaphors; in proportion, therefore, as he closed the doors of his picture, and as they saw, by degrees, their good patron appear, their sadness was converted into the greatest joy; especially, when they saw him in his full dimensions, and of a wonderful size, they stood as if they were thunder-struck: in a word, thoroughly satisfied with that gigantic figure, without giving Rubens time to enter into a discussion of his work, they withdrew, and left him astonished at their stupid ignorance. At the same instant, therefore, he added in the same picture two other figures, viz. an owl in the sky, and a turbot in the water: these were the symbols which he thought suitable to connoisseurs of that stamp. They are still in being, and may be seen in the picture, which is a masterpiece both in colouring and design.

While Rubens was drawing the picture of the Rector of St. Wurburge in Antwerp, the daughter of one of the superiors of the church came to make him a visit; and, as she staid with him till his sketch was finished, Rubens, who was a gallant man, begged her to do him the honour to be present again at his work the next day; to which she agreed. Rubens, on whom the beauty of the young lady had made an impression, desired the rector to allow him to draw her picture at the same time that he was drawing his, which readily granted; for this purpose, he placed a cloth, ready primed, behind the rector's picture, and the next day, when the priest and the lady were assembled at his house, he drew the picture of the fair-one, without her perceiving it; she was, therefore, astonished, when she saw a striking

likeness of herself, together with that of the rector. She recovered, however, from her surprize; and, in the most graceful manner, seeing herself so finely painted, she returned her acknowledgments to Rubens.

Some days after, the rector shewed the lady's father the two pictures, and asked him if he knew them? He, in the utmost astonishment, agreed that it was his daughter's picture; at length, the unravelling of this scene of gallantry, was the procuring leave for Rubens to visit the fair-one, and the settling with the rector and the father of the lady, the price of that famous piece of the *elevation of the cross*, which, being placed in that church, was criticised, and the painter treated as a dauber. The lady for some time discontinued her visits, on account of some slight disagreement between her and Rubens. At length, indifference yielding to merit, he became, with the consent of her father, the husband of that fair-one, whose character he retrieved, which she seemed, in some measure, to have sullied by the visits too often repeated, which she made him at the beginning of their acquaintance.

Roose, who had been a disciple of Rubens, being in bad circumstances, Rubens, having found him in a garret where he lodged, strongly urged him to go to Antwerp, with an offer of an handsome house, and employment for his life; but Roose politely declined it. However, after this visit, availing himself of some instructions that Rubens had given him, he made better use of his talents, and lived comfortably. It is said, that, when the inhabitants of Ghent desired Rubens to paint

paint some pictures for them, he replied, that "they had no occasion for him, having in their city so fine a Rose." His masterpiece, *the consecration of St. Nicholas*, is over the high altar of the chapel of St. Anne, in St. Nicholas church, at Ghent.

Rubens finished the picture of *the adoration of the wise men*, now at the high altar of the choir in the abbey-church of St. Michael, Antwerp, in less than a fortnight, and received for it as many hundred florins, as he had employed days. The abbot being disgusted at this high price, was pacified by his picture, which Rubens gave him. This picture may be seen 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 after Vandyck's return from Italy, he accidentally met with D. Teniers, who accosted him with great politeness, and asked him, whether he had much business since he came from Rome? "What business, think you, can I have had time to do?" replied Vandyck; "I am only just arrived here. Would you believe, that I offered to draw that fat brewer's picture, who just now passed us, for two pistoles, and that the looby laughed in my face, saying, it was too dear? I assure you, that, if the cards do not turn up better, I shall make no long stay at Brussels." Soon after this, he painted those two famous pictures, *the Nativity*, and *a Dying Christ*, the first in the parish church, the second in that of the Capauchins, at Termond.

When he was in Holland, he was very desirous to see Franc Hals, the painter, who had great reputation

then for portraits. On entering his room, he asked to have his picture drawn. Hals, who knew Vandyck only by fame, undertook it, and went to work. The latter, seeing his head finished, rose up, saying, that it was a striking likeness. Afterwards he proposed to Hals, that if he would sit in return, he would also draw his picture; to which Hals having agreed, merely from curiosity, exclaimed, on seeing his picture finished in so short a time, "Thou art the devil, or else Vandyck." This picture of Hals has been engraved by Coster, at the Hague.

Vandyck, finding he could not make a fortune in his own country, took a resolution of going over into England. Accordingly he borrowed some guineas of Teniers, and set out, furnished with letters of recommendation. His superior genius soon brought him into great reputation; and above all, he excelled in portraits, which he drew with an inconceivable facility, and for which he charged a very high price, according to the instructions which had been given him on that head. It is affirmed, that for some of them he received 400 guineas apiece. He soon found himself loaded with honours and riches, and, as he had a noble and generous heart, he made a figure suitable to his fortune; his table was elegant, and plentifully furnished, and he often entertained his guests, after dinner, with a concert performed by the best musicians of London. Notwithstanding this expence, he amassed great wealth; when a chemist had the art to insinuate himself into his esteem, and inspired him with a desire of converting copper into gold; but the secret

secret had no other effect, than making him convert his gold into smoke. Rubens, being informed of it, wrote to his disciple; he acknowledged his error, and corrected it. At length Vandyck, being at an early age subject to the gout, was attacked by a fever, which undermined him by degrees, and carried him to the grave in the year 1641, at the age of 42. He was buried in St. Paul's, and left to his heirs a considerable estate, which some have made amount to 40,000 l. sterling.

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, representing the blessed Virgin sitting with the child Jesus 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 himself; and, what is more remarkable, the faces of the Virgin, and of two other Saintesses, are those 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 other pictures, those of Rubens, and his second and third wife, all drawn by that great master.

[Though the above is generally said and believed, no historian (as we remember) mentions more than two of his wives, viz. Catherine de Breauts, and Helena Forman.]

Anecdotes of Rembrandt.

VAN Rhin Rembrant was a painter and engraver of the

Flemish school; he was born in 1606, in a mill upon the banks of the Rhine, from whence he derived his name of Van Rhin. This master was born with a creative genius, which never attained perfection. It was said of him, that he would have invented painting, if he had not found it already discovered. Without study, without the assistance of any master, but by his own instinct, he formed rules, and a certain practical method for colouring, and the mixture produced the designed effect. Nature is not set off to the greatest advantage in his pictures; but there is such a striking truth and simplicity in them, that his heads, particularly his portraits, seem animated, and rising from the canvass. He was fond of strong contrasts of light and shade. The light entered in his working-room only by a hole, in the manner of a camera obscura, by which he judged with greater certainty of his productions. This artist considered painting like the stage, where the characters do not strike unless they are exaggerated. He did not pursue the method of the Flemish painters of finishing his pieces. He sometimes gave his light such thick touches, that it seemed more like modelling than painting. A head of his has been shewn, the nose of which was so 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 uneven—he replied, he was a painter, and not a dyer. He took a pleasure in dressing his figures in an extraordinary manner: with this view he had collected a great number of eastern caps, ancient armour, and

and drapery long since out of fashion. When he was advised to consult antiquity to attain a better taste in drawing, as his was usually heavy and uneven, he took his counsellor to the closet where these old vestments were deposited, saying, by way of derision, those were his antiques.

Rembrandt, like most men of genius, had many caprices. Being one day at work, painting a whole family in a single picture, word being brought him that his monkey was dead, he was so affected at the loss of this animal, that without paying any attention to the persons who were sitting for their pictures, he painted the monkey upon the same canvass. This whim could not fail displeasing those the piece was designed for; but he would not efface it, chusing rather to lose the sale of his picture.

This freak will appear still more extraordinary in Rembrandt, when it is considered, that he was extremely avaricious, which vice daily grew upon him. He practised various stratagems to sell his prints at a high price. The public were very desirous of purchasing them, and not without reason. In his prints the same taste prevails as in his pictures, they are rough and irregular, but picturesque. In order to heighten the value of his prints, and increase their price, he made his son sell them, as if he had purloined them from his father; others he exposed at public sales, and went thither himself in disguise to bid for them; sometimes he gave out that he was going to leave Holland, and settle in another country. These stratagems were successful, and he got his own

price for his prints. At other times he would print his plates half finished, and expose them to sale; he afterwards finished them, and they became fresh plates. When they wanted retouching, he made some alterations in them, which promoted the sale of his prints a third time, though they differed but little from the first impressions.

His pupils, who were not ignorant of his avarice, one day painted some pieces of money upon cards, and Rembrandt no sooner saw them, but he was going to take them up. He was not angry at the pleasantry, but his avarice still prevailed.

Anecdotes of Antonio Verrio.

CHARLES II. having a mind to revive the manufactory of tapestry at Mortlake, which had been interrupted by the civil war, sent for Verrio, a Neapolitan, to England; but, changing his purpose, consigned over Windsor to his pencil. The king was induced to this, by seeing some of his paintings at lord Arlington's, at the end of St. James's-park, where at present stands Buckingham-house. The first picture Verrio drew for the king, was his majesty in naval triumph, now in the public dining-room in the castle. He executed most of the cielings there, one whole side of St. George's-hall, and the chapel. On the cieling of the former, he has pictured Anthony Earl of Shaftesbury, in the character of Faction, dispersing libels; as in another place, he revenged a private quarrel with the house-keeper, Mrs. Marriot, by borrowing her ugly face

face for one of the furies. With still greater impropriety, he has introduced himself, Sir Godfrey Kneller, and Bap. May, surveyor of the works, in long periwigs, as spectators of Christ healing the sick. He is recorded as operator of all these gaudy works, in a large inscription over the tribune at the end of the hall.

The king paid him generously. Vertue met with a memorandum of monies he had received for his performances at Windsor: As the comparison of prices in different ages, may be one of the most useful parts of this work, and as it is remembered what Annibal Caracci received for his glorious labour in the Farnese palace at Rome, it will not perhaps be thought tedious, if I set down this account.

An account of monies paid for painting done in Windsor-Castle for his majesty, by Signior Verrio, since July, 1676.

	<i>l. s. d.</i>
King's guard-chamber	300 0 0
King's presence-chamber	200 0 0
Privie-chamber	200 0 0
Queen's drawing-room	250 0 0
Queen's bed-chamber	100 0 0
King's great bed-chamber	120 0 0
King's little bed-chamber	50 0 0
King's drawing-room	250 0 0
King's closet	50 0 0
King's eating-room	250 0 0
Queen's long-gallery	250 0 0
Queen's chapel	110 0 0
King's privie back-stairs	100 0 0
The king's gratuity	200 0 0
The king's carved stairs	150 0 0
Queen's privie-chamber	200 0 0
King's guard-chamber stairs	200 0 0
Queen's presence-chamber	200 0 0

	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Queen's great stairs	200 0 0
Queen's guard-chamber	200 0 0
Privie-gallery	200 0 0
Court-yard	200 0 0
Pension at Midsummer, 1680	100 0 0
A gratuity of 200 guineas	215 8 4
Pension at Christmas 1680	100 0 0
Pension at Midsummer, 1681	100 0 0
The king's chapel	900 0 0
Over-work in the chapel	150 0 0
	<hr/>
	5545 8 4

On the back of this paper.	
His majesty's gift a gold chain	200 0 0
More by the Duke of Albemarle for a cieling	60 0 0
More my Lord of Effex	40 0 0
More from Mr. Montague of London	800 0 0
More of Mr. Montague of Woodcut	1300 0 0
	<hr/>

In all 6845 8 4

The king's bounty did not stop here; Verrio had a place of master-gardener, and a lodging at the end of the park, now Carleton-house. He was expensive, and kept a great table, and often pressed the king for money, with a freedom which his majesty's own frankness indulged. Once at Hampton-Court, when he had but lately received an advance of a thousand pounds, he found the king in such a circle, that he could not approach. He called out, Sire, I desire the favour of speaking to your majesty. Well, Verrio, said the king, what is your request? Money, Sir; I am so short in cash, that I am not able to pay my workmen; and your majesty and

and I have learned by experience, that pedlars and painters cannot give credit long. The king smiled; and said, he had but lately ordered him 1000 l. Yes, Sir, replied he, but that was soon paid away, and I have no gold left. At that rate, said the king, you would spend more than I do to maintain my family. True; answered Verrio; but does your majesty keep open table as I do?

The revolution was by no means agreeable to Verrio's religion or principles. He quitted his place, and even refused to work for King William. From that time, he was for some years employed at The Lord Exeter's at Burleigh, and afterwards at Chatsworth; at the former, he painted several chambers, which are reckoned amongst his best works. He has placed his own portrait in the room where he represented the history of Mars and Venus; and for the Bacchus bestriding a hog'shead, he has, according to his usual liberty, borrowed the countenance of a dean, with whom he was at variance. At last, by persuasion of Lord Exeter, he condescended to serve King William, and was sent to Hampton-Court, where, among other things, he painted the great stair-case, and as ill, as if he had spoiled it out of principle. His eyes failing him, Queen Anne gave him a pension of 200 l. a year for life; but he did not enjoy it long, dying at Hampton-Court in 1707.

Anecdotes of Boerhaave.

Though we have in a former volume given a general character of this great man, we doubt not but

the following additional particulars of his life will be acceptable to our readers.

HERMAN Boerhaave was born at Wœrhout, near Leyden, in the year 1668. This great physician has given us the institutes of medicine, which he wrote for the instruction of his pupils; Aphorisms upon the Knowledge and Cure of Disorders: he may be stiled the Euclid of physicians, and these the elements of chemistry. This last work is considered as the masterpiece of this illustrious man, who has published several other useful works.

From the time of the learned Hippocrates, no physician has more justly merited the esteem of his contemporaries, and the thanks of posterity, than Boerhaave. He united to an uncommon genius, and extraordinary talents, the qualities of the heart, which gave them so great a value to society. He is painted to us as above the middle size, and well proportioned; of a strong robust constitution. He made a decent, simple, and venerable appearance, particularly when age had changed the colour of his hair: in a word, he greatly resembled the picture that is given us of Socrates: he had the same features, but they were softened, and more engaging. He was an eloquent orator, and declaimed with dignity and grace. He taught very methodically, and with great precision; he never tired his auditors, but they always regretted that his discourses were finished. He would sometimes give them a lively turn with raillery; but his raillery was refined and ingenious, and it enlivened the subject he treated of,

with-

without carrying with it any thing severe or fatirical. A declared foe to all excess, he considered decent mirth as the salt of life. Morning and evening he consecrated to study: he gave the public part of the time which intervened; the rest was for his friends and his amusement. When health would permit, he regularly rode on horseback; when his strength began to fail him, he walked on foot; and upon his return home, music, of which he was passionately 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 himself without parents, protection, advice, or fortune. He had already studied theology, and the other ecclesiastical sciences, with the design of devoting himself to a clerical life; but the science of nature, which equally engaged his attention, soon engrossed his whole time. He practised physic, after being received doctor in that science in 1693. This illustrious physician, whose name afterwards spread throughout the world, and who left at his death above 200,000l. sterling, could at that time barely live by his labours, and was compelled to teach the mathematics to obtain necessaries. His merit being at length discovered, many powerful friends patronized him, and procured him three valuable employments; the first was that of professor of medicine in the university of Leyden; the second, that of professor of chemistry; and thirdly, that of professor 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

each his discoveries in chemistry. The city of Leyden became in his time the school of Europe for this science, as well as medicine and botany. All the princes of Europe sent him disciples, who found in this skilful professor, not only an indefatigable teacher, but even a tender father, who encouraged them to pursue their labours, consoled them in their afflictions, and soothed them in their wants.

When Peter the Great went to Holland in 1715, to instruct himself in maritime affairs, he also attended Boerhaave to receive his lessons.

His reputation was spread as far as China: a Mandarin wrote to him with this inscription, *To the illustrious Boerhaave, physician in Europe*, and the letter came regularly to him.

The city of Leyden has raised a monument in the church of St. Peter, to the salutary genius of Boerhaave, *Salutifero Boerhaavii genio sacrum*. It consists of an urn upon a pedestal of black marble; six heads, four of which represent the four ages of life, and two the sciences in which Boerhaave excelled, form a group issuing between the urn and its supporters. The capital of this basis is decorated with a drapery of white marble, in which the artist has shewn the different emblems of disorders and their remedies. Above, upon the surface of the pedestal, is the medallion of Boerhaave; at the extremity of the frame, a ribband displays the favourite motto of this learned man: *Simplex vigilum veri*, Truth unarrayed.

Boerhaave, after passing an useful and agreeable life, departed this world in the year 1738, aged sixty-

nine, sincerely lamented by his friends, regrètted by the worthy and the good, and revered by the great and the learned.

Of Francis Duke de la Rochefoucault.

THIS duke, who was also prince de Marillac, was son of Francis I. duke Rochefoucault, and born in 1613. This nobleman passed half of his life in troubles and disquietudes. He was one of the first who lifted under the banner of the princes against the ministry and cardinal Richelieu. When restored to tranquillity, he cultivated letters and philosophy, and his house became the rendezvous of all who knew how to think. He wrote *the Memoirs of Ann of Austria*, with the energy of a Tacitus; they are in every one's hands; but we know by heart his *Reflexions 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 self-love is the motive of all our actions, yet this truth is placed in so many different points of view, that it is always striking.

It was partly at the instigation of the beautiful Dutches de Longueville, that the Duke de Rochefoucault engaged in the civil wars, in which he signalized himself particularly at the battle of St. Antoine. Beholding one day a portrait of this lady, he wrote underneath it these two lines from the tragedy of Alcyoneus :

“ Pour meriter son cœur, pour
“ plaire à ses beaux yeux,

“ J'ai fait la guerre aux rois, je
“ l'aurois fait aux dieux.”

Which may be thus rendered in English :

“ To gain her heart, and please
“ her sparkling eyes,
“ I've warr'd with kings, and would
“ have brav'd the skies.”

The author of the *Maxims* was not a member of the French academy. The necessity of making a public speech the day of his reception, was the only cause that he did not claim admittance. This nobleman, with all the courage he had displayed upon various critical occasions, and with his superiority of birth and understanding over the common run of men, did not think himself capable of facing an audience, to utter only four lines in public, without being out of countenance.

Of Sir Isaac Newton.

SIR Isaac Newton was the only child of Mr. John Newton, who had a small paternal estate in and near the little village of Woolsthorpe, about half a mile west from Coltersworth, on the great north road, between Stamford and Grantham, by the daughter of a gentleman whose name was Ayscough, who also lived in Woolsthorpe, and was lord of the manor. Sir Isaac was born in a farm-house in this village, in the year 1641; and, his father being a weak and extravagant man, he was, when a boy, sometimes employed in very servile offices: he used to watch the sheep; and, when the servant carried corn to Grantham-market, he attended to open the gates. It is reported,

reported, that a gentleman found him, one day, near Woolsthorpe, in the character of a shepherd's boy, reading a book of practical geometry; and that, upon asking him some questions, he discovered some tokens of uncommon genius; that he applied to his mother, and strongly urged her to take the boy from the field, and give him the education of a scholar, offering to assist in his maintenance, if there should be occasion. It is not, however, probable, that, if such offer was made, it was ever accepted; for, in the rolls or records that are sometimes read at the Court-leets in Grantham, mention is made of Mr. Ayscough, Isaac's maternal grandfather, as guardian or trustee of Isaac Newton under age. It is therefore reasonable to believe, that Isaac had a provision under his mother's marriage settlement; and that his grandfather, as his guardian or trustee, took care of his education. But, however this be, he was sent to the grammar-school, and, as is well known, afterwards pursued his academic studies in Trinity College, Cambridge.

His father died, probably, while he was yet a lad; for his mother married a second husband, the Rev. Mr. Smith, who was then rector of North Witham, a parish that joins to Coltersworth; by whom he had a son and several daughters, who afterwards intermarried with persons of property and character, of the names of Barton and Conduit.

The manor of Woolsthorpe, with some other property, descended to Sir Isaac, upon the death of his grandfather Ayscough, and he made some purchases himself: but the whole was inconsiderable; for

his estate in that neighbourhood, at his death, amounted only to 105l.

Sir Isaac's principal residence in town was at a house the corner of Long's-court, in St. Martin's street, Leicester-fields, upon the roof of which he built a small observatory, that is still standing. He died at his lodgings in Pitt's-buildings, Kensington, in the year 1726, at the age of eighty-five.

This account, however brief and imperfect, will confute many errors which the persons who have undertaken to write the life of Sir Isaac have fallen into. Some, indeed, are so gross as to confute themselves. The author of the *Biographia Philosophica* represents Sir Isaac's father as the eldest son of a baronet; but, if this had been true, Sir Isaac, who was the only child of his father, would have had an hereditary title.

Neither is it true that the family of Sir Isaac was opulent. The son of his father's brother was a carpenter; his name was John Newton: he was afterwards game-keeper to Sir Isaac, and died at the age of sixty, in 1725. To Robert, the son of this John, who was Sir Isaac's second cousin, his real estates, in the neighbourhood of Woolsthorpe, descended upon his death, as his heir at law; but Robert was an illiterate and dissolute wretch, who very soon wasted his substance; and, falling down with a tobacco-pipe 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 Isaac's personal estate, which was very considerable, was shared among the children of his mother

by her second marriage, and their descendants.

The temper of this great man is said to have been so equal and mild, that no accident could disturb it; and a remarkable instance of it is authenticated by a person who is still living.

Sir Isaac had a favourite little dog, which he called Diamond; and, being one day called out of his study into the next room, Diamond was left behind. When Sir Isaac returned, having been absent but a few minutes, he had the mortification to find, that Diamond having thrown down a lighted candle among some papers, the nearly finished labour of many years was in flames, and almost consumed to ashes. This loss, as Sir Isaac was then very far advanced in years, was irretrievable; yet, without once striking the dog, he only rebuked him with this exclamation, 'Oh! Diamond! Diamond! thou little knowest the mischief thou hast done!'

Sir Isaac lived a bachelor; and, as the author was informed by a relation, often declared that he had never violated the laws of chastity.

The foregoing Anecdotes first appeared in the Notes to a Poem lately published, intitled Wensley-Dale, and were productive of the following letter.

To the Authors of the Monthly Review.

Gentlemen,

I N your Review for August last, I see the article *Wensley-Dale* has some particulars of Sir Isaac Newton; to which I will only add, that what Fontenelle mentions in

his panegyric on Sir Isaac is true: that his mother was an Ayscough, sometimes written Askew; and that she was of an ancient family, whose ancestors were considerable gentry: the famous Anne Askew, in Fox's Martyrology, was of the same family. His mother's brother, Ayscough, a *clergyman*, grandfather of my mother, was the person who insisted on his sister's completing Isaac's education at the university; not according to the tradition mentioned in the poem of Wensley-Dale, of a gentleman observing him in the field keeping sheep; but on the uncle's finding him, in a hay-loft at Grantham, working a mathematical problem.

Of this clergyman, Ayscough, there are several descendants; one of which is Mr. Thomas Ayscough, who has lived above 50 years at the banker's in Lombard-Street (formerly Brasseys, and now Lee and Ayton) with others, who are still in being as well as myself. My mother's sister, who attended him in his last illness, and who was very much with him at other times, had told me, that when he had any mathematical problems, or solutions, in his mind, he would never quit the subject on any account. Dinner has been often three hours ready for him before he could be brought to table: that his man often said, when he has been getting up in a morning, he has sometimes begun to dress, and with one leg in his breeches sat 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 most modest and bashful man that could be; and that in company he was never positive nor overbearing, even in those matters

matters which were demonstrated to his own mind. And I had the pleasure of experiencing, when a child, his humane and kind behaviour to children.

I am your humble servant,
O^r. 13, 1772. I. H.

*Some Account of the late celebrated
Marchioness du Chatélet.*

THE Marchioness du Chatélet, descended of a very ancient family of Picardy, was born on the 17th of December 1706. She was the daughter of Nicholas, Baron de Preuilly, and Anne de Froullai. Among the women of her nation who have rendered themselves illustrious, she is certainly entitled to the first 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 sentiment. Several also, by applying themselves to the study of languages, by making their beauties to pass into their own, and by enriching their versions with valuable commentaries, had deserved well of the republic of letters. But very few of them, taking into their hands the compass of Urania, had endeavoured to penetrate into the secrets of nature, and to exercise themselves in the abstract calculations of geometry. These were reserved for the Marchioness du Chatélet; and, by composing works on subjects which unfold themselves only to men of rare genius, she has classed herself with the greatest philosophers, and may be said to have rivalled Leibnitz and Newton.

But a taste for the abstract sci-

ences was not the only one she possessed. She had cultivated polite learning with as much ardour as success, and had consecrated her earlier years to the study of the ancients. Virgil was the author for whom she seemed to have the greatest admiration. She was never satisfied with reading over the *Æneid*; she had even begun to translate it. What a pity that she did not finish it! we should then have had an excellent translation of that masterly poem.

The best French authors had also attracted her attention; and she had got by heart all the most beautiful passages in them. She was particularly struck with harmonious verses; but her delicate ear was hurt with those which had only the merit of mediocrity.

Other living languages had likewise excited her curiosity; she could read Tasso and Milton with facility. But it was of her own language that she had chiefly studied the propriety; and she left some manuscript remarks in relation to it, which would not have disgraced the celebrated Marfais. The purity with which all her works are written, is an infallible proof that she knew it to the bottom.

Whatever recalled to her the perfections of nature gave her pleasure. The fine arts, which are to be considered as imitations of nature, were no less agreeable to her than eloquence and poetry. Music had particular charms for her; born with sensibility, she could not but feel all the power of harmony!

These acquisitions served as a light to conduct her into the obscure field of metaphysical inquiry. Leibnitz, that ingenious and pro-

found philosopher, was the guide, by whose assistance her first steps were made in this difficult career. But, if she had obligations to him, they were amply repaid by the light which she threw upon his writings. His philosophy, often unintelligible, she explained in a work intitled 'Institutions of physic.'

If this work merits the highest praise for its perspicuity and method, the discourse which precedes it must be considered as a masterpiece of eloquence and reasoning. It is to her son that she addresses it; she inculcates, as a duty indispensable, the obligation under which parents lie to watch over the education of their children; she invites him to exercise the dawn of his reason, and to preserve himself from that ignorance which is so common in high-life. 'It is necessary,' said she, 'that you accustom yourself to early habits of thinking, and of finding a satisfaction within your own mind; you will thence experience, during the course of your life, the resources and consolation which are furnished by study; and will know, that it leads to happiness and to pleasure.'

She advised him to apply himself chiefly to natural philosophy or physics; she sketched out to him the plan he was to follow, in the lessons she gave him in it; and enumerated the obligations for which this science is indebted to the philosophers who have appeared since Descartes. In calling his attention to the system of that great man, and to that of Newton, she fails not to remark the fierce disputes to which they gave rise; and exhorts him not to give way to the spirit of party, which is unfriendly to the discovery of truth. 'It is,'

continues she, 'highly improper and absurd, that a national affair should have been made of the opinions of Newton and Descartes. When the question is about a book of philosophy, it is, surely, of little consequence to its merit, whether the author be an Englishman, a German, or a Frenchman.' It happens too frequently, that men, in the judgments they pronounce of books, direct themselves by idle prepossessions, or the characters of their authors.

The Marchioness also recommends it to her son not to carry to idolatry the respect which is due to great men. From these precepts she proceeds to speak of Leibnitz, and of the ideas of this philosopher on the subject of metaphysics. But, perhaps, in the mention she has made of him, she somewhat forgets the rule she had been inculcating, and expresses too high an admiration. This slight fault is the only one that she has committed in this discourse, which comprehends much useful instruction, and a beautiful analysis of the work to which it is an introduction.

The sciences, which lead out of the road to truth, are not made for those who are impatient to arrive at it. The Marchioness du Chatélet sought for it with too much ardour, and with too many advantages, to lose much time in the chimeras of metaphysics. When she had become acquainted with Newton, she abandoned Leibnitz. The luminous doctrines of the former had more charms for her, than the hesitation and uncertainty of the latter. After having by the most persevering study rendered his writings familiar to her, she was seized with the desire
of

of procuring to herself the highest reputation; and she engaged in an undertaking, the most important, surely, that ever was attempted by a woman. Newton, by publishing his works in the Latin language, had written only for a few men of learning: the Marchioness, by translating into French his *Principia*, and by adorning it with her excellent commentaries, wrote for all the world. By this arduous task, she advanced her own glory, assisted the cause of literature, and spread perhaps the celebrity of Newton.

In her translation, she sometimes improves upon the method of her author, and sometimes rectifies his mistakes. But her commentary is superior to her translation. It consists of two parts, and is preceded by a rapid historical sketch of astronomy from the time of Pythagoras to her own age. The first part comprehends an exposition and illustration of the principal phenomena in the system of the world. The second is employed in an analytical solution of the principal problems which have relation to this system. It is also in this part of her work that the Marchioness has explained several famous theorems, with an evidence that nearly amounts to demonstration. When we attend to the ungainly appearance of the subjects she has treated, and to the vivacity, the grace, and the delicacy so natural to her sex, our astonishment is mixed with admiration.

It is not to be denied, that she was indebted to the instructions of M. Clairaut. She had scarcely finished a chapter of her commentary, when she made haste to submit

it to his judgment. But she was always alone when she made her calculations; and this celebrated geometrician had only occasion to make a few slight corrections in them. Those persons, therefore, must be considered as ill-informed, as well as envious, who insist that she was not the author of the pieces which bear her name.

But those, who only knew the Marchioness by her writings, could possess but an imperfect knowledge of her. Her manners were no less estimable than her talents. Calculated by her figure, her rank, and her understanding, to be distinguished above those with whom she lived, she yet perceived not the advantages which she had united. She was fond of glory, but without ostentation. In every action of her life she discovered always the most engaging simplicity. 'Never,' says Voltaire, in his historical Eulogium of her, 'did there exist a woman more learned, or that was less fond to display erudition. She never talked on the sciences, but with those from whom she thought she might receive information; in no instance did she do so from vanity. She assembled not a circle of admirers round her person, to spread the fame of her genius. Born with singular powers for eloquence, she never exerted them but on topics worthy of her. Those delicate turns of expression, and that fastidious nicety, which apply to some celebrated ladies, entered not into the immensity of her talents. Force, precision, and propriety, are the characteristics of her eloquence. She bears a nearer resemblance to Pascal and Nicole, than to Madame de Savigné.'

This portrait ought to be exact; for no person had greater opportunities of observing and judging concerning the Marchioness, than the writer who drew it. The intimate connection which subsisted between her and M. de Voltaire, is well known. Their reciprocal taste for philosophy and the Belles Lettres served as a foundation of an intimacy so flattering to the latter. Her advice and corrections added to the merit of many of his pieces. He published nothing without consulting her.

A woman, who has only the advantage of being learned or of being witty, is of little use in society. To these merits the Marchioness joined others. Her passion for letters did not hinder her from performing all the duties which she owed to her family. She undertook herself the care of the education of her son, and did not account herself superior to domestic cares and arrangements. Her candour was extreme; she never indulged in an ill-natured ridicule; and she discovered frequently a solicitude to defend those whose characters or persons were made objects of defamation and satire. The only reproach, to which the Marchioness is exposed, is her extreme neglect of her health. She sacrificed it to glory. Being afraid that she might not live to put the last hand to her Commentary, she laboured upon it night and day; and her efforts hastened the moment of her death. 'She felt,' says Voltaire, 'that her end was approaching; and, what may appear contradictory, she regretted the shortness of life, and yet regarded death with intrepidity.' Those, who

were the witnesses of her last moments, felt doubly her loss; they were agitated by their private affliction, and by her regrets; and they had occasion to admire the force of that mind which could mingle, with an affecting sorrow, the most determined constancy. She died in the forty-third year of her age.

Memoirs of Cardanus.

HIERONYMUS Cardanus, a native of Milan, was born on the 1st day of Oct. 1508. He had been a professor of the medical art in most of the Italian universities; in 1570 was put into prison; and on his being enlarged repaired to Rome, where the pope gave him a pension. Never was mortal man more remarkable for a strange inequality of behaviour than this very singular man. His life was a series of odd adventures, which he has committed to writing with a simplicity, or rather a freedom, that is but seldom to be met with among the learned; for, in truth, it seems as if he had written the history of his life for no other purpose, but to give the public an amazing instance, that a person may be endowed with a great genius, yet be a fool at the same time. He makes an ingenuous confession of his good and bad qualities. He seems to have sacrificed every other consideration to a desire of being sincere; and this sincerity being often misplaced, tarnisheth his reputation.

Although an author seldom errs when he spontaneously undertakes to give an account of his morals and

and sentiments, yet we are rather inclined to dissent from, than to believe, what Cardanus relates of himself; because it seems improbable that nature could have formed a character so capricious and so unequal as his was. He paid himself congratulatory compliments for not having a friend in this world, but that in requital he was attended by an aerial spirit, partly emanated from Saturn, and partly from Mercury, that was the constant guide of his actions, and teacher of every duty to which he was bound.

He declared too that he was so irregular in his manner of walking the streets, as to induce all beholders to point at him as a fool. Sometimes he walked very slowly, like a man absorbed in a profound meditation; then all on a sudden quickened his steps, accompanying them with very absurd attitudes.

In Bologna, his delight was to be drawn about in a mean vehicle with three wheels. The liveliest picture that can be given of this very singular philosopher is couched in the following verses of Horace, which indeed Cardanus confessed to agree perfectly well with his character:

*Nil æquale homini fuit illi; sæpe velut qui
Currebat fugiens hostem, persæpe velut qui
Junonis sacra ferret: habebat sæpe ducentos,
Sæpe decem servos, &c.*

I M I T A T E D.

Where find a semblance for inconstancy?
Now quick of speed, as if from foes he fled;
Now slow he moves, and with a solemn air,
As if great Juno's altar he'd approach;
Now with attendants crowded, now alone.

When nature did not visit him with any bodily pain, he would procure to himself that disagree-

able sensation, by biting his lips so wantonly, or pulling his fingers to such a vehement degree, as sometimes to force the tears from his eyes; and the reason he assigned for so doing was, in order to moderate certain impetuous sallies of the mind, whose violence was by far more insupportable to him than pain itself; and that the sure consequence of such a severe practice was his better enjoying the pleasure of health.

Cardanus makes no scruple of owning that he was revengeful, envious, treacherous, a dealer in the black art, a backbiter, a calumniator, and unreservedly addicted to all the foul and detestable excesses that can be imagined: yet notwithstanding (as one should think) so humbling a declaration, there was never perhaps a vainer mortal, or a man that with less ceremony expressed the high opinion he had of himself than Cardanus was known to do, as will appear by the following proofs.

“I have been admired by many nations; an almost infinite number of panegyrics in prose and verse have been composed to celebrate my fame. I was born to release the world from the manifold errors under which it groaned. What I have found out could not be discovered either by my predecessors, or my cotemporaries; and that is the reason why those authors, who write any thing worthy of being remembered, blush not to own that they are indebted to me for it. I have composed a book on the dialectic art, in which there is neither a superfluous letter, nor one deficient. I finished it in seven days, which seems a prodigy. Yet, where is there a person to be found, that

that can boast his having become master of its doctrine in a year? And he, that shall have comprehended it in that time, must appear to have been instructed by a familiar demon."

When we consider the transcendent qualities of Cardanus's mind, we cannot deny his having cultivated it with every species of knowledge, and his having made a greater progress in philosophy, in medical art, in astronomy, in mathematics, &c. than the most part of his cotemporaries who had applied their study but to one of those sciences. Scaliger, who wrote with great warmth against Cardanus, is candid enough to own the other's being endowed with a very comprehensive, penetrating, and incomparable mind; wherefore, every thing duly examined, we cannot help joining in opinion, that his soul must have been of a most extraordinary cast.

He has been accused of impiety, and even of atheism; because in his books *de Subtilitate* he quotes some principles of different religions, with the arguments upon which they are founded. He proposes the reasons offered by the Pagans, by the Jews, by the Mahometans, and by the Christians; but those of the last in the weakest light. Nevertheless, in reading the book which Cardanus hath composed *de Vitâ propriâ*, we find more characteristic marks of a superstitious man, than of a free-thinker. It is true, indeed, that he owns he was not a devotee, *parum pius*; but he at the same time declares, that though he was naturally very vindictive, he often let slip the occasion of satisfying

his resentment: let such a neglect then be ascribed to his veneration for the Deity, *Dei ob venerationem*.

He says, "there is no form of worship more pleasing to the Deity than that of obeying the law, against the strongest impulsion of our nature to trespass against it." He plumes himself greatly on having refused a considerable sum of money offered to him by Edward, king of England, on the condition that he would give to that prince those very titles which the pope had taken from him. We cannot find, in any work, proofs of more solidity and good sense than in the reflections made by him in the twenty-second chapter, where he unfoldeth his idea of religion. The reason which he assigns for his love of solitude, instead of making him liable to, ought rather to free him from, the charge of impiety, viz. "When I am alone," says he, "I am then more than at any other time in company with those I love, the Deity and my good angel."

Cardanus had a vast many irregular faculties, that were more daring than judicious, and was fonder of a redundancy than of a choice in materials to work upon. The same capriciousness observable in his moral conduct is to be remarked in the composition of his works. We have a multitude of his treatises, in which the reader is stopped almost every moment by the obscurity of his text, or the digressions from the subject in point.

In his arithmetical performances there are several discourses on the motion of the planets, on the creation, and on the tower of Babel. In his dialectic work we find his judg-

judgment upon historians and the writers of epistles. The only apology which he makes for the frequency of his digressions is, that they were purposely done for the sooner filling up of the sheet; his bargain with the bookseller being at so much per sheet; and that he worked as much for his daily support, as for the acquisition of glory.

It was Cardanus who revived, in latter times, all the secret philosophy of the Cabala and Cabalists, which filled the world with spirits; a likeness to whom he asserted we might attain by purifying ourselves with philosophy. He chose for himself, however, notwithstanding such reveries, this fine device, *tempus mea possessio, tempus meus ager*, "time is my sole possession, and the only fund I have to improve."

Anecdotes of Nicholas Ferrar, extracted from his Life by Bishop Turner.

NICHOLAS Ferrar was born in London, on the first day of February, 1591, being the third son of Mr. Nicholas Ferrar, a rich East-India merchant, and Mary his wife. Young Nicholas was more remarkable, from his childhood, for a studious disposition, than for a robust constitution. At six years of age, he discovered a genius for history, particularly for that of the Bible, of which he made himself master in two or three years, and could repeat the Psalms without book. The English Chronicle and Book of Martyrs often made him

forget the times of meals and sleep. At the age of eight, he was placed under the care of Mr. Brooks, a clergyman, who had retired from London to a house near Newbury in Berkshire. Here Nicholas distinguished himself by his assiduity and retentive memory.

At thirteen, being thought fit for the university, he was placed at Clare-hall, in Cambridge, under the tuition of Dr. Austin Linsell, afterwards raised to the see of Peterborough. At college, says the writer of his life, his chamber might always be known by the last candle put out at night, and the first lighted in the morning.

The sedentary life which Nicholas led, joined to his tender habit of body, made his physician, Dr. Butler, judge it necessary for him to travel: and, as he had an opportunity of joining the train of the princess Elizabeth, who had married Frederic Count Palatine, and was to pass through Holland, he embraced it. Dr. Scott, master of Clare-hall, having presented him to the princess, he attended her highness to Amsterdam; but, not intending to go to the Palatinate, he took his leave of her highness, who dismissed him graciously.

Passing on to Leipzig, he designed to fix for some time in the university there, and, applying to the ablest masters, was taught the grounds of all the liberal arts, and the method of artificial memory: but the number of visitants, who were drawn by the reputation he required, robbing him of his privacy and retirement, he withdrew to a neighbouring village, where he remained a considerable time.

Being now master of most of the modern

modern languages, he left Germany, to pursue his travels, and, coming to the frontiers of Italy, he was compelled to perform quarantine, having passed through some places where the plague was suspected to rage; and, it being in the time of Lent, he spent this season of sequestration on a mountain covered with wild thyme and rosemary. From this mountain, after observing a fast all the day, he came down at night to his only meal of oil and fish; and this he constantly repeated, till the time of his quarantine expired.

In his passage over the Alps, his guide being a little way before him, an ass, with a long piece of timber across her back, came suddenly out from the side of a hill; and running down upon him, where the road was extremely narrow, must have thrown him down a precipice where he must have instantly perished, had not the ass fallen just as she came up with him; by which accident, the timber swaying, made room for him to get behind the ass, and thereby preserved his life: a providential escape, which he never forgot.

At Padua, he applied himself to the study of physic with such success, that he owed his recovery from an illness he was attacked with there, to the proficiency he had made in that science.

Apprehending some danger from an information the jesuits had received of him, he prosecuted his journey from Padua to Rome on foot, and from that city to Marseilles, where a fever again seized him; but, contrary to the expectation of his physician, he recovered.

Embarking here in a small English vessel bound for Spain, he was in danger of falling into the hands of a Turkish pirate, who gave them chase; but, a richer booty presenting, they escaped.

At Madrid, he received intelligence, by an unexpected way, that his family was involved in great distresses. This immediately turned his thoughts homewards, and, instead of passing through France, as he had purposed, he resolved to take the first opportunity of sailing from St. Sebastian's; to which place he walked from Madrid, his finances being very low, owing to a disappointment of some bills he expected to be remitted him there.

After waiting some time at St. Sebastian's for a wind, he embarked, and, in a few days, landed at Dover, after an absence of above five years, his constitution being much strengthened. The affairs of his family answered the description he had received, but he found means to extricate them out of their troubles; in remembrance of which, they ever afterwards set apart the last day of every month for a day of thanksgiving, using a form of devotion composed by Nicholas.

In 1624, he was chosen a member of the House of Commons, through the interest of some of the lords of the Virginia company, and was very active against the Lord Treasurer Cranfield.

In 1625, the plague raging in London, he conveyed his mother and the family to her daughter Collet's house, at Bourn, near Cambridge, continuing himself in London to settle their affairs, in
order

order to prosecute a design they had entertained of retiring from the world. For this purpose, Mrs. Ferrar had purchased the manor of Little-Gedding, in Huntingdonshire, an obscure village, and so small, that the manor-house was the whole parish. The last tenant had converted the church into a barn, to lodge hay; but now it was beautified and ornamented, the altar hung with silk embroidered with gold, and an organ set up; Nicholas designing to take orders, and become the shepherd of this little flock, consisting of about forty persons, Mrs. Collet's family included.

The plague having ceased, they went to London, to take a last farewell of their friends in the city; and Nicholas, after a fortnight spent in watching, prayer, and fasting, was ordained by Dr. Laud, in King Henry the Seventh's chapel, at Westminster-Abbey.

On its being known that he was in deacon's orders, his friends, who had any good church-preferment in their gift, importuned him to accept it; but, declining all offers of this kind, he hastened to Gedding, and there begun that strict course of living and discipline, in which he continued to his death, contriving to fill up all his time, except the little he allowed to sleep and meals, with religious exercises.

A dove-house they converted into a school, and provided for three masters, where not only the children of the family, but those of other parishes, were taught writing, grammar, arithmetic, and music. The diversions allowed the children were running, vaulting, and shooting with bows.

The young women, in number nine or ten, were always clad alike, in habits of black stuff; and the time which was not employed in the service of the church, or family prayers, was dedicated to the poor of the neighbouring villages, to whom they were surgeons, apothecaries, and physicians, when any applied for their assistance. They also sometimes employed themselves in distilling cordial waters, or working furniture for their little church, and easing their grandmother in the care of the family.

They were all early risers, being up at five in winter, and four in summer; and, on Sundays, the spaces between the church-hours were filled up in repeating the psalms, or reading or attending to the prayers, which were repeated hourly, the organ in the great chamber playing to this hymn:

So angels sing, and so sing we,
To God on high all glory be:
Let him on earth his peace be-
flow,
And unto men his favour show.

The whole family, with the schoolmasters, went in procession to church, all clad in black gowns, and Nicholas in his hood and surplice, when, having thrice performed service, they went to Steeple-Gedding, an adjoining village, to hear prayers in the afternoon.

The rules of the family were never violated on account of visitors; if such did not chuse to join them, they might withdraw. In the great parlour a tablet was affixed to the wall, on which was inscribed.

†
J. H. S.

He that, by reproof of our errors, and remonstrance of that which is more perfect, seeks to make us better, is welcome as an angel of God;

and

He that, by a chearful participation of that which is good, confirms us in the same, is welcome as a christian friend.

B U T,

He that any way goes about to disturb us in that which is, and ought to be, amongst christians, though it be not common in the world, is a burden while he stays, and shall bear his judgment wheresoever he be;

and

He that censures us in absence, for that which, in presence, he made a shew to approve of, both by a double guilt of flattery and slander, violates the bond of friendship and christianity.

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 family the primitive discipline of watching, for which they had different oratories for each sex; they kept watch by turns, two together, beginning at nine at night, and continuing till one in the morning, at which hour Nicholas constantly rose. During their watch, they repeated a number of psalms, kneeling all the while, or sung to the organ, which was set in a low stop, that it might not disturb the house. Nicholas frequently spent whole nights in the church, or lay on the floor, wrapt in a rough shag gown; and yet, says Dr. Turner, he was remarkable for the chearfulness of his disposition and countenance.

As they kept an hospitable table, many gentlemen and clergy, travelling the northern road, were drawn by their fame to Gedding. Bishop Williams, their neighbour, at Bugden, sometimes was their vi-

sitor; and, at their invitation, held a confirmation at Gedding, on which occasion they procured the choristers of Peterborough.

King Charles I. upon his march into the north, spent some time at Gedding, in looking over their Harmonies on the Bible, one of which he desired for his own use. He also accepted from them some other books, which were bound by the females, and at parting requested their prayers.

The year of Nicholas's death is not mentioned, which happened on a Monday, the 5th of November, about one in the morning, his constant time of rising. At the beginning of his illness, which lasted but three days, he was persuaded he should not recover, taking a solemn leave of his relations. He desired his brother would measure seven feet from the west end of the church, and at that distance let his grave be dug; and that he would see

see all his books of novels and plays immediately burnt upon that spot. He expired in a kind of extasy, assuring his nieces, and the clergymen who were with him, he had seen a heavenly entertainment.

Bishop Turner, in his notes for a preface, says, some things in this life were rather to be *admired* than *imitated*. To this, no doubt, the reader has heartily subscribed.

A Portrait of Julius Cæsar, by a philosopher.*

IF, after the lapse of eighteen centuries, the truth may be published without offence, a philosopher might, in the following terms, censure Cæsar without calumniating him, and applaud him without exciting his blushes.

Cæsar had one predominant passion: It was the love of glory; and he passed forty years of his life in seeking opportunities to foster and encourage it. His soul, entirely absorbed in ambition, did not open itself to other impulses. He cultivated letters, but he did not love them with enthusiasm, because he had not leisure to become the first orator of Rome. He corrupted the one half of the Roman ladies, but his heart had no concern in the fiery ardours of his senses. In the arms of Cleopatra, he thought of Pompey; and this singular man, who disdained to have a partner in the empire of the world, would have blushed to have been for one instant the slave of a woman.

We must not imagine that Cæsar was born a warrior, as Sophocles

and Milton were born poets. For, if nature had made him a citizen of Sybaris, he would have been the most voluptuous of men. If, in our days, he had been born in Pennsylvania, he would have been the most inoffensive of quakers, and would not have disturbed the tranquillity of the new world.

The moderation with which he conducted himself after his victories, has been highly extolled; but in this he shewed his penetration, not the goodness of his heart. Is it not obvious, that the display of certain virtues is necessary to put in motion the political machine? It was requisite that he should have the appearance of clemency, if he inclined that Rome should forgive him his victories. But what greatness of mind is there in a generosity which follows on the usurpation of supreme power?

Nature, while it marked Cæsar with a sublime character, gave him also that spirit of perseverance which renders it useful. He had no sooner begun to reflect, than he admired Sylla, hated him, and yet wished to imitate him. At the age of fifteen, he formed the project of being Dictator. It was thus that the President Montesquieu conceived, in his early youth, the idea of the spirit of laws.

Physical qualities, as well as moral causes, contributed to give strength to his character. Nature, which had made him for command, had given him an air of dignity. He had acquired that soft and insinuating eloquence, which is perfectly suited to seduce vulgar minds, and has a powerful influence on the

* This portrait is translated from the *Melanges Philosophiques* of M. Ophellot de la Panse; a work just published at Paris.

most cultivated. His love of pleasure was a merit with the fair sex; and women, who even in a republic can draw to them the suffrages and attention of men, have the highest importance in degenerate times. The ladies of his age were charmed with the prospect of having a dictator, whom they might subdue by their attractions.

In vain did the genius of Cato watch for some time to sustain the liberty of his country. It was unequal to contend with that of Cæsar. Of what avail were the eloquence, the philosophy, and the virtue of this republican, when opposed by a man, who had the address to debauch the wife of every citizen whose interest he meant to engage; who, possessing an enthusiasm for glory, wept, because, at the age of thirty, he had not conquered the world like Alexander; and who, with the haughty temper of a despot, was more desirous to be the first man in a village, than the second in Rome?

Cæsar had the good fortune to exist 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 those, who can only boast of their virtues, are nothing. If he had lived an hundred years sooner, he would have been no more than an obscure villain, and, instead of giving laws to the world, would not have been able to produce any confusion in it.

I will here be bold enough to advance an idea, which may appear paradoxical to those who weakly judge of men from what they achieve, and not from the principle which leads them to act. Nature

formed, in the same mould, Cæsar, Mahomet, Cromwell, and Kouli Khan. They all of them united to genius that profound policy which renders it so powerful. They all of them had an evident superiority over those with whom they were surrounded; they were conscious of this superiority, and they made others conscious of it. They were all of them born subjects, and became fortunate usurpers. Had Cæsar been placed in Persia, he would have made the conquest of India; in Arabia, he would have been the founder of a new religion; in London, he would have stabbed his sovereign, or have procured his assassination under the sanction of the laws. He reigned with glory over men whom he had reduced to be slaves; and under one aspect he is to be considered as a hero, under another as a monster. But it would be unfortunate indeed for society, if the possession of superior talents gave individuals a right to trouble its repose. Usurpers, accordingly, have flatterers, but no friends; strangers respect them; their subjects complain and submit; it is in their own families that humanity finds her avengers. Cæsar was assassinated by his son, Mahomet was poisoned by his wife, Kouli Khan was massacred by his nephew, and Cromwell only died in his bed because his son Richard was a philosopher.

Cæsar, the tyrant of his country; Cæsar, who destroyed the agents of his crimes, if they failed in address; Cæsar, in fine, the husband of every wife, and the wife of every husband; has been accounted a great man by the mob of writers. But it is only the philosopher, who knows how to mark the

the barrier between celebrity and greatness. The talents of this singular man, and the good fortune which constantly attended him till the moment of his assassination, have concealed the enormity of his actions.

Because the successors of Cæsar adopted his name, we must not conclude that they regarded him as a hero; they only considered him as the founder of a monarchy. This name was not the symbol of greatness of mind, but of power. The sovereigns of Rome were afraid to assume the title of KING, because it had too much meaning, in the opinion of the people: they adopted that of Cæsar, which had no meaning; and thus the Cæsars became greater than kings.

Besides, the sovereigns of Rome assumed the name of Augustus, and we cannot possibly imagine, that, by doing so, they proposed to do homage to the memory of that detestable prince. Could that accomplished philosopher, who succeeded Antoninus, take Octavius Cæsar for the model of his conduct? What relation is there between the sublime soul of a sovereign, the disciple of Zeno, and the atrocious mind of a tyrant, whose destructive policy had made despicable slaves of those Romans whose fathers he had butchered? Had he any occasion for the name of Augustus? Had he not that of Marcus Aurelius?

I respect highly genius and talents; but, if a Cæsar should arise in any of our modern republics, I would advise its magistrates to lead him to the gibbet. If such a man should appear in a monarchy like that of France, it would be prudent to confine him to the Bastille. He

should receive no protection but under an absolute government; and there he might rise to be an excellent despot.

An account of a native of Taiti (an island in the South Seas) who accompanied M. de Bougainville to France, in the year 1769.

THIS islander, whose name is Aotourou, on the first appearance of the French ships, April 5, 1768, before they came to anchor, had the courage to go on board the Etoile, and staid there all night, without discovering the least uneasiness: and when the commodore was under sail, April 15, after being entertained with the utmost hospitality, the whole time of his stay, by Ereti, the chief of the district, and all his people, that worthy chief, taking Aotourou by the hand, presented him to M. de Bougainville and his officers, as one of his friends, who was desirous to go the voyage, and whom he therefore entrusted with those who were also his friends, recommending him to them with the greatest tenderness and concern. Ereti then embraced them all, and held them some moments in his arms, shedding tears, and appearing much affected at 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 sent on board laden with refreshments. In it was likewise a very beautiful girl, whom Aotourou went to embrace: he gave her three pearls which he had in his ears, kissed her once more, and, notwithstanding the tears of this young wife, or mistress, he tore



himself from her, and went on board the frigate.

By M. de B.'s chart, the island of Taiti (or Otahitee) is in latitude 17 d. 10 m. S. and longitude 147 d. 32 m. W. from London.—He ascribes to our countrymen the introduction of a certain disease, which, it seems, has been naturalized in this island*; whose females being as beautiful, and also as compliant, as the Grecian Venus, occasioned the French at first to style it *New Cythera*. Its latest European visitors have been Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander; and of their researches in their last voyage, as well as in that which they are now undertaking, the highest expectations are justly formed.

In Taiti there are two races of men. The first, which is the most numerous, produces men of the greatest size, six feet high and upwards, perfectly well made and proportioned. Their hair, in general, is black; and, if they were less exposed to the sun and air, they would be as white as Europeans. Those of the second race are of a middle size; their hair is frizzled, and as hard as bristles; and in colour and features they much resemble Mulattoes. Aotourou is of this second race, though his father is chief of a district, his mother being a captive from Oopoa, an island near Taiti, which is often at war with it. The difference of these races is ascribed by the author to this mixture.

Aotourou, while he was among the French, knew and named several of their fruits and greens, and

a considerable number of hot-house plants. He informed them, also, that his countrymen are, in general, very superstitious; that the priests have the highest authority among them; that, besides a superior being, named *Eri-t'-Era*, King of the Sun or of Light, and whom they do not represent by any material image, they have several divinities, some beneficent, others mischievous; that they suppose (like the ancient Manichees) that, at each important action of life, a good and evil genius preside, and that they determine its good or bad success; and that, when the moon has a certain aspect, which they call *Moon in state of war*, they sacrifice human victims.

During the voyage, this islander pronounced every thing that struck him in rhythmic stanzas, a kind of blank verse, which he spoke extempore.—These were his annals, and it seems as if his language furnished him with expressions sufficient to describe many objects unknown to him. The third night after their leaving Taiti, being very starry, Aotourou, pointing at the bright star in Orion's shoulder, made them understand, that "they should direct their course upon it, and that, in two days time, they would find a fruitful country, well 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 handsome women:" and, being vexed at M. de B.'s not altering his course, he ran to the wheel of the helm, the use of which

* The injury which the crew of the Endeavour received there is in like manner ascribed by one of them to the French; but for this, we doubt, the first discoverers are accountable.

he had already learned, and endeavoured, in spite of the helmsman, to change it, and steer directly on the above-mentioned star. He could scarce be quieted, and was greatly chagrined. Next morning, at day-break, he climbed up the mast, and staid there all the morning, always looking towards the desired land.— Some islands, which they saw May 3, being out of his knowledge, he imagined them to be France; their inhabitants did not understand his language, A sailor being bit by a water-snake on the coast of New-Britain, the Taiti-man was very attentive to his sickness and cure, as at Taiti every one who was thus bit died (he said) of the wound; and he was surprized to see the sailor 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 increase our strength, he would often fall into an extasy, and blush for his own country, saying with grief, “*Aouaou Taiti! Fye upon Taiti!*” However, he did not like to express that he felt this superiority, being proud and haughty, though supple. . . .

At the island of Boero, great was the surprize which Aotourou expressed at seeing men dressed like the French; houses, gardens, domestic animals, &c. he was never tired with looking at those new objects: above all, he was charmed with that hospitality which was there exercised with an air of sincerity and acquaintance. As he did not see any exchanges made, he supposed that the Dutch gave

every thing without being paid for it. He told them, very sensibly, that in his country he was a chief, and that he had undertaken this voyage, with his friends, for his own pleasure. In his visits, at table, and in walking, he endeavoured exactly to imitate the French. As M. de Bougainville did not take him on the first visit to the chief, he imagined it was because his knees are distorted, and would have had some sailors get upon them, to set them right. He often asked whether Paris was as fine as Boero.

At Batavia, the Taiti-man, though secured for some time from the influence of the climate by the extasy into which every thing that he saw threw him, fell sick during the last days, and his illness was of a long duration, though his docility in taking physic was equal to that of a Parisian. However, when he afterwards spoke of Batavia, he always called it “*the land which kills; enoua maté**.” . . . On his arrival at Paris, in March 1769, M. de Bougainville spared neither money nor trouble to make Aotourou's stay there agreeable and useful to him. He resided there eleven months, all which time he seemed not in the least tired of his stay. All ranks of people were curious to see him. Some conceived a mean idea of him, because, after living two years with Frenchmen, he could scarce speak a few words of the language; not considering that, besides a physical defect in his organs of speech, discovered on examination by M. Periere †, which prevented this islander from pro-

* The two natives of Taiti, who embarked on board the Endeavour, died at Batavia.

† Celebrated for teaching persons born deaf and dumb to speak.

nouncing any of the French nasal vowels, and most of the consonants, he was at least thirty years old: that his memory had never been exercised by any kind of study, nor had his mind ever been at work: that he had not, like all Europeans, such a grammar as the French; nor were his moral, physical, political, and social ideas, the same with theirs.

However, though Aotourou could scarce blabber some words of French, he went alone every day, and passed through the whole city, without once missing or losing his way. He often made some purchases, and scarce ever paid for things beyond their real value. The only diversion which pleased 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 himself, paid at the door like other people, and his favourite place was in the galleries behind the boxes. Those persons who were obliging to him, he always distinguished with the warmest returns of gratitude; in particular, the Duchess of Choiseul, who loaded him with favours, and testified for him great friendship and concern, to which he was much more sensible than to presents; and, therefore, of his own accord, he always visited this generous benefactress, when he heard of her being in town.

The comet which was seen at Paris in 1769 was noticed by this islander; and his countrymen, it seems, are well acquainted with these stars, which do not appear again, as Aotourou said, till after a great number of moons. The people of Taiti annex no sinister ideas to them; but the meteors, which we call shooting stars, they

call evil genii. Without being astronomers, they have names for every remarkable constellation, know all the phases of the moon; and (without being taught by Fontenelle) positively believe that the sun and moon are inhabited.

Aotourou left Paris in March 1770, and embarked at Rochelle, on board the *Briffon*, for the isle of France, being entrusted to the care of a merchant, who was a passenger, and also one of the owners of the ship. The ministry gave orders to the governor and intendant of that island to send Aotourou home from thence to Taiti; and M. de Bougainville very minutely described the course that must be taken in order to go thither, and gave 36,000 francs (about 1500l. sterling) which is the third part of his whole fortune, towards the equipment of the ship which is to make the voyage. The Duchess of Choiseul, too, has been so humane, as to appropriate a sum of money for sending to Taiti a great number of the most necessary tools, a quantity of seeds, and various kinds of cattle; and the King of Spain has allowed that this ship, if necessary, may touch at the Philippines. "O may the bold Aotourou (M. de Bougainville concludes) soon see his countrymen again!" In this wish we heartily concur; and of his safe arrival there our English 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 understanding, of this philosophical commodore, and answer to the expectations that might justly have been formed of a disciple of M. d'Alembert.

Character of Dr. Burnet, by a foreigner; from Grosley's Observations on England.

OUR Author says, that a great gallery of the palace of Lambeth contains all the pictures, at full length, of the several bishops who, since the Reformation, have possessed the see of Canterbury, and of some prelates whose talents have done an honour to the English clergy*. To these are joined certain ancient portraits, amongst which one, which is the work of Holbein, deserves particular notice: it is the picture of an archbishop contemporary to the painter: though the features are shocking, there is something very expressive in the physiognomy.

Amongst the modern portraits, that of Dr. Burnet is one which best of all exhibits a countenance as noble and pleasing as the works of that celebrated writer are the reverse. The memoirs of John Macky contain certain anecdotes of that personage, whose character was an odd mixture of violence and complaisance, which he made alternately subservient to promoting his fortune. 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 principles according to circumstances, he was unshaken in nothing but his hatred to the house of Stuart. This hatred it was that excited King William to promote

him to the episcopal dignity, and to confer on him the place of chancellor of the order of the garter, and that of preceptor to the Duke of Gloucester. He was afterwards as warm a partizan of the house 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 just cited, we meet with two consultations of this doctor, which afford the most extraordinary proofs of his talent at suiting his principles to the times and occurrences. The barrenness of the queen-consort to Charles the Second gave occasion to these consultations, which have all the authenticity that can be desired in acts of this nature. In the first he laid it down as a maxim, that *barrenness in a wife is a just cause of divorce*; and in the second he maintains, that, *even under the gospel dispensation, there are certain cases which may justify polygamy*. Yet the doctrine displayed in these consultations, by a divine who had acquired a reputation for rigid virtue, had no effect upon the principles of honour which reigned in the soul of a prince the most sensual and voluptuous of the age in which he lived †.

A chaplainship to a nobleman of the Hamilton family was Dr. Burnet's first step to fortune. He, in secret, won the heart and received the hand of a niece of the chief person of that family, lady Margaret Kennedy, daughter of the Earl

* I was indebted for the sight and examination of the curiosities at Lambeth, to Dr. Ducarel, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, author of some works replete with erudition, and commissary of the city and diocese of Canterbury.

† *Sanctiores erant aures principis quam corda sacerdotum.* "The ears of the prince were more religious than the hearts of priests."

of Cassils. His marriage being discovered in Scotland, he fled with his wife to England, and joined with the party opposite to that of the Duke of York, of which the Hamiltons were the chief support in Scotland. The enmity of that house pursued him to England, where he exerted himself to the utmost to acquire a name in the anti-royal party. Being compelled to leave England, he traversed France, Italy, and Germany, from whence he went to the Prince of Orange at the Hague, whose fortunes he followed, and whom he served with all the ardour of a ringleader of a party; the prince shewed his gratitude, by procuring for the doctor, at the death of his first wife (who, not chusing to follow her husband in his peregrinations, stayed behind him in England) a Dutch heiress in marriage: by this lady he had seven children, five of whom survived their father. Upon the death of this second wife, he married a rich widow of the name of Berkeley.

It was not his fault that his patron and benefactor, who was looked upon by some as conqueror of England, did not seize upon all the prerogatives which flow from the right of conquest, and which had been so fatal to the nation under William the Bastard. With a view of promoting this design of the Prince of Orange, Burnet published a pastoral letter, which was condemned to the flames by the House of Commons. His last work was a virulent invective against the peace of Utrecht and the Pretender, from whose resentment he would have had every thing to fear, in case Queen Anne had called the exiled family to the throne.

The chancel of St. James's church Clerkenwell, where he was buried in 1715, is adorned with a long Latin epitaph, which praises him as *Libertatis, patriæ, veræque religionis strenuum semperque indefessum propugnatorem, tyrannidi & superstitioni perpetuò infensum*: "The strenuous and unwearied defender of liberty, his country, and true religion, and the eternal enemy of tyranny and superstition."

Whilst I was in London, died a son of Bishop Burnet: I had been informed that he was just come from Paris, where, in quality of commissioner of the Court of Session at Edinburgh, he had just finished a judicial enquiry, which was to be made use of in the cause depending some years between the families of Douglas and Hamilton.

In collecting these particulars of Dr. Burnet, I have followed the same method which I have observed with regard to other celebrated writers. These anecdotes throw a light upon their works, and contribute to render them interesting to their readers when they would not have been so of themselves. To peruse them with this assistance, is as different from reading them without it, as the conversation of an acquaintance differs from that of a man we have no knowledge of.

Anecdotes of the notorious James Bolland.

JAMES Bolland was born in the Borough of Southwark. His father followed the profession of a butcher, and brought his son up to the same trade. After the death of his father, he married a young woman possessed of about three

three hundred pounds, and set up for himself in the Borough, where for some time he lived in reputation; but his natural propensity to pleasure and dissipation led him into such extravagancies as soon brought his affairs into a very embarrassed state, and he was obliged to have recourse to many expedients to support his credit. Amongst others, fame has been pretty industrious in propagating, that, being butcher to St. Thomas's Hospital, he defrauded that charity of a very considerable sum, by having a wooden weight, which in appearance resembled a leaden one of 56lb. though it weighed no more than 7lb. His journeyman, observing this and several deceptions, thought he might retaliate upon his master, by defrauding him of cash; which being discovered by his nephew, who was his apprentice, B. upbraided his man; who, to be revenged of the informer, took an opportunity of seizing the boy in his sleep, and hanging him to a staple, in which situation he was found dead one morning. Bolland was generally thought to have been an accessory to this murder; but he declared to the ordinary, just before he was turned off, on being questioned relative to this affair, "that, to screen his servant, who had been privy to his own acts of injustice, he had a coroner's jury to sit upon the body of the boy, who, from the circumstances that were laid before them, brought in their verdict lunacy, and he had the body privately buried; that he blamed himself for conniving at the affair, but was no way privy to or concerned in it." The difficulties that surrounded him, and his ill usage, so affected his wife, that she

fell a sacrifice to grief and despair.

Upon the death of his first wife, her place was presently supplied by a female friend, with whom he had had a connection for some time, and which his wife having discovered, greatly increased her misfortunes. His present help-mate did not lay any great claim to that rigid virtue which constitutes the brightest ornament of the sex; she had several admirers, and amongst the rest an honest tar, who at this period returning from a long voyage, with his pockets well lined, he was a welcome visitor, even in the eyes of Bolland; who, however, not chusing he should be too long a guest, induced his sultana to persuade Jack to make another voyage, which he did, leaving his cash in her hands. As long as the money lasted, he treated his dulcinea tolerably well; but at the end of this period she becoming troublesome, he got an associate to swear a debt against her, and lodged her in the Fleet, where she died a short time after. Her maritime lover returned, and finding what had happened, was almost distracted; and is said to be now reduced to the miserable station of a dog-skinner.

He now commenced a sheriff's officer for the county of Surry; but judging that the same station in Middlesex would be more to his advantage, he entered upon that office on this side of the water. It was in this capacity that he played so many pranks as have made his name conspicuous in the annals of infamy. Amongst others, having in his custody an eminent trader, whose affairs were much embarrassed, and finding that this person

had a very amiable niece, who was then at a boarding-school a few miles out of town, he proposed to his prisoner 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 consented, and the unfortunate young lady was sacrificed to obtain her guardian's liberty. It is true, B. afterwards married her, which we mention as the only act of justice we ever heard ascribed to him.

He was soon after lodged in the Fleet, upon an action of debt, arising from malversation in the capacity of sheriff's officer, where he remained till an act of insolvency took place.

Being released from his confinement, in which he had greatly improved his knowledge in the most extensive plan of chicanery, he immediately put in practice what he had so deeply studied in the theory. He had at his nod a number of indigent tradesmen, who, being his prisoners out upon *parole*, were compelled to do all his dirty work, in negotiating bills and bailing at command. This practice soon brought many of them to a prison, where they are now lodged probably for life: others were dispatched into different parts of the country, to execute orders upon the credit of those in town, and consign the goods to his house, then in Shire-lane. Young fellows of a comely appearance, who fell into his clutches, obtained a temporary liberty, an elegant house, and an equipage, in order to defraud credulous tradesmen; and by increasing his stock of furniture and plate, they increased their debts to such a pitch, that they became incapa-

ble ever after to extricate themselves. Several of these adventurers, who were flattered with the prospect, by our *worthy* hero, of making their fortunes by marriage, are now starving in the King's-bench, the Fleet, and even in Newgate.

After this general outline of Bolland's character, the following anecdotes, which serve still further to illustrate his villainy, may certainly meet with credit.

Presently after he commenced sheriff's officer for Middlesex, he displayed his genius for chicanery in a very extraordinary manner. One Wilkinson, who kept a public-house in the strand, and was at that time a man in good circumstances, going into the North for a short time, to visit his relations, B. trumped up an imaginary debt against him, and, in consequence of a fictitious bond and judgment, directed his myrmidons to enter his house and seize upon all his effects; and when Wilkinson returned to town, he found himself not only dispossessed of his house, but these excrescences of the law in possession of all his property, and even his wife. In vain Wilkinson had recourse to the law: they parried him with every possible subterfuge, and, after having thus harassed him, compelled him to take refuge abroad, in order to qualify himself for the benefit of the late insolvent act. This was the person to whom Bolland addressed himself when he had just got into the cart, coming out of Newgate, when he entreated Wilkinson's mercy and forgiveness.

The forgery of which he was convicted is not the only fact for which he might have suffered capitally,

tally, had not felony been compounded. Being some time since at a fair in Oxfordshire, he saw a horse that he thought would suit his purpose, 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 inn-keeper, where it stood, having heard the transaction, B. came to him the next morning, and informed him that he and the farmer had agreed; and, after having it saddled, mounted it, and rode to town. The farmer coming for his horse, was informed that Mr. B. the purchaser, had gone off with it to town, and hearing that Jemmy was a man of property, judged that his money was safe. Accordingly, when the farmer came to town, he called upon B. in Shire-lane, and requested the sum proposed for the horse; but B. with his usual effrontery, laughed at him, asking him *if he took him for a horse-stealer*. This nettled the farmer, who took out a warrant against B. for horse-stealing; and, after an examination before Justice Fielding, B. was committed for the fact to Tothill-fields bridewell. Here he found means to persuade the farmer it was only a joke: at least the farmer, glad to receive double the value of the horse, declined any farther prosecuting him.

B. seems indeed to have had a very strong inclination for horse-stealing; for it is not many months since he sent a note to a very reputable tradesman at a tavern in the city, to borrow a horse he was possessed of, to go a short journey the next day: but the horse has never since been heard of. 'Tis true, the gentleman's attorney dissuaded him

from commencing an action, saying that probably it might put him to 40 l. expence, and he might not recover his horse after all his trouble.

An Hibernian young gentleman, who, to the natural volatile disposition of one-and-twenty, added all the good-nature and generosity of his native land, having arrived in this metropolis with some good recommendations (besides his own personal merit), drew upon his banker, however, so fast, that he refused any longer credit till farther advice. This circumstance necessitated him to create some trifling debts, till he could hear from his friends in Ireland. A stranger in this city, without money, and no protectors, seldom escapes the annoyance of his creditors; and Mr. G—— was soon lodged in Shire-lane, to pay his compliments, in every sense, to Mr. Bolland. After Mr. G—— had remained there a few days, B. finding he had some acquaintance who came to visit him, told him, with that kind of good-nature which was specious as it was imposing, "That it was a pity such a clever young fellow as Mr. G—— should be deprived of his liberty for so trifling a matter as 15 l. and that if he could draw for that sum upon any friend, he would release him." This was spoken before an acquaintance then present; to which Mr. G—— replied, "If he drew a note, his friends in Ireland would probably pay it." Accordingly B. approved of the measure; but whilst Mr. G—— was writing, observed that it would have a better appearance if he drew the note in favour of Mr. L——, his friend present. It

was

was accordingly done, and then B. desired Mr. L. to indorse it to him, having previously made Mr. G—— observe, he should have a few guineas in his pocket, after debt and costs were paid. In consequence of this hint, the note was drawn for 30 l. and B. gave him his note for the difference. Mr. G—— now obtained his liberty, when B. desired both the gentlemen to favour him with their company to drink a bottle, and *not be afraid to come and see him because they had been there before*. In consequence of this civility they both called upon him to drink a friendly glass, about a fortnight after this transaction; when B. informed them, the note had been returned from Ireland unpaid: however, the glass went round cheerfully, but when they proposed going, Mr. B. very amicably acquainted them that he had writs against them both, and they were compelled to remain his involuntary guests for that night. The next day Mr. L. considering that it was vain to remonstrate, procured the 30 l. and took up the note; after which he reminded Mr. B. that he had a counter note of his for 13 l.—“What note?” said B. in his usual manner; “I never gave you a note, you mistake,” “Here, Sir, it is in your own hand writing.”—“Aye, aye? let’s see it.” Upon which L. presenting him with it, B. tore it in pieces, still persisting in its being all a mistake.

The barbarous treatment of Mrs. G. under pretence of debt (though a married woman) should not be suppressed. She owed a small sum, for which B. was employed to arrest her, which he effectually did; and

having secured her at his house in Shire-lane, as usual, he temporized, and upon her paying him five guineas, and some other douceurs in the table way, she obtained her temporary liberty: but this was of very short date, and her second release was attended with much greater expence, besides a bond and judgment upon her household goods. In consequence of these credentials, he took possession of her furniture. In this situation, with an execution in her house, she was so affected that she lost her reason so far as to set fire to her dwelling. The fire was, however, soon extinguished, and little damage done to the effects, which were soon transplanted to Bolland’s; and Mrs. G. was committed to Newgate. She was tried, convicted, and respited, upon the face of the affair appearing so uncommonly aggravating. Soon after Mr. G. came home, and in order to distress him, and prevent his commencing a prosecution for damages, B. contrived to have him arrested for a considerable sum; whereby B. gained time, by Mr. G. being unable to obtain bail.

Mr. H——y, it seems, had been privy to, if not concerned in, many of these transactions; but not meeting with sufficient recompence for his pains, he commenced writer against B. and exposed many of his villanies in the public papers. To revenge this attack, B. renewed a former claim upon him, being one of his prisoners at large, and seized his furniture at his chambers: but B. almost ever too cunning for himself, made some egregious mistake in this business, and a prosecution hung over his head for

for it at the time of his execution.

Upon the demise of Mr. Mendez, the Jew broker, in Bow-street, B. was acquainted with a lady that this son of Israel supported, at the same time that he entertained another female in his own house. This acquaintance of B. thinking that she had a right to supersede her rival in the possession of her late lover's effects, proposed to Bolland to eject her, which he did very concisely; for his myrmidons broke in at the window, and carried off all the goods upon the premises, in despite of the fair inmate. This stroke is said to have been for the time worth 1500l. to B. But a certain justice in the neighbourhood, hearing of the transaction, took cognizance of it; and, at the time of his apprehension for forgery, it was amongst the number of prosecutions hovering round him.

We need not be surprized at Mr. Bolland's perseverance in these knavish pursuits, as he did not even lay claim to any probity; for whenever his integrity was called in question by any of his employers, he would reply with great coolness, "Look ye, Sir, you know I do not pretend to be honest—but, by G—d, I'll never tell you a lye." Another sentiment of this extraordinary man should not be omitted, as it carries with it an appearance of being prophetic: whenever he was asked for a toast in company, the first he gave always was, "May hemp bind those whom honour won't." We well know, from all his transactions, how little HONOUR bound him; we also know that at last *hemp* bound him fast.

We now approach the period when he had nearly appeared in a very conspicuous point of light as a city officer. He had, by some means, collected a sum sufficient to purchase the place of city marshal, and actually had paid the money into the office of chamberlain of the city. But his general scandalous character being reported to the court of aldermen, they interfered; and he was informed, that unless he withdrew his money, upon the very first complaint of his ill behaviour, he would not only lose his place, but the purchase-money. This hint was not thrown away upon B. and he accordingly agreed to recede from his pretensions to this place; but before he had time to withdraw his money, his creditors attached the sum of 2400l. in the chamberlain's office: thus his false ambition cost him nearly all his property.

This transaction led him to the affair which proved fatal to him. He had discounted a note of 50 guineas with Mr. Jeffon, who keeps a lottery-office under the piazzas, Covent-Garden. This person meeting him in October last, at the George and Vulture tavern in Cornhill, enquired when B. would settle that note; whereupon B. produced a note of 100l. drawn by Bradshaw on Pritchard, which was endorsed by Bolland; when Jeffon told him that his name being on the back of it, he could not negotiate it. B. then said he could take his name off, and Mr. Lilburne (a person present) took up a table knife with a design of erasing the name. When he had erased all but the letter B. Bolland said, "Don't scratch it all out, for it may disfigure it, or cancel

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cel it, by scratching a hole in it;" adding, "he would think of some name that began with a B," and immediately filled it up with *anks*, and then gave it to Jeffon. This person then discounted it with Mr. Cardineaux, and Bolland being asked, upon receiving the cash, 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 (Bradshaw) was a bankrupt; upon which Jeffon, meeting Bolland at the sword-blade coffee-house, said to him, "That note of 100l. of Bradshaw, which I got Mr. Cardineaux to discount for you, will not be paid, for Bradshaw is in the paper to-day, he is a bankrupt; you must take care of it against it becomes due." In answer 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 stood in his shoes, and must take care of it.—You know Mr. Lilburne was present, and you must take care of it." Bolland then said, "Indeed he knew nothing of it, nor should he." "Very well (returned Jeffon) then I will let Mr. Cardineaux immediately know of the transaction." In consequence of Mr. Cardineaux's being informed of all the circumstances of this affair, and meeting Bolland at the Hamburgh coffee-house, he said to B. "that bill I discounted for you will not be paid;" to which B. replied, with an air of astonishment, "What bill?" Mr. Cardineaux then told him, "The bill I discounted for you at the Rainbow coffee-house, Covent-Garden:" to which Bol-

land boldly and fatally said, "*I never discounted a bill with you, Sir; you mistake me; my name is James Bolland; I never saw you in my life, nor you have no bill with my endorsement.*"

Mr. Cardineaux being thus irritated, the affair became serious, and too late Bolland paid the money for the note. All Bolland said in his own defence upon his trial, was, "I never in my life forged with an intent to cheat or defraud any person in the world. Please to ask Mr. Cardineaux, when he applied to me, if I did not desire him to prove his debt under Bradshaw's commission, and I would make good the deficiency; so I could have no design to cheat: there were two 100l. notes to Pritchard; one he took back; I gave him a draft upon Sir Robert Ladbroke the 14th day of the month, but made the date of the draft the 17th; and five guineas his clerk had in money; that 100l. was for my note, and no other general concern in Pritchard's account; it was Jeffon's fault, not mine: I was good for 100l. then, my name was good for 100l. or four or five; I had 2000l. at this time in Sir Robert Ladbroke's hands, and Pritchard owed me 1900l. 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 wish it had been so now; I must leave the rest to my counsel; I don't understand the case."

After Bolland was condemned, he engaged several writers to defend him in the public papers; but they produced declamation instead of argument,

argument. A petition was presented to the queen in his behalf, and the members of both houses of parliament received petitions from the hands of his disconsolate wife, some days before he suffered. The effect of these addresses occasioned

the recorder to be sent for to St. James's, and it was not till the evening before his execution that it was finally determined he should suffer.

He was executed at Tyburn, Wednesday, March 18th, 1772.



NATURAL HISTORY.

Remarks upon the Nature of the Soil of Naples, and its Neighbourhood; in a Letter from the Honourable William Hamilton, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at Naples, to Matthew Maty, M. D. Sec. R. S.

[Read Jan. 10. 17. 24. 1771.]

Naples, Oct. 16, 1770.

S I R,

ACCORDING to your desire, I lose no time in sending you such further remarks as I have been making with some diligence, for six years past, in the compass of twenty miles or more, round this capital. By accompanying these remarks with a map of the country I describe, and with the specimens of different matters that compose the most remarkable spots of it, I do not doubt but that I shall convince you, as I am myself convinced, that the whole circuit (so far as I have examined) within the boundaries marked in the map, is wholly and totally the production of subterraneous fires; and that most probably the sea formerly reached the mountains that lie behind Capua and Caserta, and are a continuation of the Appenines. If I may be allowed to compare small things with great, I imagine the subterraneous fires to have worked in this country under the

bottom of the sea, as moles in a field, throwing up here and there a hillock, and that the matter thrown out of some of these hillocks, formed into settled volcanos, filling up the space between one and the other, has composed this part of the continent, and many of the islands adjoining.

From the observations I have made upon mount Etna, Vesuvius, and its neighbourhood, I dare say, that, after a careful examination, most mountains, that are or have been volcanos, would be found to owe their existence to subterraneous fire; the direct reverse 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 such considerable volcanos as Etna and Vesuvius should have been formed otherwise than every other considerable volcano of the known world. I do not wonder that so little progress has been made in the improvement of natural history, and particularly in that branch of it which regards the theory of the earth; nature acts slowly, it is difficult to catch her in the fact. Those who have made this subject their study have, without scruple, undertaken at once to write the natural history of a whole province, or of an entire continent;

ment; not reflecting, that the longest life of man scarcely affords him time to give a perfect one of the smallest insect.

I am sensible of what I undertake in giving you, Sir, even a very imperfect account of the nature of the soil of a little more than twenty miles round Naples: yet I flatter myself that my remarks, such as they are, may be of some use to any one hereafter, who may have leisure and inclination to follow them up. The kingdom of the Two Sicilies offers certainly the fairest field for observations of this kind, of any in the whole world; here are volcanos existing in their full force, some on their decline, and others totally extinct.

To begin with some degree of order, which is really difficult in the variety of matter that occurs to my mind, I will first mention the basis on which I found all my conjectures. It is the nature of the soil that covers the ancient towns of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and the interior and exterior form of the new mountain, near Puzzole, with the sort of materials of which it is composed. It cannot be denied that Herculaneum and Pompeii stood once above ground; though now the former is in no part less than seventy feet, and in some parts one hundred and twelve feet, below the present surface of the earth; and the latter is buried ten or twelve feet deep, more or less. As we know, from the very accurate account given by Pliny the younger to Tacitus, and from the accounts of other contemporary authors, that these towns were buried by an eruption of mount Vesuvius in the time of Titus; it must be allowed, that whatever matter lies between these cities and the present

surface of the earth over them, must have been produced since the year 79 of the Christian æra, the date of that formidable eruption.

Pompeii, which is situated at a much greater distance from the volcano than Herculaneum, has felt the effects of a single eruption only; it is covered with white pumice stones mixed with fragments of lava and burnt matter, large and small; the pumice is very light, but I have found some of the fragments of lava and cinders there, weighing eight pounds. I have often wondered that such weighty bodies could have been carried to such a distance (for Pompeii cannot be less than five miles, in a straight line, from the mouth of Vesuvius). Every observation confirms the fall of this horrid shower over the unfortunate city of Pompeii, and that few of its inhabitants had dared to venture out of their houses; for in many of those which have been already cleared, skeletons have been found, some with gold rings, ear-rings, and bracelets. I have been present at the discovery of several human skeletons myself: and under a vaulted arch, about two years ago, at Pompeii, I saw the bones of a man and a horse taken up, with the fragments of the horse's furniture, which had been ornamented with false gems set in bronze. The skulls of some of the skeletons found in the streets have been evidently fractured by the fall of the stones. His Sicilian majesty's excavations are confined to this spot at present; and the curious in antiquity may expect hereafter, from so rich a mine, ample matter for their dissertations: but I will confine myself to such observations only as relate to my present subject.

Over the stratum of pumice and burnt matter that covers Pompeii, there is a stratum of good mould, of the thickness of about two feet and more in some parts, in which vines flourish, except in some particular spots of this vineyard, where they are subject to be blasted by a foul vapour or *mofete*, as it is called here, that rises from beneath the burnt matter. The above-mentioned shower of pumice stones, according to my observations, extended beyond Castel-a-mare (near which spot the ancient town of Stabia also lies buried under them) and covered a tract of country not less than thirty miles in circumference. It was at Stabia that Pliny the elder lost his life, and this shower of pumice stones is well described in the younger Pliny's letter. Little of the matter that has issued from Vesuvius since that time has reached these parts: but I must observe that the pavement of the streets of Pompeii is of lava; nay, under the foundation of the town, there is a deep stratum of lava and burnt matter. These circumstances, with many others that will be related hereafter, prove, beyond a doubt, that there have been eruptions of Vesuvius previous to that of the year 79, which is the first recorded by history.

The growth of soil by time is easily accounted for; and who, that has visited ruins of ancient edifices, has not often seen a flourishing shrub, in a good soil, upon the top of an old wall? I have remarked many such on the most considerable ruins at Rome and elsewhere. But from the soil which has grown over the barren pumice that covers Pompeii, I was enabled to make a curious observation. Upon ex-

amining the cuts and hollow ways made by currents of water in the neighbourhood of Vesuvius and of other volcanos, I had remarked that there lay frequently a stratum of rich soil, of more or less depth, between the matter produced by the explosion of succeeding eruptions; and I was naturally led to think that such a stratum had grown in the same manner as the one above-mentioned over the pumice of Pompeii. Where the stratum of good soil was thick, it was evident to me that many years had elapsed between one eruption and that which succeeded it. I do not pretend to say that a just estimate can be formed of the great age of volcanos from this observation, but some sort of calculation might be made; for instance, should an explosion of pumice cover again the spot under which Pompeii is buried, the stratum of rich soil abovementioned would certainly lie between two beds of pumice; and if a like accident had happened a thousand years ago, the stratum of rich soil would as certainly have wanted much of its present thickness, as the rotting of vegetables, manure, &c. is ever increasing a cultivated soil. Whenever I find then a succession of different strata of pumice and burnt matter like that which covers Pompeii, intermixed with strata of rich soil, of greater or less depth, I hope I may be allowed reasonably to conclude, that the whole has been the production of a long series of eruptions occasioned by subterraneous fire. By the size and weight of the pumice, and fragments of burnt erupted matter in these strata, it is easy to trace them up to their source, which I have done more than once in the neighbour-

neighbourhood of Puzzole, where explosions have been frequent. The gradual decrease in the size and quantity of the erupted matter in the stratum above mentioned, from Pompeii to Castel-a-Mare, is very visible: At Pompeii, as I said before, I have found them of eight pounds weight, when at Castel-a-Mare the largest 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 six eruptions has taken its course over that which lies immediately above the town, and was the cause of its destruction. These strata are either of lava or burnt matter, with veins of good soil between them. The stratum of erupted matter that immediately covers the town, and with which the theatre and most of the houses were filled, is not of that foul vitrified matter, called lava, but of a sort of soft stone, composed of pumice, ashes, and burnt matter. It is exactly of the same nature with what is called here the Naples stone; the Italians distinguish it by the name of *tufa*, and it is in general use for building. Its colour is usually that of our free-stone, but sometimes tinged with grey, green, and yellow; and the pumice-stones, with which it ever abounds, are sometimes large and sometimes small: it varies likewise in its degrees of solidity.

The chief article in the composition of this *tufa* seems to me to be, that fine burnt material, which is called *puzzolane*, whose 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 subject to subterraneous fires. It is, I believe, a sort of lime prepared by nature. This, mixed with water, great or small pumice-stones, fragments of lava, and burnt matter, may naturally be supposed to harden into a stone of this kind; and, as water frequently attends eruptions of fire, as will be seen in the accounts I shall give of the formation of the new mountain near Puzzole, I am convinced the first matter that issued from Vesuvius, and covered Herculaneum, was in the state of liquid mud. A circumstance strongly favouring my opinion is, that, about two years ago, I saw the head of an antique statue dug out of this matter within the theatre of Herculaneum; the impression of its face remains to this day in the *tufa*, and might serve as a mould for a cast in plaster of Paris, being as perfect as any mould I ever saw. As much may be inferred from the exact resemblance of this matter, or *tufa*, which immediately covers Herculaneum, to all the *tufas* of which the high grounds of Naples, and its neighbourhood are composed; I detached a piece of it sticking to, and incorporated with, the painted stucco of the inside of the theatre of Herculaneum, and shall send it for your inspection*. It is very different, as you will see, from the vitrified matter called lava, by which it has been generally thought that Herculaneum was destroyed. The village of Resina and some villas stand

* This piece is now in the Museum of the Royal Society, together with many other specimens, mentioned in this and in the following letter. M. M.

at present 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 must have been open in more than one place. A passage in Pliny's letter to Tacitus seems to say as much, "*Interim e Vesuvio monte pluribus locis latissimæ flammæ, atque incendia relucubant, quorum fulgor et claritas tenebras noctis pellebat:*" so 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 nevertheless be said to have proceeded from Vesuvius, just 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 Vesuvius.

In the beginning of eruptions, volcanos frequently throw up water mixed with the ashes. Vesuvius did so in the eruptions of 1631, according to the testimony of many contemporary writers. The same circumstance happened in 1669, according to the account of Ignazzio Sorrentino, who, by his History of Mount Vesuvius, printed at Naples in 1734, has shewn himself to have been a very accurate observer of the phenomena of the volcano, for many years that he lived at Torre del Greco, situated at the foot of it. At the beginning of the formation of the new mountain, near Puzzole, water was mixed with the ashes thrown up, as will be seen in

two very curious and particular accounts of the formation of that mountain, which I shall have the pleasure of communicating to you presently; and in 1755 Etna threw up a quantity of water in the beginning of an eruption, as is mentioned in the letter I sent you last year upon the subject of that magnificent volcano*. Ulloa likewise mentions this circumstance of water attending the eruptions of volcanos in America. Whenever therefore I find a *tufa* composed exactly like that which immediately covers Herculaneum, and undoubtedly proceeded from Vesuvius, I conclude such a *tufa* to have been produced by water mixing with the erupted matter at the time of an explosion occasioned by subterraneous fire; and this observation, I believe, will be of more use than any other, in pointing out those parts of the present *terra firma*, that have been formed by explosion. I am convinced it has often happened that subterraneous fires and exhalations, after having been pent up and confined for some time, and been the cause of earthquakes, have forced their passage, and in venting themselves formed mountains of the matter that confined them, as you will see was the case near Puzzole in the year 1538, and by evident signs has been so before, in many parts of the neighbourhood of Puzzole, without creating a regular volcano. The materials of such mountains will have but little appearance of having been produced by fire, to any one unaccustomed to make observations upon the different nature of volcanos.

If it were allowed to make a

* Phil. Transact. Vol. LX. p. 1.

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 full of humours. When thefe humours concenter 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 diftance 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 mountain began to lofe all figns of fire. As it is not foreign to my purpofe, and will ferve to fhew how greatly they are miftaken, who place the feat of the fire in the center or towards the top of a volcano, I will give you a curious defcription of the ftate 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-
 ‘ fference, and about a thoufand

“ paces deep; its fides were co-
 “ vered with brush wood, and at
 “ the bottom there was a plain, on
 “ which cattle grazed. In the
 “ woody parts boars frequently
 “ harboured; in the midft of the
 “ plain, within the crater, was a
 “ narrow paffage, through which,
 “ by a winding path, you could
 “ defcend about a mile amongft
 “ rocks and ftones, till you came
 “ to another more fpacious plain
 “ covered with afhes: in this plain
 “ were three little pools, placed in
 “ a triangular form, one towards
 “ the Eaft, of hot water, corrofive
 “ and bitter beyond meafure; ano-
 “ ther towards the Weft, of water
 “ falter than that of the fea; the
 “ third of hot water, that had no
 “ particular tafte.”

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 raifed in the like manner, and that the part of Vefuvius, called Somma, which is now confidered as a diftinct mountain from it, was compofed in the fame manner. This may plainly be perceived by examining its interior and exterior form, and the ftрата of lava and burnt matter of which it is compofed. The ancients, in defcribing Vefuvius, never mention two mountains. Strabo, Dio, Vitruvius, all agree, that Vefuvius, in their time, fhewed figns of having formerly erupted, and the firft compares the crater on its top to an amphitheatre. The mountain now called Somma was, I believe, that which the ancients called Vefuvius: its outside form is conical, its inside, inftead of an amphitheatre, is now like a great theatre. I fuppofe the eruption in Pliny’s
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 time

time to have thrown down that part of the cone next the sea, which would naturally have left it in its present state, and that the conical mountain, or existing Vesuvius, has been raised by the succeeding eruptions: all my observations confirm this opinion. I have seen ancient lavas in the plain on the other side of Somma, which could never have proceeded from the present Vesuvius. Serao, a celebrated physician now living at Naples, in the introduction of his account of the eruption of Vesuvius in 1737 (in which account many of the phenomena of the volcano are recorded and very well accounted for) says, that at the convent of Dominican friars, called the Madona del Arco, some years ago, in sinking a well, at a hundred feet depth a lava was discovered, and soon after another, so that in less than three hundred feet depth the lavas of four eruptions were found. From the situation of this convent it is clear, beyond a doubt, that these lavas proceeded from the mountain called Somma, as they are quite out of the reach of the existing volcano.

From these circumstances, and from repeated observations I have made in the neighbourhood of Vesuvius, I am sure that no virgin soil is to be found there, and that all is composed of different strata of erupted matter, even to a great depth below the level of the sea. In short, I have not any doubt in my own mind, but that this volcano took its rise from the bottom of the sea; and as the whole plain between Vesuvius and the mountains behind Caserta, which is the best part of the Campagna Felice, is (under its good soil) composed of burnt matter, I imagine the sea

to have washed the feet of those mountains, until the subterraneous fires began to operate, at a period certainly of a most remote antiquity.

The soil of the Campagna Felice is very fertile: I saw the earth opened in many places last year in the midst of that plain, when they were seeking for materials to mend the road from Naples to Caserta. The stratum of good soil was in general four or five feet thick; under which was a deep stratum of cinders, pumice, fragments of lava, and such burnt matter as abounds near Vesuvius and all volcanos. The mountains at the back of Caserta are mostly of a sort of limestone, and very different from those formed by fire; though Signior Van Vitelli, the celebrated architect, has assured me, that in the cutting of the famous aqueduct of Caserta through these mountains, he met with some soils, that had been evidently formed by subterraneous fires. The high grounds which extend from Castel-a-Mare to the point of Minerva towards the island of Caprea, and from the promontory that divides the bay of Naples from that of Salerno, are of limestone. The plain of Sorrento, that is bounded by these high grounds, beginning at the village of Vico, and ending at that of Massa, is wholly composed of the same sort of *tufa* as that about Naples, except that the cinder or pumice-stones intermixed in it are larger than in the Naples *tufa*. I conceive then that there has been an explosion in this spot from the bottom of the sea. This plain, as I have remarked to be the case with all soils produced by subterraneous fire, is extremely fertile; whilst the

the ground about it, being of another nature, is not so. The island of Caprea does not shew any signs of having been formed by subterraneous fire, but is of the same nature as the high grounds last mentioned, from which it has been probably detached by earthquakes, or the violence of the waves. Rovigliano, an island, or rather a rock, in the bay of Castel-a-Mare, is likewise of lime-stone, and seems to have belonged to the original mountains in its neighbourhood: in some of these mountains there are also petrified fish and fossil shells, which I never have found in the mountains, which I suppose to have been formed by explosion.

You have now, Sir, before you, the nature of the soil from Caprea to Naples. The soil on which this great metropolis stands has been evidently produced by explosions, some of which seem to have been upon the very spot on which this city is built; all the high grounds round Naples, Paufilipo, Puzzole, Baïa, Misenum, the islands of Procita and Ischia, all appear to have been raised by explosion. You can trace still in many of these heights the conical shape that was naturally given them at first, and even the craters out of which the matter issued, though to be sure others of these heights have suffered such changes by the hand of time, that you can only conjecture that they were raised in the like manner, by their composition being exactly the same as that of those mountains, which still retain their conical form and craters entire. A *tufa*, exactly resembling the specimen I took from the inside of the theatre of Herculaneum, layers of pumice intermixed with layers of good soil,

just like those over Pompeii, and lavas like those of Vesuvius, compose the whole soil of the country that remains to be described.

The famous grotto, anciently cut through the mountain of Paufilipo to make a road from Naples to Puzzole, gives you an opportunity of seeing that the whole of that mountain is *tufa*. The first evident crater you meet with, after you have passed the grotto of Paufilipo, is now the lake of Agnano: a small remain of the subterraneous fire (which must probably have made the basin for the lake, and raised the high grounds which form a sort of amphitheatre round it) serves to heat rooms, which the Neapolitans make great use of in summer, for carrying off diverse disorders by a strong perspiration. This place is called the Sudatorio di San Germano; near the present 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 shall 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 Vesuvius, particularly at the time of, before, and after great eruptions. The noxious vapour having continued in the same force constantly so many ages, as it has done in the Grotto del Cane (for Pliny mentions this grotto), is indeed a circumstance in which it differs from the vapours near Vesuvius and Etna, which are not constant: the cone forming the outside of this supposed volcano is still perfect in many parts.

Opposite to the Grotto del Cane, and immediately joining to the lake, rises the mountain called Astruni, which having, as I imagine, been thrown up by an explosion of a much later date, retains the conical shape and every symptom of a volcano in much greater perfection than that I have been describing. The crater of Astruni is surrounded with a wall to confine boars and deer (this volcano having been for many years converted into a royal chace). It may be about six miles or more in circumference; in the plain at the bottom of the crater are two lakes, and in some books there is mention made of a hot spring, which I never have been able to find. There are many huge rocks of lava within the crater of Astruni, and some I have met with also in that of Agnano; the cones of both these supposed volcanos are composed of *tufa* and strata of loose pumice, fragments of lava and other burnt matter, exactly resembling the strata of Vesuvius. Bartholomeus Fatias, who wrote of the actions of King Alphonso the First (before the new mountain had been formed near Puzzole) conjectured that Astruni had been a volcano. These are his words: *Locus Neapoli quatuor millia passuum proximus, quem vulgo Listro-nes vocant, nos unum e Phlegreis Campis ab ardore nuncupandum putamus.* There is no entrance into the crater of either Astruni or Agnano, except one, evidently made by art, and they both exactly correspond with Strabo's description of avenues; the same may be said of the Solfaterra and the Monte Gauro, or Barbaro as it is sometimes called, which I shall describe presently.

Near Astruni and towards the sea

rises the Solfaterra, which not only retains its cone or crater, but much of its former heat. In the plain within the crater, smoke issues from many parts, as also from its sides; here, by means of stones and tiles, heaped over the crevices through which the smoke passes, they collect, in an aukward manner, what they call *sale armoniaco*; and from the sand of the plain they extract sulphur and alum. This spot, well attended to, might certainly produce a good revenue, whereas I doubt if they have hitherto ever cleared 200 l. a year by it. The hollow sound, produced by throwing a heavy stone on the plain of the crater of the Solfaterra, seems to indicate that it is supported by a sort 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 subterraneous fire still deeper) by the very moist steam that issues from the cracks in the plain of the Solfaterra, which, like that of boiling water, runs off a sword or knife, presented to it, in great drops. On the outside, and at the foot of the cone of the Solfaterra, towards the lake of Agnano, water rushes out of the rocks, so hot, as to raise the quicksilver in Fahrenheit's thermometer to the degree of boiling water, a fact of which I was myself an eye-witness. This place, well worthy the observation of the curious, has been taken little notice of; it is called the *Pisciarelli*. The common people of Naples have great faith in the efficacy of this water, and make much use of it in all cutaneous disorders, as well as for another disorder that prevails here. It seems to be impregnated chiefly with sulphur and alum.

When

When you approach your ear to the rocks of the Pisciarelli, from whence this water oozes, you hear a horrid boiling noise, which seems to proceed from the huge cauldron, that may be supposed to be under the plain of the Solfaterra. On the other side of the Solfaterra, next the sea, there is a rock which has communicated with the sea, till part of it was cut away to make the road to Puzzole; this was undoubtedly a considerable lava that ran from the Solfaterra when it was an active volcano. Under this rock of lava, which is more than seventy feet high, there is a stratum of pumice and ashes. This ancient lava is about a quarter of a mile broad; you meet with it abruptly before you come in sight of Puzzole, and it finishes as abruptly within about an hundred paces of the town. I have often thought that many quarries of stone upon examination would be found to owe their origin to the same cause, though time may have effaced all signs of the volcano from whence they proceeded. Except this rock, which is evidently lava and full of vitrifications like that of Vesuvius, all the rocks upon the coast of Baija are of *tufa*.

I have observed in the lava of Vesuvius and Etna, as in this, that the bottom as well as the surface of it was rough and porous, like the cinders or scoriæ from an iron-foundery, and that for about a foot from the surface and from the bottom, they were not near so solid and compact as towards the centre; which must undoubtedly proceed from the impression of the air upon the vitrified matter whilst in fusion. I mention this circumstance, as it may serve to point out true lavas

with more certainty. The ancient name of the Solfaterra was, *Forum Vulcani*, a strong proof of its origin from subterraneous fire. The degree of heat that the Solfaterra has preserved for so many ages, seems to have calcined the stones upon its cone, and in its crater, as they are very white and crumble easily in the hottest parts.

We come next to the new mountain near Puzzole, which, being of so very late a formation, preserves its conical shape entire, and produces as yet but a very slender vegetation. It has a crater almost as deep as the cone is high, which may be near a quarter of a mile perpendicular, and is in shape a regular inverted cone. At the basis of this new mountain (which is more than three miles in circumference) the sand upon the sea shore, and even that which is washed by the sea itself, is burning hot for above the space of an hundred yards; if you take up a handful of the sand below water, you are obliged to get rid of it directly, on account of its intense heat.

I had been long very desirous of meeting with a good account of the formation of this new mountain, because proving this mountain to have been raised by mere explosion in a plain, would prove, at the same time, that all the neighbouring mountains, which are composed of the same materials, and have exactly or in part the same form, were raised in the like manner, and that the seat of fire, the cause of these explosions, lies deep, which I have every reason to think.

Fortunately, I lately found two very good accounts of the phenomena that attended the explosion, which formed the new mountain,

published a few months after the event. As I think them very curious, and greatly to my purpose, and as they are rare, I will give you a literal translation of such extracts as relate to the formation of the Monte Nuovo. They are bound in one volume*.

The title of the first is, *Dell' Incendio di Pozzuolo, Marco Antonio delli Falconi all' Illustrissima, Signiora Marchesa della Padula nel MDXXXVIII*

At the head of the second is, *Ragionamento del Terremoto, del Nuovo Monte, del Aprimento di Terra in Pozzuolo nell' Anno 1538, é della significazione d'essi. Per Pietro Giacomo di Toledo; and at the end of the book, Stampata in Nap. per Giovanni Sulzbach Alemano, a 22di Genaro 1539, con gratio, é privilegio.*

“ First then (says Marco Antonio delli Falconi). will I relate
 “ simply and exactly the operations
 “ of nature, of which I was either
 “ myself an eye-witness, or as they
 “ were related to me by those who
 “ had been witnesses of them. It
 “ is now two years that there have
 “ been frequent earthquakes at
 “ Pozzuolo, at Naples, and the
 “ neighbouring parts; on the day,
 “ and in the night before the ap-
 “ pearance of this eruption, above
 “ twenty shocks, great and small
 “ were felt at the above-mentioned
 “ places. The eruption made its
 “ appearance the 29th of Septem-
 “ ber 1538, the feast of St. Mi-
 “ chael the angel; it was on a
 “ Sunday, about an hour in the
 “ night: and as I have been in-
 “ formed, they began to see on
 “ that spot, between the hot baths

“ or sweating rooms, and Treper-
 “ gule, flames of fire, which first
 “ 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
 “ the road to the lake of Avernus
 “ and the baths) in a short time
 “ the fire increased to such a de-
 “ gree that it burst open the earth
 “ in this place, and threw up so
 “ great a quantity of ashes and
 “ pumice-stones mixed with water,
 “ as covered the whole country;
 “ and in Naples a shower of these
 “ ashes and water fell great part of
 “ the night. The next morning,
 “ which was Monday, and the last
 “ of the month, the poor inha-
 “ bitants of Pozzuolo, struck with
 “ so horrible a sight, quitted their
 “ habitations, covered with that
 “ muddy and black shower, which
 “ continued in that country the
 “ whole day, flying death, but
 “ with faces painted with its co-
 “ lours, some with their children
 “ in their arms, some with sacks
 “ full of their goods, others lead-
 “ ing an ass loaded with their
 “ frightened family towards Na-
 “ ples, others carrying quantities
 “ of birds of various sorts that had
 “ fallen dead at the time the erup-
 “ tion began, others again with
 “ fish which they had found, and
 “ were to be met with in plenty
 “ upon the shore, the sea having
 “ been at that time considerably
 “ dried up. Don Petro di Toledo,
 “ Viceroy of the kingdom, with
 “ many gentlemen, went to see so
 “ wonderful an appearance; I also,

* This very scarce volume has been presented by Mr. Hamilton to the British Museum. M. M.

“ having met with the most ho-
 “ nourable and incomparable gen-
 “ tleman, Signior Fabritio Mor-
 “ maldo, on the road, went and
 “ saw the eruption, and the many
 “ wonderful effects of it. The sea
 “ towards Baia had retired a con-
 “ siderable way; though from the
 “ quantity of ashes and broken
 “ pumice-stones thrown up by the
 “ eruption, it appeared almost to-
 “ tally dry. I saw likewise two
 “ springs in those lately discovered
 “ ruins, one before the house that
 “ was the queen’s, of hot and salt
 “ water; the other of fresh and
 “ cold water, on the shore, about
 “ 250 paces nearer to the erup-
 “ tion: some say, that still nearer
 “ to the spot where the eruption
 “ happened, a stream of fresh water
 “ issued forth like a little river.
 “ Turning towards the place of
 “ the eruption, you saw mountains
 “ of smoke, part of which was
 “ very black and part very white,
 “ rise up to a great height: and
 “ in the midst of the smoke, at
 “ times, deep-coloured flames burst
 “ forth, with huge stones and ashes,
 “ and you heard a noise like the
 “ discharge of a number of great
 “ artillery. It appeared to me as
 “ if Typhæus and Enceladus from
 “ Ischia and Etna, with innume-
 “ rable giants, or those from the
 “ Campi Phlegrei (which accor-
 “ ding to the opinions of some were
 “ situated in this neighbourhood)
 “ were come to wage war again
 “ with Jupiter. The natural histo-
 “ rians may perhaps reasonably
 “ say, that the wise poets meant no
 “ more by giants, than exhalations,
 “ shut up in the bowels of the
 “ earth, which, not finding a free
 “ passage, open one by their own
 “ force and impulse, and form

“ mountains, as those which occa-
 “ sioned this eruption have been
 “ seen to do; and methought I
 “ saw those torrents of burning
 “ smoke that Pindar describes in
 “ an eruption at Etna, now called
 “ Mon Gibello in Sicily, in imi-
 “ tation of which, as some say,
 “ Virgil wrote these lines:

“ *Ipse sed horrificis juxta tonat*
 “ *Ætna ruinis, &c.*

“ After the stones and ashes, with
 “ clouds of thick smoke, had been
 “ sent up, by the impulse of the
 “ fire and windy exhalation (as
 “ you see in a great cauldron that
 “ boils) into the middle region of
 “ the air, overcome by their own
 “ natural weight, when from dis-
 “ tance the strength they had re-
 “ ceived from impulse was spent,
 “ rejected likewise by the cold and
 “ unfriendly region, you saw them
 “ fall thick, and by degrees the
 “ condensed smoke clear away,
 “ raining ashes, with water and
 “ stones of different sizes, accord-
 “ ing to the distance from the
 “ place: then by degrees, with the
 “ same noise and smoke, it threw
 “ out stones and ashes again, and
 “ so on by fits. This continued two
 “ days and nights, when the smoke
 “ and force of the fire began to
 “ abate. The fourth day, which
 “ was Thursday at 22 o’clock,
 “ there was so great an eruption,
 “ that, as I was in the gulph of
 “ Puzzole, coming from Ischia, and
 “ not far from Misenum, I saw,
 “ in a short time, many columns
 “ of smoke shoot up, with the
 “ most terrible noise I ever heard;
 “ and, bending over the sea, came
 “ near our boat, which was four
 “ miles or more from the place of
 “ their

“ their birth ; and the quantity of
 “ ashes, stones, and smoke, seemed
 “ as if they would cover the whole
 “ earth and sea. Stones, great
 “ and small, and ashes more or
 “ less, according to the impulse
 “ of the fire and exhalations, be-
 “ gan to fall, so that a great part
 “ of this country was covered with
 “ ashes ; and many that have seen
 “ it, say they reached the vale of
 “ Diana, and some parts of Cala-
 “ bria, which are more than 150
 “ miles from Puzzuolo. The Fri-
 “ day and Saturday nothing but
 “ a little smoke appeared, so that
 “ many taking courage, went
 “ upon the spot, and say, that with
 “ the stones and ashes thrown up,
 “ a mountain has been formed in
 “ that valley, not less than three
 “ miles in circumference, and al-
 “ most as high as the Monte Bar-
 “ baro, which is near it, covering
 “ the Cenettaria, the castle of
 “ Trepergule, all those buildings,
 “ and the greatest part of the baths
 “ that were about them ; extend-
 “ ing South towards the sea, North
 “ as far as the lake of Avernus,
 “ West to the Sudatory, and join-
 “ ing East to the foot of the Monte
 “ Barbaro, so that this place has
 “ changed its form and face in
 “ such a manner as not to be
 “ known again ; a thing almost in-
 “ credible to those who have not
 “ seen it, that in so short a time
 “ so considerable a mountain could
 “ have been formed. On its sum-
 “ mit there is a mouth in the form
 “ of a cup, which may be a quar-
 “ ter of a mile in circumference,
 “ though some say it is as large as
 “ our market-place at Naples,
 “ from which there issues a con-
 “ stant smoke ; and though I have
 “ seen it only at a distance, it ap-

“ pears very great. The Sunday
 “ following, which was the 6th
 “ of October, many people going
 “ to see this phænomenon, and
 “ some having ascended half the
 “ mountain, others more, about
 “ 22 o'clock there happened so
 “ sudden and horrid an eruption,
 “ with so great a smoke, that many
 “ of these people were stifled, some
 “ of which could never be found.
 “ I have been told, that the num-
 “ ber of the dead or lost amounted
 “ to twenty-four. From that time
 “ to this, nothing remarkable hap-
 “ pened ; it seems as if the erup-
 “ tion returned periodically, like
 “ the ague or gout. I believe
 “ henceforward it will not have
 “ such force, though the eruption
 “ of the Sunday was accompanied
 “ with showers of ashes and water,
 “ which fell at Naples, and were
 “ seen to extend as far as the
 “ mountain of Somma, called Ve-
 “ suvius by the ancients ; and,
 “ as I have often remarked, the
 “ clouds of smoke proceeding from
 “ the eruption, moved in a direct
 “ line towards that mountain, as
 “ if these places had a correspon-
 “ dence and connection one with
 “ the other. In the night, many
 “ beams and columns of fire were
 “ seen to proceed from this erup-
 “ tion, and some like flashes of
 “ lightning. We have then ma-
 “ ny circumstances for our ob-
 “ servation, the earthquakes, the
 “ eruption, the drying up of the
 “ sea, the quantity of dead fish and
 “ birds, the birth of springs, the
 “ shower of ashes with water and
 “ without water, the innumerable
 “ trees in that whole country, as
 “ far as the Grotto of Lucullus,
 “ torn from their roots, thrown
 “ down, and covered with ashes,
 “ that

“ that it gave one pain to see
 “ them : and as all these effects
 “ were produced by the same cause
 “ that produces earthquakes ; let
 “ us first enquire how earthquakes
 “ are produced, and from thence
 “ we may easily comprehend the
 “ cause of the above-mentioned
 “ events.” Then follows a dis-
 fertation on earthquakes, and some
 curious conjectures relative to the
 phænomena which attended this
 eruption, clearly and well expressed,
 considering, as the author himself
 apologizes, that at that time the
 Italian language had been little
 employed on such subjects.

The account of the formation
 of the Monte Nuovo, by Pietro
 Giacomo di Toledo, is given in a
 dialogue between the feigned per-
 sonages of Peregrino and Sveffano ;
 the former of which says, “ It is
 “ now two years that this province
 “ of Campagna has been afflicted
 “ with earthquakes, the country
 “ about Pozzuolo much more so
 “ than any other parts, but the
 “ 27th and the 28th of the month
 “ of September last, the earth-
 “ quakes did not cease, day or
 “ night, in the abovementioned
 “ city of Pozzuolo ; that plain
 “ which lies between the lake of
 “ Averno, the Monte Barbaro, and
 “ the sea, was raised a little, and
 “ many cracks were made in it,
 “ from some of which issued water ;
 “ and at the same time the sea,
 “ which was very near the plain,
 “ dried up about two hundred
 “ paces, so that the fish were left
 “ on the sand, a prey to the inha-
 “ bitants of Pozzuolo. At last,
 “ on the 29th of the said month,
 “ about two hours in the night,
 “ the earth opened near the lake
 “ and discovered a horrid mouth

“ from which were vomited furi-
 “ ously smoke, fire, stones, and
 “ mud composed of ashes, mak-
 “ ing, at the time of its opening,
 “ a noise like very loud thunder :
 “ the fire that issued from this
 “ mouth went towards the walls
 “ of the unfortunate city ; the
 “ smoke was partly black and
 “ partly white ; the black was
 “ darker than darkness itself, and
 “ the white was like the whitest
 “ cotton : these smokes, rising in
 “ the air, seemed as if they would
 “ touch the vault of heaven ; the
 “ stones that followed, were, by
 “ the devouring flames, converted
 “ to pumice, the size of which (of
 “ some I say) were much larger
 “ than an ox. The stones went
 “ about as high as a cross-bow can
 “ carry, and then fell down, some-
 “ times on the edge and sometimes
 “ into the mouth itself. It is very
 “ true, that many of them in go-
 “ ing up could not be seen, on ac-
 “ count of the dark smoke ; but
 “ when they returned from the
 “ smoky heat, they shewed plainly
 “ where they had been by their
 “ strong smell of fetid sulphur,
 “ just like stones that have been
 “ thrown out of a mortar and
 “ have passed through the smoke
 “ of inflamed gunpowder. The
 “ mud was of the colour of ashes,
 “ and at first very liquid, then by
 “ degrees less so, and in such
 “ quantities, that in less than
 “ twelve hours, with the help of
 “ the above-mentioned stones, a
 “ mountain was raised of a thou-
 “ sand paces in height. Not only
 “ Pozzuolo and the neighbouring
 “ country was full of this mud,
 “ but the city of Naples also, the
 “ beauty of whose palaces were
 “ in a great measure spoiled by
 “ it.

“ it. The ashes were carried as
 “ far as Calabria by the force of
 “ the winds, burning up in their
 “ passage the grass and high trees,
 “ many of which were borne down
 “ by the weight of them. An in-
 “ finity of birds also, and num-
 “ berless animals of various kinds,
 “ covered with this sulphureous
 “ mud, gave themselves up a prey
 “ to man. Now this eruption
 “ lasted two nights and two days
 “ without intermission, though, it
 “ is true, not always with the same
 “ force, but more or less: when
 “ it was at its greatest height, even
 “ at Naples you heard a noise and
 “ thundering like heavy artillery
 “ when two armies are engaged.
 “ The third day the eruption ceas-
 “ ed, so that the mountain made
 “ its appearance uncovered, to the
 “ no small astonishment of every
 “ one who saw it. On this day,
 “ when I went up with many
 “ people to the top of this moun-
 “ tain, I saw down into its mouth,
 “ which was a round concavity of
 “ about a quarter of a mile in cir-
 “ cumference, in the middle of
 “ which the stones that had fallen
 “ were boiling up, just as in a
 “ great cauldron of water that
 “ boils on the fire. The fourth
 “ day it began to throw up again,
 “ and the seventh much more, but
 “ still with less violence than the
 “ first night: it was at this time
 “ that many people, who were
 “ unfortunately on the mountain,
 “ were either suddenly covered with
 “ ashes, smothered with smoke, or
 “ knocked down by stones, burnt
 “ by the flame, and left dead on
 “ the spot. The smoke continues
 “ to this day, and you often see,
 “ in the night-time, fire in the
 “ midst of it. Finally, to com-

“ plete the history of this new
 “ and unforeseen event, in many
 “ parts of the new-made moun-
 “ tain, sulphur begins to be ge-
 “ nerated.” Giacomo di Toledo,
 towards the end of his dissertation
 upon the phænomena attending this
 eruption, says, that the lake of
 Avernus had a communication with
 the sea before the time of the
 eruption; and that he apprehended
 that the air of Puzzole might come
 to be affected in summer-time, by
 the vapours from the stagnated wa-
 ters of the lake, which is actually
 the case.

You have, Sir, from these ac-
 counts, an instance of a mountain
 of a considerable height and di-
 mensions, formed in a plain, by
 mere explosion, in the space of
 forty-eight hours. The earthquakes
 having been sensibly felt at a great
 distance from the spot where the
 opening was made, proves clearly,
 that the subterraneous fire was at a
 great depth below the surface of
 the plain; it is as clear that those
 earthquakes, and the explosion,
 proceeded from the same cause, the
 former having ceased upon the ap-
 pearance of the latter. Does not
 this circumstance evidently contra-
 dict the system of M. Buffon, and
 of all the natural historians, who
 have placed the seat of the fire of
 volcanos towards the center, or near
 the summit of the mountains, which
 they suppose to furnish the matter
 emitted? Did the matter which
 proceeds from a volcano in an erup-
 tion come from so inconsiderable
 a depth as they imagine, that part
 of the mountain situated above
 their supposed seat of the fire must
 necessarily be destroyed, or dissi-
 pated in a very short time: on the
 contrary, an eruption usually adds

to the height and bulk of a vulcano; and who, that has had an opportunity of making observations on volcanos, does not know, that the matter they have emitted for many ages, in lavas, ashes, smoke, &c. could it be collected together, would more than suffice to form three such mountains as the simple cone or mountain of the existing vulcano? With respect to Vesuvius, this could be plainly proved; and I refer to my letter upon the subject of *Ætna*, to shew the quantity of matter thrown up in one single eruption, by that terrible vulcano. Another proof that the real seat of the fire of volcanos lies even greatly below the general level of the country whence the mountain springs, is, that was it only at an inconsiderable depth below the basis of the mountain, the quantity of matter thrown up would soon leave so great a void immediately under it, that the mountain itself must undoubtedly sink and disappear after a few eruptions.

In the above accounts of the formation of the new mountain, we are told that the matter first thrown up, was mud composed of water and ashes, mixed with pumice-stones 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 seen that its composition is a *tufa* intermixed with pumice, some of which are really the size of an ox, as mentioned in Toledo's account, and exactly of the same nature as the *tufa* of which every other high ground in its neighbourhood is composed; similar also to that which covers Herculaneum. According to the above accounts, af-

ter the muddy shower ceased, it rained dry ashes: this circumstance will account for the strata of loose pumice and ashes that are generally upon the surface of all the *tufas* in this country, and which were most probably thrown up in the same manner. At the first opening of the earth, in the plain near Puzzole, both accounts say, that springs of water burst forth; this water, mixing with the ashes, certainly occasioned the muddy shower; when the springs were exhausted, there must naturally have ensued a shower of dry ashes and pumice, of which we have been likewise assured. I own, I was greatly pleased at being in this manner enabled to account so well for the formation of these *tufa* stones, and the veins of dry and loose burnt matter above them, of which the soil of almost the whole country I am describing is composed; and I do not know that any one has ever attended to this circumstance, though I find that many authors, who have described this country, have suspected that parts of it were formed by explosion. Wherever then this sort of *tufa* is found, there is certainly good authority to suspect its having been formed in the same manner as the *tufa* of this new mountain; for, as I said before, nature is generally uniform in all her operations.

It is commonly imagined that the new mountain rose out of the Lucrine lake which was destroyed by it; but in the above account, no mention is made of the Lucrine lake: it may be supposed then, that the famous dam, which Strabo and many other ancient authors mention to have separated that lake from

from the sea, had been ruined by time or accident, and that the lake became part of the sea before the explosion of 1538.

If the above described eruption was terrible, that which formed the Monte Barbaro (or Gauro, as it was formerly called) must have been dreadful indeed. It joins immediately to the new mountain, which in shape and composition it exactly resembles; but it is at least three times as considerable. Its crater cannot be less than six miles in circumference; the plain within the crater, one of the most fertile spots I ever saw, is about four miles in circumference; there is no entrance to this plain but one, on the east side of the mountain, made evidently by art; in this section you have an opportunity of seeing that the matter, of which the mountain is composed, is exactly similar to that of the Monte Nuovo. It was this mountain that produced (as some authors have supposed) the celebrated Falernian wine of the ancients.

Cuma, allowed to have been the most ancient city of Italy, was built on an eminence, which is likewise composed of *tufa*, and may be naturally supposed a section of the cone formed by a very ancient explosion.

The lake of Avernus fills the bottom of the crater of a mountain, undoubtedly produced by explosion, and whose interior and exterior form, as well as the matter of which it is composed, exactly resemble the Monte Barbaro and Monte Nuovo. At that part of the basis of this mountain, which is washed by the sea of the bay of Puzzole, the sand is still very hot, though constantly washed by the

waves; and into the cone of the mountain, near this hot sand, a narrow passage, of about 100 paces in length, is cut, and leads to a fountain of boiling water, which, though brackish, boils fish and flesh without giving them any bad taste or quality, as I have experienced more than once. This place is called Nero's bath, and is still made use of for a sudatory, as it was by the ancients; the steam that rises from the hot fountain above mentioned, confined in the narrow subterraneous passage, soon produces a violent perspiration upon the patient who sits therein. This bath is reckoned a great specific in that distemper which is supposed to have made its appearance at Naples, before it spread its contagion over the other parts of Europe.

Virgil and other ancient authors say, that birds could not fly with safety over the lake of Avernus, but that they fell therein; a circumstance favouring my opinion that this was once the mouth of a volcano. The vapour of the sulphur and other minerals must undoubtedly have been more powerful the nearer we go back to the time of the explosion of the volcano; and I am convinced that there are still some remains of those vapours upon this lake, as I have observed there are very seldom any water-fowl upon it; and that when they do go there, it is but for a short time, whilst all the other lakes in the neighbourhood are constantly covered with them, in the winter season. Upon mount Vesuvius, in the year 1766, during an eruption, when the air was impregnated with noxious vapours, I have myself picked up dead birds frequently.

The castle of Baia stands upon a considerable

considerable eminence, composed of the usual *tufa* and strata of pumice and ashes, from which I concluded I should find some remains of the craters from whence the matter issued; accordingly, having ascended the hill, I soon discovered two very visible craters, just behind the castle.

The lake called the Mare Morto, was also, most probably, the crater from whence issued the materials which formed the promontory of Misenum, and the high grounds around this lake. Under the ruins of an ancient building near the point of Misenum, in a vault, there is a vapour, or *mofete*, exactly similar in its effects to that of the Grotto del Cane, as I have often experienced.

The form of the little island of Nisida shews 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; I suppose the other half of the cone to have been detached into the sea by earthquakes, or perhaps by the violence of the waves, as the part that is wanting is the side next to the open sea.

The fertile and pleasant island of Procita shews also most evident signs of its production by explosion, the nature of its soil being directly similar to that of Baia and Puzzole; this island seems really, as was imagined by the ancients, to have been detached from the neighbouring island of Ischia.

There is no spot, I believe, that could afford a more ample field for curious observations, than the island of Ischia, called Enaria, Inarime, and Pithecusa, by the ancients. I have visited it three times; and this summer passed three weeks

there, during which time I examined, with attention, every part of it. Ischia is eighteen miles in circumference: the whole of its soil is the same as that near Vesuvius, Naples, and Puzzole. There are numberless springs, hot, warm, and cold, dispersed over the whole island, the waters of which are impregnated with minerals of various sorts; so that, if you give credit to the inhabitants of the country, there is no disorder but what finds its remedy here. In the hot months (the season for making use of these baths) those who have occasion for them flock hither from Naples. A charitable institution sends and maintains three hundred poor patients at the baths of Gurgitelli every season. By what I could learn of these poor patients, those baths have really done wonders, in cases attended with obstinate tumours, and in contractions of the tendons and muscles. The patient begins by bathing, and then is buried in the hot sand near the sea. In many parts of the island, the sand is burning hot, even under water. The sand on some parts of the shore is almost entirely composed of particles of iron ore; at least they are attracted by the loadstone, as I have experienced. Near that part of the island called Lacco, there is a rock of an ancient lava, forming a small cavern, which is shut up with a door; this cavern is made use of to cool liquors and fruit, which it does in a short time as effectually as ice. Before the door was opened, I felt the cold to my legs very sensibly; but when it was opened, the cold rushed out so as to give me pain, and within the grotto it was intolerable. I was not sensible of wind attending this

this cold; though upon mount Etna and mount Vesuvius, where there are caverns of this kind, the cold is evidently occasioned by a subterraneous wind: the natives call such places *ventaroli*. May not the quantity of nitre, with which all these places abound, account in some measure for such extreme cold? My thermometer was unfortunately broken, or I would have informed you of the exact degree of the cold in this *ventaroli* of Ischia, which is by much the strongest in its effects I ever felt. The ancient lavas of Ischia shew that the eruptions there have been very formidable; and history informs us, that its first inhabitants were driven out of the island by the frequency and the violence of them. There are some of these ancient lavas not less than two hundred feet in depth. The mountain of St. Nicola, on which there is at present a convent of hermits, was called by the ancients Epomeus; it is as high, if not higher, than Vesuvius, and appears to me to be a section of the cone of the ancient and principal volcano of the island, its composition being all *tufa* or lava. The cells of the convent above mentioned are cut out of the mountain itself; and there you see plainly that its composition no way differs from the matter that covers Herculaneum, and forms the Monte Nuovo. There is no sign of a crater on the top of this mountain, which rises almost to a sharp point; time, and other accidents, may be reasonably supposed to have worn away this distinctive mark of its having been formed by explosion, as I have seen to be the case in other mountains, formed evidently by explosion, on the flanks of Etna and

Vesuvius. Strabo, in his 5th book upon the subject of this island, quotes Timæus, as having said, that, a little before his time, a mountain in the middle of Pithecusa, called Epomeus, was shook by an earthquake, and vomited flames.

There are many other rising grounds in this island, that, from the nature of their composition, must lead one to think the same as to their origin. Near the village of Castiglione, there is a mountain formed surely by an explosion of a much later date, having preserved its conical form and crater entire, and producing as yet but a slender vegetation: there is no account, however, of the date of this eruption. Nearer the town of Ischia, which is on the sea shore, at a place called *Le Cremate*, there is a crater, from which, in the year 1301 or 1302, a lava ran quite into the sea; there is not the least vegetation on this lava, but it is nearly in the same state as the modern lavas of Vesuvius. Pontano, Maranti, and D. Francesco Lombardi, have recorded this eruption; the latter of whom says, that it lasted two months, that many men and beasts were killed by the explosion, and that a number of the inhabitants were obliged to seek for refuge at Naples and in the neighbouring islands. In short, according to my idea, the island of Ischia must have taken its rise from the bottom of the sea, and been increased to its present size by divers later explosions. This is not extraordinary, when history tells us (and from my own observation I have reason to believe) that the Lipary islands were formed in the like manner. There has been no eruption

eruption in Ischia since that just mentioned, but earthquakes are very frequent there; two years ago, as I was told, they had a very considerable shock of an earthquake in this island.

Father's Goree's account of the formation of the new island in the Archipelago (situated between the two islands called Kammeni, and near that of Santorini) of which he was an eye-witness, strongly confirms the probability of the conjectures I venture to send you, relative to the formation of those islands and that part of the continent above described; it seems likewise to confirm the accounts given by Strabo, Pliny, Justin, and other ancient authors, of many islands in the Archipelago, formerly called the Cyclades, having sprung up from the bottom of the sea in the like manner. According to Pliny, in the 4th year of the cxxxv Olympiad, 237 years before the Christian æra, the island of Thera (now Santorini) and Theresia were formed by explosion; and, 130 years later, the island Hieria (now called the great Kammeni) rose up. Strabo describes the birth of this island in these words: "In the middle space
 " between Thera and Theresia
 " flames burst out of the sea for
 " four days, which, by degrees,
 " throwing up great masses, as if
 " they had been raised by machines, they formed an island of
 " twelve stadia in circuit." And Justin says of the same island, *Eodem anno inter insulas Theramenem et Theresiam, medio utriusque ripæ et maris spatio, terræ motus fuit: in quo, cum admiratione navigantium, repente ex profundo cum calidis aquis Insula emerfit.*

Pliny mentions also the forma-

tion of Aspronisi, or the White Island, by explosion, in the time of Vespasian. It is known likewise, that in the year 1628, one of the islands of the Azores near the island of St. Michael, rose up from the bottom of the sea, which was in that place 160 fathoms deep; and that this island, which was raised in fifteen days, is three leagues long, a league and a half broad, and rises three hundred and sixty feet above water.

Father Goree, in his account of the formation of the new island in the Archipelago, mentions two distinct matters that entered into the composition of this island, the one black, the other white. Aspronisi, probably from its very name, is composed of the white matter, which, if upon examination should prove to be a *tufa*, as I strongly suspect, I should think myself still more grounded in my conjectures; though I must confess, as it is, I have scarcely a doubt left with respect to the country I have been describing having been thrown up in a long series of ages by various explosions from subterraneous fire. Surely there are at present many existing volcanos in the known world; and the memory of many others have been handed down to us by history. May there not therefore have been many others of such ancient dates as to be out of the reach of history?

Such wonderful operations of nature are certainly intended by all-wise providence for some great purpose. They are not confined to any one part of the globe, for there are volcanos existing in the four quarters of it. We see the great fertility of the soil thrown up by explosion, in part of the country I

have described, which on that account was called by the ancients *Campania Felix*. The same circumstance is evident in Sicily, justly esteemed one of the most fertile spots in the world, and the granary of Italy. May not subterraneous fire be considered as the great plough (if I may be allowed the expression) which nature makes use of to turn up the bowels of the earth, and afford us fresh fields to work upon, whilst we are exhausting those we are actually in possession of; by the frequent crops we draw from them? Would it not be found, upon enquiry, that many precious minerals must have remained far out of our reach, had it not been for such operations of nature? It is evidently so in this country. But such great enquiries would lead me far indeed. I will only add a reflection, which my own little experience in this branch of natural history furnishes me with. It is that we are apt to judge of the great operations of nature on too confined a plan. When first I came to Naples, my whole attention, with respect to natural history, was confined to Mount Vesuvius, and the wonderful phænomena attending a burning mountain; but, in proportion as I began to perceive the evident marks of the same operation having been carried on in the different parts above described, and likewise in Sicily, in a greater degree, I looked upon mount Vesuvius only as a spot on which nature was at present active, and thought myself fortunate in having an opportunity of seeing the manner in which one of her great operations (an operation, I believe, much less out of her common course

than is generally imagined) was effected.

Such remarks as I have made on the eruptions of mount Vesuvius, during my residence at Naples, have been transmitted to the Royal Society, who have done them more honour than they deserved. Many more might be made upon this active volcano, by a person who had leisure, a previous knowledge of the natural history of the earth, a knowledge of chemistry, and was practised in physical experiments, particularly those of electricity. I am convinced that the smoke of volcanos contains always a portion of electrical matter, which is manifest at the time of great eruptions, as is mentioned in my account of the great eruption of Vesuvius in 1767. The peasants in the neighbourhood of my villa, situated at the foot of Vesuvius, have assured me, that, during the eruption last mentioned, they were more alarmed by the lightening and balls of fire that fell about them with a crackling noise, than by the lava and the usual attendants of an eruption. I find in all the accounts of great eruptions mention made of this sort of lightening, which is distinguished here by the name of *Ferilli*. Bracini, in his account of the great one of Vesuvius in 1631, says, that the column of smoke which issued from its crater, went over near a hundred miles of country, and that several men and beasts were struck dead by lightening, issuing from this smoke in its course.

The nature of the noxious vapours, called here *mofete*, that are usually set in motion by an eruption of the volcano, and are then manifest in the wells and the sub-

terraneous

terreneous parts of its neighbourhood, seem likewise to be little understood. From some experiments very lately made, by the ingenious Dr. Nuth, on the *mofete* of the Grotto del Cane, it appears that all its known qualities and effects correspond with those attributed to fixed air. Just before the eruption of 1767, a vapour of this kind broke into the king's chapel at Portici, by which a servant, opening the door of it, was struck down. About the same time, as his Sicilian majesty was shooting in a paddock near the palace, a dog dropped down, as was supposed, in a fit; a boy going to take him up dropped likewise; a person present, suspecting the accident to have proceeded from a *mofete*, immediately dragged them both from the spot where they lay, in doing which, he was himself sensible of the vapour; the boy and the dog soon recovered. His Sicilian majesty did me the honour of informing me himself of this accident soon after it had happened. I have met with these *mofetes* often, when I have been making my observations on the borders of Mount Vesuvius, particularly in caverns, and once on the Solfaterra. The vapour affects the nostrils, throat, and stomach, just as the spirit of hartshorn, or any strong volatile salts, and would soon prove fatal if you did not immediately remove from it. Under the ancient city of Pompeii, the *mofetes* are very frequent and powerful, so 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 Vesuvius, particularly those of the great erup-

tion of 1631. In Serao's account of the eruption of 1737, and in the chapter upon *mofetes*, he has recorded several curious experiments relative to this phenomenon. The Canonico Recupero, who, as I mentioned to you in a former letter, is watching the operations of Mount Etna, has just informed me, that a very powerful *mofete* has lately manifested itself in the neighbourhood of Etna; and that he found, near the spot from whence it rises, animals, birds, and insects, dead, and the stronger sort of shrubs blasted, whilst the grass and tenderer plants did not seem to be affected. The circumstance of this *mofete*, added to that of the frequent earthquakes felt lately at Rhegio and Messina, 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 myself clearly understood, I have been led to make, what I thought, necessary digressions. I must therefore beg of your goodness, that, should you find this memoir in its present state, too tedious (which I greatly apprehend) to be presented to our respectable Society, you will make only such extracts from it as you shall think will be most agreeable and interesting. I am,

S I R,

With great truth and regard,

Your most obedient

humble servant,

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Received November 15, 1770.

An Account of the Nyl-ghau, an Indian Animal, not hitherto described.
By William Hunter, M.D. F.R.S.

[Read Feb. 28, 1771.]

AMONG the riches which, of late years, have been imported from India, may be reckoned a fine animal, the Nyl-ghau: which, it is to be hoped, will now be propagated in this country, so as to become one of the most useful, or at least one of the most ornamental beasts of the field. It is larger than any ruminant of this country, except the ox; its flesh probably will be found to be delicious; and, if it should prove docile enough to be easily trained to labour, its great swiftness, with considerable strength, might be applied, one would think, to valuable purposes.

Good paintings of animals give much clearer ideas than descriptions. Whoever looks at the picture, which was done under my eye by Mr. Stubbs, that excellent painter of animals, can never be at a loss to know the Nyl-ghau, wherever he may happen to meet with it. However, I shall attempt a description of the animal; and then give as much of its history as I have been hitherto able to learn. The account will be imperfect: yet it will give naturalists some pleasure in the mean time to know even a little of a large and elegant animal, which has not hitherto been described, or painted.

At first sight, the male Nyl-ghau struck my imagination with being of a middle nature, between black cattle and deer; such an animal as

we might suppose a mule would be, that was the produce of these two species of beasts. In size, it is as much smaller than the one, as it is larger than the other: and in its form there is a very apparent mixture of resemblance to both. Its body, horns, and tail, are not unlike those of a bull; and the head, neck, and legs, are very like those of deer.

COLOUR. The colour, in general, is ash, or grey, from a mixture of black hairs and white: most of the hairs are half white, and half black; the white part is towards the root. The colour of its legs is darker than that of its body; the same thing may be said of its head, with this peculiarity, that there the darker colour is not general and uniform, but some parts are almost quite black. In some parts to be mentioned hereafter, the hair is of a beautiful white colour.

TRUNK. The height of the back, where there is a slight eminence over the shoulder-blade, is four feet and one inch; at the highest part, immediately behind the loins, it is only four feet. The general length of the trunk, as seen in a side view, from the root of the neck to the pendulous tail, is about four feet; which is nearly the height of the animal; so that, in a side view, when it stands with its legs parallel, its back and limbs make nearly three sides of a square, and the ground upon which it stands makes the fourth.

Round the body, immediately behind the shoulder, it measures four feet and ten inches; and a little more just before the hind legs; but this last dimension, no doubt, will vary considerably, as it happens

pens to be more full or empty of food and drink.

HAIR. The hair on the body in general is thinner, more bristly, and stronger, than on our black cattle. On the belly, and upper part of the limbs, it is longer and softer than upon the back and sides.

MANE. All along the ridge or edge of the neck and back, as far as the posterior part of the hump which is over the shoulder-blades, the hair is blacker, longer, and more erect; making a short, and thin, upright mane.

The umbilical and hypogastric regions of the belly, the inside of the thighs, and all those parts which are covered by the tail, are white. The *præputium penis* is not marked with a tuft of hair; and the sheath of the *penis* projects very little.

TESTICLES. The testicles are oblong and pendulous, as in a bull.

TAIL. 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 likewise with some white, especially on the inside. On the inside 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 inside look like a feather.

LEGS. The legs are small in proportion to their length; more so than in our black cattle, and rather less so than in our deer. The length of the fore-leg is a little more than two feet and seven inches. There is one white spot on the fore part of each foot, almost immediately above the large hoofs; and another smaller white

spot before the small hoofs: above each of the small 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 observable in every one of the five individuals of this species which I have seen; yet it was suspected to be the effect of confinement; and the examination of the hoof, in the dead animal, proved that it was so.

NECK. The neck is long and slender, as in deer; and when the head is raised, it has the double turn of the italic letter S. At the throat, there is a shield-like spot of beautiful white hair; and lower down, on the beginning of the convexity of the neck, there is a mane-like tuft of long black hair.

HEAD. The head is long and slender. From the horns, it rises upwards and backwards to join the neck. Its length, from the horns only to the point of the nose, is about one foot two inches and three quarters.

NOSE. The partition between the nostrils was artificially perforated for fixing a cord, or bridle, according to the Eastern custom of tying up or leading horned cattle. The nostrils are very long, in a direction almost parallel to the mouth, and are widest at their anterior end.

MOUTH. The *rectis oris* is long; and as far as this reaches, the lower jaw is white (so is the upper lip, as far as the nostril).

TEETH. There are six grinders in each side of each jaw, and four incisor teeth in each half of the lower jaw. The first of the incisors is very broad: and the rest smaller in gradation, as they are placed

placed more outwards or backwards.

EYES. The eyes in general are dark coloured; for all of the *conjunctiva* that can be commonly seen is of that complexion. In an oblique or side view, the *cornea*, and all that is seen through it, is blue, like burnished steel. The pupil is oval, or oblong, from side to side; and the *iris* is almost black.

EARS. The ears are large and beautiful, above seven inches in length, and spread to a considerable breadth near their end. They are white on their edge, and on their inside, except where two black bands mark the hollow of the ear with a zebra-like variety.

HORNS. The horns are seven inches long; they are six inches round at their root, and growing smaller by degrees, they terminate in a blunt point. At their root they have three flattened sides, divided by so many angles: one of the angles is turned forwards, and consequently one of the sides backwards. This triangular shape is gradually less perceptible towards the extremity. At the root there are slight circular wrinkles, in proportion to the age of the animal. The body and point of the horn is smooth, and the whole of a very dark colour. They rise upwards, forwards and outwards at a very obtuse angle with the forehead or

face. They are gently bended, and the concavity is turned inwards, and a little forwards. The distance between them at the roots is three inches and a quarter, at the points six inches and a quarter, and at their most hollow middle parts less than six inches.

FOOD. It eats oats, but not greedily; is fonder of grass and hay*; but is always delighted with wheat bread. When thirsty, it would drink two gallons of water.

DUNG. Its dung is in the form of small round balls, of the size of a nutmeg; and it passes a quantity of these together, with a rushing sound.

MANNERS. Though it was reported to have been exceedingly vicious, it was in reality a most gentle creature while in my custody, seemed pleased with every kind of familiarity, always licked the hand which either stroked, or gave it bread, and never once attempted to use its horns offensively. It seemed to have much dependance on its organs of smell, and snuffed keenly and with noise, whenever any person came within sight. It did so likewise when any food or drink was brought to it; and was so easily offended with a smell, or so cautious, that it would not taste the bread which I offered, when my hand had touched oil of turpentine or spirits †.

* General Carnac informs me, that no hay is made in India; their horses are fed with grass fresh cut, and a grain of the pulse kind, called *Gram*.

† General Carnac, in some observations which he favoured me with upon this subject, says, "All of the deer kind have the sense of smelling very exquisite. I have frequently observed of tame deer, to whom bread is often given, and which they are in general fond of, that if you present them a piece that has been bitten, they will not touch it. I have made the same observation of a remarkable fine she goat, which accompanied me most of my campaigns in India, and supplied me with milk; and which, in gratitude for her services, I brought from abroad with me."

Its manner of fighting is very particular: it was observed at Lord Clive's, where two males were put into a little inclosure; and it was related to me by his Lordship, thus: While they were at a considerable distance from each other, they prepared for the attack, by falling down upon their fore-knees; then they shuffled towards each other with a quick pace, keeping still upon their fore-knees, and when they were come within some yards, they made a spring, and darted against each other.

All the time that two of them were in my stable, I observed this particularity, *viz.* that whenever any attempt was made upon them, they immediately fell down upon their fore-knees; and sometimes they would do so when I came before them; but, as they never darted, I so little thought this posture meant hostility, that I rather supposed it expressive of a timid or obsequious humility*.

FEMALE. The *Female* differs so much from the *Male*, that we should scarcely suppose them to be the same species. She is much smaller, both in height and thickness. In her shape, and in her yellowish colour, she very much resembles deer; and has no horns. She has four nipples, and is supposed to go nine months with young. She

commonly has one at a birth, and sometimes twins.

The young male Nyl-ghau is like the female in colour, and therefore like a Fawn.

SPECIES. When a new animal is presented to us, it will often be difficult, and sometimes impossible, to determine its species, by the external characters alone. But when such an animal is dissected by an anatomist, who is a master in comparative anatomy, the question is commonly to be decided with certainty.

From the external marks alone, I suspected, or rather believed, the Nyl-ghau to be a peculiar and distinct species. Some of my acquaintance thought it a deer. The permanent horns convinced me that it was not. Others thought it an antelope. The horns, and the size of the animal, made me suspect that it was not. It had so much of the shape of deer, especially the female, that I could not suppose it to be of the same species with our black cattle. In rutting time, one of the males was put into a paddock with a female of the red deer: but nothing like attraction or attention was observed between them. At length, in consequence of the death of one of them, I was assured by my brother, who dissected it, and who has dissected with great atten-

* The intrepidity and force with which they dart against any object may be conceived from the following anecdote, of the finest and largest of those animals that has ever been seen in England. The violence which he did to himself, was supposed to have occasioned his death, which happened soon after. A poor labouring man, without knowing that the animal was near him, and therefore neither meaning to offend, nor suspecting the danger, came up near to the outside of the pales of the inclosure; the Nyl ghau, with the quickness of lightning, darted against the wood-work, with such violence, that he broke it to pieces; and broke off one of his horns close to the root. From this piece of history, and farther enquiry, I was satisfied that the animal is vicious and fierce in the rutting season, however gentle and tame at other times.

tion almost every known quadrupede, that the Nyl-ghau is a new species*.

HISTORY. Of late years several of this species, both male and female, have been brought to England. The first were sent from Bombay, by Governor Cromelen, as a present to Lord Clive: they arrived in August 1767. They were male and female, and continue to breed every year. Afterwards two were brought over, and presented to the queen by Mr. Sullivan. From her majesty's desire to encourage every useful or curious enquiry in natural knowledge, I was permitted to keep these two for some time; which enabled me to describe them, and to get a correct picture made; and, with my brother's assistance, to dissect the dead animal, and preserve the skin and skeleton. Lord Clive has been so kind to give me every help that he could furnish me with, in making out their history; so has General Carnac, and some other gentlemen.

At all the places in India, where we have settlements, they are rarities, brought from the distant interior parts of the country, as presents to nabobs and great men. Lord Clive, General Carnac, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Watts, and many other

gentlemen, who have seen much of India, tell me they never saw them wild. So far as I have yet found, Bernier is the only author who has even mentioned them †. In the 4th vol. of his Memoirs, 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 terrestrial paradise, as it is esteemed by the Indians, to avoid the heat of the summer. In giving an account of the hunting, which was the Emperor's amusement in this journey, he describes, among others, that of *le Nyl-ghau*; but without saying more of the animal, than that the emperor sometimes kills them in such numbers, as to distribute quarters of them to all his Omrachs; which shews that they were there wild and in plenty, and esteemed good or delicious food.

This agrees with the rarity of these animals at Bengal, Madras, and Bombay: for Cachemire is the most northern province of the empire; and it was on the march from Delhi to that place, that Bernier saw the emperor hunt them.

NAME. The word *Nyl-ghau*, for these are the component letters corresponding to the Persian, tho' pronounced as if it were written

* Mr. Pennant, whose love of natural history heightens the enjoyment of an independent fortune, in his *Synopsis*, published since this paper was written, classes this animal (*White-footed*, p. 29.) as a species of the *Antelope*; but he now thinks it belongs to another *Genus*, and will class it accordingly in his next edition.

† Since the reading of this paper, I have received the following information from Dr. Maty. In the fourth volume of Valentyn's Description of the East-Indies, published in Low Dutch, 1727, under the article of Batavia, p. 231, I find amongst the uncommon animals kept at the castle, this short indication, "There was a beast, of the size and colour of a Danish ox, but less heavy, pointed towards the mouth, ash-grey, and not less than an Elk, whose name he bore." It was a present from the Mogul.

Neel-gaw, signifies a blue cow, or rather a bull, *Gaw* being masculine; and the male animal of that name has a good title to the appellation, as well from the likeness he bears in some parts to that species of cattle, as from the bluish tinct which is very discernible in the colour of his body; but this is by no means the case with the female, which has a near resemblance, as well in colour as in form, to our red deer. The *Nyl-ghaus* which have been brought to England, have been most, if not all, of them received from Surat or Bombay; and they seem to be less 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 most western and most considerable of the Hindostan empire, laying to the northward of Surat, and stretching away to the Indian ocean.

A gentleman * who has been long in India, and has an extensive acquaintance there has written to his friends, to collect all the intelligence they can possibly procure concerning this animal; and in the course of the next year, some satisfactory information may perhaps be received from thence, though the natives of that country, he says, have no turn whatever after natural history; and indeed are very little inquisitive after any kind of knowledge.

Experiments on Snails, contradicting the Abbe Spalanzani's account of the reproduction of New Heads,

after the old ones have been cut off. By M. Gotte, of the Academy of Sciences.

THE extraordinary observations which the Abbe Spalanzani lately published, concerning the reproduction of the heads of snails, has excited the attention of the curious throughout Europe; they have not been wanting to repeat these experiments; but what adds to their astonishment is the opposition which is found to subsist between the result of them. Some have affirmed, that the account of M. Spalanzani is altogether just; and M. Roos in particular has shewn to the Academy of Sciences several snails whose heads had been reproduced. On the contrary, others have denied that they could ever find a single head to be reproduced; M. Valmont de Bomare, author of the dictionary of natural history, is among this number; his observations were made at Chantilly, in the presence of the Prince of Condé; but all the snails died either sooner or later, without the least 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 severed from the body. He made also an observation which seems to point out the cause of M. Spalanzani's mistakes on this subject; for those snails whose heads were severed by a sharp penknife, died much sooner than such as suffered the operation from one more blunt, and which was drawn along more slowly; for hereby they had time in contracting themselves to with-

* General Carnac, who likewise favoured me with the preceding article upon the name of the animal.

draw their heads, so that only the skin, with a small part of the head, was in reality cut off. He repeated these experiments again the succeeding year, but with no better success than before; and I have myself tried the same without the least appearance of any reproduction, which has suggested to me the following reflections: Out of thousands of snails who have suffered the operation by different observers, there have not been above five or six of them which have, as it is pretended, reproduced their heads; this affords a suspicion, that there may be some mistake in regard to these few, on whom the operation is thought to have succeeded; and that the great number of those which died, was owing to the operation having been but too surely performed; whilst, on the other hand, the small number of those which survived, and reproduced (as was supposed) their heads, owed their lives to the defect of the instrument used for the operation, whereby they had time to contract, and withdraw their heads to avoid the fatal stroke. This is confirmed by another circumstance observed in those snails, which are pretended to have recovered their heads, namely, that their horns (as they are called) were found to be shorter and thicker than before: this was probably caused by their having lost only a part of their head and horns; the remainder of their horns would naturally grow thicker by the conflux of humours at the wounded extremity, as is observable in regard to trees and animals in the like cases. But it will be asked, why then are not these amputated horns perceived immediately after the operation, and not

until a considerable time afterwards, when there begins to be a sensible expansion of the parts, as if there was some progress made toward the reproduction of the head? I answer, I am persuaded that in all cases, where a reproduction of the head is pretended, the snail in reality never lost it, but only suffered an amputation of some of the skin and outward parts of it; and the wound occasioned hereby would require some time, before nature could repair the damage done, as in the case of all wounds; the snail therefore might, for some time after the operation, issue from its shell without pushing out its amputated horns, on account of the pain and swelling occasioned by the wound; and of this I have been often a witness, when no part of their horns have been really cut off, but only wounded, they have crept out of their shells for several days, without putting out their horns, so that one would have thought them entirely cut off. At last the horns have appeared, when they were recovered, and hence without doubt in many experiments they have been erroneously thought to be reproduced. The same perhaps has been the real truth in those cases, where the whole head has been thought to be reproduced; in fact only some part of it has been cut off, or wounded, not fatally; and at last when the wounds have been healed, on its being pushed out again, it has been supposed to be reproduced. 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

the head. However, thus much I have proved, that snails will live a considerable time after their heads are cut off. Mr. Wartel preserved one without a head from October until the next May. I have myself kept one during a whole year; and consequently during all that time is received no nourishment. But this length of its life, after such an operation, depends greatly on the time of year when the operation is performed. If the head be cut off in the spring, it will soon die; because then it stands most in need of nourishment, after having been five or six months without any. But if the operation be performed in the autumn, it may live all the winter, and possibly all the spring, in case it be kept in a place not exposed to much heat. Nevertheless this preservation of them for so long a time, depends much on the manner of cutting off the heads: when I have performed the operation with a pair of scissars, which is the most effectual way, some have died in eight days, and others in a few months; only one lived a whole year, and gave me some hopes of a reproduction, but at last died also. These circumstances again give a strong presumption, that, when the operation is performed with a knife, the snail finds means to withdraw its head time enough to save some of the most important part of it. Nay, even when I performed the operation with scissars, I have observed their agility in preserving their head; so that often when I have thought that I had their heads and horns on my scissars, I have seen them soon after creep out of their shells with both head and horns, it being only the outside skin of both which I had stripped

off with my scissars. The same case has doubtless happened to others, who, after a time, have supposed a reproduction of both head and horns. The snails thus mutilated only have generally died. If any one should think, that some different circumstances of either seasons, climates, ages, or species of snails, or other differences, may be a cause why a reproduction has succeeded with some and not with others; I reply, that I have either made myself, or have been witness to experiments made by others, under every variation of circumstances, and have never yet been lucky enough to meet with a reproduction. That the snails in Italy, on which M. Spalanzani made his experiments, should be so different from those of France in this property alone, one cannot easily comprehend. When M. du Verney shall publish his observations read before the Academy of Sciences, we shall doubtless find this subject in a clearer light.

Some Account of the Aquatic Spider, from a French work lately published.

THIS species is found but seldom near Paris, but more frequently in Champagne among the lakes and marshes; It is in some sort amphibious; for it can live on the earth as well as in water, and comes often to land for its food; yet it swims well in water, both on its belly and back: it is distinguishable by its brightness. In the water its belly appears covered with a silver varnish, which is only a bubble of air attached to its belly by means of the oily humours, which

which transpire from its body, and prevent the immediate contact of the water: this bubble of air is made the substance of its dwelling, which it constructs under water; for it fixes several threads of silk or such fine matter, to the stalks of plants in the water, and then ascending to the surface thrusts the hinder part of its body above water, drawing it back again with such 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 covering almost all round the air bubble. Then it ascends again for another air bubble, and thus proceeds until it has constructed a large aerial apartment under water, into which it enters or quits at pleasure. The male constructs for himself one near to the female, and when love invites, he breaks through the thread walls of the female's dwellings, and the two bubbles attached to the bellies of both unite into one, forming one larger nuptial chamber. The female is sometimes laid for a whole day together stretched on her back, waiting for the arrival of the male without motion, and seemingly as if dead. As soon as he enters and glides over her, she seems to be brought to life again, gets on her legs and runs after the male, who makes his escape with all possible speed: the female takes care of the young, and constructs similar apartments on purpose for them. The figure of this spider has nothing remarkable, and would be overlooked among a crowd of curiosities, if the spectator be unacquainted with its singular art of constructing an aerial habitation under water, and thus uniting to-

gether the properties of both elements.

Of the Bombardier; from the same.

THIS is a species of those insects called *Buprestis*, that is, whose wings are inclosed in a kind of case, to cover and wrap them up. It keeps itself concealed among the stones, and seems to make little use of its wings: when it moves it is by a sort of jump, and whenever it is touched, one is surprised to hear a noise resembling the discharge of a musket in miniature, during which a blue smoke may be seen to proceed from its anus. This insect may at any time be made to play off its little artillery by scratching its back with a needle. If we may believe Rolander, who first made these observations, it can give twenty discharges successively. A bladder placed near the anus is the arsenal whence it derives its store, and this is its chief defence against an enemy, although the smoke emitted seems to be altogether inoffensive, excepting it be by causing a fright, or concealing its course. Its chief enemy is a great Carabus (another species of the *Buprestis*): when pursued and fatigued, it has recourse to this stratagem, by lying down in the path of the Carabus, which advances with open mouth and claws to seize it; but on the discharge of this artillery, suddenly draws back and remains a while confused; during which the Bombardier conceals himself in some neighbouring crevice, and if not happy enough to find one, the Carabus returns to the attack, takes the insect by the head, and tears it off.

Of the Sea Bear; from the same.

THIS animal displays some singularities in instinct; it is amphibious, and although it is often collected into companies of some thousands, yet they remain separated into distinct families, consisting of about one hundred each. Each male has a seraglio to himself, containing from fifteen to fifty females, which he possesses as his own property. If any rival dares to dispute his right to any female, a battle ensues; during which the sultanas remain peaceable spectators, and then follow the conqueror, licking him in an amorous way. These battles will often last an hour, and many stratagems may be observed to be practised by the combatants; when they are both fatigued, they will lie down by common consent to take breath, and then renew the engagement; until perhaps at last the other males, who at first were only spectators, will interfere and separate the combatants. The females have an extraordinary degree of tenderness for their young, never suffering them to quit company, but to continue along with the family on the banks of the sea; where they imitate their parents, and the young males exercise themselves in combats with each other. When one of them succeeds, so as to throw the other down upon his back, the male parent comes and caresses the conqueror, licking him lightly, for their tongues are very rough: he will oblige him often to lie down to rest, and if the son disobeys, the father seems to love him the better, and to felicitate himself in having a successor so worthy of him: the

parent testifies much less kindness for the conquered, and those which are readily obedient: the latter accompany the females only, while the former are the companions of the father, who educates and exercises them in the art of fighting.

Account of the Fasting Woman of Rosshire; from the Tour into Scotland, by Thomas Pennant, Esq.

KAtharine M'Leod, daughter to Donald M'Leod, farmer in Croig, in the parish of Kincardine, Rosshire, a single woman, aged about thirty-five years, sixteen years ago contracted a fever, after which she became blind. Her father carried her to several physicians and surgeons to cure her blindness. Their prescriptions proved of no effect. He carried her also to a lady skilled in physic in the neighbourhood, who, doubtful whether her blindness was occasioned by the weakness of her eye-lids, or a defect in her eyes, found by the use of some medicines, that the blindness was occasioned by a weakness in her eye-lids, which being strengthened she recovered her sight in some measure, and discharged as usual every kind of work about her father's farm, but tied a garter tight round her forehead to keep up her eye-lids. In this condition she continued for four or five years, enjoying a good state of health, and working as usual. She contracted another lingering fever, of which she never recovered perfectly.

Some time after her fever her jaws fell, her eye-lids closed, and

she lost her appetite. Her parents declare that, for the space of a year and three quarters, they could not say that any meat or liquid went down her throat. Being interrogated on this point, they owned they very frequently put something into her mouth. But they concluded that nothing went down her throat, because she had no evacuation. And when they forced open her jaws at one time, and kept them open for some time by putting in a stick between her teeth, and pulled forward her tongue, and forced something down her throat, she coughed and strained as if in danger to be choaked. One thing, during the time she eat and drank nothing, is remarkable, that her jaws were unlocked, and she recovered her speech, and retained it for several days, without any apparent cause for the same; she was quite sensible, repeated several questions of the shorter catechism, told them that it was to no purpose to put any thing into her mouth, for that nothing went down her throat, as also that sometimes she understood them when they spoke to her. By degrees her jaws thereafter fell, and she lost her speech.

Some time before I saw her she received some sustenance, whey, water-gruel, &c. but threw it up, at least for the most part, immediately. When they put the stick 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 caused them to bring her out of bed, and give her something to drink. They gave her whey. Her neck was contracted, her chin fixed on her breast, nor

could by any force be pulled back. She put her chin and mouth into the dish with the whey; and I perceived she sucked it at the aforementioned breach as a child would suck the breast, and immediately threw it up again, as her parents told me she used to do, and she 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 she slept a great deal and soundly, perspired sometimes, and now and then emitted pretty large quantities of blood at her mouth.

For about two years past they have been wont to carry her to the door once every day; and she would shew signs of uneasiness when they neglected it at the usual time. Last summer, after giving her to drink of the well of Strathconnen, she crawled to the door on her hands and feet without any help. She is at present in a very languid way, and still throws up what she drinks.

The Case of Thomas Wood, a Miller, of Billericay, in Essex; from the last Vol. of the Medical Transactions, published by the College of Physicians.

THOMAS Wood is now 53 years old: his parents were intemperate, and he was rheumatic before he was thirteen. A favourable small-pox then rendered him healthy, and he had no complaints till he was 43. He had long indulged himself to excess in eating voraciously of fat meat three times a day, with large quantities of butter and cheese. He also drank strong

strong ale for his common drink. When he was about 40, he began to grow very fat; but his appetite was still good, and his sleep unbroken. Soon after he entered into his 44th year, he began first to be disturbed in his sleep, and to complain of the heart-burn, frequent sickness at his stomach, pains in his bowels, head-ach, and vertigo; he was sometimes costive, sometimes in the other extreme; had constant thirst, great depression of spirits, violent rheumatism, and frequent attacks of the gout; he had also two epileptic fits; but what most alarmed him was a sense of suffocation, which often came upon him, particularly after his meals. Under such a complication of diseases, 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 cause of all his complaints, he began by using animal food sparingly, 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 sparing in his animal food, and took but half a pint of his ale in a day. In this course he continued above six months, when he left off the use of malt liquor entirely, drinking nothing but water, and eating only light meats. Some of his complaints, however, still remained; he was tormented with the rheumatism, and had, now and then, a slight fit of the gout. At the end of about five months more, he began the use of the cold bath, and used it twice a week for near three years. About the same time he also began to ring the dumb bell, which he still continues.

From the beginning of June, 1765, to the 25th of the following October, water was his only drink; and, from that time, he drank no more, till the 9th of May, 1766, about seven months; he then drank two glasses and a half of water, since which time he has drank no more of any liquor, except what he has taken in the form of medicine. Since the 30th of June, 1767, he has abstained from cheese, having renounced butter somewhat sooner. The 31st of July following was the last day which he tasted flesh; and his diet ever since has been principally pudding made of sea biscuit. He takes but little sleep, generally going to bed about eight, and rising before two. His health is established, his spirits lively, and his sleep sound. His muscular strength is also so 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 lost for several years, is now clear and strong; his flesh is firm, his colour fresh, and, though he is supposed to have lost between ten and eleven stone, the integuments of his belly are not loose 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 strong ale; so that he pays no tax for the health and happiness he enjoys.

To the question, "What first induced him to abstain from all drink?" he answered, that his servant having one day forgot to bring him his water at dinner, he drank none, and, having observed, that he was less oppressed by that meal than

than common, he determined to try whether a total abstinence from all liquors would not improve his regimen. He added, that he was encouraged in this experiment by an observation he had made in feeding hogs: he never suffers these animals to drink, and his pork is highly valued for the whiteness and firmness of its flesh. He uses much exercise, particularly riding; but no degree or continuance of labour produces sensible perspiration. His pulse seldom beats forty-seven times in a minute, he makes every day about a pint and a half of urine, and has seldom more than one stool in two days. He never catches cold though he is thinly clad, and exposes himself to all weathers.

The pudding, which is now, and has many years been, his only food, is made of one pound of the flour of which the best kind of sea-biscuit is made, boiled with a pint and half of skimmed-milk.

The paper containing the account is dated September, 1771.

Instances related of an astonishing Faculty in some Persons, who are said to be able to discover Water under Ground.

Extract of a letter from Charles de Salis, Esq; at St. Trone, near Marseilles, to his Brother the Rev. Mr. de Salis, in England, dated June 17, 1772.

THERE is a boy here, of twelve years of age, who has the faculty of discovering water under ground. This gift of his was discovered about a year ago in the following manner: He was standing at work by his father,

who was digging, and on a sudden called out, "Do not dig too deep, or the water will appear." The man had the curiosity to dig about three feet deep, and found a considerable spring. This singular thing being known in the province, several people of distinction, who wanted water on their estates, sent for him. Among others, Mons. Borelle sent for him to an estate of his, where according to tradition, there had been three springs. The boy, without hesitation, carried him to every one of them. M. de Bompart, commander of the Squadron at Toulon, sent for him to a house of his near the town, and was so convinced of the boy's skill, that he immediately fell to work, and has succeeded. At a house, which the Duke de Villers lived in, some of the water conduits under it were choaked up; and, as the directions of them were not known, they, to save the expence of taking up the floors, sent for the boy, who, on being carried to the spot, pointed to the place, and said, "Here the conduit begins, and goes in such a direction, &c." So much upon the relation of others: now for what I have seen myself. There was a neighbour of mine, as curious as myself to find out whether this boy had really such a gift. We agreed to put water in a large earthen 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 should inform him of it, at night we dug the hole ourselves, then covered it over, and smoothed the ground for twenty feet round. This we did in two places. The boy arrived next morning, and we took him

him about the country to shew his skill. He went before us alone, with his hands in a short waistcoat, and stopped short whenever he found water, spoke of it, and followed to the spring head. Little by little we brought him to where the water was hid; and I never was so astonished in my life, as to see him go out of the way, stamp upon the spot, and say, "Here is water, but it does not run." The earth was removed, and the pan found directly under. We took him by the second place, which he also discovered, but was angry at being deceived. He then found out a large spring near my neighbour's house, 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 asserted by another writer, in the following relation.

—The purpose of my writing to you is, to confirm the credibility of the letter from Charles de Sallis, Esq; relative to discovering water under ground. In Portugal there are many who possess the same power. I cannot aver to have been a witness myself, but have my information from gentlemen of undoubted veracity, and in particular from Mr. Warren (brother-in-law to the consul) and from Mr. John Olive of Oporto, I was at Mr. Olive's some few days after he had obtained water for his gardens, by the means of a water-finder, who, Mr. Olive assured me, had not only pointed out the particular spot he should dig, but described the nature and colour of the soil, pointed out the different

windings the workmen should follow the vein, as where, and at what depth they would meet with rock or stock; how many inches they might penetrate, and the quantity of water, and even cautioned them not to exceed a certain depth, which he described, or they would be overflowed. Mr. Olive had the precaution, before he ventured on the undertaking, to employ a second person, who had the same faculty, who did not differ a palm (nine inches) from the spot the other had acquainted him he would find the water.

I cannot omit mentioning a circumstance, which shews the peculiarity of the disposition, as well as the extraordinary faculty of these people. If you intimate your design, or directly desire them to find out water, they will refuse; but if you walk with them, as by accident, in your garden, and casually ask if there is any water, and what depth, the water-finder strides over it with attention, like a person measuring the ground by steps; and, after a pause of a few minutes, will give you an account. I omit enumerating many particulars, lest you should suspect I have a design to impose on you and the public; but it can be attested by many merchants now in London, and is known to every person of curiosity in Portugal. These water-finders are of the lowest class, ignorant, illiterate, and indigent; and, though a vice not common in Portugal, are drunkards. This extraordinary faculty descends from father to son. It is supposed they acquire their knowledge from strength of sight, for which the Portuguese are remarkable, and an habitual observation of the vapours

of the earth. I leave a deeper research to some more curious and more philosophical correspondent.

Wonderful Contrivance of Nature for the Preservation of a Plant that grows in the River Rhone.

THIS plant consists of a small root, with a few longleaves rising from it, and in the midst of them a stalk of two or three feet in length, but so weak, that it is by no means able to support itself erect. On the top of each stalk, is one single flower, in some degree resembling a single flower from a bunch of Jessamine. It appears to be the purpose of nature, and it is absolutely necessary to the well-being of the plant, that every part of it should be immersed in water, except just the flower at the top of each stalk. But these flowers must be always kept above the water; and the heat of the sun is requisite to the opening the seeds contained in the cup at the base of them. Now the Rhone, wherein this plant grows in great abundance, is a river of very uncertain depth, and that in places very near one another: if the seeds of this plant, or the side shoots from the root, produce new ones at different depths, how is the flower to be carried to the top, and only just to the top of the water in each? The Rhone is also, of all rivers, the most apt to be swelled by sudden floods; in this case, how is the plant that was just flowering in its proper manner, at four feet depth, to be kept in the necessary state of having that flower above water when the depth is increased to six? Or how is it to be kept from

falling on the surface of the water, and rotting, when the depth decreases, and leaves a foot or two of a naked stalk, which is unable to support itself? All this is provided for by nature, or rather by God the creator, who with apparent wisdom and intention has made the stalk which supports the flower of this plant of such a form and texture, that it at all times suits itself to the depth of the water it is in; for the stalks are not straight, but twisted in a spiral form, in the manner of a cork-screw, or rather in the manner of those springs of wire, which we see made by wrapping the wire round a small stick. By this formation, the stalks of this plant have a power of extending and contracting themselves in length, and this so suddenly, that let the rise or fall of the water be ever so quick, the lengthening or shortening of the stalks accompany it; and the same formation suits them in a yet easier manner to different depths. By this formation (the like of which is not seen in any other plant in nature) the flower of the Vallisneria (for so this singular vegetable is called) is kept just at the surface of the water, be the depth what it will, or the changes in depth ever so sudden. By this means the sun has power to ripen the flower till the seeds are scattered on the surface of the water in perfect ripeness, where they float a little while; but when thoroughly wetted sink, and take root at the bottom. To prove to ocular demonstration what is said of this plant, several of them have been put into vessels of water, some of them with stalks so long, that one half of them was above the surface of the water; others with them so short, that they were

were immerfed feveral inches under it; but in a few hours they had each adapted the length of their stalks to the depth, and the flower of every one was floating juft on the furface.

Dr. Lettſom's Account of the Tea-Tree, and its Medical Qualities.

WE are principally indebted to Kæmpfer, for any accounts that may be relied on, in reſpect to the method of cultivation; and his deſcription was drawn up in Japan. We ſhall give what he ſays upon this ſubject, and then ſtate the accounts we have been able to collect of the Chineſe method.

Kæmpfer 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 ſeed-veſſels, not uſually leſs than fix, or exceeding twelve or fifteen, are promiſcuouſly put into one hole, made four or five inches deep in the ground, at certain diſtances from each other. The feeds contain a large proportion of oil, which is ſoon liable to turn rancid; hence ſcarce a fifth part of them germinate, and this makes it neceſſary to plant ſo many together.

The feeds vegetate without any other care; but the more induſtrious annually remove the weeds, and manure the land. The leaves which ſucceed are not fit to be plucked before the third year's growth, at which period they are plentiful, and at their prime.

In about ſeven years the ſhrub riſes to a man's height; but as it then bears few leaves, and grows ſlowly, it is cut down to the ſtem, which occaſions ſuch an exuberance of freſh ſhoots and leaves the ſucceeding ſummer, as abundantly compenſates the owners for their former loſs and trouble. Some defer cutting them till they are of ten years growth.

So far as can be gathered from authors and travellers of credit, this ſhrub is cultivated and prepared in China in a ſimilar manner to what is practiſed in Japan; but as the Chineſe export conſiderable quantities of tea, they plant whole fields with it, to ſupply foreign markets, as well as for home conſumption.

The tea-tree delights particularly in vallies, or on the declivities of hills, and upon the banks of rivers, where it enjoys a ſouthern expoſure to the ſun; though it endures conſiderable variations of heat and cold, as it flouriſhes in the northern clime of Pekin, as well as about Canton*, the former of which is in the ſame latitude with Rome; and from meteorological

* The beſt tea grows in a mild, temperate climate; the country about Nankin producing better tea than either Pekin or Canton, betwixt which places it is ſituated. It has been aſſerted, that no tea-plants have yet died in England through exceſs of cold; but an example of the contrary I know has happened. The plant in the princeſs dowager's garden at Kew flouriſhes, under glaſs-windows, with the natural heat of the ſun, as well as thoſe at Mile-end, in the poſſeſſion of the indefatigable J. Gordon. Two of the tea-plants belonging to Dr. Fothergill thrive in his garden at Upton, expoſed to the open air in Summer.

observations it appears, that the degree of cold about Pekin is as severe in winter, as in some of the northern parts of Europe.

At the proper seasons for gathering the tea-leaves, labourers are hired, who are very quick in plucking them, being accustomed to follow this employment as a means of their livelihood. They do not pluck them by handfuls, but carefully 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 usually gathered, are particularly described by Kæmpfer.

The tea-tree frequently grows on the steep declivities of hills and precipices, where it is commonly dangerous, sometimes impracticable, to collect the leaves, which are often the finest tea. The Chinese in some places surmount this difficulty by a singular contrivance. These cliffs are inhabited by a large kind of monkeys; these the tea-gatherers irritate by some means; in revenge the monkeys break off the branches of the tea-tree, and throw them down in resentment; the branches are gathered up, and the tea-leaves picked off. This method of coming at the tea in such places was pointed out to me upon some curious Chinese drawings, representing the whole process of gathering and curing tea; and I have since been informed by a very inquisitive sensible commander, who has been long in the company's service, and frequently at China, that this circumstance is a well-known fact.

Publick buildings or drying houses are erected for curing tea,

and so regulated, that every person, who either has not suitable conveniences, or wants the requisite skill, may bring his leaves at any time to be dried. These buildings contain from five to ten or twenty small furnaces, about three feet high, each having at the top a large flat iron pan, either square or round, bent up a little on that side which is over the mouth of the furnace, which at once secures the operator from the heat of the furnace, and prevents the leaves from falling off.

There is also a long low table covered with mats, on which the leaves are laid, and rolled by workmen who sit round it. The iron pan being heated to a certain degree by a little fire made in the furnace underneath, a few pounds of the fresh-gathered leaves are put upon the pan; the fresh and juicy leaves crack when they touch the pan, and it is the business of the operator to shift them as quick as possible with his bare hands, till they grow too hot to be easily endured. At this instant he takes off the leaves, with a kind of shovel, resembling a fan, and pours them on the mats to the rollers, who taking small quantities at a time, roll them in the palms of their hands in one direction, while others are fanning them, that they may cool the more speedily, and retain their curl the longer.

This process is repeated two or three times, or oftener, before the tea is put in the stores, in order that all the moisture of the leaves may be thoroughly dissipated, and their curl more completely preserved. On every repetition the pan is less heated, and the operation performed more slowly and cautiously.

cautiously. The tea is then separated into the different kinds, and deposited in the store for domestic use or exportation.

Neither the Chinese, nor natives of Japan, ever use tea before it has been kept at least a year; because when fresh it is said to prove narcotick, and disorders the senses. The former pour hot water on the tea, and draw off the infusion in the same manner, as is now introduced from them into Europe: but they drink it simply without the addition of sugar or milk. The Japanese reduce the tea into a fine powder, by grinding the leaves in a hand-mill, and mix them with hot water into a thin pulp, in which form it is sipped, particularly by the nobility and rich people. It is made and served up to company in the following manner: the tea-table furniture, with the powdered tea inclosed in a box, are set before the company, and the cups are then filled with hot water, and as much of the powder as might lie on the point of a moderate-sized knife is taken out of the box, put into each cup, and then stirred and mixed together with a curious denticulated instrument till the liquor foams, in which state it is presented to the company, and sipped while warm. From what Du Halde relates, this method is not peculiar to the Japanese, but is also used in some provinces of China.

The common people, who have a coarser tea, boil it for some time in water, and make use of the liquor for common drink. Early in the morning the kettle, filled with water, is regularly hung over the fire for this purpose, and the tea is either put into the kettle inclosed

in a bag, or by means of a basket of a proper size, pressed to the bottom of the vessel, that there may not be any hindrance in drawing off the water. The Bantsjaa tea only is used in this manner, whose virtues, being more fixed, would not be so fully extracted by infusion.

And indeed tea is the common beverage of all the labouring people in China. One scarcely ever sees them represented at work of any kind, but the tea-pot and tea-cup are either bringing to them, or set by them on the ground. Reapers, threshers, and all who work out of doors, as well as within, have this attendant.

To make tea, and to serve it in a genteel and graceful manner, is an accomplishment in which people of both sexes in Japan are instructed by masters, in the same manner as Europeans are in dancing, and other branches of a genteel education.

The long and constant use of tea, as a part of our diet, makes us forget to enquire whether it is possessed of any medicinal properties. We shall endeavour to consider it in both respects.

The generality of healthy persons find themselves not apparently affected by the use of tea. It seems to them a grateful refreshment, both fitting them for labour, and refreshing them after it. There are instances of persons who have drank it from their infancy to old age; have led, at the same time, active, if not laborious lives; and who never perceived from the constant use of it any ill effect, nor had any complaint which they could ascribe to the effects of this liquor.

Where this has been the case, the subjects were for the most part healthy, strong, active, and temperate, both of one sex and the other. Among the less hardy and robust, we find complaints which are ascribed to tea by the parties themselves. Some complain that, after a tea-breakfast, they find themselves rather fluttered, their hands less steady in writing, or any other employ that requires an exact command. This probably soon 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 themselves very easily agitated, and affected with a kind of involuntary trembling.

There are many who cannot bear to drink a single dish of tea without being immediately sick and disordered at the stomach. To some it gives great pain about that part, very excruciating, and attended with general temors. But in general the most tender and delicate constitutions are most affected by the free use of tea, being frequently attacked with pains in the stomach and bowels, spasmodick affections, attended with pale limpid urine in large quantities, great agitation of spirits, and a proneness to be disconcerted with the least noise, hurry, or disturbance.

There is one circumstance, however, that renders it more difficult to investigate the certain effects of tea; which is, the great unwillingness that most people shew to giving us a genuine account of their uneasy sensations after the free use of it, from a consciousness that it would be extremely imprudent to continue its use after they are convinced from experience that it is injurious.

That it produces watchfulness in some constitutions is most certain, when drank at evening in considerable quantities. Whether warm water would not sometimes do the same, or any other aqueous liquor, is not so certain.

That it enlivens, refreshes, exhilarates, is likewise well known. From all which circumstances it would seem, that tea contains an active penetrating principle, speedily exciting the action of the nerves; in very irritable constitutions, to such a degree as to give very uneasy sensations, and bring on spasmodick affections; in less irritable constitutions, it rather gives pleasure and immediate satisfaction, though not without occasionally producing some tendency to tremors and agitation bordering upon pain.

The finer the tea, the more obvious are these effects. It is perhaps for this, amongst other reasons, that the lower classes of people, who can only procure the most common, are in general the least sufferers. I say, in general, because even amongst them there are many who actually suffer much by it: they drink it as long as it yields any taste, and for the most part hot, to add to its flavour; and what the finer kinds of tea effect in their superiors, the quantity, and the degree of heat in which it is drank, produce in them.

It ought not, however, to pass unobserved, that, in a multitude of cases, the infusions of our own herbs, sage for instance, mint, beaum, even rosemary, and valerian itself, will now and then produce similar effects, and leave that emptiness, agitation of spirits, flatulence, spasmodick pains, and
other

other symptoms, that are met with in people, the most of all others devoted to tea.

In treating of this subject, I would not be understood to be either a partial advocate, or a passionate accuser. I have often regretted, that tea should be found to possess any pernicious qualities, as the pleasure which arises from reflecting how many millions of our fellow-creatures are enjoying at one hour the same amusing repast, the occasions it furnishes for agreeable conversation, the innocent parties of both sexes it daily draws together, and entertains without the aid of spiritous liquors, would afford the most grateful sensations to a social breast. But justice demands something more. It stands charged, by many able writers, by public opinion, partly derived from experience, with being the cause of many grievous disorders. All that train of distempers, included under the name of nervous, are said to be, if not the offspring, at least highly aggravated by the use of tea. To enumerate all these would be to transcribe volumes. It is not impossible but the charges may be partly true. Let us examine the case with all possible 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 speedily into the course of circulation, and pass off as speedily by urine or perspiration, or the increase of some of the secretions. Its effects on the solid parts of the constitution would be relaxing, and thereby enfeebling. If this warm aqueous fluid were taken in considerable quantities,

its effects would be proportionable, and still greater, if it were substituted instead of nutriment.

That all infusions of herbs may be considered in this light seems not unreasonable. The infusion of tea, nevertheless, has these two peculiarities. It is not only possessed of a sedative quality, but also of a considerable astringency; by which the relaxing power, ascribed to a mere aqueous fluid, is in some measure corrected. It is, on account of the latter, perhaps less injurious than many other infusions of herbs, which, besides a very slight aromatic flavour, have very little if any stypticity, 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 infusion we know. And, if we take into consideration likewise its known enlivening energy, it will appear that our attachment to tea is not merely from its being costly or fashionable, but from its superiority in taste and effects to most other vegetables.

I shall finish these remarks with some reflections on this herb, considered in another light.

As luxury of every kind has augmented in proportion to the increase of foreign superfluities, it has contributed more or less its share towards the production of those low nervous diseases which are now so frequent. Amongst these causes, excess in spiritous liquors is one of the most considerable; but the first rise of this pernicious custom is often owing to the weakness and debility of the system brought on by the daily habit of drinking tea; the trembling hand seeks a tempo-

rary relief in some cordial, in order to refresh and excite again the enfeebled system; whereby such almost by necessity fall into a habit of intemperance, and frequently entail upon their offspring a variety of distempers which otherwise would not probably have occurred.

Another bad consequence resulting from the universal custom of tea-drinking particularly affects the poor labouring people, whose daily earnings are scanty enough to procure them the necessary conveniences of life and wholesome diet. Many of these, too desirous of vying with their superiors, and imitating their luxuries, throw away their little earnings upon this fashionable herb, and are thereby inconsiderately deprived of the means to purchase proper wholesome food for themselves and their families.

I have known several miserable families thus infatuated, their emaciated children labouring under various ailments depending upon indigestion, debility, and relaxation. Some at length have been so enfeebled, that their limbs have become distorted, their countenance pale, and a marasmus has closed the tragedy.

These effects are not to be attributed so much to the peculiar properties of this costly vegetable, as to want of proper food, which the expence of the former deprived these poor people from procuring. I knew a family of this stamp, consisting of a mother and several children, whose fondness for tea was so great, and their earnings so small, that three times a day, as often as their meals, which generally consisted of the same articles, they regularly sent for tea and sugar, with a morsel of bread to support nature;

by which practice they daily grew more enfeebled; thin emaciated habits and weak constitutions characterised this distressed family, till some of the children were removed from this baneful nursery, who afterwards acquired tolerable health.

An ingenious author observes, that as much superfluous money is expended on tea and sugar in this kingdom as would maintain four millions more of subjects in bread. And the author of the Farmer's Letters calculates, that the entertainment of sipping tea costs the poor each time as follows:

The tea	—	—	$\frac{3}{4}$
The sugar	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
The butter	—	—	1
The fuel and wear of the tea-equipage	—	—	$\frac{1}{4}$
			—
			$2\frac{1}{2}$

When tea is drank twice a day, the annual expence amounts to 7*l.* 12*s.* a head: and the same judicious writer estimates the bread necessary for a labourer's family of five persons at 14*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* per annum: by which it appears, that the yearly expence of tea, sugar, &c. for two persons, exceeds that of the necessary article of bread, sufficient for a family of five persons.

It appears also from a moderate calculation, that three million pounds of tea are annually consumed in England; and domestic experience teaches us, that with each pound of tea, ten pounds of butter at least are consumed. Hence the consumption 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 likewise to be premised, that at least five gallons of

of milk are necessary to procure one pound of butter. This being granted, we may conclude farther:

Suppose one gallon of milk with bread would suffice three labouring people for breakfast and supper, and that these meals constitute half of their food, it follows, that from this fashionable custom of tea-drinking, this kingdom cannot supply food for so many people as

it otherwise could, were the inhabitants to live in a more simple manner, by at least one million. But supposing we allow half a million for the bread eaten with the milk, and for the uses of the milk after the butter has been taken from it, the deficiency still amounts to the amazing number of half a million of people!



USEFUL PROJECTS.

A Method of dying Wool and Silk, of a yellow colour, with Indigo; and also with several other blue and red colouring substances. Communicated to the Royal Society by Mr. Peter Woulfe; from the Philosophical Transactions for the Year 1771.

THE Saxon blues have been known for some time; and are made by dissolving indigo in oil of vitriol, by which means the indigo becomes of a much more lively colour, and is extended to such a degree, that it will go very far in dying.

A receipt for making the best Saxon blue will, I dare say, be agreeable to many; I will, therefore, give the following, which produces a very fine colour, and never fails of success.

Mix $\frac{3}{1}$ of the best powdered indigo, with $\frac{3}{4}$ of oil of vitriol in a glass body or matras; and digest it for one hour with the heat of boiling water, shaking the mixture at different times; then add $\frac{3}{12}$ of water to it, and stir 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 sufficient for this ope-

ration, and can never spoil the colour; whereas a sand heat, which is commonly used for this purpose, is often found to damage the colour, from its uncertain heat.

Indigo, which has been digested with a large quantity of spirit of wine, and then dried, will produce a finer colour than the former, if treated in the same manner, with oil of vitriol.

No one, that I know of, has heretofore made use of the acid of nitre instead of the acid of vitriol; and it is by means of the former that the yellow colour is obtained: it was nevertheless natural to use it, on account of its known property of making yellow spots, when dropped on any coloured cloth.

The acid of salt does not dissolve indigo, and therefore is of no use in dying.

Receipt for making the yellow Dye.

Take $\frac{3}{2}$ of powdered indigo, and mix it in a high glass vessel, with $\frac{3}{2}$ of strong spirit of nitre, previously diluted with $\frac{3}{8}$ of water; let the mixture stand for a week, and then digest it in a sand heat for an hour or more, and add $\frac{3}{4}$ more of water to it; filter the solution, which will be of a fine yellow colour.

Strong

Strong spirit 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. $\frac{3}{4}$ of strong spirit of nitre will set fire to $\frac{1}{2}$ of indigo; but, if it be highly concentrated, a less quantity will suffice.

If the indigo be digested twenty-four hours after the spirit of nitre is poured on it, it will froth and boil over; but, after standing a week or less, it has not that property.

One part of the solution of indigo in the acid of nitre, mixed with four or five parts of water, will dye silk or cloth of the palest yellow colour, or of any shade to the deepest, and that by letting them boil more or less in the colour. The addition of alum is useful, as it makes the colour more lasting; according as the solution boils away, more water must be added.

None of the colour in the operation separates from the water, but what adheres to the silk or cloth; of consequence this colour goes far in dying.

Cochineal, Dutch litmus, orchel, cudbear, and many other colouring substances treated in this manner, will all dye silk and wool of a yellow colour.

The indigo which remains undissolved in making Saxon blue, and collected by filtration, if digested with spirit of nitre, dyes silk and wool of all shades of brown inclining to a yellow.

Cloth and silk may be dyed green with indigo; but they must first be boiled in the yellow dye, and then in the blue.

Method of making solid and comby Pot-ash.

THERE are very considerable quantities of foreign ashes imported into this kingdom from Russia, Spain, &c.

But we have only two kinds of ashes made in our country, viz. *solid*, or *hard*, and *comby*, or *light* ashes, and both in demand for home consumption.

The subjects, of which the different kinds are made, are as follow.

Wood-ashes, which are principally made in farm-houses, &c. where wood is burnt as fuel, are bought up by the pot-ash burners, from six-pence to eight-pence, and sometimes ten-pence, *per* bushel, corn measure*, and carried to the pot-ash office, in which are erected large fats, or vats, (containing from four to eight score bushels of wood-ashes) with under-becks, and are wrought by threes; so that there are either three, six, or nine vats in every office, and for this reason:

The ashes being trod down into the vats, a sufficient quantity of water is continued to be laid on till it runs through the ashes into the under beck. The liquor running from the first is laid on the second vat, which is one third stronger than the first; and the liquor of the second vat is laid on the third, which is also one third stronger than the second. When it has thus ran through the third vat, the lees, as the liquor is then called, is supposed to be strong enough for burning; but the strength is proved by weighing the lees in small quantities.

* Wood-ashes in Essex are bought up for this purpose from five-pence to seven-pence per bushel.

The lee thus made is then put into a cistern, or cask, set into the ground level with the floor of the office, in which a person is employed in steeping of straw for the burner, till all the lees are sucked up. At the same time another person is employed in burning that straw, so taken out of the cistern; which burning will produce either solid or light ashes, whichever the intention is to make.

Now to make solid ashes, the lee must be made as before described; and those lees should be burnt up with peas or bean straw only. But to make light or comby ashes, (of which we make by much the greatest quantity, and of this kind of ashes, the finest in the kingdom) the lees should be made as before, with this difference only, they must be stronger; and instead of peas and bean straw, it would be better to burn barley, wheat, and clover straw, mixed with a little peas straw.

After the vats are run through the third time, they are emptied, and the ashes, which are called pot-ash muck, make excellent manure for some kinds of soil, particularly cold, and the loose woodcock soil.

From this manure, there have been prodigious crops of corn, especially peas, and from the following method:

After the peas are set, pot-ash muck has been cast by hand over the land, and afterwards run over with a bush-harrow, which fills up the holes, or cavities in the land, with the ashes; and this has never been known to fail.

The principal inducement to make pot-ash is, for the muck; and this is evident from an obser-

vation often made, that nobody makes pot-ash but those whose land requires such manure.

A farmer in the county of Essex, who rented about two hundred pounds a year, and was thought to pay so dear for his land, that his neighbours concluded he would not hold it long; yet, to their great surprize, he had better crops than any of them, and in the space of fifteen or sixteen years got a pretty fortune; all which success he, with great justice, attributed to a pot-ash office he had erected on his ground. It is also remarkable, this farmer's land was clear of weeds, when the neighbouring fields were choked up with them. He found the pot-ash muck agree with any crop on his land, which was rather stiff and cold, though good wheat land when properly tilled. He had amazing crops of barley, but he almost always sowed his barley on a good fallow, and a fine tilth.

Method of ripening any quantity of Wort, and of effectually raising a bushel of Flour, with a tea-spoonful of Barm; by James Stone, of Amport, in Hampshire.

WHEN you have boiled and strained off the hops from your first copper of wort, then take two or three quarts, put it into something where it may lie thin, in order to cool quick, and in about an hour's time you find it just warm; you then take a tea-spoonful 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 some 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 (or, as it is called, to be ripe); in two or three hours more then add these to a hoghead, and all will soon be ripe, by virtue of that tea-spoonful only.

As to baking; suppose you want to bake a bushel of flour, and have but one tea-spoonful of barm, you then put your flour into your kneading-trough or trendle, and then take about three quarters of a pint of warm water, and take the tea-spoonful of thick steady barm and put it into the water, stir 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 small quantity; then take a stick about two feet long, (which you may keep for that purpose) and stir in some of the flour, until it is as thick as you would make batter for a pudding; then strew some of the dry flour over it, and go about your usual business for about one hour; then take about a quart of warm water more and pour in, for in one hour you will find that small quantity raised so, that it will break through the dry flour which you shook over it; when you have poured in the quart of warm water, take your stick as before, and stir in some more flour, until it is as thick as before; then shake some more dry flour over it, and leave it for two hours more, and then you will find it rise and break through the dry flour again; then you may add three quarts or a gallon of water more, and stir in the flour and make it as thick as at first, 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 quarter of an hour more time than the usual way of baking, for there is no time lost but that of adding water three or four times.

The author of this method assures us that he constantly bakes this way: in the morning, about six or seven o'clock, puts the flour out, and puts this small quantity of barm into the before-mentioned quantity of water, in an hour's time some more, in two hours more a greater quantity, about noon makes up the dough, and about six in the evening it is put into the oven; and he has always good bread, never heavy nor bitter.

When you find, he says, your body of flour spunged large enough, before you put in the rest of your water, you should, with both your hands, mix that which is spunged and the dry flour all together, and then add the remainder of warm water, and your dough will rise the better and easier.

The reason he assigns why people make heavy bread is, not because they have not barm enough, but because they do not know that barm is the same to flour as fire is to fuel; that as a spark of fire will kindle a large body by only blowing of it up, so will a thimble-full of barm, by adding of warm water, raise or sponge any body of flour; for warm water gives fresh life to that which is before at work: so that the reason of making bread heavy is, because the body spunged is not large enough, but was made up and put into the oven before it was ripe.

In

In regard to the difference of seasons, he prescribes that in the summer you should put your water blood-warm, and in winter, in cold frosty weather, as warm as you can bear your hand in it without making it smart; being sure 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 six or eight quarts of warm water, as before mentioned, in such a gradual way, you will find all that body of flour which is mixed with the warm water, by virtue of that one tea-spoonful of barm, brought into great agitation, waxing, or fermenting; for it is to the flour what the spirit is to the body, it soon fills it with motion.

Receipt for making the Powder of Fumigation, to prevent the Infection of the Plague; invented by the Commission at Moscow, in the Year 1771.

THE commission at Moscow having in the last year invented a fumigation-powder, which, from several lesser experiments, had proved efficacious in preventing the infection of the plague; in order more fully to ascertain its virtue in that respect, it was determined, towards the end of the year, that ten malefactors, under sentence of death, should, without undergoing any other precautions than the fumigations, be confined three weeks in a lazarette, be laid upon the beds, and dressed in the cloaths, which had been used by persons sick, dying, and even dead, of the plague in the hospital. The ex-

periment was accordingly tried, and none of the ten malefactors were then infected, or have been since ill. The fumigation-powder is prepared as follows:

Powder of the first strength.

Take leaves of juniper, juniper-berries pounded, ears of wheat, guaiacum-wood pounded, of each six pounds; common saltpetre pounded, eight pounds; sulphur pounded, six pounds; Smyrna tar, or myrrh, two pounds; mix all the above ingredients together, which will produce a pood of the powder of fumigation of the first strength.

N. B. A pood is forty pounds Russian, which are equal to thirty-five pounds and a half, or thirty-six pounds English avoirdupois.

Powder of the second strength.

Take southernwood cut into small pieces, five pounds; leaves of juniper cut into small pieces, four pounds; juniper-berries pounded, three pounds; common saltpetre pounded, four pounds; sulphur pounded, two pounds and a half; Smyrna tar, or myrrh, one pound and a half: mix the above together, which will produce half a pood of the powder of fumigation of the second strength.

Odoriferous Powder.

Take the root called kalmus cut into small pieces, three pounds; frankincense pounded grossly, one pound; storax pounded, and rose flowers, half a pound; yellow amber pounded, one pound; Smyrna tar, or myrrh, one pound; common saltpetre pounded, one pound and a half; sulphur, a quarter of a pound: mix all the above together, which will produce nine pounds and three quarters of the odoriferous powder.

Remark

Remark on the powder of fumigation.

If guaiacum cannot be had, the cones of pines or firs may be used in its stead; likewise the common tar of pines and firs may be used instead of the Smyrna tar or myrrh, and mugwort may supply the place of southernwood.

An easy Method of preserving Subjects in Spirits. From the American Philosophical Transactions, Vol. I. just published.

PERSONS curious in preserving specimens for natural history, are often disappointed by the evaporation of the spirits, which occasions the loss of the subject intended to be preserved, or they must be very careful in often examining their bottles, or putting spirits in such as they find have occasion for a fresh supply, which, in a large collection, requires much 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 dissertation, inserted in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences, for the year 1746. After mentioning his different trials, he recommends two methods.

The first is, to get bottles with glass stoppers, of a conic form, in the part that enters the neck of the bottle, and broad and flat at the other end. When the spirits and specimen, supported by a piece of wire, are put in, a little mercury must be thrown into the bottle, and the stopper fixed in its place, and secured by a piece of bladder or leather tied round it and the neck of the bottle; the whole must be reversed, and placed on the broad end of the stopper, which occasions

the mercury to settle between the neck of the bottle and the stopper, and obstructs the evaporation of the spirits by the only passage through which the fine parts could fly off. He says, nut-oil, thickened to the consistence of honey, by a long exposure to the air, which will give it weight sufficient to sink in a weak spirit, may supply the place of mercury.

The second method is, for bottles that have not glass stoppers, for which he recommends a layer, of about two lines thickness, on the inside 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 reversed without any hazard; but great care must 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 stand on their mouths, Mr. de Reaumur directs their being placed in wooden cups, turned with a broad bottom, and a hollow sufficient to receive the neck of the bottle.

These two methods, though well calculated to answer the end proposed, have some inconveniences. In the first, the bottles must be designedly made for this use, and of flint, that the stoppers may be ground into them, which, with the cost of the mercury, is a considerable expence, besides the difficulty persons at a distance from a glass-house will find in procuring them. In the second, the preparing oil, so that it may thicken to the consistence of honey, is a work of years. The operation may be much shortened, by putting the oil about two lines thickness in leaden vessels, as that metal has a considerable effect on the oil, which may by this means be

be sufficiently prepared in three or four months.

After several experiments, I found two methods free from the above inconveniences, and which I have great reason to think will answer the purpose fully, from four or five years experience.

The first method has some affinity with Mr. de Reaumur's, and is as follows. When the subject and spirits are put into the bottle, carefully wipe the inside of the neck and edge till quite dry; prepare some thin putty, of the consistence of a soft ointment, and put a coat of it, about a line or two thick, on the side 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 small 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 sides of the neck. This will effectually prevent the fine part of the spirits from flying off. Great care must be taken to have the edge of the bottle 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 necessary to make it fluid.

The second method is, after the specimen and spirits are put into the bottle, dry the inside of the neck and edge thoroughly, and anoint them with a feather dipped in oil; stop the bottle with a cork, well fitted, and steeped 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 soft leather or bladder over the whole.

Olive, or any other fat oil, is to be preferred to such as dry easily. I would also recommend the use of spirits of a moderate strength, as those that are very strong burn up and discolour the specimens, particularly such as have fine colours. These two methods have the advantage of Mr. Reaumur's, in the smallness of the expence, and easiness to procure the materials. For specimens that it will not be necessary at times to take out of the bottles, I would recommend the first method, as more obstacles are opposed to the evaporation than in the second; besides the cup, the cost of which is very trifling, puts the bottle in less danger of being upset and broken, than most bottles when standing on their bottoms.

The proper method of raising a White-Thorn Hedge; from Mr. Comber's Treatise on Agriculture.

The raising a good White-Thorn Hedge is a matter of very great importance in Husbandry. It deserves, therefore, to be strongly inculcated; and the following Reflections on this subject may, accordingly, be of use to Practitioners in Agriculture.

THE method of setting old thicksetts of white-thorn was long pursued as a sure method of quickly effecting a good hedge: but experience evinces, that practitioners could not depend on the thickness of the stems of their setts for quickness of growth of their fences, but rather the contrary; as many of these were stunted in their growth, and young small setts soon overtook them in growth and left them. It has therefore been a practice for some years, over all the kingdom, I believe, to set no thorns but

but such as had young small stems ; and, in general, the method has succeeded well.

But now we seem running into the extreme contrary to the old, as it usually happens, and setts too small are now frequently planted. There must be a medium which is the properest size for setts of white-thorn ; and he who plants as small as I have lately seen will certainly be one year backwarder in the growth of his hedge than his neighbour who sets stronger wood, although they may grow as well in proportion.

I must own myself an advocate for planting quicks in a single row, having this foundation in theory, that the roots of thorns, set in double rows near each other, will certainly encounter and retard, if not destroy, their mutual progress ; and the confirmation in practice in Yorkshire, that single rows make a fine hedge both in channelly or gravelly and clayey soils.

But another and worse error is the setting of plants thick in the same row. Walking lately by a new inclosure at Woolley, I was amazed at the thickness of the plants in the line, and laid down my walking-cane at random in two places, and found thirteen setts in its extent in one place, and fourteen in another, although my cane is of the usual length. Before I finished my walk, I met a pretty judicious farmer, and asked him at what distance the plants should stand in the line, and he answered, at about the distance of six inches. I think this too close planting ; but on this plan the rows at Woolley are set twice too thick ; and, the rows being double instead of single, three-fourths of the wood are wasted, and

worse than wasted ; for they do harm instead of good.—When such a super-abundance of wood is employed, who can wonder that the price of thicksets is raised so extravagantly as it is in some parts of the kingdom ! It is said, that the growth of this commodity for some late years has not answered by any means to the demand, and that the hips have been so poor a crop of late, that future inclosures must be delayed, till a supply of quicksets can be procured. Who can wonder that such waste as this, which is just now mentioned, should be followed by want ! The quick-feller encourages the sale of more than are wanted, that he may enhance the price of what remains on hand. The quick-setter recommends the planting of more setts than are wanted, that he may be better paid for extraordinary trouble ; and thus the quick-grower is choused out of his money, and pays for what he had better want.

The properest time for planting of quicks is much disputed. The generality of planters are for planting early in the spring ; but experience will soon teach them, that, when frosts continue so long as they usually do, and so late as they continued in this spring particularly, the roots and life of their plants will suffer greatly ; and, if they plant them late in spring, the dry weather will frequently kill this plant, which naturally shoots early. Experience will shew, that the best time of planting white-thorn is betwixt Michaelmas and Martinmas ; but then a quantity of short half-decayed litter should be laid along the line, as in gardens on many beds. By this means the roots of the plants will be preserved from
the

the frosts, and take easily, and shoot vigorously; and in the ensuing summer the earth, especially if clayey will be preserved from baking by sun and wind, and moisture will be preserved. The progress of the plants in the first year will amaze the planter.

Good weeding in the first spring, or rather summer, is essential to the success of the plants; and, if the summer be droughty, a line of fresh litter will cost 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 preserve the roots from any damage, and the litter will preserve the moisture from being exhaled by the sun.

It is a common mistake that young quicks should be long preserved from sun and wind. If they be preserved, as above directed the first summer, they will be so far from wanting shelter any longer, that the more they are exposed to air, that is wind (except on bleak heights) the better.

The time of shortening the stem, by cutting down the quicks, as it is called, must be determined by circumstances, chiefly the quick growth of them. Most people perform that operation after the second year; but I am inclined to think this too early a period, especially if the quicksets be small. To cut down the main upright stem before it has gained a good size, in order to make it shoot laterally, is counteracting nature, and the design of planting a quick-hedge. This point ought to be determined by experiments.

I advise no young trees of any sort to be set in the line of quick-

wood. The quicks are apt to smother them, and they, when grown up, ruin the fence. If a planter will have trees near his hedges, let them be set 10 or 12 feet high, and at several feet distance from the quicks, and well fenced off. The roots of trees, when strong, destroy the quick-wood; and, when themselves are felled, they commonly destroy the fence in which they stand, and irreparably.

As I advise not to plant any trees in the line of wood, so neither can I advise to plant hasels there; these 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 so common in some countries, makes a bad fence, and, instead of being encouraged in new plantations, should rather be extirpated from the old.

On the whole, it is much to be wished that the honourable Society for Arts, &c. would offer a premium for experiments on setting of white-thorns of different thickness in the stem, at different distances in the same row, of single and double rows, and at different times of planting, also on different soils; so that the best method of this important work might be determined by fact.

I declare freely against all kinds of trees in hedge-rows, as they greatly contribute to break the strength of the fence by affording places for trespassers to climb at; as they shade crops of corn, and lodge birds of prey; as their roots are pernicious to those of the thorns in the hedge; and as they are incommodious to the plough.

I advise much rather to plant trees of whatever sort the proprietor chuses, in a corner of his field

or of his estate, and in proportion to the natural wants of that field or estate. Wood is so necessary to every possession of land, that the latter must be very imperfect without it. Many a land owner is ignorant how valuable his wood-land is, and how much real rent it brings him in, if properly managed, although it may only supply the natural wants of the farmers, and he receive not one penny directly as rent from it. My parishes * afford a strong proof of this important truth. In one of them, the smallest farmers have sufficient wood for fencing of all kinds; and, in the other, the greatest farmers are obliged to buy all they want. In this latter parish one farmer expends this very year 6l. for wood for fencing, and is obliged to lead it for some miles probably; which may amount to a sum of equal value, when the season in which he leads it is considered. Let a landlord consider also what he saves by wood for repairs, and

he may easily see this truth in its full light. A landlord who has no resource may be necessitated to permit his hedge-row trees to become pollards, in order to supply his tenants with stakes; but he who has a wood, will, in common prudence, restrain his farmers from defacing those beautiful parts of the creation, finely branching trees.

Secret of recovering the Writing upon parchments decayed by Time, and of making it legible.

DIP the parchment obliterated by time into a vessel of cold water, fresh drawn from the well; in about a minute take it out, and press it between two papers to prevent its crumpling up in drying. As soon as it is moderately dry, if it be not then legible, repeat the operation two or three times. The skin will then resume its pristine colour, and will appear all alike.

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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.

ABOUT the year 1480, a taste for polite letters, under the patronage of Pope Julius the Second, began to be revived in Italy. But the liberal Pontiff did not consider at the same time, that he was undermining the papal interest, and bringing on the reformation. This event is commonly called the restoration of learning; but it should rather be stiled the restoration of good sense and useful knowledge. Learning there had been before, but barbarism still remained. The most acute efforts of human wit and penetration had been exerted for some centuries, in the dissertations of logicians and theologians; yet Europe still remained in a state of superstition and ignorance. What philosophy could not perform, was to be compleated by classical literature, by the poets and orators of Greece and Rome, who alone could enlarge the mind, and polish the manners. Taste and propriety, and a rectitude of thinking and judging, derived from these sources, gave a new turn to the general system of study: 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 university was filled with the jargon and disputes of the Scotists and Thomists; and if at that time there were any scholars of better note, these were chiefly the followers of Wicliffe, and were consequently discountenanced and persecuted. The Latin style, then only known in the university, was the technical language of the schoolmen, of casuists, and metaphysicians. At Cambridge, about 1485, nothing was taught but Alexander's Parva Logicalia, the trite axioms of Aristotle, which were never rationally explained, and the profound questions of John Scotus. At length some of our countrymen, the principal of which were Grocyn, Latymer, Lillye, Linacer, Tunstal, Pace, and Sir Thomas More, ventured to break through the narrow bounds of scholastic erudition, and went over into Italy with a design of acquiring a knowledge 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 Constantinople. In 1488, Grocyn and Linacer left Oxford, and studied Greek at Florence under the instruction of Demetrius Chalcondylas, and Politian; and at Rome under Hermolaus Barbarus. Grocyn returned an accomplished master in the Greek, and became the first lecturer in that language at Oxford, but without any settled

settled endowment. Elegance of style began now to be cultivated, and the study of the most approved ancient writers became fashionable.

In 1496, Alcock, bishop of Ely, founded Jesus college in Cambridge, partly for a certain number of scholars to be educated in grammar. Degrees in grammar, or rhetoric, had been early established at Oxford. But the pupils of this class studied only systems of grammar and rhetoric, filled with empty definitions and unnecessary distinctions, instead of the real models. In 1509, Lillye, the famous grammarian, who had learned Greek at Rhodes, and afterwards improved himself in Latin at Rome, under Johannes Sulpitius and Pomponius Sabinus, was the first teacher of Greek at any public school in England. This was at St. Paul's School in London, then newly established, and of which Lillye was the first master. And that ancient prejudices were subsiding apace, and a national taste for critical studies, and the graces of composition began to be diffused, appears from this circumstance alone, that, from the year 1502 to the reformation, within the space of thirty years, there were more grammar-schools founded and endowed in England, than had been for three hundred years before. Near twenty grammar-schools were instituted within this period; before which most of our youth were educated at the Monasteries. In 1517, that wise prelate and bountiful patron, Richard Fox, founded his college at Oxford, in which he constituted, with competent salaries, two lectures for the Latin and Greek languages. This was a new and noble departure from the nar-

row plan of academical education. The course of the Latin lecturer was not confined to the college, but open to the students of Oxford in general. He is expressly directed to drive barbarism from the new college. And at the same time it is to be remarked, that Fox does not appoint a philosophy-lecturer in his college, as had been the practice in most of the previous foundations; perhaps thinking, that such an institution would not have coincided with his new system of doctrine, and that it would be encouraging that species of science which had hitherto blinded men's understandings, and kept them so long in ignorance of more useful knowledge. The Greek lecturer is ordered to explain the best Greek classics; and those which the judicious founder, who seems to have consulted the most capital scholars of his age, prescribes on this occasion, are the purest, as such as are most esteemed at this day. These happy beginnings were seconded by the munificence of Cardinal Wolfey. About the year 1519, he founded a public choir at Oxford for rhetoric and humanity; and soon afterwards another for the Greek tongue: endowing both with ample stipends. But these innovations in the plan of study were greatly discouraged and opposed by the scholastic bigots, who called the Greek language heresy. Even bishop Fox, when he founded the Greek lecture above-mentioned, was obliged to cover his excellent institution under the venerable mantle of the authority of the church, lest he should seem to countenance a dangerous novelty: for he gives it as a reason, or rather as an apology, for this new lecture-ship,

ship, that the sacred canons had commanded, that a knowledge of the Greek tongue should not be wanting in public seminaries of education. The university of Oxford was rent into factions on account of these attempts; and the defenders of the new erudition, from disputation, often proceeded to blows with the rigid champions of the schools. But these animosities were soon pacified by the persuasion and example of Erasmus, who was about this time a student in St. Mary's college at Oxford, opposite to New-Inn. At Cambridge however, which, in imitation of Oxford, had adopted Greek, he found greater difficulties. He tells us himself, that at Cambridge he read the Greek grammar of Chrysoloras to the bare walls: and that, having translated Lucian's dialogue called Icaro-Menippus, he could find no person in the university able to transcribe the Greek with the Latin. His edition of the Greek Testament was entirely proscribed there: and a decree was issued in one of the most considerable colleges, ordering, that if any of the society was detected in bringing that impious and fantastic book into the college, he should be severely fined.

One Henry Standish, a doctor in divinity, and a mendicant friar, afterwards bishop of St. Asaph, was a vehement opponent of Erasmus in his heretical literature; calling him in a declamation, by way of reproach, *Græculus istes*, which afterwards became a synonymous term for an heretic. But neither was Oxford, and for the same reasons, entirely free from these contracted notions. In 1519, a preacher at St. Mary's church harangued with

much violence against these pernicious teachers, and his arguments occasioned no small ferment among the students. But Henry the Eighth, who was luckily a favourer of these improvements, being then resident at the neighbouring royal manor at Woodstock, and having received a just state of the case from Pace and More, immediately transmitted his royal mandate to the university, ordering that these studies should not only be permitted but encouraged. Soon afterwards one of the king's chaplains, preaching at court, took an opportunity to censure the new, but genuine, interpretations of scripture which the Grecian learning had introduced. The king, when the sermon was ended, which he heard with a smile of contempt, ordered a solemn disputation to be held, in the presence of himself; at which the preacher opposed, and Sir Thomas More defended, the use and excellence of the Greek tongue. The divine, instead of answering to the purpose, fell upon his knees, and begged pardon for having given any offence in the pulpit. After some little altercation, the preacher by way of decent submission, declared that he was now better reconciled to the Greek tongue, because it was derived from the Hebrew. The king, amazed at his ignorance, dismissed him, with a charge that he should never again presume to preach at court. In the grammar-schools established in all the new cathedral foundations of this king, a master was appointed with a competent skill not only in the Latin, but likewise in the Greek language. This was an uncommon qualification in a schoolmaster. At length ancient absurdities universally gave way to these encourage-
ments:

ments: and at Oxford, in particular, these united efforts for establishing a new system of rational and manly learning were finally consummated in the magnificent foundation of Wolfey's college, to which all the learned of Europe are invited.

But these auspicious improvements in the state of learning did not continue long. A change of the national religion soon happened, and disputes with the Lutherans ensued, which embroiling the minds of learned men in difference of opinion, disunited their endeavours in the cause of literature, and diverted their attention to other enquiries. Many of the abuses in civil society are attended with some advantages. In the beginnings of reformation, the loss of these advantages is always felt very sensibly; while the benefit resulting from the change, is the slow effect of time, and not immediately perceived or enjoyed. Scarce any institution can be imagined less favourable to the interests of mankind than the monastic. Yet a great temporary check given to the progress of literature at this period was the dissolution of the monasteries; for, although these seminaries were in general the nurseries of illiterate indolence, and undoubtedly deserved to be destroyed, yet they still contained invitations and opportunities to studious leisure and literary pursuits. On this important event, therefore, a visible revolution and decline in the state of learning succeeded. Most of the youth of the kingdom betook themselves to mechanical or other illiberal employments, the profession of letters being now supposed to be without support and reward. By the abolition of the religious houses,

many towns and their adjacent villages were utterly deprived of their only means of instruction. What was taught in the monasteries was perhaps of no great importance, but still it served to keep up a certain degree of necessary knowledge. Hence provincial ignorance became almost universally established. Nor should we forget, that several of the abbots were persons of public spirit: by their connection with parliament they became acquainted with the world; and knowing where to choose proper objects, and having no other use of the superfluity of their vast revenues, encouraged, in their respective circles, many learned young men.

It is generally thought that the reformation of religion, the most happy and important event of modern times, was immediately succeeded by a flourishing state of learning. But this, in England at least, was by no means the case; and for a long time afterwards an effect quite contrary was produced. Yet, in 1513, the king's visitors ordered lectures in humanity to be founded in those colleges at Oxford where they were yet wanting: and these injunctions were so warmly seconded and approved by the scholars in the largest colleges, that they seized on the venerable volumes of Duns Scotus, and other irrefragable logicians, and, tearing them in pieces, dispersed them in great triumph about their quadrangles, or gave them away as useless lumber. The king himself also established some public lectures, with large endowments. Notwithstanding the number of students at Oxford daily decreased: insomuch that, in 1546, there were only ten inceptors in the arts, and

three in jurisprudence and theology. In the mean time the Greek language flourished at Cambridge, under the instruction of Cheke and Smythe; notwithstanding the absurd oppositions of their chancellor, Bishop Gardiner, about pronunciation. But Cheke being soon called up to court, both universities seem to have been reduced to the same deplorable condition of indigence and illiteracy.

During the reign of Edward the Sixth, whose minority, which promised many virtues, was abused by corrupt counsellors and rapacious courtiers, little attention was paid to the support of literature. Learning was not the fashion of the times; and, being discouraged or despised by the rich, who were perpetually grasping at its rewards, was neglected by those 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 apostolical state of purity and poverty. A favourite nobleman of the court held the deanery and treasurership of a cathedral, with some of its best canonries; while his son enjoyed an annual income of three hundred pounds from the lands of a bishoprick. In every robbery of the church, the interests of learning suffered. Exhibitions and pensions were subtracted from the students in the universities. At Oxford the public schools were neglected by the professors and scholars, and allotted to the lowest purposes. All academical degrees were abrogated as antichristian. The spiritual reformers of those enlightened days proceeded so far, as to strip the public library, established and enriched by that noble patron Humphrey Duke of Glou-

cester, of all its books and manuscripts; to pillage the archives, and disannul the privileges of the university. From these measures many of the colleges were in a short time entirely deserted. His successor, Queen Mary, took pains to restore the splendor of the university of Oxford. Unamiable as she was in her temper and conduct, and inflexibly bigotted to the glaring absurdities of catholic superstition, she protected, at least by liberal donations, the interests of learning. She not only contributed large sums for rebuilding the public schools, but moreover granted the university three considerable impropriations. In her charter, reciting these benefactions, she declares it to be her determined resolution, to employ her royal munificence in reviving its ancient lustre and discipline, and recovering its privileges. These privileges she re-established with the addition of fresh immunities; and for these good offices the university decreed for her, and her husband Philip, an anniversary commemoration. I need not recall to the reader's memory, that Sir Thomas Pope, and Sir Thomas Whyte, were still more important benefactors by their respective foundations. Without all these favours, although they did not perhaps produce an immediate improvement, the university would still have continued to decay: and they were at least a balance, at that time, on the side of learning, against the pernicious effects of returning popery.

In the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, which soon followed, when protestantism might have been expected to produce a speedy change for the better, puritanism began to prevail, and for some time continued

continued to retard the progress of ingenuous and useful knowledge. The English reformed clergy, who during the persecutions of Queen Mary had fled into Germany, now returned in great numbers; and in consideration of their sufferings and learning, many of them were preferred to eminent stations in the church. They brought back with them those narrow principles about church-government and ceremonies which they had imbibed, and which did well enough, in the petty states and republics abroad, where they lived like a society of philosophers; but which were inconsistent with the genius of a more extended church, established in a great and magnificent nation, and requiring a settled system of policy, and the observance of external institutions. However, they were judged proper instruments to be employed at the head of ecclesiastical affairs, by way of making the reformation at once effectual. But unluckily this measure, specious as it appeared at first, tended to draw the church into the contrary extreme. In the mean time their reluctance or absolute refusal to conform, in many instances, to the established ceremonies, and their speculative theology, tore the church into violent divisions, and occasioned endless absurd disputes, unfavourable to the progress of real learning, and productive of an illiterate clergy, at least unskilled in liberal and manly science. In fact, even the common ecclesiastical preferments had been so much diminished by the seizure and alienation of impropriations, in the late depredations of the church, which were not yet ended, that few persons were regularly bred to

the church, or, in other words, received a learned education. Hence almost any that offered themselves were without distinction admitted to the sacred function. Inasmuch, that in 1560, an injunction was directed to the Bishop of London from his metropolitan, ordering him to forbear ordaining any more artificers, and other unlearned persons who had exercised secular 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 Christ Church, and the president of Magdalene college, who were capable of preaching the public sermons at Oxford. Many proofs have been mentioned of the extreme ignorance of our clergy at this time: to which I shall add one, which is curious and new. In 1570, Horne, Bishop of Winchester, enjoined the minor canons of this cathedral to get by memory, every week, one chapter of St. Paul's Epistles in Latin: and this task, beneath the abilities of an ordinary school-boy, was actually repeated by some of them, before the bishop, dean, and prebendaries, at a public episcopal visitation of that church. The taste for Latin composition, and it was fashionable both to write and speak in that language, was much worse than in the reign of Henry the Eighth, when juster models were studied. One is surprized to find the learned Archbishop Grindal, in the statutes of a school which he founded and amply endowed, prescribing such strange classics as Palingenius, Sedulius, and Prudentius, to be taught in the new seminary. Much has been said about the passion for reading Greek which prevailed

prevailed in this reign. But this affectation was confined to the queen, and a few others: and here it went no farther than ostentation and pedantry. It was by no means the national study: nor do we find that it improved the taste, or influenced the writings of that age.

In government, many shocks must happen before the constitution is perfected. In like manner, it was late in the reign of Elizabeth, before learning, after its sinews had been relaxed by frequent changes and commotions, recovered its proper tone, and rose with new vigour, under the genial influence of the protestant religion. And it may be further remarked, that, as all novelties are pursued to excess, and the most beneficial improvements often introduce new inconveniencies, so this influx of polite literature destroyed philosophy. On this account, Sir Henry Savile, in the reign of James the first, established professors at Oxford for astronomy and geometry; because, as he declares in the preamble of his statutes, mathematical studies had been totally deserted, and were then almost unknown in England. Logic indeed remained; but that science was still cultivated, as being the basis of polemical theology, and a necessary instrument for conducting our controversies against the church of Rome.

An Account of the burning and rebuilding of the church of Canterbury, in the year 1174.—From the Latin of Gervase, one of the Monks, an eye-witness, never before translated.

ON the 5th of September in the year of Grace 1174, about nine o'clock, the wind blowing from the south with a fury almost beyond conception, a fire broke out before the church gate, by which three small houses were almost burnt down. While the citizens were there employed in extinguishing the flames, the sparks and ashes, whirled aloft by the violence of the storm, were lodged on the church, and, by the force of the wind, insinuating themselves between the joints of the lead, settled on the planks which were almost rotten: and thus, by degrees, the heat increasing, the decayed joists were set on fire; but the finely-painted ceiling underneath, and the lead covering above, concealed the flames. Meantime, the three small houses being pulled down, the people returned home. No one being yet apprized of the fire in the church, the sheets of lead began by degrees to melt; and, on a sudden, the flames just appearing, there was a great cry in the church-yard, "Alas! Alas! the church is on fire." Many of the laity ran together with the monks, to draw water, to bring axes, to mount ladders, all eager to secure Christchurch, now just on the point of destruction. They reached the roof, but, behold! all was filled with a horrible smoke and a scorching flame. In despair, therefore, they were obliged to consult their own safety by retiring. And now, the joints of the rafters being consumed, the half-burnt timbers fell into the choir: the seats of the monks were set on fire; and on all sides the calamity increased. In this conflagration that glorious choir made a wonderful and awful appearance,

pearance. The flames ascended to a great height, and the pillars of the church were damaged or destroyed. Great numbers applied to the ornaments of the church, and tore down the palls and hangings, some to steal, and others to preserve them. The chests of relics, thrown from the lofty beam upon the pavement, were broken, and the relics scattered; but, lest they should be consumed, they were collected and laid up by the brethren. Some there were, who, inflamed with a wicked and diabolical avarice, saved the goods of the church from the fire, but did not scruple to carry them away. Thus the house of God, hitherto delightful like a paradise of pleasure, then lay contemptible in the ashes of the fire. The people, astonished, and in a manner frantic for grief, tore their hair, and uttered some enormous reproaches against the Lord and his saints, namely, the patrons of the church. There were laymen, as well as monks, who would rather have died than have seen the church of God so miserably perish; for not only the choir, but also the infirmary, with St. Mary's chapel, and some other offices of the court*, were reduced to ashes. The calamities of Canterbury were no less lamentable than those of Jerusalem of old under the tears and lamentations of Jeremiah. The grief and distress of the sons of the church were so great, that no one can conceive, relate, or write them; but, to relieve their miseries, they fixed the altar, such as it was, in the nave of the church, where they howled, rather than sung, matins and vespers. The patrons of the church, St. Dun-

stan and St. Elphege, were, with incredible grief and anguish taken from their tombs, and placed, as decently as possible, in the nave of the church, at the altar of the Holy Cross. Meanwhile, the brethren consulted how, and by what method, the ruined church might be repaired. Architects, both French and English, were therefore assembled: but they disagreed in their opinions, some undertook to repair, while others, on the contrary, affirmed that the whole church must be taken down, if the monks wished to dwell in safety. This, though true, overwhelmed them with grief. Among the architects there was one William of Sens, a man of great abilities, and a most curious workman in wood and stone. Neglecting the rest, him they chose for the undertaking. Patiently though not willingly, they agreed to take down the ruined choir. Attention was given to the procuring stones from abroad. He made most ingenious machines for loading and unloading ships, for drawing the mortar and stones. He delivered, also, to the masons who were assembled, models for cutting the stones; and, in like manner, he made many other preparations. The choir, therefore, devoted to destruction, was taken down; and nothing more was done for the whole first year. . . .

. . . In the year ensuing, Master William erected four pillars, two on each side. Winter being over, he placed two more, that on either side there might be three in a row; upon which, and the other wall of the ayles, he neatly turned arches and a vault; that is, three keys on

* Now called the Green Court.

each side. By the key I mean the whole roof, as the key placed in the middle seems to close and strengthen the parts on each side. This was the employment of the second year.

In the third year, he placed two pillars on each side, the two last of which he decorated with marble columns; and, because the choir and the crosses were there to meet, he made them the principal. On them key-stones being placed, and an arch turned, from the great tower as far as the before-mentioned pillars, that is, as far as the cross, he introduced in the lower cloyster several marble columns; above which he made another cloyster of different materials, and upper windows; after that, three keys of a great arch, namely, from the tower to the crosses: all which seemed to us, and to every one, inimitable, and in the highest degree praise-worthy.

Thus the third year ended, and the fourth began; in the summer of which, beginning at the cross, he erected ten pillars, that is, five on each side. Adorning the two first, opposite to the two others, with marble columns, he made them the principal. On those ten he placed arches and vaults. Both the cloysters and the upper windows being finished, while he was preparing his machines for turning the great arch, at the beginning of the fifth year, the scaffold on a sudden gave way; and he came to the ground from the height of the crown of the upper arch, which is fifty feet. Being grievously bruised, he was utterly unable to attend to the work. No one but himself received the least hurt. Either the vengeance of God, or the envy of

the devil, wreaked itself on him alone. Master William being thus hurt, entrusted the completion of the work to a certain ingenious monk who was overseer of the rough-masons; which occasioned him much envy and ill-will. The architect, nevertheless, lying in bed, gave orders what was first, and what last, to be done. A roof, therefore, was made between the four principal pillars; at the key of which roof the choir and the crosses seem, in a manner, to meet. Two roofs, also, one on each side, were made before winter; but the weather, being extremely rainy, would not suffer more to be done. In the fourth year there was an eclipse of the sun on the 6th of September, at six o'clock, a few months before the architect's accident. At length, finding no benefit from the skill and attention of his surgeons he gave up the work, and, crossing the sea, went home to France.

In the summer of the fifth year, another William, an Englishman, succeeded the first William in the care of the work; a man of a diminutive stature, but in various ways extremely ingenious and honest. He finished both the north and the south cross, 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 east end, also, he laid the foundation of the chapel of the *Holy Trinity*, where St. Thomas first solemnized mass, and used to indulge himself in tears and prayers, in the undercroft of which he had been so many years buried, where God, through his merits, wrought many miracles, where rich and poor, kings and princes, worship-

ped him, from whence the sound of his praise went forth into all the world. In digging this foundation, Master William was obliged to take out the bones of several holy monks, which being carefully collected, were re-interred in a large trench, in the angle between the chapel and the infirmary towards the south. This done, and the foundation of the outer wall being made extremely strong of stone and mortar, he built the wall of the undercroft as high as the basis of the windows. This was the business of the fifth year, and the beginning of the sixth; but the spring of this now approaching, and the season of working being at hand, the monks were inflamed with a most eager desire to prepare the choir, so that they might enter it at the next Easter. The architect used his utmost efforts to fulfil the wishes of the convent. He also built the three altars of the chancel. He carefully prepared a place of rest for St. Dunstan* and St. Elphege†. A wooden wall, too, for keeping out the weather, was placed across the east-end, between the last pillars but one, containing three windows. They were desirous to enter the choir (though with great labour, and too much haste, it was scarce prepared) on Easter-eve. But because every thing that was to be done on that sabbath-day, could not, on account of that solemnity, be fully done in a proper,

decent manner, it was necessary that the holy fathers, our patrons, St. Dunstan and St. Elphege, the fellow-exiles of the monks, should 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; lest there should be any disturbance or inconvenience, went one night to the tombs of the saints, and locking the doors of the church, gave directions to take down the shrine which surrounded them. The monks and the servants of the church, in obedience to the commands of the prior, took down that structure, opened the stone coffins of those saints, and took out their relics, and carried them into the vestry. Taking out also the vestments in which they were wrapped, by length of time in a great measure decayed, they covered them with more decent palls, and bound them with linen girdles. The saints thus prepared were carried to their altars, and placed in wooden coffins, inclosed in lead. The coffins, also, strongly bound with iron hoops, were secured with stone tombs, soldered in molten lead ‡. Queen Ediva§, also, who, after the fire, was placed under the altar of the Holy Cross, was in like manner carried into the vestry. These things were transacted on the Thursday before Easter, namely, on the 17th of April.

* Dunstan died in 988

† Elphege was stoned to death by the Danes at Greenwich, in 1012.

‡ In Henry the VIIth's reign (1508) five hundred and twenty years after Dunstan's death, on a pretence that he lay at Glastonbury, Archbishop Warham had his tomb opened, and his body was found just as Gervase here describes it. His skull was then set in silver, and preserved as a relic. The tomb was taken down at the Reformation.

§ The mother of King Eadrid.

Next day, when this translation of the saints came to the knowledge of the whole convent, they were greatly surpris'd and offended, as this was presumptuously done without the concurrence of the convent; for they had propos'd (as was proper) to translate these fathers with great and devout solemnity. They therefore summon'd the prior, and those who were with him, before the venerable Richard Archbishop of Canterbury, on account of the injury presumptuously offer'd to them and to the holy patrons of the church. Matters were carried to such a length, that both the prior and those who were with him were very near being oblig'd to resign their offices; but, by the mediation of the archbishop and other persons of consequence, a proper satisfaction and submission being previously made, the convent was prevail'd upon to forgive them. Harmony, therefore, being restored between the prior and the convent, on the holy sabbath, the archbishop, in his cope and mitre, went at the head of the convent in their surplices, according to the custom of the church, to the new altar, and, having blessed it, he, with a hymn, enter'd the new choir. Coming to that part of the church which is opposite to the martyrdom of St. Thomas, he took from one of the monks the pix with the eucharist, which us'd to hang over the high altar, which the archbishop, with great reverence, carried to the high

altar of the new choir. The other offices of that festival were, as is usual on that day, solemnly and devoutly performed. This being over, the mitred prelate standing at the altar, the bells ringing, began *Te Deum*. The convent with great joy of heart joining in the hymn, praised God for the benefits confer'd, with shouting hearts and voices, together with grateful tears. The convent was by the flames expell'd from the choir, like Adam out of paradise, in the year of God's word 1174, in the month of September, on the 5th day of the month, about nine o'clock. The convent remained in the nave of the church five years, seven months, thirteen days. It return'd 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 Easter-eve.

Our architect had built, without the choir, four altars, where the bodies of the holy archbishops were replaced as they were of old, as has been mention'd above: at the altar of St. Martin, * Living and Wilfred; at the altar of St. Stephen, † Athelard and Cuthbert; in the south cross, at the altar of St. John. ‡ Elfric and Ethelgar; at the altar of St. Gregory, § Bregewin and Phlegemund. Queen Ediva also, who, before the fire, had laid almost in the middle of the south cross, in a gilt coffin, was re-interred at the altar of St. Martin, under the coffin of Living. Besides this, in the same summer, that is,

* Archbishop 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.

‡ Elfric died in 1005, Ethelgar in 989. The altars of St. John and St. Gregory were in upper south ayle.

§ Bregewin died in 762, Phlegemund in 923.

of the sixth year, the outer wall round the chapel of St. Thomas, begun before the preceding winter, was built as high as the spring of the arch. The architect had begun a tower on the east side, as it were, without the circle of the wall, whose lower arch was finished 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 also of the saints, which had lain in the upper part of it, were translated to other places; but, lest the remembrance of what was done at their translation should be lost, a brief account should be given of it. On the 25th of July, the altar of the Holy Trinity was broken, and of it was formed an altar of St. John the apostle. This I mention, lest the memory of this sacred stone should perish, because upon it St. Thomas sung his first mass, and afterwards frequently performed divine service there. The shrines too, which were built up behind the altar, were taken down, in which, it is said, St. Odo * and St. Wilfred † had a long time lain. These saints, therefore, taken up in their leaden coffins, were carried into the choir. St. Odo was placed in his coffin under that of St. Dunstan, and St. Wilfred under that of St. Elphege. Archbishop Lanfranc ‡ was found in a very weighty sheet of lead, in which he had lain

from the first day of his interment, his limbs untouched, mitred, and pinned, to that hour, namely, sixty-nine years and some months. He was carried into the vestry, and replaced in his lead, till it was generally agreed what was proper to be done with so considerable a father. When the tomb of Archbishop Theobald §, which was constructed of marble, was opened, and the stone coffin discovered, the monks who were present, thinking that he was reduced to dust, ordered wine and water to be brought, to wash his bones; but the upper stone of the coffin being removed, he appeared perfect and stiff, adhering together by the bones and nerves, and a small degree of skin and flesh. The spectators were surprized, and, placing him on the bier, thus carried him into the vestry to Lanfranc, that the convent might determine what was proper to be done with them both. Meanwhile the story was divulged abroad, and many, on account of his unusual preservation, stiled him St. Theobald. He was shewn to several, who were desirous to see him, by whom the account was transmitted to others. He was taken out of his tomb, his corpse 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 ||, in the nave of the church, in a leaden chest, the place which he desired in his life-time. A marble

* Odo died in 958.

† The body of Wilfred, Archbishop of York, was brought from Rippon, by Archbishop Odo. He died in 710.

‡ Lanfranc died in 1089.

§ Theobald died in 1161.

|| St. Mary's altar was at the east end of the north aisle.

tomb, as there was before, was also placed over him. Lanfranc, as I said above, was taken out of his coffin in the sheet of lead in which he had lain untouched from the day he was first buried to that hour, namely, sixty-nine years; on which account, even his bones much decayed were almost all reduced to dust: for the length of time, the moisture of the cloaths, the natural coldness of the lead, and, above all, the transitory condition of mortality, had occasioned this decay. However, the larger bones, collected with the other dust, were re-interred, in a leaden coffin, at the altar of St. Martin. The two archbishops also, 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 translations of these fathers being thus performed, that chapel, with its undercroft, was pulled down to the ground: St. Thomas alone reserved his translation till his chapel was finished*. In the mean time, a wooden chapel, proper enough for the time and place, was prepared over and round his tomb; without whose walls, the foundation being laid of stone and mortar, eight pillars of the new undercroft, with their capitals were finished. The architect prudently opened an entrance from the old undercroft into the new one. With these works the sixth year ended, and the seventh began; but, before I pursue the business of this seventh year,

I think it not improper to enlarge upon some things that have been mentioned, and to add others, which through negligence were forgotten, or for the sake of brevity omitted. It was said above, that, after the fire, almost 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 same, and the thickness the same, but the height different; for the new pillars are lengthened almost twelve feet. In the old capitals the workmanship was plain, in the new the sculpture 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 studded. There, the wall ranged on pillars, separated the crosses from the choir; but here, without any interval, the crosses, divided from the choir, seem to meet in one key, fixed in the midst of the great arch, which rests on the four principal pillars. There was a wooden ceiling, adorned with excellent painting; here, an arch neatly formed of light sandstone. There, was one ballustrade; here, are two in the choir, and one in the aisle of the church. All which will be much more easily understood by seeing than by hearing. But it should 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 side, exceed in

* This was in 1220, when this pretended saint was translated from the undercroft to his shrine, with great pomp, the king, archbishop, &c. attending. The offerings that were made at his shrine enabled the monks to rebuild their church with such magnificence.

height the marble arcade. But, lest it should hereafter be asked, why the great breadth of the choir near the tower is so much reduced at the top of the church, I think it not improper to mention the reasons. One of which is, that the two towers, namely, St. Anselm's and St. Andrew's, formerly placed in a circle on each side of the church, prevented the breadth of the choir from proceeding in a straight line. Another reason is, that it was judicious and useful, 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, therefore, not willing to lose these towers, but not able to remove them entire, formed that breadth of the choir, as far as the confines of those towers, in a straight line. Afterwards, by degrees, avoiding the towers on both sides, and yet preserving the breadth of that passage which is without the choir as much as possible, on account of the processions which were frequently to be made there, he narrowed his work with a gradual obliquity, so as nearly to contract it over against 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 same diameter, but of a different form, were placed on both sides. After them, four others were placed circularly, at which the new work met. This is the situation of the pillars. But the outer circuit of the wall, proceeding from the above-mentioned towers, first goes in a right line,

then bends in a curve, and thus both walls meet at the round tower, and there are finished. All these things may much more clearly and more agreeably be seen by the eye, than explained by speaking or writing. But they are mentioned, that the difference of the new work and the old may be distinguished. Let us now observe more attentively what or how much work our masons completed in this seventh year after the fire. To be brief, in the seventh year, the new undercroft, elegant enough, was finished, and, upon it, the outer walls of the ayles, as high as the marble capitals; but the architect neither could nor would turn the windows, on account of the approaching rains, nor place the inner pillars. With this the seventh 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 raised also the tower as high as the basis of the upper windows under the arch. The ninth year, the work was suspended for want of money. In the tenth year, the upper windows of the tower were finished with the arch: upon the pillars also the upper and lower ballustrade, with the windows and the larger arch: the upper roof too, where the cross is raised, and the roof of the ayles, as far as to the laying of the lead. The tower also was all covered in, and many other things were done this year. — In this year also (1184), Baldwin, Bishop of Worcester, was translated to the see of Canterbury, Dec. 18.

Improvements in Architecture by the Normans: from Bentham's History and Antiquities of the Conventual and Cathedral Church of Ely.

THE observation made on rebuilding St. Paul's in King William Rufus's time, after the fire of London in 1086, by Mauritius, Bp. of that see, viz. "That the plan was so extensive, and the design so great, that most people who lived at that time censured it as a rash undertaking, and judged that it would never be accomplished,"—is in some measure applicable to most of the churches begun by the Normans.—Their plan was indeed great and noble, and they laid out their whole design at first; scarcely, we may imagine, with a view of ever living to see it compleated in their life-time—their way, therefore was, usually, to begin at the east end, or the choir part; when that was finished, and covered in, the church was often consecrated, and the remainder carried on as far as they were able, and then left to their successors to be compleated: and it is very observable, that all our cathedrals, and most of our abbey churches, besides innumerable parochial churches, were either wholly rebuilt, or greatly improved within less than a century after the conquest, and all of them by Normans introduced into this kingdom; as will evidently appear on examining the history of their several foundations. It was the policy of the first Norman kings to remove the English or Saxons from all places of trust or profit, and admit none but foreigners; insomuch that Malmesbury, who lived in the reign of Henry the First, observes,

"That in his time there was not an Englishman possessed of any post of honour or profit under the government, or of any considerable office in the church." The bishopricks and all the best ecclesiastical preferments were filled by those foreigners, and the estates of the Saxon nobility were divided among them. Thus being enriched and furnished with the means, it must be owned, they spared neither pains nor cost in erecting churches, monasteries, castles, and other edifices both for public and private use, in the most stately and sumptuous manner. And, I think, we may venture to say, that the circular arch, round-headed doors and windows, massive pillars, with a kind of regular base and capital, and thick walls, without any very prominent buttresses, were universally used by them to the end of king Henry the First's reign, and are the chief characteristics of their stile of building: and, among other peculiarities that distinguish it, we may observe, that the capitals of their pillars were generally left plain, without any manner of sculpture; though instances occur of foliage and animals on them, as those at the east-side of the south transept at Ely.—The body or trunk of their vast massive pillars were usually plain cylinders, or set off only with small half columns united with them; but sometimes, to adorn them, they used the *Spiral-groove* winding round them, and the *Net* or *Lozenge-work* overspreading them; both of which appear at Durham, and the first in the undercroft at Canterbury.—As to their arches, though they were for the most part plain and simple, yet some of their prin-

principal ones, as those over the chief-entrance at the west end, and others most exposed to view, were abundantly charged with sculpture of a particular kind: as the *Chevron-work* or *Zigzag-moulding*, the most common of any; and various other kinds rising and falling, jutting out and receding inward alternately, in a waving or undulating manner:—the *Embattled-frette*, a kind of ornament formed by a single round moulding, traversing the face of the arch, making its returns and crossing always at right-angles, so forming the intermediate spaces into squares alternately open above and below; specimens of this kind of ornament appear on the great arches in the middle of the west front at Lincoln, and within the ruinous part of the building adjoining to the great western tower at Ely:—the *Triangular-frette* where the same kind of moulding at every return forms the side of an equilateral triangle, and consequently encloses the intermediate spaces in that figure:—the *Nail-head*, resembling the heads of great nails, driven in at a regular distance; as in the nave of old St. Paul's, and in the great tower at Hereford: (all of them found also in more ancient Saxon buildings,)—the *Billetted-moulding*, as if a cylinder should be cut into small pieces of equal length, and these stuck on alternately round the face of the arches; as in the choir of Peterborough, at St. Cross, and round the windows of the upper tier on the outside of the nave at Ely:—this latter ornament was often used, (as were also some of the others) as a *Fascia*, *Band*, or *Fillet*, round the outside of their buildings, —Then, to adorn the inside walls

below, they had rows of little pillars and arches; and applied them also to decorate large vacant spaces in the walls without:—and the *Corbel-table*, consisting of a series of small arches without pillars, but with heads of men and animals, serving instead of corbels or brackets to support them, which they placed below the parapet, projecting over the upper, and sometimes the middle tier of windows:—the *Hatched moulding* used both on the faces of the arches, or for a *Fascia* on the outside; as if cut with the point of an ax at regular distances, and so left rough:—and the *Nebule*, a projection terminated by an undulating line , as under the upper range of windows at Peterborough.—To these marks that distinguish the Saxon or Norman style, we may add, that they had no *Tabernacles* (or *Niches*) with canopies, or pinnacles, or spires, or indeed any statues, to adorn their buildings on the outside, which are the principal grace of what is now called the *Gothic*; unless those small figures we sometimes meet with over their doorways, such as is that little figure of Bishop Herebert Lofing, over the north transept door at Norwich, seemingly of that time, or another small figure of our Saviour, over one of the south doors at Ely, &c. may be called so. But these are rather mezzo-relievos than statues; and it is known, that they used reliefs sometimes with profusion; as in the Saxon or Norman gateway at Bury, and the two south doors at Ely. Escutcheons of arms are hardly (if ever) seen in these fabricks, though frequent enough in after-times;—neither was there any tracery in their vaultings.—

bales of coffee, have been lost in the conflagration. The whole loss is computed at twenty millions of dollars. It did not affect the English quarter."

7th. Lord Carysford attended the levee at St. James's, and delivered up the ensigns of the order of the Bath, with which his late father was invested; as did the Hon. Mr. Dillon the staff of the late Earl of Litchfield, which he possessed as captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners.

At a meeting of the justices of Surry, being the quarter sessions for Surry, held at Kingston, application was made for a licence for a new Sadler's-Wells, when the same was unanimously rejected.

The report was made to his majesty of the malefactors under sentence of death in Newgate, when the following were ordered for execution: John Jones and John Sunderland, for burglary; John Chapman, for house-breaking; Benjamin Rogers, for forgery; and John Creamer, for returning from transportation.

The other ten convicts were respited.

8th. This day a court of aldermen met at Guildhall, for the sheriffs to make their report of the numbers on the poll for the election of a lord-mayor for the year ensuing, which ended on Tuesday last; and Messrs. Wilkes and Townsend were to be returned to the aldermen, as having the majority of votes, for them to make choice of one; but a scrutiny was demanded in favour of Messrs. Hallifax and Shakespear.

9th. The Right Hon. Simon Earl Harcourt was this day declared by his majesty, Lieute-

nant-general and General governor of his majesty's kingdom of Ireland.

Lord Viscount Stormont was appointed his majesty's ambassador extraordinary to the court of Versailles.

At the general sessions of the peace for King's-Lynn, 13th. in Norfolk, William Pulling, near sixty years of age, found guilty of ravishing a child under ten years of age, received sentence of death, and was ordered for execution.

The statue of his majesty on horseback, erected in the center of Berkeley-square, was opened, and makes a fine appearance.

Several workmen were this day employed at the Old-Bailey, in making a new ventilator, and other necessary precautions, to prevent the effects of any malignant distemper at the ensuing sessions, several persons having died who attended the last sessions. Among other precautions, a contrivance is made by a pipe, to carry the fumes of vinegar into the sessions-house, while the court is sitting.

Extract of a Letter from Paris.

"A Swiss, who had been hired before the vintage, in a neighbouring province, to take care of the vines, took advantage of the absence of the husbandman to attempt the seduction of his daughter; but, not being able to effect this by persuasion, he satisfied his brutal appetite by force. To prevent detection, he then killed the young woman and fled. Being immediately pursued, he was overtaken, and delivered up to the justice of his own nation; (for the Swiss nation, by treaty, have a sovereign right to decide in all causes civil and

and criminal, relative to their own nation in France). He was adjudged, after trial, to the usual punishment in the like cases, viz. to be sawed alive in two. He was accordingly jammed in (all except his head) between two large logs of wood hollowed for that purpose, and in that posture underwent the dreadful punishment. He was then exposed to public view, as a warning to others whose passions are stronger than their reason."

14th. John Jones, John Creamer, John Sunderland, and John Chapman, were, pursuant to their sentence, executed at Tyburn. Rogers, who was to have suffered the same punishment, died in Newgate.

His Grace the Duke of Marlborough was chosen president of the Radcliffe infirmary at Oxford, in the room of the late Earl of Litchfield.

A poor man at Waterbeach, in Cambridgeshire, being very desirous of his children having the small-pox, got some matter for that purpose, and putting it between two pieces of bread-and-butter, gave it them to eat. They took the small-pox, and are now perfectly recovered.

Rome, Sept. 20. The Romish seminary so well known, which has subsisted 200 years under the direction of the Jesuits, and where four popes and 96 cardinals were educated, besides great numbers of bishops, generals, doges, and men of learning in every rank of life, was shut up the 17th instant. The debts of this house amount to 378,000 scudis. The Jesuits and their scholars were sent away very humanely, except five of the latter,

who wait for an answer from their relations, to know how they are to be disposed of.

Extract of a Letter from Stockholm, Sept. 28.

"The pardon which the kings of Sweden have been accustomed to grant, on occasion of their coronation, had been hitherto suspended, on account of the difficulties arisen with regard to some public officers, who had been accused of having prevaricated at the election of deputies of the diet. Circumstances having changed by the late revolution, a pardon hath at length taken place, and the act has already been signed by the king."

The finishing stone was laid of the tower near Sutton, Wilts, erected by Henry Hoare, Esq; in memory of King Alfred, who, on the spot it stands upon, erected his standard in the year 871, to make head against the Danes, and soon after gained a great victory over them. It is a building of brick, 155 feet in height, and commands a most fine and extensive prospect: over the door-way, in a niche, properly ornamented, stands the statue of Alfred; and under, the following inscription cut in marble: "In memory of Alfred the Great, who on this summit erected his standard against Danish invaders. He instituted juries, established a militia, created and exerted a naval force: a philosopher and a christian, the father of his people, the founder of English monarchy and liberty."

A prodigious concourse of people assembled on Tower-^{23d.} hill, where a temporary stage had been built, with back-seats, on which appeared eight divines, seven of whom had been educated at
[K] 3 the

the sole charge of the Countess of Huntingdon, who was present. After psalm-singing, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Piercy, chaplain to the countess, suitable to the occasion, the aforesaid seven gentlemen being to sail as missionaries to America.

At a meeting held this day at the India-House, the following gentlemen were nominated as proper persons to be supervisors of the company's affairs in India, viz. the Hon Lieut. General Monckton, George Cuming, Esq; William Devaynes, Esq; Peter Lascelles, Esq; Daniel Wier, Esq; and Edward Wheeler, Esq.

28th. This day the sessions ended at the Old-Bailey.

At this sessions, fifteen prisoners were capitally convicted, 38 to be transported for seven years, and two branded.

Among those capitally convicted, was Evan Maurice, for forging a promissory note for 103 l. 10 s. This was most artfully contrived: Maurice, who was a lodger, paid the prosecutrix some money for rent, but by taking two pieces of paper, lapping them over each other, and making them just stick together with a little gum water, he so ordered it, that the body of the receipt should fall on the uppermost piece, and the name on the lowermost, so that when the paper came to be separated, the body of the receipt, which was taken off, left room for the body of the note to be written in its stead, and the name at the bottom appeared in its true place.

29th. This day the sheriffs made their report of the scrutiny lately held at Guildhall, declaring that Messrs. Wilkes and

Townsend had the majority, and accordingly returned them as duly elected, to the court of aldermen, who fixed upon Alderman Townsend to serve the office of Lord mayor.

By a letter from Capt. James Wilder, of the Diligence brig, fitted out by subscription in Virginia, with a view to the discovery of the long-sought-for N. W. passage, it appears, by the course of the tides, there is a passage, but that it is seldom or never open, and he believes impassable. He sailed as high as 69 degrees, 11 min. and discovered a large bay before unknown.

Hamburgh, Oct. 16. A stranger was taken up here yesterday and put in prison, who served as a captain of the Confederates; during which time he insinuated himself so much into the friendship of some of the chiefs, that he found means to discover from them, where they had hid their principal effects, and then stole the jewels belonging to a lady of one of the Confederate chiefs, valued at 70,000 rixdollars; he set off immediately for Vienna, where he lived in a very splendid 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 arrested in consequence of it.

In Monmouthshire, one 30th.
of the greatest floods ever known in that country, did incredible damage, by bearing down bridges, carrying away cattle, destroying mills, sweeping away houses with their inhabitants. A most providential escape is related, which deserves to be remembered: a woman, the wife of a tinman at Caerleon, crossing Caerleon bridge when

when it fell, happened to lay hold of a beam, upon which she floated through Newport bridge, and three miles below that town was taken up by a small boat. As soon as she was put on shore, she procured a horse and rode home, and was the first person who carried the news to her husband of the accident that had happened to her.

This evening, as Thomas Osling and his wife were returning from Doncaster market to their house at Edington, in Yorkshire, they were stopped by two footpads, who demanded their money, which Mr. Osling refusing to deliver, one of them shot him dead upon the spot.

William Gill was likewise robbed and murdered, as he was returning from Appletreewick fair to his house at Linton, in Craven, Yorkshire.

During the month past, a pestilential fever raged in the Lewis Islands; but all accounts agree that its violence is abated.

The wife of one Collins, a labouring man, at Sutton Colefield, in Warwickshire, was delivered of four children, two boys and two girls, who are all alive.

The wife of a chairman in Petty-France, Westminster, of two boys and a girl.

Married lately, Capt. Shenton, of Deptford, aged 79, to Mrs. Whitehead, of Peckham, aged 72, whose grand-children were at the wedding.

Died, Walter Mallet, Esq; aged 98, formerly member in two parliaments for Cambridge.

John Brooks, Esq; aged 96, at Chelsea, a Captain under George I.

Peter M'Cloud, Esq; in North-Audley-street, aged 105.

In the 109th year of his age,

Mr. Shepherd, gardener to King George I.

At Edinburgh, Peter M'Donald, a fisherman, in the 109th year of his age, whose 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 Rochelle.

“ The discovery of Mr. Walsh, member of the English parliament, and of the Royal Society of London, was mentioned in the Gazette for the month of August last. 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 stood five of the members of the society singly, not one touching the other. Two brass wires, thirteen feet long each, were suspended to the ceiling, by silken cords. One of these wires was supported at one end by the napkin on which lay the fish, the other end was immersed in a bowl full of water that stood upon the table, on which there were placed four other bowls, all equally filled with water. The first person who stood round the second table, put the fore finger of one hand in the bowl in which the end of the brass wire was immersed, and the fore-finger of his other hand in the second bowl that stood next to it. The second person, in like manner, put the fore-finger of one hand in the second bowl, and the fore-finger of his other hand in the third bowl,

and

and so on successively, till all the five communicated by means of the water in the bowls. In the last bowl, one end of the second brass wire was immersed, and with the other Mr. Walsh touched the back of the torpedo, when all the five persons whose fingers were in the water, felt a shock at the same instant, which differed in nothing from the Leyden experiment, except in the degree of violence. Mr. Walsh, who stood himself distinct from the circle of conduction, felt no commotion. This experiment was several times repeated, and every time with the same success. The action of the torpedo is communicated by the same 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, resemble in every respect a faint electricity."

6th. Being the first day of Michaelmas Term, the lord-chancellor proceeded in form to Westminster-hall, where the new chief baron of the Exchequer, Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, took the oaths to qualify himself for that office; after which, Sir James Eyre, the newly-appointed baron, and George Hill, Esq; were introduced at the bar of the Court of Chancery, and were admitted serjeants at law in the usual manner.

The Right Hon. Sir Jeffery Amherst, Knight of the Bath, was sworn of his majesty's privy-council.

7th. The great cause between Lord Pomfret and Mr. Smith, relative to the lead-mine on Belby-hill, in Yorkshire, was, upon a new trial, determined in favour of Mr. Smith. The right of this

lead-mine was first tried at the assizes at York, afterwards carried into Chancery, from thence to the House of Peers, and from that house referred to the Court of King's-Bench for a new trial. Lord Mansfield, in stating the evidence, informed the jury, that notwithstanding all the proceedings that had been had in this contest, the plain simple fact which they had to determine was, whether the moor or pasture in question, was part of the freehold purchased by Mr. Smith in 1738, or part of the common or waste; if the former, they must find for Mr. Smith; if the latter, for Lord Pomfret. They declared for Mr. Smith.

A fire broke out at a linen-draper's, the corner of 10th. Round-court, in Chandos-street, and burnt so furiously, that the whole row of houses from Round-court to Castle-court, were all in flames in less than an hour's time. No water could be immediately procured, and when it was laid on, Round-court was so surrounded with fire, that the engines durst not enter to extinguish it.

Extract of a Letter from Chester, Nov. 6.

"Yesterday being the anniversary commemoration of the gun-powder-plot, a great number of people of both sexes, men, women, and children, went in the evening to see George Williams's puppet-show, exhibited at a place called Eaton's dancing-room, in Water-gate-street: it unfortunately happened, that a neighbouring grocer had, within a few days before, lodged a quantity of gun-powder in a cellar under the show-room, which proved the cause of the most dreadful

dreadful catastrophe ever known in these parts: for between eight and nine o'clock the powder took fire, (how, or by what accident, is not yet ascertained) and blew up the floor, a room over it, and the roof; shattered the walls, which were of stone, and amazingly thick, and communicating with the scenes, cloaths, &c. instantly set the whole room in a blaze. Thus in a moment were the major part of the company buried under massy ruins, surrounded with flames, without any possibility of extricating themselves; so that (besides those who were burnt to death, or killed upon the spot by the fall of heavy stones and timber) scarce one escaped, without being either so miserably scorched or crushed, that few can survive. The explosion was very great, and attended with a convulsion which was felt in the extremities of the city and suburbs. This alarming circumstance incited many people with a curiosity of enquiring into the cause; which, when known, it is impossible to express the dread which every one was possessed with for the safety of their family and friends. But when the dead and wounded were seen borne upon men's shoulders along the streets, the scene became affectingly deplorable. Some fainting away, others crying in the bitterest anguish, distracted with the loss of husbands, wives, children, and relations; in short, the general horror and confusion on this melancholy occasion, is much easier to be imagined than described.

“ The number of dead are computed at forty; that of the maimed, scorched, and wounded, forty-two, in the general infirmary. Among

the former, are Williams the showman, his wife, and a child about four years old. The number of the wounded are, by later accounts, increased to sixty-six.

“ Much damage is likewise done to the adjacent buildings; several houses being overthrown, and windows shattered to pieces at an incredible distance by the explosion.”

The report was made to his majesty of the convicts ^{11th.} under sentence 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 considerable sale of furniture and other effects, at a gentleman's seat near Fontainebleau, which drew together a great number of brokers and others, many of whom were permitted to eat in the house; on which occasion they made use of the kitchen utensils; but some of these being badly tinned, 27 persons, who eat of things cooked in them, were taken ill, ten of whom have died, and several others are not yet out of danger.”

Extract of a Letter from Norwich.

“ On the 5th of this month, being a public holiday, as some people were letting off fireworks in and about the market-place, a serpent accidentally fell into a cellar of one of the outhouses belonging to an oilman, which unluckily got among some shavings that lay near a barrel of oil, and presently catching fire, set the whole cellar in flames, which communicating to
the

the house, soon burned it down, with eight others. The loss is thought to be upwards of 10,000*l.* one family is totally ruined, and a wall falling, killed one person, and sadly bruised five or six more."

13th. The following motions were this day passed at the Court of Common-Council:

Resolved,

That the late lord-mayor having refused to call a common-hall on a most important public business, at the requisition of many respectable gentlemen of the livery; having denied a considerable body of this court, to call a court of common-council; having refused to put questions in common-hall of the utmost consequence to the rights of the livery; and having ordered the sword to be taken up, both in common-hall and in this court, before the public business was finished, has been guilty of violating the rights and privileges of this city. Declared to be carried in the affirmative. A division being demanded on this question, there appeared to be,

For the above question.	Against the question.
Six aldermen	Five aldermen
Ninety commoners	Forty-five commoners
Two tellers	Two tellers
Majority for the vote of censure, 46.	

Resolved,

That if any future recorder should accept the office of a judge in any of his majesty's courts at Westminster, or has or may hereafter accept the office of attorney or solicitor general to the king or queen, or any patent of precedence from the crown, if appointed recorder of this city, shall from that time receive only the an-

cient salary of 120*l.* for himself and deputy.—This was also carried in the affirmative by a prodigious majority.

The weather continues remarkably mild and warm at Petersburg in Russia; there is as yet no appearance of winter. The Neva, which is usually frozen at the beginning of October, still remains navigable.

At a proof of Cannon at Woolwich, an 18 pounder, intended for sea service, burst in firing the fourteenth time, with a charge of nine pounds of powder: but, notwithstanding a number of officers and matrosses were present, and that the cannon burst into more than an hundred pieces, some of which were picked up at a great distance, yet no one person received the least hurt. Some of the cannon on this occasion, were fired forty-eight times with the like quantity of powder, and continued perfectly sound.

Among the vagrants found begging in the streets of London, and carried before the lord-mayor to be passed to their respective parishes, 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 election of a recorder for the city of London, in the room of Sir James Eyre, Mr. Serjeat Glynn was chosen by a majority of one voice. It is remarkable, that every alderman was present; and the numbers were, for Mr. Serjeant Glynn 13; Mr.

Mr. Bearcroft 12; Mr. Hyde, senior city-counfel, 1.

18th. This morning the two Murphys, Earle, Wiggins, Savage, and Duffield, ordered for execution on the 11th, were carried to Tyburn and executed accordingly; Devett and Kennedy, who were to have been executed at the same time, were respited.

Some peafants, digging in a fand-pit, in the forest of Villers Cotteretz, in France, found fifty-one pieces of gold coin, of the fize of French double Louis. Upon the greater part were represented a king dressed in a Roman habit, and crowned, holding in his right hand a fword, in his left the balance of justice, and having on his breast five fleurs de lys. The legend was, *Carolus Dei gratia Francorum Rex*. On the reverse was a cross, terminated by three trefoils, and having two fleurs de lys between each branch, and two crowns. It is conjectured from the cyphers of the exergue, that these pieces were struck 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 June 25, 1772.

“ The governor of the Cape, in the year 1770, sent a vessel in search of two ships, which had been lost in their passage from Bengal to this place. The above vessel, in the month of August, being off the river of Lagoa, sent thirteen Hollanders to reconnoitre the country, but the chaloupe and canoe in which they embarked, were overfet, and one man was lost; the rest by swimming got on shore, where they were immediately seized by the negroes, and carried to one

of their towns, which consisted of nothing but huts or cabins, lined and covered with rushes made into mats. The next day they were sent off, and travelled through a country of great length, sometimes over vast desarts, and at other times meeting with negro towns in their way, during which they suffered every thing that hunger, and the uncertainty of their fate, could dictate to them. In this unhappy state of suspence, two of their companions, who were no longer able to undergo the fatigue, were abandoned in the desert. At length, the remaining ten reached a Portuguese factory at Hihambani, in 23 deg. 30 min. s. lat.: here two died of the fatigues they had sustained, and three more engaged with the Portuguese settled there; five embarked for Mozambique, at which place they left one of their companions in the hospital, and the other four passed from Diu to Surat, and from Surat to Ceylon, from whence they have been just landed at the Cape. So that of thirteen shipwrecked mariners, in the course of two years, one was lost in the canoe, two perished in the African deserts, two died of fatigue, one was left in a Portuguese hospital, three have entered into foreign service, and four only are returned to the port from whence they set out ”

Joseph Banks, Esq; Dr. Solander, and Dr. Lind, set 20th. out from Edinburgh, on their return for London. after having visited the northern isles of Scotland, and particularly that of Staffa, which is reckoned one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world: this island is about three miles in circumference; it is surrounded by
a row

a row of many pillars of different shapes, such as pentagons, octagons, &c. they are about 55 feet high, and near five feet in diameter, supporting a solid rock of a mile in length, and about 60 feet above the pillars. There is a cave in this island, which the natives call the cave of Fingal; its length is 371 feet, about 115 feet in height, and 51 feet wide; the whole sides are solid rock, and the bottom is covered with water 12 feet deep. The Giant's Causeway in Ireland, or Stonehenge in England, are but trifles when compared to this island.

His majesty was pleased to appoint Edward Bayntun, Esq; his consul-general at Tripoli, in the room of Edward Barker, Esq; deceased.

22d. The rock known by the name of the Needle, or Lot's Wife, more than 120 feet above high-water mark, at the west end of the Isle of Wight, was overfet, and totally disappeared. It has stood ever since the first discovery of the island, as a signal for mariners.

A most dreadful hurricane having done infinite damage in the West-India islands, the following are some of the particulars.

From the St. Christopher's Gazette, Sept. 2.

“ We inserted in our last, the account of a hard gale of wind from S. W. with some accidents that attended the same, which, to this island's inexpressible grief, were no more than a prelude of our destruction: for on Monday last, the 31st of August, at the dawn of day, our angry hemisphere predicted violence from the N. E. which

by degrees broke forth upon us with such rage, not to be paralleled in memory by the oldest man living, in devastation on the sugar-works and plantations in general, and in its course nothing escaped its fury; the vessels of all denominations for safety put to sea, and by twelve at noon we were in hopes, that the all-gracious Providence had finished this fatal catastrophe, but to our mortal sorrow, we were disappointed; for about that time the wind shifted to S. W. and S. which brought on such an incessant horrible scene of destruction, till eight o'clock in the evening, that is beyond the power of man to relate; nothing less threatened us than a total annihilation of the island; and those vessels that in the morning went in search of safety, and were not foundered, returned, and were driven on shore in several parts of the island, and scarce a house, sugar-mill, tree, or plant, in this town, Sandy-Point, Old-Road, or Island, but what was blown down, or very much damaged; the loss sustained by the planters, house owners, and inhabitants, is inestimable; the loss of lives is, as we hear, considerable; the only names as yet come to our knowledge, are Richard Mathews, Esq; Mrs. Thomas, relict of Mr. Thomas, silversmith, and a great number dangerously wounded.

The same hurricane has done incredible damage to the Danish island of St. Croix, and the Dutch settlement of Eustatia; also to the islands of St. Martin and Turtola.”

The following authenticated account has since been received.

St. Eustatia, 400 houses on the higher grounds destroyed, or rendered

dered untenantable; many houses carried ten or twelve yards, and others quite into the sea. Plantation houses all down except two; and the canes in the ground all twisted up; the Dutch church blown into the sea.

At Saba, 180 houses blown down, and the cattle carried away from their stakes.

At St. Martin's, scarce a house standing, all their plantations destroyed.

St. Croix, every house almost at Christianstadt, and all the plantations and negro-houses levelled: only three houses left standing at Frederickstadt, and numbers of people killed. A letter from thence says, "Words are wanting to describe the horrors of the night; the dreadful roar of raging winds and waves; the crash of falling buildings; the cries and groans of the sufferers, of the dying and wounded, together with a tenfold darkness, made visible only by the meteors, which, like balls of fire, skimmed along the hills, formed a most terrible and most distressful scene."

At St. Kit's, almost all the estates are destroyed, there being scarce a mill or boiling-house left standing.

At Antigua, all the men of war, except the admiral, are ashore, and several ships at St. John's foundered at their anchors; and the towns on the island, and the estates thereon, in as bad a situation as at St. Kit's.

At Dominica, eighteen vessels are drove ashore and lost. Montserrat and Nevis have scarcely a house left standing.

By accounts from Antigua, we hear, that the house of Major Douglas, near St. John's was blown down in the late hurricane, by which accident two white servants,

and four negroes, were killed on the spot, and Mr. Cox, and two young ladies who were there on a visit, wounded so terribly that their lives are despaired of.

A letter from St. Kit's, dated the 5th of September, says, the general loss sustained by the violent hurricane there, cannot, on the most moderate calculation, be computed at less than 500,000l.

The following extract of a Letter from Santa Cruz, contains still more extraordinary particulars.

"A most violent hurricane, the like to which has never been known before, began to rush most terribly, accompanied with most shocking whirlwinds and storms of rain; so that we really believed these three elements had determined to swallow us up. The sea began to roar so much, that the noise was heard above a hundred miles off. The wind raged in such a manner, that every one thought it was the last day. The sea swelled up 70 feet above the usual height, tore all the houses near the shore even to the foundations; beams, planks, and stones flew through the air like feathers. The wall round the king's store house, which was above a yard thick, was tumbled down to the ground, and hurled a 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 such a manner, that it is impossible for them to be cultivated next year, as all the trees were rooted up, which occasioned holes of four, five, and six feet in the ground. Several heavy stones were thrown down from the mountains. The sea swelled in such

such a rapid manner, that it overtook above 250 persons who ran up to the mountains to save themselves. At Christianstadt 460 houses were thrown down, besides the houses which were built upon the plantations, which are computed at 63. All the magazines, stores, and provisions are quite ruined; ships which were expected here with provisions, are lost in the hurricane. No planter has provision for his negroes; so that we are under a perpetual fear of an insurrection amongst them. All the ships at the different harbours were cast ashore, fifty or an hundred yards on the land. The damage at St. Croix is computed at 5,000,000 of dollars, and at St. Thomas's at 200,000 dollars.

26th. This day his majesty went in the usual state to the House of Peers, and opened the present session of parliament with a most gracious speech from the throne.

27th. The keeper of a private mad-house, and his wife, were brought to the Court of King's Bench, to receive sentence for confining and ill-treating two women, who had been sent to their house by their husbands, under pretence of lunacy, (see page 90) when the court fined them six shillings and eight-pence, ordered them to pay fifty pounds to each of the women, and all costs of suit on both sides.

This day Mr. Capon, of Lowestoffe, who had been formerly subject to fits, and who about twenty months before had forcibly swallowed a crown-piece, which was placed between his teeth to prevent his biting his tongue, brought up the same, but was almost choked in the effort. He has enjoyed a

continued state of health, which before was frequently interrupted with pains in the stomach, and a disagreeable taste in his mouth. The piece when brought up, was so black that the inscription could not be read, and it still continues very much discoloured.

The wreck of the Brotherly Love, was driven with such violence against Dunchurch-wall, near Dover, in Kent, that it beat down a part of the wall, and the sea rolling furiously in, has rendered the same impassable. It will cost more than two thousand pounds to repair the damages.

A ship from Newfoundland with fish and oil, was wrecked upon Lydd beach, the captain and crew saved; but a man and his wife, passengers on board, not being able to get into the boat, joined hand in hand, and perished together.

Cadiz, Oct. 6. The Emperor of Morocco has ordered all christians to quit the town of Tetuan, and those who were charged to put these orders in execution, went about it with so much rigour, that one would have thought the place had been taken by storm. The foreign merchants were to go and settle at Tangier, where there were no houses for them; but the Emperor means to force them to build their own habitations. The Spanish vice-consul, and the English, were obliged to depart upon very short notice; the former went to Larache, and the other retired to Gibraltar. The European Jews must undergo the same fate, unless they will take the black habit, like those of the country; and in that case, the Emperor will take them for his subjects and slaves.

Ratisbon,

Ratisbon, Oct. 19. The accounts we receive from Bohemia are very melancholy. The putrid fevers that prevailed there are succeeded by a dysentery, which carries off great numbers of the people; and the mortality among the horned cattle increases. The harvest has likewise proved very indifferent this year; and to complete the misery of that country, it is overrun with mice to that degree that every thing upon the ground is destroyed, by which the price of provisions is considerably increased.

We learn from Teschen, that the Marchioness of Wielopolska, after having formerly sold all her jewels in support of the confederates, and since borrowed 1,200,000 ducats upon her estates, that are situated in the part which is fallen to the lot of the house of Austria, threw herself into a well in a fit of despair; but was taken out again, against her consent, with only her arm broken.

Aarhus in Norway, Oct. 9. The celebrated Christian Jacobsen Drackenburgh, of whom mention has been so frequently made in the public prints on account of his great age, died here this day at seven in the morning, aged 146, having been born Nov. 11, 1626.

Died, the 12th inst. near Monmouth — Edmunds, Esq; who hath bequeathed a fortune of upwards of 20,000l. to one Mills a day labourer, near that place. Mr. Edmunds, who has so amply provided for this man at his death, would not speak to or see him whilst he lived.

Daniel Legro, Esq; aged 103, at Leeds.

John Richardson, of Truro, aged 107.

John Jones, of Horton-lane, near Shrewsbury, aged 102.

Mary Butler of Shrewsbury, aged 102.

D E C E M B E R.

Was held a general court of proprietors at the East India-house, when the chairman acquainted the court, that the secret committee of the House of Commons, were then sitting under the same roof, for the benefit of receiving information from the direction; upon which Mr. Mackworth expressed his disapprobation of the company's application to parliament for redress of grievances, and declared it next to infatuation in the directors to suffer the books and papers of the company to be carried before a set of gentlemen in general unacquainted with mercantile affairs, and wholly incapable of judging of things at so great a distance. He therefore moved for a committee of 25 proprietors to be appointed, previously to inspect 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 requested to retire and prepare a list of 25 fit persons; in the mean time Governor Johnston moved for a petition to parliament, expressing the privileges the company derive from their charter, and the laws of the land, and praying the inspection into their affairs may be in as public a manner as possible, which motion was also carried, and when Mr. Mackworth returned the list he produced was approved, to which Governor Johnston, with the consent

sent of the proprietary, added eight other names for the purpose of drawing up the petition.

A sessions of Admiralty was held at the Old Bailey, when Thomas Obrian and Jacob Mosman were indicted for turning pirates, and on the 4th of October, 1770, on the coasts of Africa, running away with a long boat and tackle belonging to the Patty merchant ship, of which Robert Parkington was master: but the master being since dead, and no evidence appearing against them, they were both acquitted.

At the same sessions one Johannes, a Portuguese, was indicted for piratically running away with a certain schooner belonging to the Venus merchant ship on the same coast of Africa, and for the murder of Colen Watson, the master thereof, by striking him several blows with an ax between the nape of his neck and his head, and afterwards throwing him over-board; but on his petition his trial was put off.

They write from Toulouse, that a quarrel happened lately there between the sons of two rich merchants, which rose to such a height, that one of them challenged the other several times, which was as often refused: this provoked the challenger to such a degree, that, in the fury of resentment he ran the other through the body, and killed him on the spot. The assassin was immediately taken up, tried, condemned, and executed, in 24 hours.

The Dispatch sloop of war, which was sent home express by the admiral at Antigua, with an account of the hurricane at the Leeward islands, foundered at sea; the crew were taken up by the Panther man

of war from Newfoundland, and landed last Wednesday at Portsmouth, as were the letters brought by the Dispatch.

A stone coffin of a vast size was lately dug up in a barn belonging to William Hickmott, at Beckenfield in Kent, in which were several coins impressed with the ancient British characters.

Dublin Castle, Nov. 30th. The Earl of Harcourt, who embarked at Holyhead on Saturday night last, arrived safe at Dublin very early this morning, and immediately proceeded to the castle; and the council having been summoned to meet at two o'clock, his Lordship was introduced in form to Lord Townshend, who received him sitting under the canopy of state, in the presence chamber; from whence a procession was made to the council chamber, where his lordship's commission was read, and the oaths administered to him; after which, his lordship having received the sword from Lord Townshend, the great guns in his majesty's park and the Phoenix were fired, and answered by the regiments on duty, which were drawn up in the Royal Square at the barracks; his excellency then repaired to the presence chamber, where he received the compliments of the nobility and other persons of distinction, upon his safe arrival to take upon him the government of the kingdom.

It is worthy of observation, that during the two last years of the last 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 last years of peace, viz. 1770, 1771, the
number

number of criminals condemned have amounted to 151, and the days of the judges attendance to 99.

Letters from Paris mention, that the French East India ships, fitted out on account of private trade, will not defray the expences of their voyage, not even those to whom the king lent ships; so that an end is nearly put to the French East India trade, unless they can devise some new scheme to revive it.

Berlin, Nov. 6. The king, willing to encourage and extend the commerce of his subjects, granted a patent the 14th of October for the establishment of an association, or a company of maritime commerce, which will be composed of 2,400 actions, each valued at 500 crowns, which will make a fund of 1,200,000 crowns; and to encourage his subjects and foreigners to interest themselves in and take these actions, his majesty has taken seven eighths of them (2100 actions) for his own account, which makes a capital of 1,050,000 crowns.

Vienna, Oct. 21. They write from Tyrol, that the inundation they have had there was occasioned by an earthquake, which threw down the ice mountains that are in that country. The Isar and Inn, the two rivers that water it, have overflowed their banks, and several towns are almost entirely covered. The violence of this immense volume of water has undermined, at a quarter of a league from Inspruck, a mountain situate between the river and the high road.

The vintage has this year been so abundant in France, that great quantities of grapes have been left on the vines for want of casks to hold the wine.

VOL. XV.

The following capital convicts were respited during his majesty's pleasure, viz. William Godstone, Isaac Holmes, William Herbert, William Rogers, John Copes, and William Hughes.

Evan Maurice received a free pardon.

This day his majesty went to the house of peers, and 4th. gave the royal assent to the following bills, which passed the House of Lords yesterday, viz.

The bill for allowing the free importation of wheat, India 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.

Yesterday was held a general court of the East India company, to consider of a dividend for the half year ending at Christmas; but the farther consideration of that article was referred to a future day, as was that of the petition moved for by Governor Johnston, which though ordered to be drawn up, was upon a ballot rejected 137 to 107.

A letter from Mecklenburgh says, that a remedy has been discovered there for the distemper incident to the horned cattle. It is no more than feeding the diseased beast with crab apples. The same fruit put into the water given to cattle to drink has been found to prevent the distemper.

Mr. Alderman Harley delivered a paper from the select committee, containing a sort of narrative of the steps the company had taken for establishing a superintending commission at the three presidencies of Bengal, Fort Saint George, and Bombay; which being read, the alderman moved for leave

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to

to bring in a bill for suspending the said commission for a limited time. This produced a very warm debate, but was in the end carried 114 to 45.

9th. A grant passed the great seal to Sir Thomas Parker, late Chief Baron of the Exchequer, of an annuity of 2400l. a year, for his long and faithful services to his king and country. Of this reward it may be truly said, that no servant of the crown ever wished it less, or deserved it more.

The East-India Company paid two hundred and five thousand four hundred and sixty-eight pounds and eight pence, in one bank note, to the revenue of customs, being the amount of duties due on certain unrated goods imported under the company's bond.

Londonderry, Nov. 24. Last Saturday in the morning, began a most terrible storm of wind and rain, which continued with unremitting violence till night. It is impossible fully to describe the variety of mischief sustained by this most dreadful storm. In this city almost every house suffered, and several chimnies were entirely blown down, and broke in the roofs: but these were only trifling accidents, when compared with the woful devastation on the sea coasts. In Lough Swilly, it is said that the shore is alternately covered with the dead bodies of the unfortunate seamen, the wrecks of ships, sloops, wherries, and boats; and one boat in particular, with five men on board, was seen to sink to the bottom, within a very small distance of land: in Lough Foyle, a number of fishing boats have been lost, fourteen bodies have already been cast on shore, and a brig bound

for Whitehaven, parted her anchors and drove on shore near Ballykelly, with the loss of her boat. The only thing that can be said, in some measure, to lessen the horror of this amazing hurricane was, that it providentially happened in the day-time. But we have the greatest reason to fear the most melancholy accounts from other parts.

Mr. Alderman Harley 10th. brought in a bill to restrain the East-India Company from sending out supervisors for a limited time.

Extract of a Letter from Surinam, dated Sept. 5, 1772.

“ This colony is in the greatest distress, occasioned by an insurrection of the slaves; they are assembled 1000 strong, very formidable, supplied with arms and ammunition, and have defeated our soldiers, and taken some six pounds from them, with which they have fortified themselves on an island, committing great depredations, and annoying and terrifying the inhabitants daily. We have made several ineffectual attempts to subdue them; and about three months ago they defeated our escort sent against 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 ammunition furnished to guard it. We have been obliged to set three or four hundred of our stoutest negroes free, to defend us.

On the 26th ult. there was an entry at the custom-house, of Irish linen, to the almost incredible amount of 1,954,496 yards of which, 776,625 yards came from Belfast, which are esteemed the finer

finer fabrication, and worth at an average 1s. 6d. per yard. Besides the above, great quantities are brought to town by land from Chester.

14th. This day the following bills were passed by commission, viz.

A bill for the importation of wheat, wheat-flour, meal, bread, and biscuit, and for prohibiting the extraction of spirits or low wines from wheat, wheat-flour, and meal, for a limited time.

A bill for the importation of salted provisions from Ireland, and for salt beef, pork, and butter from any of his majesty's plantations in America, for a limited time.

And a bill for the discontinuance of the duties on hog's-lard and grease, and for the free importation of hams, bacon, and all sorts of salt provisions from any part of Europe, for a limited time.

The East-India Company presented a petition to the House of Commons, relative to the bill depending in that house, to restrain the company from appointing supervisors, &c.

Lord Viscount Townshend, late lord lieutenant of Ireland, waited on his majesty at St James's, when he kissed the king's hand, on being appointed master general of the ordnance.

17th. This day the sessions ended at the Old-Bailey; at this sessions the twelve following prisoners were capitally convicted, viz. William Simpson, George Turner, Joseph Harrison, John Mitchell, James Crompton, William Griffiths, (this last robbed the Rev. Dr. Dodd and his lady, of a purse of money, and discharged a pistol into the carriage) for high

way robberies; John Bagnal, Francis Booth, Michael Boyle, John Law, and Nathaniel Bayley, for returning from transportation; and Benjamin Bird for forgery.

Edward Bockett, for being one of the ring-leaders in the riot at Guildhall last lord-mayor's-day, after a trial of four hours was acquitted.

Among the persons acquitted at this session, was an apprentice to a grocer in Wapping, for shooting the maid-servant through the head with a pistol, charged only with gunpowder and wadding. Only three bills were found true by the grand jury, out of seven that were presented against the rioters at Guildhall.

This day came on in the Court of Chancery a final hearing of the lead mine cause, between Lord Pomfret and Mr. Smith of Gray's-Inn; when the court ordered his Lordship's suit to be dismissed with costs.

During the five years the above cause was in agitation, there were three several appeals to the House of Lords. The two first were actually heard, and the third withdrawn only a few days ago: besides which there have been two trials at law, one of them at bar, each of which lasted two whole days, and the whole costs of each party are said to amount to little less than 10,000l.

The third reading of the East-India supervision bill 18th. came on, when Mr. Impey and Mr. Adair attended as counsel, in behalf of the company, against it, and spoke for near three hours; but after a long debate the house divided, when the numbers were, for the bill 153, against it 28.

21st. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills:

The bill for granting an aid to his majesty by a land-tax, for the service of the ensuing year.

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

And to three other bills.

Yesterday morning about one o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Owen's, jeweller, in Fenchurch-street, which consumed the inside of the house (leaving only the front standing) with the stock in trade and furniture; it likewise burnt the greatest part of Mr. Viner's house chymist, next door, and two backwards.

An Esquimaux India captain, with his squaw or wife appeared in town. They were brought by Commodore Shuldham from Newfoundland, in order to be presented to his majesty, to establish a lasting friendship with the Eglots, as these people call the English nation. The Esquimaux 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.

23d. This morning, during a great fog, two horses, belonging to a dray-cart, got loose from their driver in the Hay market, and running furiously along, beat down two men, and killed them on the spot. One Mr. Wislaw, a taylor, in Palsgrave-head-court, Temple-Bar, narrowly escaped the same fate. A poor man in the Strand, taking up an old pipe, was run over, and taken up speechless, with little hopes of recovery. The darkness was so great, that the carriages of the nobility and gentry

were attended with lights, the same as at midnight; and the same morning, a man decently dressed was found dead near the three Crowns, at the bottom of Gray's-Inn-Lane, supposed to have perished through the inclemency of the weather. A gentleman and a lady were overturned in a one horse chaise, about one o'clock, from not being perceived by the driver of one of the western stages, by which accident the lady had one of her arms broke, and the gentleman's skull was so fractured, that he died before he could be brought to town.

Last night a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Neale, James, Fordyce, and Down, was held at Guildhall, to declare a dividend, when it appeared that the proofs and claims under the commission, amounted to 181,330l. 19s. 5d. and the assignees having produced their accounts, a balance remained in their hands of 33,019l. 15s. 2d. whereupon a dividend of 4s. in the pound was ordered to be made.

This day the following bills received the royal assent by commission, viz. 24th.

The bill for better regulating his majesty's marine forces.

The bill to allow the free importation of rice from America.

The bill to restrain the East-India Company from appointing supervisors, &c. for a limited time.

The bill for making a branch of the river Trent navigable near Newark.

And to such other bills as were ready.

The East-India committee will sit during the recess of parliament, in order to prepare their report against the first meeting after the adjournment.

By

By a report made it appears, that a great company have now in their warehouses, no less than 16,000,000 pounds of tea.

It likewise appears, that the value of the company's estates in the city of London, that is, the India House and the different warehouses, as estimated by a surveyor expressly employed for the purpose, amount to about 214,000l.

The long-depending cause between the colony of Connecticut, and the Mohegan Indians, which has been in a course of litigation upwards of thirty years, was determined in favour of the colony, by the lords of his majesty's privy-council, at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

It appeared by the evidence given at the bar on Friday night last, that the rapacity of some of the company's Servants in Bengal alone, for the last six years, made an actual difference in the company's affairs of no less than 3,200,000 l.

Mrs. Cornelys's house and furniture, in Soho-square, was sold by auction for 10,200l.

Paris, Nov. 27. Strict search is daily making after the authors and publishers of libels against the ministry. Some officers of the police, suspecting them to be concealed in a convent, paid their visit there accordingly, but found only one of these publications in the possession of a monk, whom they immediately sent to the Bastille.

Copenhagen, Nov. 17. By an ordinance just published, his majesty, willing to conciliate the affections of his subjects in the kingdom of Norway, has converted the extraordinary imposts on that country, into that of a free gift, for the term of six years.

Island of St. Vincent, Oct. 1. The expedition against the Caribbees, or natives of the island, has taken place; some have been killed on both sides; and some taken prisoners. The whole island is under arms, and it is expected that the event will be bloody.

Boston, Oct. 25. A town meeting was held at Fanneuil-hall, to enquire into the grounds of a report, that salaries are annexed to the office of the judges of the superior court of judicature in New-England, whereby they are rendered independant of the grants of the general assembly for their support, contrary to ancient custom; when it was resolved to prepare a message to the governor, humbly to request, that his excellency would be pleased to inform them, whether he had received any advice relative to a matter so deeply interesting to the inhabitants of the province. To which his excellency gave for answer, "That it was by no means proper for him to lay before the inhabitants of any town whatsoever, any part of his correspondence 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 answer being read, was deemed unsatisfactory, and a committee was appointed to prepare a petition to the governor, to call the general assembly together, at the time to which it stands prorogued; which being presented, his excellency gave reasons why he could not comply with their request. They then concluded to petition the king for redress of grievances, and to communicate their resolution to other towns.

Dr. Kennicot has received advice
[L] 3 from



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from Mr. Burnes at Rome, that he has found an old MS. in the Vatican, in which is written part of the 91st book of Livy, supposed to be lost. Mr. Burnes has transcribed 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 second century.

In digging a grave near the communion-table in Chatham parish, it is said, a hand entire was found among the crumbled bones, except the extreme joint of the fore-finger, which was fallen off. It had the flesh, sinews, nails, and veins like those of a living person, and grasped the handle of a dagger, which it is thought preserved it.

On the 22d past, some men were perceived on a barren rock off St. David's, making signals of distress, but nobody durst venture to their assistance till the 25th, when some resolute sailors, at the hazard of their lives, undertook to bring them on shore. On their approaching the rock, the surge and suction were so great, that they were forced to throw ropes to the sufferers, and to drag them on board through the sea, by which means nine lives were saved, who otherwise must have perished in another day. They belonged to the *Libertas*, Peter Zittenberg, master, from Stockholm, for Dublin, laden with tar and iron, and wrecked on the rocks, called the Bishop and his Clerks, where four of the crew perished. Those who were brought on shore, were treated with the greatest humanity by the clergy and gentry of the place.

The members of the *Scavoir Vivre*

Club have resolved to give the following premiums in Feb. 1774, for the best performances in their different kinds, which shall make their appearance in the course of the year 1773, viz. For the best poem, a gold medal, and 100 guineas.—For the best picture, ditto, ditto.—For the best sculpture, ditto, ditto.—For the best musical composition, a gold medal, and 50 guineas.—For the best engraving, ditto, ditto.—As soon as the club have adjudged the different premiums, their treasurer is to wait on the author or artist, and to beg his acceptance of the same, as a token of their approbation and regard.

Petersburg, Dec. 18. Notwithstanding the appearance there was some days ago of the frost being set-in, and that the Neva would have been immediately frozen, it still continues open; which has never before happened in the memory of man so late in the season. The only instance that is remembered of its remaining unfrozen so long as the 1st of December, was in the year 1717.

Warsaw, Dec. 16. They write from Pizeminst, that provisions there are at an immense price; and to increase the misery of the inhabitants, the lands are so infested with mice, that the wheat and rye in the ground are devoured by them; insomuch, that in some places they have been obliged to sow their corn three times over. These animals likewise destroy great quantities of hay and corn in the barns; and there are such multitudes of them, that it seems as if they were collected there from all parts of Europe.

The French consul at the Dardanelles

danelles has turned Mahometan. This Frenchman is the first christian officer who has so far disgraced christianity. The French minister here immediately sent orders to take his authority from him, as likewise all his accounts.

A pamphlet lately appeared in Holland, intituled, "Observations on the declarations of the courts of Vienna, Petersburg, and Berlin, concerning the partition of Poland;" in which the author has taken such liberties with the character of the King of Prussia, that his minister has obtained a suppression of the sale of this work.

The disturbances which have lately happened at some of the Portugueze settlements on the coast of Africa, particularly at Arverri, Mogador, and Arebo, are now intirely settled, through the bravery and conduct of the Portugueze commander at Benin, who, with about 700 Europeans, (most 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; since which, peace has been effectually re-established.

The ships and troops intended to quell the disturbances that prevail in the Spanish settlements in South America, are already failed under the command of Don Juan Antonio del Castro, from whose powers, the Spanish ministry have formed very sanguine hopes of success.

Letters from Holland mention, that there is such a scarcity of provisions in several parts of that province, that the states have ordered a considerable bounty over and

above the market price, to be paid to such persons as will supply them with live cattle, wheat, rye, &c. It is further added, that a great number of poor die daily for want of the common necessaries of life.

In some of the provinces of Sweden, the scarcity is so great, that the poor people have pounded bran and the bark of trees together, and made the same into bread.

Vienna, Nov. 22. The inhabitants of Bohemia having reaped a very fine harvest, the government again laid on the duty paid on transportation from one hereditary province to another, which had been suspended during the late great scarcity; but this imposition having occasioned great distress among the people by the price of grain, the duty has again been laid aside for an unlimited time, and grain is permitted to be brought free from Hungary to Bohemia. The fertility of Hungary is so great, that it is reckoned the granary of the hereditary provinces, as Sicily was formerly to Rome. This country is so vastly prolific, that there is no occasion, in many parts, for further husbandry than that of slightly turning up the earth; and in many places the scattered grain produces fine crops.

The present distress of the East-India Company, cannot be deemed surprizing, to those who consider one moment the causes which have contributed to hasten their ruin: Let us attend to the following fact. —Our colonies sent annually to England 600,000*l.* for the single article of tea; but when it became a question, whether they should be slaves under that importation, or freemen importing it from a foreign market, the tea remained in

the company's warehouses, and the 600,000*l.* went to Holland and Denmark. That non-importation, or loss of market, having now continued for five years, it makes three millions difference in their cash account—is the true cause of the great quantity now on hand—is an immense loss to the revenue, to the merchant, to the state, and has operated very considerably towards producing the present scarcity of money, and universal stagnation to all business. This is not all;—the same motives which prevented our colonists from consuming the company's tea, also prevented the purchase of many other valuable articles—'tis difficult to ascertain the amount, but it is very considerable, and makes a monstrous difference in the state of their affairs. In short it has been the principal cause of their approaching dissolution.

Stockholm, Dec. 5. The importation of salt, used for salting herrings, &c. into the ports and provinces of Gottenburgh and Bahus, which hitherto has been confined to Swedish ships only, has, by a rescript, dated the 3d instant, been allowed to any foreign ships, notwithstanding an ordinance made in the year 1724, which forbids the entry of any foreign vessel into any of the ports of Sweden with that commodity.

Prague, Dec. 18. According to the informations received by the government, relative to the progress of the epidemical distempers which prevail in Bohemia, there have died in that kingdom, from the 1st of January to the 1st of Sept. 1772, 168,331 persons, during which time there have been but 32,050 children born; so that the depopula-

tion amounts to 89,281 persons: and we apprehend that the four following months will present us with an account still more terrible. The ravages of the preceding year were greater still

Algiers, Oct. 31. The Winchelsea English frigate, Capt. Wilkinson, which sailed from hence the 27th of September, returned the 27th instant. The English gave it out that she had only been to Marseilles, to put some dispatches into the post for London, relative to the differences between the commander and this regency, which the Algerines affected to take no notice of. After the usual salutations, the Dey signified to the commandant, that he was at liberty to have an audience whenever he pleased, provided he did not bring with him the consul, whom he was determined not to see again, for reasons which he had given to his Britannic majesty. The commandant made answer, that as the consul was an officer appointed by his majesty, he could not dispense with introducing him; and rather than not bring him, he would have no audience himself. The Dey persisting in his resolution, Captain Wilkinson was equally determined, and went away again without an audience. During the time that the English frigate was here, all the christian slaves were chained, for fear they should recover their liberty, and go on board her.

Petersburg, Nov. 13. The senate passed sentence the 16th ult. against the fabricators of some false bank-bills. Their punishment was as follows: The two Puskins were degraded from their rank of nobles, and are sent to work in the mines of Siberia, together with a foreigner,

reigner, who calls himself an Italian, and one other person concerned with them. And M. Sukin, chief of the college of commerce at Moscow, has been condemned to serve at Orembourg, in quality of a private soldier, for the remainder of his days.

At the close of the ballot 29th. at the India-house on the question, that the dividend for the last half year shall be at three per cent. the numbers were, for the question, 131; against it, 12.

Extract of a Letter from Paris,
Dec. 31.

On Tuesday last, about ten o'clock at night, a fire broke out in the Hotel Dieu, occasioned by the melting of tallow, which caught fire, and burnt with too much rapidity to be stopped. The Governor of Paris, and all the chief magistrates attended, and strong detachments of guards were planted at all the avenues. Three rooms, occupied by sick people, were burnt, and a great number of the miserable objects therein lost their lives. The nuns' sleeping room, the laundry, and all the old chapel, fell a prey to the flames, which rage still; and several of the firemen and soldiers were killed. The cathedral of Notre Dame is filled with beds and sick people from the hospital, who are visited and relieved by ladies of the highest distinction. Great numbers of the sick are daily removed in covered carriages to the hospital of St. Louis, out of Paris. All the avenues to the Hotel Dieu are stopt. It is now midnight, and the fire is not yet extinguished. We have, however, the satisfaction to assure the public, that not near so many lives are lost as was at first reported.'

Genoa, Dec. 26. On the 22d instant, at two o'clock in the morning, died, of an inflammation in his stomach, the serene John Baptist Cambiaso, Doge of this republic, after a short illness of five days. His death is generally lamented by all ranks of people in this state, for his amiable qualities, and his extensive charities to the poor, to whom he distributed annually near twelve thousand pounds sterling. The body has been exposed to public view in one of the rooms of the palace, where four altars were erected for celebrating masses; and this morning it was brought from the palace, and placed on a scaffold erected for that purpose 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,	4700	16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept. 1771 to 1772,	5996	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Mrs. Mansel, wife of Mr. Mansel, silver polisher, in Corbet-court, was safely delivered of two boys; and next morning about four o'clock, she was delivered of a girl; the children and mother are likely to do well.

Peter Paul Puget, grandson of the famous painter and sculptor of that name, lately died at Marseilles in the 94th year of his age. He had enjoyed for 42 years a pension of 500 livres, in consideration of a fine piece of Bas relief in marble, representing the plague at Milan, which was left him by his grandfather. He had a present of 12,000 livres, besides the pension above-mentioned, for that fine piece of sculpture.

Died, John Story, Esquire, in Greek-

Greek-street, Soho. By his will he has left 100l. to the society for propagating the Gospel; 100l. to St. George's Hospital; 50l. to the Foundling Hospital; 100l. to the Middlesex Hospital; 50l. to the Charity-school of Saint Ann's, Soho.

Mr. Roger Hunt, one of the greatest stocking manufacturers in Nottingham, said to have died worth upwards of 40,000l.

At the Hague, Samuel Emmanuel, a Jew, native of Moravia, aged 109 years and 8 months; he has left sixty-seven descendants behind him.

Isabel King, widow, at Fochaber's in Scotland, aged 108. Her husband, who died about two years ago, was 98 years old at his decease. They had lived in a married state upwards of 66 years.

In Off-alley, in the Strand, Frances Bett, who for many years received charity of the parish and others; in her apartment, and about her bed, money was found to the amount of eight hundred pounds.

Mary Simes, a beggar-woman, aged 109, in the Mint, Southwark, said to have died worth 1500l.

At Whittingham, in East-Lothian, Barbara Wilson, aged 120 years.

Aged 112, Thomas Pearce, a labouring man, at Hawley-hill farm in Wilts.

At Truro, in Cornwall, Mr. John Richardson, a tradesman in that town, aged 137, who retained his senses 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 distance from her house.

A General Bill of all the Christenings and Burials, from December 10, 1771, to December 15, 1772.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 9172	Males 13185
Females 8744	Females 12868

In all 17916 In all 26053
Increased in the Burials this year

4273.
Increased in the Christenings 844

Died under two years of age 9112

Between 2 and 5	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 18,713. Deaths 20,374. Marriages 4611. Foundlings received in the Hospitals 7676. Increased in the Deaths this year 1433. Decreased in the Births 1972. Increased in Marriages 159.

At Amsterdam, Deaths 10,609. Baptisms in the several reformed churches 4637. Marriages 2037. Increased in Deaths 2626. Decreased in Baptisms 70.

At

At Copenhagen, Deaths 4200. Births 2604. Marriages 745. Increased in Deaths 1056. Increased in Births 53.

At Whitby, were 59 Marriages, 229 Baptisms, and 313 Burials; 127 of which Burials were Children, &c. in the Small-pox since the 1st of August.

The number of persons who have died throughout the Russian Empire of the Plague, amount to 62,000.

In the course of last year, 4653 ships have been cleared at the Custom-house, Newcastle, of which 4211 were coasters, and 452 for foreign parts, which is 309 more than were cleared out the year preceding.

In the course of the last year 1794 vessels entered the Texel, nine of which have been damaged by winds or other accidents.

From the 5th of Dec. 1771, to the 5th of Dec. 1772, there have 6680 vessels passed the Sound, of which 2145 were Dutch, 1894 English, 973 Danish, 805 Swedes, 326 Prussians, 211 Dantzickers, 170 Bremeners, 38 Lubeckers, 32 Hamburghers, 28 Russian, 21 from Rostock, 13 Imperial, 13 French, 7 Courlanders, 2 Spanish, and 2 Portuguese.

In the 27th year of Edward the Third, all the commodities exported from England amounted to 294,184l. and all the imports to only 38,970l. so that the kingdom cleared in that year the sum of 255,214l.

An Account of the Felons who were in the Gaol of Newgate in 1772.

1772	F E L O N S.			
	Lond.	Mid. sex.	Hicks's Hall.	West-min.
Jan. Session	33	85	1	3
Feb. Session	34	121	10	0
Apr. Session	63	160	11	6
June Session	24	104	7	
July Session	23	121	5	8
Sept. Session	41	183	7	
Oct. Session	34	121	5	6
Dec. Session	75	179	5	
	327	1074	51	23
Total	—	—	—	1475
Sheriffs Debtors	—	—	—	138
County Court Debtors	—	—	—	115
Excise Debtors	—	—	—	7
Total from Jan. 1772, to Dec. 1772, inclusive				1735

The Number of Prisoners who died in Newgate in each Year, from the 1st of January 1763 to the 31st of December 1772.

In 1763	— 27	In 1768	— 36
1764	— 14	1769	— 23
1765	— 13	1770	— 34
1766	— 23	1771	— 27
1767	— 33	1772	— 32

From 1747 to 1764, the number of prisoners never exceeded 1300.

BIRTHS for the year 1772.

- Jan. 19. Lady of Sir Thomas Egerton, Bart. of a daughter.
- 22. Lady of Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart. of a daughter.
- Right Hon. Lady Digby, of a daughter.

- Viscountess Valentinia, of a daughter.
- Feb. 20. Lady of the Right Hon. Thomas Townsend, of a daughter.
- March 3. Lady of Sir John Shelley, Bart. of a son.
4. Princess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, of a Prince.
12. Right Hon. the Countess of Errol, of a son.
25. Lady of Lord Grenville, of a son.
- Lately, Her Grace the Duchess of Leinster, of a daughter.
- April 6. Lady of the Right Honourable Lord Archibald Hamilton, of a daughter.
- Lady of Lord Visc. Milfington, of a son.
28. Lady Deering, of a daughter.
- May 6. Right Honourable the Countess of Wigton, of a daughter.
13. Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Albemarle, of a son.
24. Dutchess of Buccleugh, of a son.
20. Countess of Tyrone, of a son.
- June 3. Right Hon. Lady Eliz. Herbert, of a son.
- Lady of William Blackburne, of twins, both sons.
7. The Queen of the Two Sicilies, of a Princess.
24. Countess of Hopetown, of a daughter.
- July 3. Consort of Prince Frederic Eugene, of Wurtemberg, of a Prince.
19. Princess of Nassau Weilbourg, of a Prince.
28. Lady Visc. Powerscourt, of two sons.
29. Lady of the Earl of Granard, of a daughter.
- Aug. 8. Hereditary Princess of Hesse Cassel, of a Prince.
10. Lady Amelia Barrington, of a daughter.
- Bishop of Norwich's Lady, of a son.
14. Her Royal Highness the Great Duchess of Tuscany, of a Prince.
20. Lady of Lord Visc. Downe, of a son.
24. Princess Royal of Prussia, consort 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 Countess of Westmoreland, of a daughter.
- Lady Molineux, of a son.
- Oct. 2. Right Hon. the Countess of Tankerville, of a daughter.
- Lady of Lord Garlies, of a son.
18. Lady of Lord Hope, of a daughter.
- Right Hon. Countess of Dalhousie, of a son.
- The Countess of Egremont, Lady of Count Bruhl, of a son and heir, at her Ladyship's house in Piccadilly.
- The Lady of Capt. O'Neal, of Greenwich, of twins; being the first time of lying-in after a marriage of twenty-one years.
26. Lady of Sir Watkyn Williams Wynne, Bart. of a son.
- The Lady of the Rev. Dr. Markham, Bishop of Chester, and Preceptor to their

their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Bishop of Osnaburgh, delivered of a daughter: this is his tenth child, and all of them are living.

Nov. 18. Her Royal Highness the consort of the Prince Augustus Ferdinand of Prussia, of a prince.

22. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Brunswick, of a princess.

23. The reigning Duchess of Saxe-Gotha, of a prince.

25. Countess of Dumfries, of a daughter.

Lady of Sir George Osborne, Bart, of a son and heir.

26. Lady of Sir John Sinclair, of Muire, Bart. of a son.

Dec. 19. Lady of the Bishop of Litchfield, of a son.

28. Lady of Lord Visc. Weymouth, of a son.

29. Right Hon. Lord Montfort, to Miss Blake, sister to Pat. Blake, Esq; member for Sudbury.

Charles Fielding, Esq; a Captain in the Navy, to Miss Finch, daughter to Lady Charlotte Finch.

March 28. The Chevalier de St. George, to a Princess of Stolberg, by proxy, at St. Germans.

April 1. Hon. Henry Erskine, to Miss Fullerton, of New-Hall, in Scotland.

2. David Smith, Esq; to Miss Murray, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Murray, Bart.

21. Sir William Ashurst, one of the Justices of his Majesty's court of King's-bench, to Miss Whalley, of Oxford.

Sir John Blois, Bart. to Miss Lucretia Ottley.

25. Jeffery Hornby, Esq; to the Hon. Miss Stanley, second 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, Esq; son to Lord Chief Justice de Grey, to Miss Irby, daughter to Lord Boston.

May 21. Gen. Carlton, Gov. of Quebec, to the Hon. Miss Maria Howard, sister to the Earl of Effingham.

25. Tho. Rumbold, Esq; member for Shoreham, to Miss Law, daughter of Dr. Law, Bp. of Carlisle.

Right Hon. Earl of Harbrough,

MARRIAGES, 1772.

Jan. 1. Hon. Francis Count Taafe, second son to Lord Visc. Taafe, Chamberlain to his Imperial Majesty, a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and a General in the Austrian service, to the Hon. Miss Bellew, eldest daughter to the late Lord Bellew.

27. Right Reverend the Bishop of Dromore, to Miss Smith, in Dublin.

Feb. 10. Right Hon. Lord Villiers, to Miss Conway, daughter to the Earl of Hertford.

- rough, to Miss Robartes, of Glaisdon, Rutland.
- June 9. Hon. and Reverend Francis Knollis, to Miss Halifax.
29. — Cotton, Esq; to Miss Aston, eldest daughter to Sir William Aston, Bart.
- July 1. Sir Onesiporus Paul, Bart. to Mrs. Sarah Turner, of King's-Stanley, in Gloucestershire.
8. — Franco, Esq; eldest son of Moses Franco, Esq; to Miss Aquilar, daughter of Baron Aquilar of Alderman's-walk.
- The Hon. Mr. Lyttelton, only son of Lord Lyttelton, to Mrs. Peach, widow of the late Colonel Peach, in the East-India company's service.
9. The Earl of Tyrconnel, to Lady Frances Manners, daughter of the late Marquis of Granby, and grand-daughter to the present duke of Rutland.
13. Col. John Burgoyne, of the 58th regiment of foot, eldest son of Sir Roger Burgoyne, of Sutton, Bedfordshire, to Miss Johnstone, eldest daughter of General Johnstone, of Overstone, near Northampton.
16. Lord Polworth, son and heir of the Earl of Marchmont, to Lady Arabella Grey, eldest daughter to the Earl of Hardwicke, and Marchioness Grey, Baroness Lucas of Crudwell, by special licence.
26. Mr. Cooke, private secretary to Lord Townshend, to the daughter of Lady Dyfart, with a fortune of 12,000 l.
- Aug. 5. Robert Hales, Esq; collector of the customs in the port of Lynn, to Miss Turner, daughter of Sir John Turner, Bart.
8. Lieut. Caldwell, second son of Sir James Caldwell, to Miss Jane Blackett. Humphrey Osbaldiston, Esq; to Miss Kitty Pennington, daughter of Sir Joseph Pennington.
13. Capt. Tho. Fowke, Equery to the Duke of Cumberland, to Miss Ann Woolaston, daughter of Sir Frank Woolaston, Bart.
14. Joseph Bernes, Esq; to Miss Hulse, second daughter of Sir Edward Hulse. Sir Thomas Wallace, of Craige, Bart. to Miss Eglatina Maxwell, sister to the Dukes of Gordon.
19. Sir George Vandeput, Bart. to Miss Philadelphia Grey.
20. Sir Henry Somerville, Bart. to the Hon. Miss St. Leger, of Cork in Ireland. Rev. Mr. Heathcote, second son to Sir Robert Heathcote, to Miss Letitia Parker, daughter to Lord Chief Baron Parker.
- Lord Stavordale, eldest son of the Earl of Ilchester, at Clapper-cullent, in the county of Limeric, to Miss Mary Grady, daughter of Standish Grady, Esq.
- Sept. 3. Adam Hay, Esq; to Miss Harpur,

Harpur, sister to Sir Henry Harpur, with a fortune of 30,000l.

7. Right Hon. Lord Teynham, to Mrs. Davis, a widow Lady.

Lieut. Gen. Clavering, to Miss Yorke.

Oct. 11. William Fowler, Esq; to Lady Fowler, widow of the late Sir Hans Fowler.

30. Dr. Pepys, to Lady Jane Evelyn, sister to the Earl of Rothes.

No. 4. Sir Thomas Gascoine, of Parlington, Bart. to Miss Montgomery.

13. Rev. Mr. Pittman, of Dunchidcock, near Exeter, to Miss Eliz. Salisbury Deane, sister to the present Sir Robert Deane.

15. Sir Fernando Poole, Bart. to Miss White, of Horsham, Suffex.

16. Sir Harry Moncrief of Wellwood, Bart. to Miss Robertson, at Edinburgh.

Sir James Cotter, Bart. member for Taghmon, in Ireland, to Miss Kearney, sister to James Kearney, Esq; member for Kinsale.

Dec. 4. Dr. Relhan to Lady Harte.

5. The Rev. James Rudd, B. A. minister of St. Paul's chapel in Edinburgh, to the honourable Mrs. St. Clare, widow, daughter of the late Lord Duffus.

26 Sir Willoughby Aston, Bart. to Lady Jane Henley, sister to the Earl of Northington.

Principal PROMOTIONS for the Year 1772; from the London Gazette, &c.

Jan. 3. James Harris, Jun. Esq; Envoy Extraordinary to the court of Berlin.—Right Honourable Lord North, Recorder of Gloucester.

15. Sir Charles Hotham, and the Hon. Will. Hamilton, Esq; Knights of the Bath.—A grant passed the Great Seal unto Thomas Grey Cullum, Esq; Bath King at Arms, of the office of a King at Arms, and principal Herald of the parts of Wales, by the name of Gloucester, to hold the same during his good behaviour; and a clause is inserted for annexing the office of Gloucester King at Arms, to the office of Bath King at Arms, and declaring his Majesty's pleasure, that the said Thomas Grey Cullum, Esq; shall, in all assemblies and places, have and take place of all other Provincial Kings at Arms whatsoever, with the yearly salary of 40l payable quarterly at the Exchequer, and all other rights, privileges, and advantages, to the said office of Gloucester King at Arms belonging.

17. John Gilpin Sowry, Esq; Deputy Governor and Superintendent of the trade of Senagambia.

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 Castle at Windsor, void by the death of Richard Wilmot.—Gregory Parry, M. A. the canonry or prebend of the Cathedral of Christ Church and the Blessed Virgin Mary in Worcester, now void by the promotion of Philip Du Val, B. L.

21. Anthony Chamier, Esq; Deputy

puty Secretary at War, in the room of Christopher D'Oyly, Esq; resigned.

— 31. Capt. John Clarke, of the Prudent man of war, a knight.

Feb. 11. William Jolyffe, Esq; to be one of his Majesty's Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

— 15. The Right Rev. Dr. John Cradock, bishop of Kilmore, to the Archbishoprick of Dublin, with the Bishoprick of Glandelagh united thereto.—The Right Rev. Dr. Denison Cumberland, Bishop of the united sees of Clonfert and Kilmacdaugh, to the Bishoprick of Kilmore.—Dr. Walter Cope, Dean of Dromore, to the united Bishopricks of Clonfert and Kilmacdaugh.—The Rev. Joseph Deane Bourke, Dean of St. Flanan Killaloe, to the Deanery of Dromore.—William Cecil Perry, A. M. to the Deanry of St. Flanan Killaloe.—The Right Rev. Dr. William Gore, Bishop of Elphin, to the Bishoprick of Limerick.—The Right Rev. Dr. Jemmett Brown, Bishop of the united sees of Corke and Ross, to the Bishoprick of Elphin.—Isaac Mann, D. D. Achdeacon of Dublin, to the united Bishopricks of Corke and Ross.

— 27. John Temple, Esq; formerly Surveyor-General of the Northern District of America, and one of the late Commissioners of the Customs in America, Surveyor-General of the Customs in this kingdom, at the established salary of 400*l.* per annum, to be resident in London, and a daily attendant on the board of customs. By this appointment it is designed, that the present offices of surveyors-general for the different coasts shall cease on the demise of the incum-

bents; and it is said, that three other gentlemen will be appointed, who, together with Mr. Temple, are to execute the business of this new appointment. — Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Murray Keith, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the court of Copenhagen, a Knight of the Bath.

March 10. Molineux Shuldham, Esq; to be Governor and Commander in Chief over Newfoundland, and all the coast of Labrador, including the islands, &c.

— 14. Count Colloredo, Prince Bishop of Gurck, and son of Prince Colloredo, Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, unanimously elected Archbishop of Saltzburgh.

— 21. James Machpherson, Esq; the offices and places of Secretary and Clerk of the Council of his Majesty's province of West-Florida, in North-America, and Register of all grants, patents, and records, of and in the said province.

— 24. John Foster, D. D. the place of Prebendary of his Majesty's free chapel of St. George, in the castle of Windsor, void by the death of Dr. John Sumner.

— 25. Right Hon. Lord North, a Knight of the Garter, in the place of the late Duke of Saxe-Gotha.

— 28. William Moore, Esq; to be Attorney-General of Barbadoes, in the room of Henry Beccles, Esq; deceased.—Edward Morse, Esq; Chief-Justice of Senegambia, in Africa, in the room of Christopher Milles, Esq; deceased.—John Fenton, Esq; Provost-Marshal of Nova-Scotia.—James Magra, Esq; to be Consul in the Canary Islands.

April 3. A patent passed the great seal, appointing John Skynner, Esq; one of the Justices of the court

court of session for the county of Chester, Montgomery, Flint, and Denbigh in the principality of Wales, in the room of Taylor White, Esq; deceased.—Also a like patent, appointing James Foster, Esq; Chief Justice of Ely, to be one of the King's Serjeants at Law, in the room of Serjeant Leigh, deceased.—Sir Robert Murray Keith, his Majesty's Ambassador at the court of Denmark, to the command of the 47th regiment of foot, in the room of Lieutenant-General Lafcelles, deceased.

May 6. Thomas Bradshaw, Esq; to be one of his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High-Admiral of Great-Britain and Ireland, &c.—Rev. Thomas Thurloe, B. D. Master of the Temple.—Rev. James Stillingfleet, M. A. Prebend of Worcester.

—26. Colonels Lord Adam Gordon, Frederick Haldimand, William Alexander Sorrell, Rich. Lambert, Alex. Maitland, John Pomeroy, Archibald Earl of Eglington, Simon Frazer, Hunt Walsh, Tho. Desaguliers, George Preston, Guy Carleton, Sir Charles Hotham, Baronet, William Napier, Tho. Townshend, Robert Clerk, Sir William Draper, Robert Cunningham, William Howe, John Bradstreet, 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 likewise Major-Generals John Gore, James Murray, Geo. Williamson, Cyrus Trapaud, Sir William Boothby, Baronet, William Keppell, Rich. Pierson, Benjamin Carpenter, John Owen, Bigoe Armstrong, Edward Harvey. William Earl of Shel-

burne, William Haviland, William Rufane, Hamilton Lambart, John Irwin, Cadwallader Lord Blayney, Charles Vernon, William Gansell, David Græme, Edward Urmston, to be Lieutenant-Generals in the army.—As likewise Lieutenant-Generals Outhbert Ellifson, Peregrine Duke of Ancafter, Evelyn Duke of Kingston, Hugh Viscount 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 Mostyn, John Earl of Waldegrave, His Royal Highness William Duke of Gloucester, to be Generals in the army.

—29. Right Hon. Sir George Macartney, a Knight of the Bath.

June 15. Sir George Osborne, Bart. Stanien Porten, and Thomas Mills, Esqrs, Captain Basil Keith, Captain Peter Parker, and Horatio Mann, Esq; to the honour of knighthood.—Lord Mountstuart, to be Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Glamorgan.

July —. Charles Logie, Esq; to be Consul-General to the Emperor of Morocco.—Richard Johnston, Esq; of Gilford, in the county of Down, to the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Ireland.—Montague Burgoyne, Esq; to the office of one of the Chamberlains of his Majesty's Exchequer.—John Williams, Esq; Inspector of the Customs in North-America, made a Commissioner of Customs in the port of Boston, in New-England.—Henry Fane, Esq; made Keeper of his Majesty's private roads, and Guide to his royal Person in all progresses, &c. in the room of

the late Thomas Whateley, Esq;— Thomas Wonder, Esq; appointed Collector of the port of Cork in Ireland, 1000 l. a year.

Lately, James Cuffe, Henry Mitchell, Wm. Gamball, and Tho. Tisdall, Esqrs. Commissioners and Overseers of the Barracks of Dublin, in the room of the Earl of Ely, Thomas Adderley, John Magill, and John Monk Mason, Esqrs.— Thomas Adderley, Treasurer to the Barrock-Board, in the room of Henry Mitchell, Esq.

August 12. Right Hon. Allen Lord Bathurst, and his issue male, the dignity of an Earl of the kingdom of Great-Britain, by the title of Earl Bathurst, of Bathurst, in Kent.—The Right Hon. Wills Hill, Earl of Hillsborough, in Ireland, and Lord Harwich, Baron of Harwich, in Essex, and to his issue male, the dignities of Viscount and Earl of Great-Britain, by the titles of Viscount Fairford, and Earl of Hillsborough, in the county of Gloucester.

— 14. The Right Hon. William Earl of Dartmouth to be one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.—Sir Robert Murray Keith, Knight of the Bath, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the court of Vienna.—Ralph Woodford, Esq; late his Majesty's Resident with the Hanse towns, to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the court of Copenhagen.—Emanuel Mathias, Esq; to be his Majesty's Resident with the Hanse towns, in the room of Ralph Woodford, Esq;—Horace St. Paul, Esq; Secretary to the Embassy at the court of Versailles.

— 15. Hon. John Stewart, Esq; commonly called Lord Garlies, a Commissioner of Trade and Plan-

August 31. The Right Hon. Will. Earl of Dartmouth, first Lord of Trade and Plantations.

Sept. 19. Charles Cocks, of Dumbleton, in Gloucestershire, Esq; Patrick Blake, of Langham, in Suffolk, Esq; Paulet St. John, of Farley, in Hants, Esq; Sir Robert Wilmot, of Osmaſton, next Derby, in Derbyshire, Knt. Sir James Wright, Knt. his Majesty's Resident to the Republic of Venice; Lyonel Lyde, of Ayot St. Lawrence, in Herts, Esq; and Egerton Leigh, Esq; his Majesty's Attorney-General of South-Carolina, to the dignity of Baronets of Great-Britain.—James Williams, and Francis North, Esqrs, to the office of Receiver-General of all his Majesty's revenues within his colony and dominions of Virginia.—Rev. Joseph Dean Bourke, now Dean of Dromore, to the united Bishopricks of Leighlin and Fernes, Ireland.—Reverend Ralph Walsh, M. A. to the Deanry of Dromore, Ireland.

— 25. To Richard Sutton, Esq; of Norwood-Park, Nottinghamshire, the dignity of a Baronet of Great-Britain.

— 30. Francis Willes, Esq; son to the Bishop 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 resigned.

Oct. 3. Right Hon. Lord North, Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

— 6. Gilbert Laurie, Esq; Lord-Provost of Edinburgh.

— 9. The Earl of Harcourt, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of Lord Townshend, and a Privy-Counsellor.—Lord Clive, Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum

lorum of the counties of Salop and Montgomery, in the room of the late Earl Powis.—Lord Viscount Stormont, his Majesty's Ambassador-Extraordinary to the court of Versailles.

Oct. 14. His Grace the Duke of Marlborough was chosen President of the Radcliffe Infirmary at Oxford, in the room of the late Earl of Litchfield.—Alexander Wood, Esq; to be Commissary of the Stores and Provisions in the islands of Grenada, in the room of Alexander Cope, Esq; deceased.—Col. Blaquier of Hale's dragoons, Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of Sir George Macartney.

— 17. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Townshend, Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's forces, the office of Master-General of the Ordnance.

— 22. The Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, General of his Majesty's forces, the office of Governor and Captain of the isle of Jersey, &c. in the room of the late Earl of Albemarle.—Lieutenant-General Sir Jeffery Amherst, Knt. of the Bath, the office of Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Ordnance.—Major-General Charles Fitzroy, of the 14th regiment of Dragoons, to be Colonel of the 3d, or King's own regiment of dragoons, in the room of the Earl of Albemarle, deceased.—Lieutenant-General Daniel Webb, Colonel of the 14th regiment of dragoons, in the room of Colonel Fitzroy.—Lieutenant-General Bigoe Armstrong, 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

Frederick Haldimand, to be Colonel-Commandant of a battalion in the royal American regiment, in the room of Lieutenant-General Armstrong.

Oct. 23. John Hawkins, Esq; the honour of Knighthood.

— 24. George Marsh, Esq; to be Comptroller of his Majesty's Navy, in the room of Thomas Hanway, Esq; deceased.—James Wallace, and Robert Pett, Esqrs, Sir Roger Burgoyne, Bart. Jonas Hanway, Alexander Chorley, Thomas Colby, and William Gordon, Esqrs, to be Commissioners for victualing his Majesty's Navy.—Wensley Bond, M. A. the Deanry of St. Faghnan, in the diocese of Ross, 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, resigned.—James Eyre, Esq; Recorder of London, Puisne Judge in the said court, and the honour of Knighthood.

— 31. Richard Stonhewer, Esq; the office of Auditor of the Revenue of Excise and other duties within England, Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed.—William Lowndes, Esq; to be a Commissioner for the management and receipt of his Majesty's Revenue of Excise and other duties within England, Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed.

Nov. 3. William Courtenay, of Hartley-Row, in the county of Hants, Esq; and John Benson, of Christ-Church, in the county of Oxford, Esq; the office of making, writing, and engrossing, all writs of subpœna issuing out of the High Court of Chancery, commonly called the Subpœna-Office in Chancery.

Nov. 6. Sir Jeffery Amherst, a Privy-Counsellor.—The Hon. Edward Hay, Captain-General and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's island of Barbadoes, in America, in the room of William Spry, Esq; deceased.—Daniel Horsmanden, Esq; Chief-Justice of his Majesty's province of New-York, in America.

— 20. Right Hon. Sir Thomas Parker, a Privy-Counsellor.—Edward Bayntun, Esq; Consul General at Tripoli, in the room of Edward Barker, Esq; deceased.

— 30. Sir John Pringle, President of the Royal Society.

Dec. 5. The dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain, unto James Wright, Esq; Governor of his Majesty's province of Georgia, in America.—To William Eddington, Esq; the office of Inspector 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 Edgumbe, Captain of his Majesty's Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, in the room of the Earl of Litchfield, deceased.—Charles Jenkinson, Esq; a joint Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, in the place of Lord Edgumbe.—Hon. Charles Fox, one of the Lords of the Treasury, in the room of Mr. Jenkinson.—Daniel De Laval, Esq; to be his Majesty's Agent in the cities of Rotterdam, Dordrecht, and Schiedam, and town of Deltshaven upon the Maese, in Holland.

— 18. George Chetwynd, Esq; one of the Clerks of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council in Ordinary.—Leonard Thompson, Esq; the office of Master or Regi-

ster, and the taking cognizance of the free consents of such persons as shall voluntarily go or be sent as servants to any of his Majesty's plantations in America, or elsewhere.—Lieutenant-General James Adolphus Oughton, to be Lieutenant Governor of Antigua, in the room of Francis Lord Hawley, deceased.—Thomas Moore, Esq; to be one of the Deemsters of the Isle of Man, on the resignation of Peter John Haywood, Esq; — Stephen Cottrell, Esq; one of the Clerks of Privy-Council, to be Keeper of the Privy-Council Records, in the room of Philip Sharpe, Esq; dec.—Sir Charles Cocks, Bart. to be Clerk to the Board of Ordnance, in the room of William Rawlinson Earle, Esq; resigned.—Benjamin Langlois, Esq; to be Clerk to the Deliveries in the Board of Ordnance, in the room of Sir Charles Cocks,—John Paterfon, Esq; to be Clerk to the Commissioners of Land-Tax for London, in the room of Francis Ellis, Esq; deceased.—Rev. Dr. Kaye, a Trustee of the British Museum, in the room of the late James West, Esq;—Mr. Joseph Ramus, made Clerk of the Spicery at St. James's, in the room of Mr. White, resigned.

DEATHS, 1772.

Jan. 2. Right Hon Lord Viscount Boyne, in Dublin.

3. Vice-Admiral Sir John Bentley, at Buckland, in Kent.

8. Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordonstown, Bart.

13. Sir John Warrender, of Lochhead, near Dunbar.

14. Right Hon. Robert Henley, Earl of Northington. He is succeeded

ceeded in honours and estate by his son Lord Henley, knight of the shire for Hants. In 1757, the great seal, being put in commission, 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 seal, it was again restored to him, with the title of Lord High-Chancellor. In 1766, he was created Viscount and Earl of Northington, Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Hants. In the same year he resigned the seals, and was appointed President of the Council, which, in 1767, he resigned.

Her Royal and most Serene Highness the Landgravine of Hesse-Cassel, aunt to his present Majesty.

17. Lady Delves, at Tadworth-Court, Surry.

20. Sir William Maynard, Bart. knight of the shire for Essex.

At York, Lord Viscount Fairfax, of Emely, in the kingdom of Ireland. His lordship dying without issue male, the title is extinct.

22. Sir Philip Boteler, Bart. of Teston, in Kent, aged upwards of 80.

Marchioness de Montandre, Lower Brook-Street.

Feb. 2. Mrs. Kinchant, at Park-Hall, in Shropshire. She was the only daughter of the late Sir Job Charlton, Bart. and aunt to Sir Francis Charlton, Bart.

6. Sir John Astley, Bart. knight of the shire for the county of Salop, aged 84 years.

Hon. James Howe, brother to Lord Chedworth, at his seat at Glantowy, in Wales.

8. At Carleton-House, her Royal Highness, the Princess Dowager of Wales. Her Royal Highness was

youngest daughter of Frederick II. Duke of Saxe-Gotha, born on the 30th of Nov. 1719. N. 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 minister from the court of Hesse, at North-End.

11. Lady of Sir Brownlowe Cust, Bart.

Alicia Viscountess Beauchamp, daughter of the late Lord Viscount Windsor.

13. Sir Robert Austen, Bart. at Hazlemere, Surry.

The Lady of Sir Alexander Purvis, at Purvis-Hall, near Berwick.

22. Lord Cantelupe, son to the Earl of Delawar.

Sir Alexander Holborne, Bart.

23. Right Hon. Lord Mandeville, eldest son of his Grace the Duke of Manchester.

27. Prince Joseph Wenceslaus de Lichstenstein, grand field marshal in the service of their royal and imperial Majesties, at Vienna.

29. Lady of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart. at Nettlecombe, Somersetshire.

March 3. Sir Edward Broughton, Bart. suddenly, at his seat in Warwickshire.

6. Hon. Thomas Liddell, Esq; brother to Lord Ravensworth.

7. Sir Roger Twisden, Bart. at Bradborne, in Kent.

The Hon. Thomas Leslie, third son of John ninth Earl of Rothes, and uncle of the present Earl.

10. At his palace at Friedenstein, in the 73d year of his age, after a long and painful illness, his Serene Highness Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Gotha, brother to her late Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales.

Lady of Sir John Shelly, Bart. treasurer of his Majesty's household.

Lady Seybridge, of Charles-street, Berkley-square.

Helena Sophia, mother to the Elector of Mentz, aged 92 years.

Mrs. Shanks, of Devonshire-square, worth 60,000 l. which she has left to charitable uses.

26. Lieutenant-General Lascelles, aged 88; a brave and worthy Officer.

30. Robert Knight, Earl of Catherlough, Viscount Barrells, and Lord Luxborough of Shannon. He was member for Milbourn-Port, Dorsetshire, and Recorder of Great Grimsby, in Lincolnshire.

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's square.

Lady Elliot, relict of the late General Elliot, in New-Burlington-street.

12. Lady Caroline Bouverie, daughter to the Earl of Radnor.

14. Sir William Anderson, Bart. at Richmond.

15. Charles Bathiani, Prince of the Empire, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Croix of the order of St. Stephen, Field-Marshal, &c. at Vienna, aged 74.

May 7. Sir William Stanhope, member for Buckinghamshire, and brother to the Earl of Chesterfield. He was the eldest knight of the Bath except one (the Earl of Breadalbane), and has served in parliament ever since the year 1742, when he was chosen for Aylesbury.

18. The Countess of Londonderry; to the unspeakable loss of the poor.

19. Mary Countess of Kintore, 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 house in South Audley-street.

23. Lord William Manners, brother to his Grace the Duke of Rutland.

Right Hon. Abraham Creighton, Lord Erne, of Crom-castle, in Ireland.

Lady Elizabeth Wandersford, daughter to the Earl of Wandersford.

Lady Anne Hay, sister to the Marquis of Tweedale.

29. The Countess of Kincardin, at Edinburgh.

June 7. Hon. John Frazer, second son to Lord Salton, in Scotland.

Prince William of Hesse, eldest son of Prince Charles of Hesse, in the fourth year of his age.

12. William de Lamoignon, Chancellor of France, in his 90th year.

16. Lady of Edward Weld, Esq; and sister to Lord Petre.

17. The celebrated Baron Van Swieten, first physician to the court of Vienna.

19. Sir John Millar, Bart. of Chichester.

27. Sir Brian Stapylton, Bart. The Hon. Mrs. Mary Murray, sister to Lord Elibank.

29. Sir Francis Knolles, Bart. of Fernhill, Berkshire.

July 2. James West, Esq; President of the Royal Society.

6. Sir John Peyton, Bart. Villiers-street.

The Hon. Mrs. Webb, sister to Lord Teynham, and widow of John

John Webb, Esq; of Hatherope, in Gloucestershire.

9. Lady of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Dean of Westminster.

14. The Marquis de Los Rios, Knight of the military order of Maria Theresa, Lieutenant Velt-marshal of the imperial armies, and governor of Neuport, aged 49, at Vienna.

Colonel Butler, commander in chief of the Hon. East-India company's artillery on the coast of Comorandel.

Lady of Sir Francis Wyche, at Grantham.

Robert Bruce, youngest son of Sir Michael Bruce.

Mary, only daughter of the Hon. Walter Moleworth, Esq.

Sir John Ingleby, Bart. at Ripley.

25. The young Prince of Nassau-Weilburg, six days old.

27. Hon. Henry Percival, Esq; third son to the late Earl of Egmont, by his second lady, sister 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.

August 1. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart. of Delvy, in Scotland.

Hon. Lady Ann Percival, second daughter to the late Earl of Egmont. Her brother died a few days before: both of a fore throat.

Edward Bathurst, Esq; senior Bencher of the Middle-Temple, aged 92.

The Princess Frederica Albertina, of Brunswick Bevern, Abbess of Stetterbourg, of an apoplexy.

7. Right Hon. the Countess of Westmeath, in Ireland.

8. Rev. Henry Willes, prebendary of Wells, and rector of Lee

and North-Okendon, Essex. He was son to Bishop Willes.

Lady Ann Winston, Countess-Dowager of Holdberry. She was daughter of Sir Rowland Villiers, of Gotham, in Nottinghamshire.

22. John Calcraft, Esq; at Ingreffs, Kent, worth 250,000*l*.

24. Sir Willoughby Aston, Bart. at Bath.

Right Hon. Francis Lord Hawley, Baron of Donnamore.

The Hon. Col. Richard Maitland, fourth son of the Earl of Lauderdale, deputy-adjutant-general to his Majesty's forces in America.

Mr. Richard Wellborne, in Aldersgate-street, descended in a direct male line from the youngest son of Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who flourished in King Henry the Third's time, and married that king's sister.

Sir William Cummings, Bart. at Edinburgh.

Miss Anne Trelawny, at Jamaica, sister to the lady of the governor of that place.

Sir John Cartwright, Knight, at Wanstead.

The Rev. Dr. Taylor, at Salisbury, chancellor of the diocese, and canon-residentiary of that cathedral.

The Bishop of Ferns, in Ireland.

Rev. William Borlase, LL. D. F. R. S. author of the Antiquities of Cornwall, and several other valuable works.

Dowager Lady Kaye, relict of Sir John Leyster Kaye, Bart.

31. The Right Hon. John Lord Carysfort, Knight of the Bath, and one of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council in Ireland, at Lisle.

- Sept. 2. Sir Robert Kite, alderman of London.
3. At Hungerford, the Hon. Isabella Montagu, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Beaulieu.
6. Right Hon. Lord Borthwick, at Newcastle.
11. The Right Hon. Henry Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powis, Viscount Ludlow, at Bath.
15. In Castle-street, Leicester-fields, to the unspeakable loss of his friends and acquaintance, the learned and worthy Samuel Dyer, Esq; Fellow of the Royal Society.
19. Right Hon. George Henry Lee, Earl of Litchfield, Viscount Quarrendon, Baron of Spellbury, and Baronet, chancellor of the university of Oxford, president of the Atylum, deputy-ranger of Hampton park, captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners, custos brevium of the court of Common-Pleas, LL. D. and F. R. S. His Lordship succeeded the late Earl, his father, on the 15th of February, 1742-3, and married Diana, only daughter of Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. by whom he had no children. His Lordship's surviving brother and sisters are, Edward Henry, married Sept. 29, 1743, to Miss Derander, who is since deceased; Lady Charlotte, married, in Jan. 1744-5, to the Lord Viscount Dillon; and Lady Anne married Dec. 17, 1749, to Hugh Lord Clifford: He has also an uncle, the Hon. Robert Lee, who married Miss Kitty Stonehouse, daughter of Sir John Stonehouse, of Berkshire, Bart.
- Sir James Reid, of Barra, Bart.
27. Mr. James Brindley, the celebrated engineer, who projected the Duke of Bridgewater's navigation,
29. Right Hon. Lord Lambert, Earl of Cavan, in Ireland. Charles Isham, Esq; only brother of Sir Edmund Isham, Bart. one of the representatives of the county of Northampton.
- The Rev. Dr. Arthur St. George, Dean of Ross, in Dawson-street, Dublin.
- Sir Charles Price, Bart. at Jamaica.
- Oct. 2. Princess Louisa, of Lorraine.
7. Sir Thomas Butler, Bart. in Ireland.
- Sir Thomas Stepney, Bart. in Carmarthenshire.
10. Sir Abraham Hume, Bart.
11. Lady Houghton, relict of the late Sir Henry Houghton, Bart.
13. Right Hon. George Keppel, Earl of Albemarle, Viscount Bury, lieutenant-general, colonel of his Majesty's 3d regiment of dragoon guards, governor of Jersey, 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 Winston.
18. Miss Astley, at Norwich, daughter of Sir Edw. Astley, Bart. one of the representatives for Norfolk.
19. The Hon. Mr. Smith at Bury, brother to the Duke of Dorset, and captain in the queen's regiment of dragoons.
27. Sir Thomas Munday, Knt. at Oxford.
- At Lincoln, Lady Haversham, sister to the late Lord Anglesey, and aunt to the present Lord Valencia.
- Lately, the Hon. Mr. Rochford, younger brother to the Earl of Bel-

Belvidere, of a tedious illness, at Clontarf, near Dublin,

The Right Hon. the Earl of Meath, in Dublin, who is succeeded in the title and estate by his eldest son.

Don Louis Velasques, Marquis de Valda Flores, at Malaga, suddenly. He was well known by several learned works, but more so by the disgrace which he incurred during the troubles of Madrid in 1766. After being confined some time in the castle of Alicant, he was sent to Africa, from whence he was released only last year, and permitted by his catholic majesty to reside 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 Jay, in Norfolk, in the 75th year of her age, the dowager Lady Wrottesley, relict of the late Sir Arnold Wrottesley, Bart.

16. Prince James Alexander Lubomirski, knight of the order of the white eagle, general of foot in the Elector of Saxony's service, aged 75 years, at Dresden.

17. Sir Walter Battersent, private secretary to her late majesty Queen Caroline.

In Ireland, Michael Byrne, Esq; member of parliament for St. Mawes, in Cornwall, and nephew to Lord Viscount Clare.

Mrs. Penelope Gage, the last surviving daughter of Sir William Gage, of Hengrave, Bart.

18. At his lordship's seat at Sirlby, near Blyth, in Nottinghamshire, William Monckton Arundel, Viscount Galway, and Baron of Killard in the kingdom of Ireland,

member of parliament for Pontefract, in Yorkshire. His lordship is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, now Lord Viscount 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 Petersburgh, in the county of Mayo, Ireland.

Lady Priscilla Watts, at Worcester, relict of Sir Rowland Watts, Bart.

Dec. 7. The Right Rev. Dr. Mark Hildesly, Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, of a paralytic stroke, at Bishops-Court, in the isle of Man, in the 74th year of his age.

8. Lady Clutterbuck, sister of the late Earl of Dyfart, at Windsor.

10. Right Hon. Mary Countess-Dowager of Stamford, only child to the late Earl of Warrington, aged 69. In 1736 she married the late Earl of Stamford, by whom she had issue the present Earl, Lady Mary West, and the Hon. John Grey, member for Tregony.

12. Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart. of Osmaston, secretary to the earl of Hertford, lord-chamberlain of his majesty's household.

13. Miss Romney, only daughter of — Romney, Esq; of St. Anne-street, Piccadilly, brother of the Lord Lifford.

20. Sir J. Johnston of Westerhall, in Scotland, Bart.

22. The serene John Baptist Cambioso, Doge of Genoa.

25. Hezekiah Crole, Esq; Hamburg merchant, worth 150,000 l. Lady of Sir Thomas Gilbert, in Threadneedle-street.

27. At Bath, the Right Hon. Lady Scarborough.

Dec. 28. The celebrated Count Byron, Duke of Courland, at Mit-tau.

Mrs. Skinner, lady of William Skinner, Esq; of Grosvenor-square, second daughter of the late Sir Peter Warren, knight of the Bath.

Mrs. Jennetta Barton, a maiden lady, who acquired a fortune of upwards of 50,000l, in the South Sea scheme, by means of a near relationship to one of the then

directors, whose own fortune was taken away by parliament, and he afterwards lived on the bounty of his sister, who purchased him an annuity of 1000l. per annum for life.

31. At his house at Whitehall, after a few days illness, Sir Richard Glyn, Bart. member for Coventry, alderman of Dowgate ward, London, and president of Bridewell and Bethlem hospitals.

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

*Copy of the Petition of the Clergy,
 &c. relative to the Subscription
 to the 39 Articles, offered on Thurs-
 day the 6th of February, to the
 House of Commons.*

To the Honourable the Commons
 of Great-Britain, in Parliament
 assembled.

The humble Petition of certain of
 the Clergy of the Church of En-
 gland, and of certain of the two
 Professions of Civil Law and
 Physic, and others, whose names
 are hereunto subscribed,

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners ap-
 prehend themselves to have
 certain rights and privileges which
 they hold of God only, and which
 are subject to his authority alone.
 That of this kind is the free exer-
 cise of their own reason and judg-
 ment, whereby they have been
 brought to, and confirmed in, the
 belief of the Christian religion, as
 it is contained in the Holy Scrip-
 tures. That they esteem it a great
 blessing to live under a constitution,
 which, in its original principles,
 ensures to them the full and free
 profession of their faith, having as-
 serted the authority and sufficiency
 of Holy Scriptures in—“ All things
 “ necessary to salvation; so that
 “ whatsoever is not read therein,
 “ nor may be proved thereby, is
 “ not to be required of any man
 “ that it should be believed as an

“ article of the faith, or be thought
 “ requisite or necessary to salva-
 “ tion.” That your petitioners
 do conceive that they have a natu-
 ral right, and are also warranted
 by those original principles of the
 reformation from Popery, on which
 the church of England is consti-
 tuted, to judge in searching the
 Scriptures each man for himself,
 what may or may not be proved
 thereby. That they find them-
 selves, however, in a great measure
 precluded the enjoyment of this in-
 valuable privilege by the laws re-
 lating to subscription; whereby
 your petitioners are required to ac-
 knowledge certain articles and con-
 fessions of faith and doctrine, drawn
 up by fallible men, to be all and
 every of them agreeable to the said
 Scriptures. Your petitioners there-
 fore pray that they may be relieved
 from such an imposition upon their
 judgment, and be restored to their
 undoubted right as Protestants of
 interpreting Scripture for them-
 selves, without being bound by any
 human explications thereof, or re-
 quired to acknowledge, by sub-
 scription or declaration, the truth
 of any formulary of religious faith
 and doctrine whatsoever, beside
 Holy Scripture itself.

That your petitioners not only
 are themselves aggrieved by sub-
 scription, as now required, (which
 they cannot but consider as an en-
 croachment on their rights, com-
 petent to them both as men and as
 members

members of a Protestant establishment) but with much grief and concern apprehend it to be a great hindrance to the spreading of Christ's true religion: As it tends to preclude, at least to discourage, further enquiry into the true sense of Scripture, to divide Communion, and cause mutual dislike between fellow Protestants: As it gives a handle to unbelievers to reproach and vilify the clergy, by representing them (when they observe their diversity of opinion touching those very articles which were agreed upon for the sake of avoiding the diversities of opinion) as guilty of prevarication, and of accommodating their faith to lucrative views or political considerations: As it affords to Papists, and others disaffected to our religious establishment, occasion to reflect upon it as inconsistently framed, admitting and authorizing doubtful and precarious doctrines, at the same time that Holy Scripture alone is acknowledged to be certain, and sufficient for salvation: As it tends (and the evil daily increases) unhappily to divide the clergy of the establishment themselves, subjecting one part thereof, who assert but their Protestant privilege to question every human doctrine, and bring it to the test of Scripture, to be reviled, as well from the pulpit as the press, by another part, who seem to judge the articles they have subscribed to be of equal authority with the Holy Scripture itself: And, lastly, As it occasions scruples and embarrassments of conscience to thoughtful and worthy persons in regard to entrance into the ministry, or chearful continuance in the exercise of it.

That the clerical part of your

petitioners, upon whom it is peculiarly incumbent, and who are more immediately appointed by the state, to maintain and defend the truth as it is in Jesus, do find themselves under a great restraint in their endeavours herein, by being obliged to join issue with the adversaries of revelation, in supposing the one true sense of Scripture to be expressed in the present established system of faith, or else to incur the reproach of having departed from their subscriptions, the suspicion of insincerity, and the repute of being ill-affected to the church; whereby their comfort and usefulness among their respective flocks, as well as their success against the adversaries of our common Christianity, are greatly obstructed.

That such of your petitioners as have been educated with a view to the several professions of Civil Law and Physic, cannot but think it a great hardship to be obliged (as are all in one of the Universities, even at their first admission or matriculation, and at an age so immature for disquisitions and decisions of such moment) to subscribe their unfeigned assent to a variety of theological propositions, concerning which their private opinions can be of no consequence to the public, in order to entitle them to academical degrees in those faculties; more especially as the course of their studies, and attention to their practice respectively, afford them neither the means nor the leisure to examine whether and how far such propositions do agree with the word of God.

That certain of your petitioners have reason to lament not only their own, but the too probable misfortune of their sons, who, at

an age before the habit of reflection can be formed, or their judgment matured, must, if the present mode of subscription remains, be irrecoverably bound down in points of the highest consequence, to the tenets of ages less informed than their own.

That, whereas the first of the three articles, enjoined by the 36th canon of the Church of England to be subscribed, contains a recognition of his majesty's supremacy in all causes ecclesiastical and civil, your petitioners humbly presume, that every security, proposed by subscription to the said article, is fully and effectually provided for by the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, prescribed to be taken by every Deacon and Priest at their ordination, and by every Graduate in both Universities. Your petitioners, nevertheless, are ready and willing to give any farther testimony which may be thought expedient, of their affection for his majesty's person and government, of their attachment and dutiful submission in church and state, of their abhorrence of the unchristian spirit of Popery, and of all those maxims of the church of Rome, which tend to enslave the consciences, or to undermine the civil or religious liberty, of a free Protestant people.

Your petitioners, in consideration of the premises, do now humbly supplicate this Honourable House, in hope of being relieved from an obligation so incongruous with the right of private judgment, so pregnant with danger to true religion, and so productive of distress to many pious and conscientious men, and useful subjects of

the state; and in that hope look up for redress, and humbly submit their cause, under God, to the wisdom and justice of a British Parliament, and the piety of a Protestant King.

And your petitioners shall 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 persons who had done that which they represented to be wrong, and which they wanted to undo. Lord John Cavendish wished the petition to be brought up, and examined with temper. Lord North objected to it, as tending to revive the flames of ecclesiastical controversy; and wished never in that house to proceed to the discussion of orthodoxy. On a division it was rejected, Year 71, Nays 217.

The following Letter, directed to Protestant Dissenting Ministers, has lately been circulated all over England and Wales.

Reverend Sir,

IT is the opinion of some very worthy gentlemen, and hearty well-wishers to the Dissenting-Interest, that an application to parliament to take off the subscription required of Protestant Dissenting Ministers by the Toleration-Act, and to put Tutors and Schoolmasters upon a safer footing than they now are, would be highly proper, and might probably be successful.

Many of the ministers think it their duty, and of great importance, to petition parliament for that purpose. As they act herein upon the
great

great principle common to all Protestant Dissenters, they hope for the unanimous concurrence of their brethren in the ministry, in so interesting an affair.

You are, therefore, desired, if you approve the design, to meet your brethren at the Library in Redcross-street, on, &c. to consider of the best means to pursue this great design, and to chuse a committee for that purpose.

I am, in the name of many of the brethren, &c.

Some particulars of the proceedings in the great cause between Mr. Alderman Townsend, and the collector of the land-tax.

ON Tuesday, June 7, at eleven, came on before Lord Mansfield at Westminster-hall, the cause between Mr. Alderm. Townsend, and Mr. Hunt, collector of the land-tax.

The business was opened by Mr. Davenport; who informed the jury, that this action was brought by Mr. Townsend against Mr. Hunt, for distraining a large quantity of hay, amounting to the value of 130l. belonging to Mr. Townsend, upon his refusing to pay his assessment of the land-tax.

Mr. Serjeant Glynn next entered more fully into the question, and, in a speech which lasted near half an hour, laid before the jury the motives which had influenced Mr. Townsend to bring the matter in agitation, and the grounds upon which he had framed his action.

He said Mr. Townsend 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 Middlesex in particular. He said Mr. Townsend grounded his refusal of paying his assessment of the land-tax, upon his not being fully represented in the assembly who had imposed that tax, which therefore he thought an illegal imposition.

Mr. Townsend admitted the commissioners and the officer to have done no more than their duty, according to the land tax act; but he contended that that act was so defective, as not to give authority to the commissioners to levy the tax.

This defect he proceeded to prove. He said, that to constitute the legality of all impositions of that kind, it was necessary they should have the consent of all the representatives of the people. That this act had not such consent; that the county of Middlesex, in which Mr. Townsend lived, was not fully represented. Here he entered into a detail of the several Middlesex elections, stated the numbers of the poll on each, recited Mr. Wilkes's different expulsions, rejections, and final incapacitation, the admission of Mr. Luttrell, &c. &c. (all which particulars are well known) and concluded with saying, that "Mr. Wilkes was by force withheld from his seat" He then expatiated upon the dreadful injuries the right of election might sustain from this power assumed by the commons of incapacitating Mr. Wilkes. "God knows (he said) how far these incapacities may be multiplied: they may be carried so far as even to annihilate the mode of election." As this subject has been so thoroughly discussed, it was impossible for the serjeant to offer any thing
new

new upon it. After telling the jury, therefore, that if they coincided in opinion with him, that the county of Middlesex was not fully and fairly represented, they would find for the plaintiff; but that if they thought the present House of Commons had authority to impose such a tax, then the defendant was justified: he concluded with saying, he should produce the evidence of the poll-books, the sheriff's returns, the clerk of the petty-bag-office, &c. to prove Mr. Wilkes was the legal representative for the county of Middlesex.

On the part of Mr. Hunt were retained the attorney-general, (who, however, was not there, though the cause was postponed from nine to eleven, in expectation of his coming) Mr. Wallace, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Mansfield. Mr. Wallace answered Serjeant Glynn no otherwise than by shewing the act of parliament by virtue of which the collector had acted; and this was likewise the only argument urged by the other gentlemen.

Lord Mansfield told the jury, that the question before them was, in fact, no other than, "Whether there was any legislative power in this country?" If they acknowledged there was, then they must find for the defendant; and that, as to the evidence offered to be produced by the serjeant, it was his opinion, "That it was not by law competent, and was inadmissible."

In less than two minutes after his lordship had done speaking, the usual question was put to the jury by the proper officer, when answer was made, that they found for the defendant; upon which the officer proceeded to record the verdict, when Mr. Reynolds the under-

sheriff interrupted him, by calling out, that one of the jury was not of that opinion. The officer stopped; and the jury were ordered to confer together again; when in about five minutes the same verdict was given as before, viz. for the defendant.

Mr. Townsend was in court all the time; and after the whole was over, said, that the affair should end here.

Summary of the trial of James Bolland, for forgery.

ON Wednesday, February 19, came on the trial of James Bolland, who was indicted for feloniously forging and counterfeit-ing on the back of a promissory note for payment of money, drawn by one Thomas Bradshaw, and indorsed by one Samuel Pritchard, a certain indorsement in the name of James Banks, with intent to defraud Francis Lewis Cardineaux, against the statute. He also stood charged with uttering and publishing as true, on the back of the said promissory note, the said false and forged indorsement in the name of James Banks, knowing the same to be false 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. Pritchard; that he received it from Mr. Morris, in the presence of Mr. Cardineaux; and that knowing it to be a forgery, his intention in getting possession of it was to prosecute Bolland. It also appeared,

that Cardineaux and Morris went with him to Hick's hall, to find a bill of indictment for this forgery; that it was adjournment-day; and that the jury, not sitting long enough, were gone. That then Cardineaux appointed Levi to meet him at Sir John Fielding's; where at Cardineaux's request, Jesson's evidence was taken. Informations were then drawn, and the note was lodged with Sir John's clerk.

The evidence of Jesson was to the following purpose.

“ — — Jesson. I had some business with one Mr. Lilburne, who appointed me to meet him at the George and Vulture tavern, Cornhill, on the 13th or 14th of October. I went about three o'clock; I was shewn into a public room; Mr. Lilburne and Mr. Bolland were there. I immediately asked Mr. Bolland when he would settle a note of fifty guineas of his, which I had discounted, which was due, and laid unpaid, as the person that held it was very desirous to settle it. He produced this note, and desired me to discount it, as he was out of cash. I read it; I knew Bradshaw, being a neighbour; and I knew Pritchard. The 50l. note I had discounted, was on Pritchard. This note was endorsed James Bolland. I told him that his name being on the back of it, I could not, or would not negotiate it. I said, I looked upon Bradshaw to be good; but did not chuse to be on the same paper with Mr. Bolland's name, or to offer it indeed; and, I believe, I threw it down upon the table. Upon that, he said, I can take off my name; and Mr. Lilburne took up one of the table-knives, with intention to erase all the name. I believe, when

he had erased all but the B, (for he began at the latter end of the name) Bolland said, Don't scratch it all out, for it may disfigure it, or cancel it, by scratching a hole in it. He said he would think of some 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 transaction, it rather staggered me; but, looking on Bradshaw 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 security; it might be a means of getting the other matter settled: therefore I put it in my pocket. The next day I asked Mr. Cardineaux to discount me a note of Mr. Bradshaw's, of Charles-street, Covent-garden; he was a customer of Mr. Cardineaux's. He said he would take it, and would probably do it on Friday, which is the day he did his business at his banker's. I left the bill with Mr. Cardineaux; and, next day, having some money to make up, I asked Cardineaux to let me have 15l. 16s. and, if he did not discount the bill I would return it him. He gave me in consequence a draught upon his banker for that sum. 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 business 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 understood Mr. Bolland, that he saw Mr. Cardineaux: however, in the evening, Mr. Handsforth came in,
and

and told me Mr. Bolland desired to see me in the piazzas. I went out; he insisted upon having the bill or money; for he was greatly pushed for money, and must and would have it immediately. I believe he told me that he had seen Mr. Cardineaux in the city, and he would call upon me. I told him, if he would go to any public-house in the neighbourhood, I would come to him. Upon that, he and Mr. Handsforth went to the Rainbow-coffee-house, in Queen-street, to wait for me. I sent down one of my clerks to Mr. Cardineaux, and he came up to the office soon after. I told him, that the person I had the note of was gone to the coffee-house; and was anxious to have it settled. We went together to the Rainbow coffee-house; we went into a back-room. I told Mr. Cardineaux, That is Mr. Bolland, the owner of the bill of Mr. Bradshaw's, that I left in your hands; and I shall be glad if you will settle it with him. Mr. Cardineaux said, 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 satisfying 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 house in Craven-buildings, Drury-lane. I delivered the keys to Mrs. Cardineaux, and she gave me a banker's check. On my coming back, I found Mr. Bolland had satisfied Mr. Cardineaux concerning Banks and Pritchard; and he produced another bill for 10*l*.

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which Mr. Cardineaux had agreed to discount for him."

When Mr. Cardineaux observed by the papers that Bradshaw was a bankrupt, he told Jeffon to take care of the 100*l*. note of Bolland; as his banker would certainly return it to him; it being unusual to keep a note after a man is a bankrupt. Jeffon took therefore an opportunity to see Bolland, and told him that the note would not be paid, as Bradshaw was a bankrupt. Bolland affected surprize, and asked, "What note are you talking of?" "Bradshaw's note," answered Jeffon, "which is payable to Pritchard." "Is my name upon it?" said Bolland. "No," replied Jeffon, "but Banks's name is now upon it, and you must stand for it." Bolland declared he knew nothing of the matter; and, when Jeffon threatened to inform Mr. Cardineaux of the transaction, he said he would forgive him all he could do on that account.

Mr. Cardineaux, some time after, having occasion to do business at the Hamburgh coffee-house, saw Bolland there, and told him that the bill he had discounted for him would not be paid. Bolland said, with an air of astonishment, "What bill?" Mr. Cardineaux replied, "The bill I discounted for you." "I never discounted a bill with you, Sir," said Bolland, "you mistake me; my name is James Bolland: I never saw you in my life, nor you have no bill with my indorsement."

After Bolland was taken, a person brought to Mr. Cardineaux the 100*l*. in the name of James Banks; and Mr. Cardineaux gave his receipt for it in that name.

The jury found the prisoner guilty

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guilty of uttering and publishing the bill, knowing the indorsement to be forged.

Abstract of an Act for the better regulating the future Marriages of the Royal Family.

TO guard effectually the descendants of his late majesty King George the Second (other than the issue of princesses who have married, or may hereafter marry, into foreign families) from marrying without the approbation of his present majesty, his heirs or successors; it is hereby enacted, That no descendant of the body of his late majesty (other than the princesses who have married, or may hereafter marry, into foreign families) shall be capable of contracting matrimony without the previous consent of his majesty, his heirs or successors, signified under the great seal, and declared in council (which consent, to preserve the memory thereof, is to be set out in the license and register of marriage, and to be entered into the books of the privy council); and that every marriage of any such descendant, without such consent, shall be void and null. It is also enacted, That in case any such descendant of George the Second, being above the age of twenty-five years, shall persist in his or her resolution to contract a marriage disapproved of by the king, his heirs or successors; that then such descendant, 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 after such notice, contract

such marriage; and his or her marriage with the person before proposed, and rejected, may be duly solemnized without the previous consent of his majesty, his heirs or successors; and such marriage shall be as good as if this act had never been made, unless both Houses of Parliament shall, before the expiration of the said twelve months, expressly declare their disapprobation of such intended marriage. And it is further enacted, That every person who shall, knowingly, presume to solemnize, or to assist at the celebration of, any marriage with any such descendant, or at his or her making any matrimonial contract, without such consent as aforesaid, except in the case above-mentioned, shall, being duly convicted thereof, incur and suffer the pains and penalties ordained and provided by the statute of provision and præmunire made in the sixteenth year of the reign of Richard the Second.

Clause extracted from an Act passed the last session of parliament, for regulating buildings, and for the better preventing of mischiefs by fire, within the cities of London and Westminster, and the liberties thereof.

WHEREAS many of the parishes within the limits aforesaid have been frequently put to considerable expence, occasioned by the neglect of the inhabitants, as well lodgers and inmates as housekeepers, in not causing their chimnies to be duly swept, by means whereof alarms of fire are frequently made, to the great terror and danger of his majesty's subjects, which

might,

might, ought, and probably would be prevented, if such inhabitants were obliged to defray and bear the charges and expences attending such neglects, or some reasonable part thereof; Be it therefore enacted, That from and after the 24th day of June, 1772, in all cases where any reward or rewards, or other recompence, by this act made payable, shall be borne and paid by the churchwarden or overseer of the poor, for or on account of any fire being in a chimney only, or first beginning in, and occasioned by, the taking fire of any chimney only, the inhabitant or inhabitants, occupier or occupiers, of any room or apartment to which any such chimney shall belong, being a lodger or inmate to or with any tenant, renter, or holder of any house or building, wherein any such fire as last mentioned shall be, or shall first begin, shall reimburse and pay to the churchwarden or overseer of the poor, all and every such reward and rewards, or other payments, which shall have been by him or them made, pursuant to the directions of this act.—Magistrates, upon applications of the churchwardens or overseers, to examine witnesses upon oath, and award; and if the sums so awarded are not paid within fourteen days

after demand thereof made, the churchwardens or overseers, by warrant under the hand and seal of the magistrate, are empowered to levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the party. The rewards made payable by this act are, to the turncock, who gives the first supply of water, ten shillings; the first engine, thirty shillings; second engine, twenty shillings; third engine, ten shillings.

Ceremonial of the Interment of her late Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, in the royal vault, in King Henry the VIIth's chapel.

ON Friday night, the 14th of February, 1772, the body of her late royal highness was privately conveyed from Carlton-House to the Princes Chamber, in the House of Lords. The next evening, about half an hour after nine o'clock, the procession began to move, passing through the Old Palace-Yard to the south-east door of the abbey, upon a floor railed in, covered with black cloth, and under an awning, and lined on each side with a party of the foot-guards, in the following order:

Knight Marshals men.
 Servants in livery to her Royal Highness.
 Gentlemen, servants to her Royal Highness.
 Pages of the Presence.
 Pages of the Back-Stairs.
 Gentlemen Ushers Quarter Waiters.
 Pages of Honour.
 Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters.
 Physicians and Chaplains.
 Clerk of the Closet, and Equerries.
 Clerks of the Household.

Master of the Household.

Secretary.

Pursuivant at Arms, Heralds at Arms.

Comptroller of her Royal Highness's Household.

Treasurer of her Royal Highness's Household.

Windsor Herald.

Commissioner of the Horse to her Royal Highness.

Chamberlain to her Royal Highness.

Norroy King of Arms.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

A Gentleman Usher. } The Coronet upon a black
velvet cushion, borne by } A Gentleman Usher.
Clarenceux King of Arms. }

Supporters of the Pall,

Supporters of the Pall,

Countess of Egremont.

The BODY, covered with a holland sheet, and black velvet pall, adorned with eight escutcheons of her Royal Highness's arms, under a canopy of black velvet, borne by eight of her Royal Highness's Gentlemen.

Countess of Powis.

Countess of Harrington.

Countess of Waldegrave.

Countess of Macclesfield.

Countess of Aylesford.

A Gentleman Usher. } Garter Principal King of } A Gentleman Usher.
Arms with his rod. }

Supporter to the chief Mourner,

Supporter to the chief Mourner,

Duchess of Queensbury. } CHIEF MOURNER, }
Duchess of Grafton. }
Her train borne by Lady Gideon. }

Assistants to the chief Mourner,

Countess of Pembroke,

Marchioness Grey,

Countess of Denbigh,

Countess of Southampton,

Countess of Litchfield,

Countess of Essex,

Countess of Holderness,

Countess of Abingdon,

Countess of Ferrers,

Countess of Coventry,

Countess of Dartmouth,

Countess of Strafford.

First Gentleman Usher of the Privy-Chamber to her Royal Highness.

Ladies of the Bed-Chamber to her Royal Highness.

Second Gentleman Usher of the Privy-Chamber to her Royal Highness.

The Maids of Honour to her Royal Highness.

Bed-Chamber Women to her Royal Highness.

Yeomen of the Guard.

N. B.

N. B. Peers, peereffes, peers fons and daughters, and privy-counsellors, were called over according to their respective ranks and degrees, and severally attended.

The knights of the garter, thistle, and bath, who attended, wore the collars of their respective orders.

At the entrance of Westminster-Abbey, within the church, the dean and prebendaries, attended by the choir, received the body, falling into the procession just before Norroy King of Arms; and so proceeded into King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, where the body was deposited on tressels, the head towards the altar, the coronet and cushion being laid upon the coffin, and the canopy held over it, while the service was read by the Dean of Westminster; the chief mourner and her two supporters sitting on chairs at the head of the corpse; the countesses assistants, and supporters of the pall, sitting on stools on either side.

The part of the service before the interment being read, the corpse was deposited in the vault; and, the dean having finished the burial service, Garter proclaimed her Royal Highness's stile as follows:

“ Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life, unto his divine mercy, the late most illustrious Princess Augusta, Princess Dowager of Wales, and mother to his most excellent Majesty George the Third, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith; whom God bless and preserve, with long life, health, and honour, and all worldly happiness!”

The minute guns of the Tower were fired as usual.

The following particulars were related of the late Revolution in Denmark; which we insert, as no authentic documents relative to that extraordinary transaction have hitherto appeared.

Letter from Copenhagen, Jan. 18.

“ **N**otwithstanding the revolution which happened here in the night between the 16th and 17th of this month is no secret, through the many couriers that have been sent from hence with this important news, yet the following circumstances deserve to be mentioned:

“ It is not true, as has been reported, that the Counts de St. Germain and Reverdil conducted this affair, but the Queen-Dowager Julia Maria was at the head of it all. She brought over General Eichstedt to her side; and, having sounded Count Ranzau, and found him disposed to act against Count Struensee, who was his greatest enemy, she, 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 passing; for his majesty went from the masked ball, which was given at court that evening, at twelve o'clock, where he had danced and played at quadrille with General Gahler, his lady, and counsellor Struensee. Prince Frederick, the king's brother, was present at the ball, but not much attention was paid to him, and he did not stay to sup there.

“ At four o'clock the next morning, Prince Frederick got up and dressed himself, and went with Queen Julia Maria to the king's apartment, who was asleep. They

[N] 3

ordered

ordered the valet de chambre to awake the king; when they entered, and told his majesty, that the queen and the two Struensees were busy in drawing an act of renunciation, which they intended to force him to sign. The queen-dowager and Prince Frederick then told the king, that the only means he could pursue to prevent it, would be to sign orders to arrest the queen and the others concerned in the affair; which orders the Counsellor of State, M. Guldberg, had made out some days before. The queen-dowager told the king, that, if he would not sign the orders, she and her son would; and, after some conversation, the king signed them. In consequence of this, Col. Koller, and Captains Maleulle, Frank, and Eiben, went to arrest Count Struensee; and coming to his hotel, though the colonel had not the king's orders with him, he told him his errand. Struensee asked him, if he knew who he was? Koller answered, he was once the minister of the cabinet, but now his prisoner. Struensee wanted to see the king's order; but Koller said, he would answer with his life that the king had ordered him to be arrested.

“The queen was informed of her disgrace 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 almost distracted at her situation; she threatened Count Ranzau that he should lose his head, and would have gone instantly to the king; but Lieutenant Bay was posted at the door to prevent her. Count Ranzau then told the officers, that, if the queen was

suffered to go to the king, it would cost them their lives. Her majesty, finding that her threats signified nothing, said that her conduct had always been conformable to her duty, but that of the officers had always been against it (referring, as it is thought, to a design which was proposed by Colonel Nulsen, and other officers of the light troops, last summer, to pass an act of renunciation, if she would have agreed to it). Count Ranzau put her into a carriage, and she was conducted under an eschorte of 30 dragoons to Kronembourg.

“Prince Frederick is regarded at present as prime minister, and the queen-dowager holds the reins of government.—A report having been circulated, that some accident had happened to the king, his majesty, attended by the queen-dowager and Prince Frederick, shewed himself at the window. At noon, the king, attended by the hereditary prince, went in a coach through the principal streets, amidst 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 houses, a royal ordinance was published to put a stop to such disorders.—Count Ranzau, Col. Koller, General Eichstedt, 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, Jan. 24.

“ON the 17th inst. her majesty the queen, with the young princess and Lady Moystyn, under a guard

a guard of 30 dragoons, were conducted to the fortress of Kronenbourg. The Counts Struensee and Brandt, the Counsellor Struensee, General Gahler and his lady, are likewise sent to prison. The Master of the Horse, Bulow, General Gude, Col. Falckenschiold, Lieutenant-general Hesselberg, the State's Secretary Zoega, Panning, and more, are arrested in their houses under strong guards. The papers belonging to the above-mentioned persons are sealed up, and commissioners are appointed to enquire into their conduct. His majesty gave all his orders relative to the above, after he came from the ball, at one o'clock in the morning, which were directed to be immediately executed.

“ *Council Office.* Pr. Frederick, Counts Ranzau, Tott, and Osten; the Prince Charles and his lady, are ordered to attend.

“ *Commissioners to examine the affair,* Juel, Wind, Braem, Stampe, Lupdorf, Karstens, Sovel, Koford, Aucker.—Prince Frederick is to be Vicegerent.

An Account of the Coronation of Gustavus the Third, King of Sweden, on the 22d day of May, 1772.

THE ceremony began by the ringing of bells in all the churches of Stockholm, at eight o'clock in the morning, a lane being first formed by the horse and foot guards, by the regiment of Upland, and by several companies of burghers, both horse and foot.

Immediately upon this, the senators assembled in the council chamber, in their senatorial habits, and those who were of the order of

Seraphim wore their collars over their mantles; the other knights of this order, who were not senators, wore the collar and the mantle of the order.

At the same time, the states of the kingdom came in procession to the royal palace, in the following order, viz. First, the order of peasants; next, the burghers; and then the clergy, with their respective speakers at their heads; and, lastly, the grand marshal, at the head of the order of nobles, having before him two heralds as usual. The KING, in his robes, as prince royal, with the prince's coronet on his head, was mounted on a very fine white horse, which was a present to his majesty from the king of Denmark: his majesty rode under a canopy borne by several presidents, &c. and followed by a great number of officers of state, &c. Then came the procession of the QUEEN, preceded by two kettle-drummers and four trumpeters, on horseback, and followed by a great number of heralds, &c. The queen was in the coronation coach, magnificently adorned, and drawn by eight most beautiful dappled Danish horses; the horses were led by eight captains of foot.

On the procession's entering the church, the music began, and continued playing till all were placed. The king was received by the archbishop in his cope, having the anointing horn in his hand, and being attended by the other bishops in their copes. Upon his majesty's entering the church, the bishop of Lindkioping pronounced the words, *Blessed be he who cometh in the name of the Lord*; whereupon the bishop of Scara read a prayer. The king placed himself on his throne. Her

majesty being entered, the bishop of Lindkioping pronounced the words, *Blessed be she who cometh in the name of the Lord*; after which the next eldest bishop read a prayer. Her majesty being seated on the throne prepared for her, all the rest of the bishops went into the choir.

After divine service was performed, the coronation music began again, during which the two princes conducted the king from his throne to the altar. His majesty being seated in the silver chair, and surrounded by all the senators, and the standard of the kingdom being placed behind the chair, the grand chamberlain, assisted by the other chamberlains, took off the mantle of prince royal, which the king wore, and it was laid upon the altar: at the same time, the archbishop and the president of the chancery took the royal mantle from the altar, and put it upon the king's shoulders; upon which his majesty kneeled before the stool on which the Bible was laid, the music ceased, and the Bible was opened by the archbishop at the first chapter of Joshua. The king then laying three fingers on the Bible, took his coronation oath. This ended, the archbishop took the anointing horn; and, the king kneeling, he anointed his majesty's forehead, breast, temples, and both hands; repeating, at the same time, the prayer usual on this occasion. The anointing being finished, the king rose, and seated himself in the chair: then the senator count Horn assisted the archbishop to take the royal crown from the altar, and to place it on the king's head, the archbishop reading the form of prayer for this ceremony; after which the senator baron Renter-

holm took the sceptre from the altar, which he, together with the archbishop, delivered to the king, and another prayer was read.

The ceremony of crowning the king being finished, the senior grand marshal of the court gave notice to the heralds appointed for that purpose, to proclaim that Gustavus 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 Gustavus!* Afterwards the bishop of Abo chanted a prayer at the altar with the blessing. Immediately after the blessing the king left the chair, and went to his throne, clothed in the coronation mantle, with the crown on his head, the sceptre in his right hand, and the globe in his left. The queen was then anointed and crowned with the same ceremonies as the king had been; after which the heralds proclaimed, *Long live Queen Sophia Magdalena.*

After the ceremony was over, the procession moved out of the church in the same order in which it had entered.

As soon as they were returned to the palace, the king's rent master threw out money to the populace, and several hogsheds of wine, &c. were distributed among them.

About nine o'clock their majesties supped in public, in the great hall of the kingdom, which was richly ornamented and magnificently illuminated.

On the first of June, when the different orders of the state came to do homage, and to take the accustomed

customed oath of fidelity, his majesty, in his speech upon that occasion, said, "Assured of your hearts, most sincerely purposing 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 needless, if ancient custom, and the law of Sweden, did not require it of you:—Unhappy the King who wants the tie of oaths to secure himself on the throne; and who, not assured of the hearts of his subjects, is constrained to reign only by the force of laws, when he cannot by the love of his subjects."

Particulars relating to the Sentence and Execution of the State Criminals in Denmark.

ON Saturday the 25th of April, the Committee of Enquiry proceeded to pronounce sentence against John Frederick Struensee, and Enevold Brandt, which was accordingly presented to the Privy-Council, without his majesty's attendance. In the afternoon the Privy Council met again; in the evening, towards seven o'clock, the King arrived from Charlottenburg, and presided at the Council-Board, when, after confirming the sentence, he went directly to the Italian Opera.

Same day, at twelve at noon, both the prisoners were acquainted, by their Counsellors, with their sentences. Struensee received and read his with extraordinary composure, which naturally astonished all those present; to whom he observed, they ought, as he did, to impute it to his constant "apprehensions, and his long preparations

for his unhappy fate."—His uneasiness appeared much greater, when he found Brandt's sentence equal to his own. Brandt also seemed tolerably resigned on hearing his sentence; but the following morning his spirits totally sunk, there being no barber sent, as usual, to shave him. Mess. Munter and Hee have been, since Saturday, seldom absent from Struensee and Brandt. Both prisoners delivered into their Counsellors hands, on their leaving them on Saturday last, two letters, one for the King, and one for the Committee of Enquiry. Yesterday they both received the Holy Sacrament.

Struensee's sentence takes up five full sheets of paper: Among the charges therein contained against him are, his having assumed too great a power to himself; his injuring the King's treasure for more than sixteen tons of gold; his forging (or falsifying) a draught; his discharging the guards; the suspicious arrangements he had been ordering within the walls of the city, &c.

Brandt's sentence expressly says, That, on account of his designs agitated immediately against the sacred person of his Majesty, the exceptions he made could not be admitted, and was therefore declared guilty, and condemned. Towards the conclusion of their sentence is added, in virtue of the Danish Law Book, B. vi. C. 4. Art 1. "That both Count John Frederick Struensee, and Count Enevold Brandt, having made themselves guilty, and, as an example to others, stand justly condemned to forfeit their honours, lives, and property, and are entirely degraded from the dignities belonging

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 right hands shall be cut off, next their heads; then shall their bodies be quartered, and laid upon the wheel, and their heads and hands fixed upon iron spikes.

The aforesaid dead warrants were executed the 28th of April, in a field without the Eastern Gate. A scaffold was erected, nine yards in height, and eight yards square, whither both the prisoners were carried in hackney coaches: in the first went the Attorney-General, and some attendants. Brandt appeared first on the scaffold; he had on a gold-laced hat, a green suit of cloaths, with gold binding, and boots. He spoke for some little time to the Clergyman, Mr. Hee, after which the sentence was read, and executed; his head was several times exposed to the view of an immense crowd of spectators. Next appeared Struensee on the scaffold, accompanied by Dr. Munter, having his hat in his hand, and dressed in a blue superfine suit; he spoke to Dr. Munter, and, when done, his sentence was executed in every shape like the foregoing one; their corpses were carried to the usual place of execution to be there exposed. Struensee behaved very penitently; but this cannot be said of Brandt, for his whole conduct was remarkably bold. Several files of soldiers and sailors guarded the scaffold, and the town guards were also reinforced. Though immense numbers were, for want of room, disappointed of seeing this execution, and all seeming, for a while, in a violent ferment, yet the whole went off undisturbed and quietly.

The crimes they were charged with, are as follow: Struensee was accused of having embezzled from the King's coffers a large sum amounting to 125,000 l. sterling; of having issued many orders from the Cabinet without the King's knowledge; of having been guilty of criminal conversation with the ———; of having secreted from the King several letters sent to his Majesty, &c. Count Brandt was accused of having been privy to Struensee's criminal conversation, and all his other crimes, without divulging them, and having laid violent hands upon the King's Majesty, &c.

Extract of a letter from the Mauritias, of the loss of the Verelst East-India-man.

“**M**R. Walter Brown, lately a passenger with me, being now going to Europe in a different ship, makes it uncertain which will arrive first; therefore sent you the following short melancholy account by him, viz. I was dispatched from Bengal the third of March, after which was unfortunately wrecked here the 25th of last April about twelve at midnight. Besides the total loss of the Verelst, and all the cargo, five-and-twenty people were unfortunately drowned in attempting to get through a tremendous surf, much larger than that at Madras, which we were all obliged to pass through before we could receive any assistance from the French, who durst only venture to the edge of it (no boat being able to live a moment in the surf) and their anchor between that and
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the land, which was full four miles distant from thence. Our situation was such, that in all probability every soul among us would have perished, but for the assistance of the French, who did every thing in their power to save as many of us as possible, and in our landing behaved with the greatest tenderness and humanity imaginable to us all.

“ I remained on board two days and nights, after the ship first sunk, and in a situation too dreadful and horrid for pen to describe, with the surfs continually battering and making a fair breach all over us. The 27th at 5 P. M. found the ship began to separate and part at midships, the decks were before all fallen in holes fore and aft; had seen the chief mate, and several others, taken up the day before by the French boats, who could not come within half a mile of us for the surf; likewise saw fifteen people drowned in attempting to get through. Our situation was then become desperate: to continue longer by the wreck had no appearance of safety, and to quit her was certain immediate destruction to some of us. In this dreadful dilemma I preferred the latter, for the most expeditious and probable means of deliverance; accordingly quitted her upon a large raft of spars, booms, &c. as well spread, secured, and lashed together, as our unhappy circumstances would admit of, which we had all along reserved for the last stake. Mr. Gruchen, Mr. George Williamson, Mr. Matthew Miller, and Mr. Martin, passengers; Mr. Baldock, second officer; Mr. James Collins, midshipman; my brother and others, to the number of fifty in all (determining to share the same

fate with me) came away at the same time; Mr. Martin, and Thomas Harrison, caulker's mate, being too eager in getting on the raft, were drowned alongside the wreck. Large and stout as our raft was, the surf overfet it before we had got half through, and turned us all adrift, by which misfortune poor Mr. Matthew Miller, Mr. James Collins, and five others, were drowned. My brother, Mr. Gruchen, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Baldock, and others, to the number of forty-one of us in all, fortunately scrambled on the raft again after it was overfet, and got safe to the French boats, who were waiting ready to take us in.

“ When first we struck, there were 126 souls on board in all, 101 of whom were saved, and 25 perished. Thank God, we lost no more; for a French ship, being wrecked in the same place a few years ago, had only nine people saved out of 250.

“ Being obliged, for self-preservation, to quit the wreck without a coat to my back, I had no opportunity of saving a journal, or any papers to assist me in making out a regular list of every body's names that were on board; those of all the drowned I have given you in the inclosed, and of those that were saved, as far as I can recollect; which is all likewise but those of two foreigners, shipped at Bengal, whose names I cannot remember.”

The hardships and misfortunes sustained by a lady (Mrs. Grubar) after the Verelst was beat to pieces, are hardly to be paralleled. She was twice thrown off the raft that carried part of the crew on shore, but by an uncommon exertion of fortitude regained it again, and

was

was then beat against the side of a ledge of rocks, where she continued near three hours with the surf dashing on her, before she could be got on shore, which at length, with great difficulty, was happily accomplished.

The following is said to be an authentic copy of a Will, made by his majesty King Geo. I. in favour of the Duchess of Kendal—Together with a declaration of trust from Robert Walpole, Esq; afterwards Sir Robert, to his said majesty, for the use of the Duchess—And also, the opinion of several of the most eminent lawyers of that reign, relative to the disposal of the king's personalities.

(COPY.)

WHEREAS I George, king of Great Britain, France and Ireland, &c. am possessed of and entitled to ten thousand pounds capital stock of the Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain, trading to the South Seas and other parts of America, and for encouraging the fishery, commonly called South Sea stock, as in and by the books of the said Governor and Company may and doth appear: And whereas twelve thousand nine hundred eighty-six pounds two shillings and two pence of the same capital stock of the said Governor and Company is vested in our right trusty and well-beloved counsellor Robert Walpole, Esq; and for which last-mentioned stock the said Robert Walpole has credit given him in the books of the said Governor and Company, by virtue of our warrant under our royal sign

manual, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred twenty-three; which said stock was my proper stock, and so vested in and allowed to the said Robert Walpole—only upon trust, and to the intent and purpose that he the said Robert Walpole should transfer and assign the same, with all the dividends, produce, and profits thereof, to such person or persons, and to and for such uses, intents, and purposes, as I, by any instrument in writing, or by my last will and testament, or by any writing purporting my last will and testament respectively, to be signed by me, in the presence of two or more credible witnesses, should direct or appoint; and until such direction or appointment shall be made by me as aforesaid, or in default thereof, that the said Robert Walpole should be and remain possessed of the said twelve thousand nine hundred eighty-six pounds two shillings and two pence capital stock, and the produce, profits, and dividends of and for the same, on trust for my sole use and benefit, and for no other use, intent, and purpose whatsoever. And whereas it is my will and design to give and dispose all the said capital stock, as well that of which I am possessed, as that which is vested in the said Robert Walpole, in trust as aforesaid, from and after my decease, together with all the dividends and profits that shall be then due and in arrear for the same, to Ehrengard Melusine, Duchess of Kendal, to and for her sole use and benefit, and for that purpose only, I have thought fit to make this my last will and testament. Now I do hereby give and devise, as well the said

faid ten thousand pounds capital stock of which I am possessed, as aforesaid, as the said twelve thousand nine hundred eighty-six pounds two shillings and two pence, capital stock, which is vested in the said Robert Walpole, in trust as aforesaid, together with all the dividends and profits which shall be due and in arrear for the same, at the time of my decease, and all the right and title I can or may have in or to the said ten thousand pounds capital stock, and the said twelve thousand nine hundred eighty-six pounds two shillings and two pence, or any part thereof, either in law or equity, to Ehrengard Melusine, Duchefs of Kendal—for her sole use and benefit.—And I do hereby direct and appoint the said Robert Walpole, his executors and administrators, as soon as conveniently may be after my decease, to assign and in due manner transfer the said twelve thousand nine hundred eighty-six pounds two shillings and two pence, capital stock, vested in him the said Robert Walpole, in trust as aforesaid, together with all the dividends then unreceived and due for the same, to the said Ehrengard Melusine, Duchefs of Kendal, and for the sole use and benefit of the said Ehrengard Melusine, Duchefs of Kendal. And to the end that this my will and intention may better take effect, I do hereby make, constitute, and appoint the said Ehrengard Melusine, Duchefs of Kendal ——— of this my last will and testament, as to the said capital stock only, hereby given and devised, or hereby mentioned or intended to the said Duchefs of Kendal to be given and devised, as aforesaid, and to and for no other matter or thing, intent or purpose whatsoever; hereby

declaring my will and desire to be, that this my last will, made for the purpose aforesaid, shall be construed and expounded in the most favourable and beneficial manner, for effecting what is hereby by me intended. And in testimony that this is my last will and testament, I have signed and sealed the same, the twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred twenty.

(Signed)

GEORGE R.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared, by me George, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, to be my last will and testament, in the presence of

R. Walpole.

L. M. Mebmet,

Secretary to the Duchefs of Kendal.

The Declaration of Trust from Sir Robert Walpole.

WHEREAS 12986l. 2s. 2d. capital stock of the Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain trading to the South Seas and other parts of America, and for encouraging the fishery, commonly called South Sea stock, was, by virtue of his majesty's warrant under his royal sign manual, bearing date the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1723, placed to the credit of Robert Walpole, Esq; in the books of the said company, as in and by the said books may and doth appear: Now know all men by these presents, that the said Robert Walpole doth hereby acknowledge and declare, that the said capital stock, and every part thereof, was and is the proper stock of his said majesty; and that the name of him, the said Robert Walpole,

pole, was only made use of; and the said stock was so placed to the credit of him the said Robert Walpole, in the books of the said company, upon and under the trusts, and to and for the intents and purposes, hereafter mentioned; that is to say, upon trust, and to the intent and purpose, that he the said Robert Walpole, his executors and administrators, should transfer and assign the said 12986l. 2s. 2d. capital stock, and every part thereof, with all the dividends, produce, and profits of the same, to such person or persons, and to and for such uses, intents, and purposes, as his majesty, by any instrument in writing, or by his last will and testament, or by any writing purporting his last will and testament, respectively to be signed by his majesty in the presence of two or more credible witnesses, shall direct or appoint; and until such direction or appointment shall be made by his majesty as aforesaid, or in default thereof, that he the said Robert Walpole, his executors and administrators, shall be and remain possessed of the said 12986l. 2s. 2d. capital stock, and the produce, profits, and dividends of and for the same, on trust for the sole use and benefit of his said majesty, and to and for no other use, intent or purpose whatsoever. In witness whereof, the said Robert Walpole hath hereunto set his hand and seal the 25th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1723.

Witness } R. WALPOLE (L.S.)
L.M. Mehmet. }

Opinions to whom the Right of the King's Personalities belong.

SUBSCRIPTI declaramus nos pro certa & indubita lege tenere, quod jocalia & id genus pre-

tiosa secundum legem Angliæ semper apud nos usitatam & approbatam denominantur catalla, Anglice chattels.

Dirimus etiam quod per eandem legem, jocalia, & hujus modi bona & catalla per regem vel reginam Angliæ empta, & in vita eorundem minime disposita non descendant post mortem eorundem neque deveniant, illi, quem Rex vel regina Angliæ per testamentum instituerit hæredem, bonorum & cattallorum suorum, quem nos vocamus executorem testamenti, sed successori ad coronam regiam solummodo adjudicanda sunt; & hæc lex stabilita existit iudicio juris prætorum, & continua observatione in omni seculo approbata fuit.

Et hæc bene cognoscimus & scimus per experientiam nostram perscripta veterum in jure nostro Anglicano eruditorum per libros annalium diversorum regum Angliæ & memoranda in curiis nostris fide dignissima. In cujus rei testimonium huic chartæ manus nostras apposuimus.

*Hen. Hatsell, Tho. Powys,
Ja. Mountague, R. Eyre,
Jo. Hawles, Jo. Conyers,
Con. Phipps, Sam. Dodd.*

Declarat. & subscript. per personas hic nominat. stylo veteri, 24^o Decembris, 1728, coram me,
Tho. Trevor.

An Account of a Man's standing the Shot of a Cannon at a small Distance, with the Method of doing it with Safety.

I Was a few days since in company with a person, who affirmed he had the secret of doing a thing I have often heard of, but hitherto

hitherto always imagined impossible; that is, standing the shot of a cannon charged with a proper ball, and full quantity of powder, at the distance of only ten yards. A set of us, who were together, on his positively asserting this, against all our objections to the possibility of it, offered, in short, to procure a cannon, and powder and ball, if he dared to put it into execution, to which he readily consented; 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 himself, which when he had done, he placed himself at ten yards distance, straight before the muzzle, and desired one of us to fire it: We were a good deal surprized at his confidence, but, unwilling to be accessory to his losing his life by his rashness, desired him to stand from before the cannon, and only place his hand to receive the bullet. This he did, and I fired it myself: The loudness 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 surprize, we saw him stop the ball with his hand; the ball fell directly down; in short, he received no hurt. Some of the company judged he had done this by putting in a false ball made of hollow pasteboard; but, on examining it, we found it the very bullet we had given him; so that it was plain there was no cheat.

On the whole, after a thousand random guesses about the way in which this was done, the man offered, for a certain sum of money, to tell us the secret, which we

joined to purchase, 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 put in the rest of the powder, then put in the wadding, and ram it down hard as usual. This is the whole mystery, 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 fired, the bullet not filling the barrel so exactly as to prevent its catching; and the effect of the ball is almost nothing, because the ball is only thrown forward by the small quantity of powder that is below it, that which is above rather driving it back than forward.

When we had purchased the secret, we tried it several times, firing against thin deal boards, without hurting them; and, for fear of accidents, that, I think, is much the best way of making the experiment.

T. W.

Extraordinary Literary Work.

THESE have lately appeared at Paris proposals for printing, by subscription, a literary work, which is, perhaps, the most extraordinary that ever appeared. The author is Mons. Count de Gebelin, member of the Academy Royal at Rochelle, and of the Oeconomical Society at Bern, whose learning and abilities are universally acknowledged. It is intitled, *Du Monde Primitif, analysé, et comparé avec le Monde Moderne; ou Recherches sur les Antiquités*

quités du Monde: The ancient world analysed, and compared with the modern; or an enquiry into the antiquities of the first ages; under the following heads:

I. Of the origin of language and writing; of universal grammar; an alphabet and dictionary of the primitive language; and the relation of these with the alphabets, grammar, and languages of the present time.

II. The symbolical genius of antiquity demonstrated in the hieroglyphical writing, allegorical language, mythological tables, and symbols, that have been in use among all nations; with the heraldry, heroic poetry, cosmogony, and theogony of all nations.

III. Of the primitive religion: with a general key to the theology of all ancient nations.

IV. Of the history, traditions, and customs of the primitive world, and how far the knowledge of them have been transmitted to us.

V. Of its laws and customs, relative to agriculture, the sources of the grandeur and power of ancient empires.

VI. Of its calendar and feasts, and the objects to which they related.

VII. Of its principal monuments, with an explanation of them.

An account of the books, which the author has read upon these subjects, and of those which he has not been able to procure.

The author is aware that the nature of his work, including discoveries, which, in general, will be thought impossible, must expose it to censure, as illusive and visionary, like the figures that are sometimes seen in clouds, which depend

upon the fancy of the beholder, rarely appearing the same to any two persons, and always vanishing as they are approached. 'How,' says he, 'can things be traced to their first source, since, in proportion as science and art become perfect, their origin becomes obscure; as the light of a taper totally disappears in that of the sun?'

This objection he removes, by observing, that, if some common principles can be ascertained, all things may be traced into their source without much assistance from history: and that, if the learned have failed in the attempt, it is because they have taken 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 never discovered where they unite in a common stock. 'I,' says 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 must originally be produced by imitation: to trace all his inventions, therefore, to their source, it is necessary to consider the objects with which the first men were surrounded, the sensations which struck them, the ideas which were necessarily excited, the organs with which they were furnished to communicate their thoughts, the signs and expressions which would naturally result, the manner in which abstracted and metaphysical ideas were derived from an acquaintance with natural or physical objects, from the mutual wants and relations which united families, and from

from the natural progress of the human mind towards perfection."

The work will be divided into two parts: one relative to words, and the other to things.

The first part, among many other curious particulars, 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 construction will be removed.

A dictionary of the Latin language, traced into its true radicals, with the reason of each; so that the reader may, in a very short time, not only acquire the knowledge of all the words in that language, but assign the reason of each.

An etymological dictionary of the French language.

A comparative dictionary of the Celtic, the Teutonic, the Northern, the Greek, the Persian, and the Indian languages, shewing their relation to each other, and to the primitive language.

An account of the origin of the Chinese language and writing, and their relation to the primitive language and alphabet.

An enquiry concerning the languages of Africa and America, and a demonstration that they are derived from the primitive language.

The second part contains the geography of the primitive world, its history, traditions, dogmas, laws, &c.

The work will be illustrated with a great number of curious copper-plates; and the first volume, intitled, "Principes sur l'origine des langues, et leur rapports," will be delivered to subscribers next Michaelmas. Each volume will contain about 500 pages in quarto, and every volume will make a compleat

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work of itself. The subscription for the first volume is twelve livres, half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and half on the delivery of the book.

Subscriptions are taken in by Mr. Elmsly, bookseller, over-against Southampton-street in the Strand.

This ingenious author, upon receiving, from Mr. Bonnet, a vocabulary of words of the language spoken by the inhabitants of the South-Sea Islands, assigned the meaning of several of them, by an application of his general principles; which is a demonstration that his system is not a chimera, but founded in truth, and capable of being reduced into practice.

State of Smithfield Market for forty Years.

SIR,

IN September last, I communicated my sentiments to the public on the dearth of provisions, and endeavoured to prove that a real scarcity, arising from the unnecessary breed of horses, was the principal cause of so heavy a misfortune. To support the truth of my assertion beyond the possibility of question, I shall now take a comparative view for forty years back of all the black cattle and sheep brought to Smithfield-market; from which the reader will see at one glance, that, however the buildings in the metropolis, and the inhabitants, have increased, no material increase has taken place in the consumption of butchers meat.

In justice to a gentleman equally known to the world for his integrity and his benevolence, I must acknowledge that the following table is not my own; but I have a pride

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in confessing myself obliged to so eminent a character; and am the more emboldened, with information indisputably authentic, to labour at least to promote the general purposes of humanity.

A Table, shewing the Number of Sheep and Black Cattle sold at Smithfield-Market for the last forty Years.

<i>From Michaelmas 1730, to ditto</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>	<i>Average.</i>	<i>Black Cattle.</i>	<i>Average.</i>	
1731	480010	568060	8304	93653	
2	537250		87571		
3	588310		95301		
4	597920		94473		
5	636740	599466	102628	97548	
6	617720		100602		
7	637190		100686		
8	615000		96762		
9	598000	531134	96404	85892	
40	527420		93285		
1741	555480		85245		
2	518700		86913		
3	479030	655516	85682	80878	
4	513320		87441		
5	589140		84179		
6	648350		83149		
7	646930	616750	81988	91699	
8	634750		76060		
9	666900		83357		
50	680650		79836		
1751	673650	680618	79983	80843	
2	688970		81847		
3	686810		83677		
4	669090		77605		
5	684570	842080	81106	121175	
6	653220		83266		
7	594260		89776		
8	571660		90559		
9	610870	1 Year & $\frac{1}{4}$	96082	86555	
60	653740		98813		
1761	718060		842030		90232
2	842030		635247		121175
3	964190	90991			
4	581440	80299			
5	547300	84702			
6	587520	632812	78387	84244	
7	588730		81035		
8	655920		84855		
9	665240		85862		
1770	666650		90979		

From

From the foregoing table it appears, that the decrease in the sale of black cattle is about equal to the increase in the sale of sheep, according to the proportion which they bear to each other in point of weight; therefore it is evident that the consumption of these articles of food is now nearly the same as it was forty years ago, which makes us naturally ask, how this can correspond with the general outcry, that the metropolis requires such extraordinary quantities of provisions as to advance the price on one hand, while forestalling and engrossing advance it on the other, to the unspeakable distress of the community?

Those who have maintained these two positions may perceive their mistake by the table in the first instance; and in respect to the second it is manifest, that, if the country produced a plenty, this produce must be brought to market; unless we absurdly suppose, that the dealers in provisions are wicked merely for the sake of wickedness, and destroy one part of their property to raise the other part on its unavoidable purchasers. For myself, however, I always imagine that the value of a commodity is governed by the quantity on sale, and am certain that the more live stock we bring to Smithfield, the lower the rate of butchers meat must be reduced.

The with-holding cattle from market, or taking them away unfold, is so apparently hazardous to the owners, that they will seldom attempt either; for in the first place the longer they are detained in the country, after they have been properly fed, the longer the grazier lies

out of his money, besides the expence of keeping them; and what is still more material, he runs all the various hazards attendant upon accident and mortality. In the second place, let us suppose that he stops them a little short of the market, or takes them away from it in expectation of a better price, can we imagine that the worse they grow the more profitably they will sell, 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 fifty miles, and on the road have been miserably supplied even with food, to which they are unaccustomed; after they have been made as fat as possible, and then turned out to a long journey, when least able to endure the fatigue; after they have been cruelly beaten, and in general lamed, in their progress to the capital, and thrown into a state which must speedily reduce them, especially if they are off their feed, which is frequently the case; I say, after all these disadvantages are considered, is it credible that any man in his senses would keep such a stock willingly upon his hands? No.

The very avarice imputed to the owner must induce him to dispose of live stock instantly, and render him utterly disinclined to trifle much about terms with a purchaser. In every point of view, therefore, provisions being of a perishable nature, it is, generally speaking, impossible to create an artificial scarcity, except for a very short time; and if the spring of a real scarcity should be fortunately traced, it be-

comes the duty of every good subject to exert himself in cutting it off.

Many writers have found great fault with the present mode of collecting live stock, and bringing them to market by jobbers; they have also found fault with salesmen and carcase butchers: but in opposition to these casuists I must declare, that I look upon the persons thus censured as very essentially serviceable to the public: for instance, the stock of graziers or farmers cannot all become fat at the same time, but when any part is so, the sooner that part is disposed of the better; therefore the jobbers or drovers either buy or drive such stock as is fit for sale to the market, where the salesman has but the small commission of one shilling and six-pence per bullock, or three-pence per sheep, for his trouble in disposing of them to the carcase or cutting butcher; and if the latter has not the conveniences for slaughtering, he may have the bullock slaughtered for four shillings, and the whole of his produce fairly accounted for. This expence surely cannot materially enhance the price to the consumers.

A gentleman of my acquaintance, who keeps part of his estate in his own hands in the county of Suffolk, one hundred miles from London, informs me that his black cattle are driven from his own grounds to Smithfield market, and there sold, for which he pays only five shillings per head, including the whole of their keep and turnpikes. Can live stock be conveyed from the breeder to the consumer at a less expence? Surely no.

What would the consequence be if graziers, &c. were to bring their

cattle to market themselves, and to charge the expence of their journeys and time to the public? It is too evident to need a reply. Besides, the very persons just before complained of, seem as subject to misfortunes as other men, and in general appear to meet with equal difficulties in procuring a livelihood. For these reasons, and many more which might be urged, it appears to me that the dearth of provisions is owing to a real scarcity; and therefore, until a greater plenty of the necessaries of life shall be produced, or until the present produce be applied much more towards the support of the people, and much less towards the maintenance of unnecessary horses, a reduction of the prices will remain absolutely impossible.

FRANCIS MORE.

Cheapside, March 4.

Prices of Grain per Quarter at Bear-Key and Mark-Lane, for fifteen successive years.

<i>Jan.</i>	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1742	26 to 29		15 to 20		12 to 15	
1743	20 - 23		15 - 20		13 - 16	
1744	19 - 21		11 - 13		9 - 12	
1745	18 - 20		12 - 15		12 - 16	
1746	17 - 24		10 - 13		12 - 14	
1747	27 - 30		8 - 12		7 - 11	
1748	26 - 28		13 - 14		9 - 12	
1749	27 - 32		17 - 18		14 - 16	
1750	24 - 27		14 - 17		12 - 13	
1751	24 - 27		14 - 17		12 - 13	
1752	20 - 25		10 - 13		9 - 11	
1753	29 - 35		17 - 18		10 - 12	
1754	27 - 33		17 - 19		12 - 13	
1755	24 - 26		12 - 14		10 - 13	
1756	22 - 26		14 - 15		12 - 13-6	

A Table

A Table of the Corn exported from England during five Years, distinguishing the species thereof, with the Bounties payable thereon, laid before Parliament.

Years.	Barley.	Malt.	Oatmeal.	Rye.	Wheat.	Quantity.	Bounty.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Quarters.	£.
1744	20,090	219,862	1,657	74,169	231,984	Barley 449,289 -	56,159
1745	95,878	219,354	9,770	83,966	324,839	Malt 1,426,264 -	184,195
1746	158,719	282,024	20,203	45,782	130,646	Oatmeal 37,366 -	4,668
1747	103,140	361,280	2,122	92,718	266,906	Rye 399,883 -	69,977
1748	73,857	349,363	3,768	103,891	543,387	Wheat 1,455,642 -	363,908
Totals.	451,684	1,431,883	37,520	400,526	1,497,762	Totals. 3,768,444 -	678,907

N. B. The difference between the quantity of corn exported, and that of corn exported for bounty, is occasioned by some that has been exported to Alderney, Guernsey, and Jersey, and some in foreign ships, which is not entitled to bounty.

OBSERVATIONS.

These great exports have been principally from the ports of London, Ipswich, Yarmouth, Wales, Lynn Regis, Hull, Bristol, Southampton, Cowes, Chichester, 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 transmitted, except a certain supply sent to fill

the French magazines, previous to opening the last campaign, which was the main cause of that precipitate and ill-considered treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

The total exports of the above period of five years, being 3,768,444 quarters of different species of corn, may be supposed to have produced,

at 35s. per quarter	£.6,594,777
at 40s. ———	7,536,888
at 45s. ———	8,478,999
at 50s. ———	9,421,110

or the medium of those sums, being 8,007,948l. In either case it is an immense sum to flow immediately from the produce of the earth, and the labour of the people, enriching our merchants, and increasing an invaluable breed of seamen.

Tables of Births and Burials, within the Bills of Mortality, for the last forty Years.

From Christmas 1730, to ditto	Births.	Average.	Burials.	Average.
1731	17830	17517	25262	25486
2	17788		23338	
3	17465		29233	
4	17630		26062	
5	16873		23538	

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<i>From Christmas 1735, to, ditto</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Aver- age.</i>	<i>Burials.</i>	<i>Aver- age.</i>
1736	16491	16164	27582	27494
7	16760		27823	
8	16060		25825	
9	16281		25432	
40	15231		30811	
1741	14957	14419	32169	25270
2	13751		27483	
3	15050		25200	
4	14261		20206	
5	14078		21296	
6	14577	14496	28157	25232
7	14942		25494	
8	14153		23269	
9	14260		25516	
50	14548		23727	
1751	14691	15119	21028	23080
2	15308		20485	
3	15443		29276	
4	14947		22696	
5	15209		21917	
6	14830	14459	20872	19839
7	14053		21313	
8	14209		17576	
9	14253		19604	
60	14951		19830	
1761	16000	15886	21063	23798
2	15351		26326	
3	15133		26143	
4	16374		22230	
5	16574		23230	
6	16257	16422	23911	22888
7	15980		22612	
8	16042		23639	
9	16724		21847	
1770	17109		22434	

Account of the History and Memoirs of the Society formed at Amsterdam, in the Year 1767, for the Recovery of Drowned Persons.

THE same element to which the Hollanders are indebted for their wealth and their liberty,

is to them a source of loss and calamity. The sea, when it breaks in upon their ramparts, carries destruction along with it; and the frequent canals with which their country is intersected, are no less fatal and destructive. It is with nations as with individuals: the advantages

advantages they possess are ever accompanied with inconveniences.

The almost incredible number of persons drowned annually at Amsterdam, excited attention and regret; and it having been found, on enquiry, that the majority of these died merely for want of assistance, a society was formed, which offered premiums to those who should save the life of a citizen that was in danger of perishing by water; and which proposed, from time to time, to publish the treatment and method of recovery followed in such situations.

The utmost encouragement was every where given throughout the United Provinces, by the magistrates in particular, and afterwards by the states general, to so salutary an institution; and, from the short memorials before us, it appears that it has been attended with very considerable success, and will be productive of the most beneficial consequences. In a matter of such extensive and important concern, we think it our duty to extract from this interesting work a general account of the success which has attended the endeavours of this laudable society; and of the methods by which it was procured: promising a short rationale of the principles to which it is evidently to be attributed.

It is certainly not very easy, in many cases, to ascertain precisely that state of an animal body which is called death; and in none, perhaps, more difficult than in bodies which have lain for some time under water. In these cases the principal, and often the only material change produced in the animal œconomy is, that by the pressure of the water on the epiglottis, and the want of air,

an entire stop is put to respiration; consequently to the free passage of the blood through the lungs; and, as an effect of that obstruction, to its circulation throughout the whole body; so that the heart, after a few ineffectual struggles and efforts to move the mass through the straitened passages of the lungs, at last becomes quiescent. Neither the vital organs, however, nor the animal fluids, have perhaps received any irreparable or even material injury by this state of rest in the one, or stagnation of the other; and nothing seems wanting to restore the yet unimpaired machine to the exercise of its accustomed functions, than merely to put it once more into motion. Former experience has shewn the justice of this reasoning, and of the conclusion which we have drawn from it; which is still more satisfactorily evinced by the very large number of well-authenticated histories contained in these three publications.

The most obvious methods of renewing the suspended motions of the heart and lungs, on which all the others depend, are, to blow air repeatedly into the last-mentioned organ, and to relieve the heart by lessening the *moles movenda*, the mass of blood, as quickly as possible, by bleeding in the jugulars or arm. The other methods may, we imagine, be all nearly comprehended under this one general indication; of applying to the whole body, or to those parts of it which are more peculiarly sensible or irritable, the most powerful and appropriate *stimuli*. Such are those recommended by the members of this humane and truly patriotic institution; as warmth; the blowing common air, or, which is preferable,

ble, the smoke of tobacco, into the intestines, either by the chirurgical instrument here called a *fumigator*, and which our readers may find described and delineated in Heister's surgery; or, if that is not at hand, through a tobacco-pipe, or the sheath of a pocket knife, the point of which is first cut off. To these expedients must be added the application of the most pungent volatile salts or spirits to the nostrils, or the tickling them with feathers: gentle shaking, and continued warm frictions, either dry, or with proper liniments rubbed in, from the neck down the spine of the back; the exhibition of stimulating clysters: and afterwards, when the signs of returning life begin to appear, the pouring of brandy or other warm and stimulating liquors into the mouth, and the administration of vomiting and purging medicines.

It will give a humane reader pleasure to be informed, that in this publication the histories are given of no less than one hundred and nine citizens, who from the first institution of this society, towards the end of the year 1767, to the close of the year 1770, have, in the United Provinces alone, been restored to their friends and country, by the use of some or all of the methods above indicated. Of these, fifty-five have been thus preserved in the compass only of last year: all of whom were adjudged to be dead by the by-standers; as they had every sign or criterion of death except putrefaction. Many of them were already stiff, and in none of them was there the least observable pulsation, either of the heart or arteries. Several of them had been half an hour, and some an hour, under the water, and even under ice;

the heads of some having stuck, during that time, in the mud of the canals or rivers: and yet all of them were restored to life, and the honorary medal of the society, or their premium of six ducats, paid to their preservers. In a very small number of cases, indeed, the patients relapsed and died: but some of these had fallen into the water when in a state of intoxication; others had received injuries in the dragging them out, by means of hooks, from the bottoms of rivers or canals, or from the rough and ill-judged proceeding of the by-standers, rolling them upon casks with the belly undermost, and the head hanging downwards; a practice which the society justly condemns.

One of the most observable circumstances which we remark in these histories, and which confirms what we have said above concerning the smallness of the injury which the human body may sustain, by being for a considerable time immersed in water, is, that in many of the cases here recited, we observe the subjects of them, who formerly would have been numbered among the dead, and most undoubtedly been treated as such, walking about the next day, or even in a few hours, to thank their deliverers in person. In some of these instances, the human machine appears to have scarce suffered any greater injury, than a clock sustains by having had the motion of its pendulum accidentally stopped. Its works are not affected by the accident, and are all in a condition, and ready, to perform their respective movements, the moment some friendly hand gives it a push, and renews its vibrations.

We should not omit to observe, that

that those who may find themselves in a situation to put the methods here recommended in practice, should not be discouraged at the seeming bad success of their first endeavours. Some of the subjects, whose complete recovery is related in these publications, exhibited no signs of returning life till a very considerable time had been employed in the charitable work. Putrefaction alone, more particularly in cases of this nature, seems, 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 fruitless.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

(Presented Dec. 14, 1772.)

Sheweth,

“ **T**HAT your petitioners are informed by the votes of this Honourable House, that in pursuance of a report from the Committee of Secrecy appointed to enquire into the state of the East-India Company, it was ordered, “ That leave be given to bring in a bill to restrain the East-India Company, for a time to be limited, from making any appointment of commissioners for superintending and regulating the Company’s affairs at their presidencies in the East-Indies.”

“ That your petitioners, with all deference to the wisdom of this Honourable House, and to the supreme authority of Parliament,

cannot help considering such a bill as subversive of those rights which they hold under their charter; the original privileges of which, and the continuation thereof, have been purchased by their predecessors from the public for a valuable consideration, and repeatedly confirmed by several acts of parliament, the provisions of which your petitioners are not in any degree conscious of having violated.

“ That your petitioners do with all humility conceive it to be their undoubted legal right to send out any persons whom they judge proper to enforce and execute such regulations (agreeable to the powers of their charters) as the said Company shall think necessary for the good government of their several settlements in India, or for correcting such abuses as may have prevailed therein.

“ That the present state of affairs in India appears to your petitioners to be such as requires many new orders and regulations to be speedily sent out, as well for restraining exorbitant and unnecessary expences, as for correcting other abuses; and it has been found upon examination, that savings may be made in the several settlements and presidencies of the Company, to the amount of many hundred thousand pounds.

“ That, under these circumstances, your petitioners have thought it necessary to chuse certain commissioners, who appeared to them to be qualified for so important a trust, and to grant them a commission, with extraordinary powers, for carrying into effect such regulations, and enforcing such savings, as have been or shall be deemed necessary and expedient.

“ That

“ That your petitioners beg leave to represent to this Honourable House, that the calculation of expences, upon which (according to the report of the Secret Committee) the present bill proceeds to restrain your petitioners in the exercise 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 constitution, whereby your petitioners (as well as the particular persons who are so deeply affected by the present bill, should it pass into a law) might have had an opportunity of attending to their several interests, 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 commission are intended to be defrayed from a part of the savings proposed to be made thereby, such expences, your petitioners do most humbly apprehend, cannot in any degree injure the creditors of the said Company, but on the contrary must tend to their advantage; more especially as your petitioners are determined to proportion them, with the most exact œconomy, to the present circumstances of their affairs.

“ That your petitioners intreat this Honourable House to consider the dangerous consequences of such a bill to the credit of the Company, which, by preventing them from taking the necessary steps 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 exercise of the rights and powers which they hold under their charter; and pray

That they may be heard, by themselves or their counsel, against the said bill, as tending to restrain or suspend what appears to them to be the legal operation of those rights and powers.”

The following extraordinary Account, in a Letter from Canton, dated Nov. 19, 1771, is said to be authentic.

“ TOWARDS the latter end of September, 1771, a vessel of uncommon appearance arrived at Macao, a Portugueze settlement near the entrance of Canton river, with sixty-five persons on board, most 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 vessel five persons in womens apparel. The following account is taken from the colonel: He was sent by the Queen of Hungary with a body of five thousand men, in May 1769, to join the catholic Confederates in Poland, against the Polish protestants, who were strongly supported by the Russians. A battle soon ensued, in which the protestants defeated and took prisoners the greater part of their enemies. The colonel, with many of his countrymen, was carried to Casan. They were closely confined and cruelly treated, which

which determined them to resolve on an escape. An opportunity soon favoured their design, by their guard being reduced, which they overpowered; and, having taken their arms, with incredible difficulties, they directed their rout to Kamschatka, on the sea-coast of Tartary, where the colonel knew a friend, on whose assistance his hopes depended. On his arrival at Kamschatka, his friend furnished him with a vessel, in which he embarked with eighty-five of his fellow-prisoners. As he had been formerly in the marine service of the states of Malta, he knew something of navigation, by the assistance of which he determined to sail to China; but, being scantily provided, he resolved to keep near the coast. A strong gale of wind, which he soon met with from the westward, defeated his purpose. The colonel then giving up all thoughts of regaining the coast, failed to the eastward and southward till he saw part of North-America*, in lat. 57. 00. N. Here he refreshed his people, having encountered every difficulty nature is able to sustain. From hence he endeavoured to go to Acapulca, but contrary winds prevented him. This obliged him to sail for the Philippine Islands, intending to go into Manilla, but was again disappointed by contrary winds. He proceeded then for Macao, having once more experienced surprising difficulties, being five months on his passage from Kamschatka.

I am, Sir, &c.

“ P. S. Since I wrote the above, the following strange account has reached me from Macao (every day brings forth new matter con-

cerning these people): One of the persons, dressed like a woman, died a few days since. The body was sent on shore with the following very extraordinary request to the governor, That the corpse should be interred where none had lain before, and in an honourable spot; that the baron might have liberty to attend the funeral, to pay particular honours to the deceased. This remarkable request producing that never-failing curiosity peculiar to the Romish priesthood, two worthies of the Franciscan order, taking advantage of the night, peeped into the coffin, and discovered the body of a man. This deception disgusting the Portugueze exceedingly, the body was ordered common interment. Various are the accounts we have of the rank of the deceased: some say the baron declares he was a prince of the empire; others report him a bishop. This account has produced many conjectures, not very favourable to the remaining petticoats.”

Copy of a Paper sent by Baron de Benyorsky from Macao to a Gentleman at Canton.

“ Became prisoner in the year 1769.

“ Carried away into exile with the Princes P. Szolti, Bishop of Cracowia, P. Sangusko, P. Rzeviuzky, P. Paez, Bishop de Kiowe.

“ Kamschatka, under 63d degree of north lat. 175 deg. longitude, month of May, 1771, sailed on board the S. Peter Galliot, in order to pass as far as 238 N. deg. of long. and 57 N. deg. of lat. from whence sailing we were to pass to the isle of Marian; with a great tempest and very strong wind came

* Probably California.

came to Japan; rounded that place from the port of Namgu; went on shore; from thence came to the isle of Tonze es Bongo; from thence proceeded as far as Nangeafaki; from which place, after taking in wines, sailed out again, and passed by the isles of Uljina, as far as Formosa and the isle of Baste; lastly, took the straight course to Makaw, where I arrived in the month of September, 1771.

“ Signed,

“ Baron Maurice Aout of Aladar and Benyorky, colonel in her imperial majesty's service, and regimentary-general of the Confederates.

“ Went out with 85 men,

“ Came back with 62.”

Many parts of the above extraordinary transaction have been since confirmed by accounts from Petersburg. The pretended baron and general of the Confederates was a real adventurer and sharper, of some considerable degree in his vocation; and was actually sent to hard labour at Kamschatka, for crimes committed either at Petersburg or Moscow. His superior abilities gained him such influence with his fellow-sufferers, and his spirit of enterprize so charmed them, that they readily submitted to him as their leader, in a scheme for running away with a ship, which

they effected; and by a singular fortune, and extraordinary concurrence of circumstances, discovered a passage, which may be of great future consequence, through unknown and untried seas, and arrived safe at China.

Difference in the Probabilities of Longevity between living in the Country and in great Cities.

DR. Price, in his observations on reversionary payments, has published five tables, shewing the probabilities of life, in the district of Vaud, Switzerland, in a country parish in Brandenburg, in the parish of Holy-Cross near Shrewsbury, at London, at Vienna, and at Berlin. “ My chief purpose (says he) in giving these tables is to exhibit, in the most striking light, the difference between the state and duration of human life, in great cities and in the country. It is not possible to make the comparison without concern and surprize. I will here beg leave to lay it in one view before the reader, desiring him to take with him this consideration, that (for reasons elsewhere explained) it can be erroneous only by giving the difference much too little.”

Proportion of Inhabitants dying annually in

Pais de Vaud.	Country Parish in Brandenburg.	Holy-Cross, near Shrewsbury.	London.	Vienna.	Berlin.
1 in 45	1 in 45	1 in 33	1 in 20 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 in 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 in 26 $\frac{1}{2}$

Ages to which half the born live.

Pais de Vaud.	Country Parish in Brandenburg.	Holy-Crofs.	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 Parish in Brandenburg.	Holy-Crofs.	London.	Vienna.	Berlin.
1 in $21\frac{1}{2}$	1 in $22\frac{1}{2}$	1 in 11	1 in 40	1 in 41	1 in 37

The Probabilities of living one year in

Odds.	Pais de Vaud.	Country Parish in Brandenburg.	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	$1\frac{1}{5}$ 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 1
25	117 to 1	110 to 1	100 to 1	56 to 1	66 to 1	50 to 1
30	111 to 1	107 to 1	96 to 1	45 to 1	56 to 1	44 to 1
40	83 to 1	78 to 1	55 to 1	31 to 1	36 to 1	32 to 1
50	49 to 1	50 to 1	50 to 1	24 to 1	27 to 1	30 to 1
60	23 to 1	25 to 1	26 to 1	18 to 1	19 to 1	18 to 1
70	$9\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	11 to 1	16 to 1	12 to 1	11 to 1	12 to 1
80	4 to 1	6 to 1	8 to 1	7 to 1	7 to 1	7 to 1

Expectations of Life.

	Pais de Vaud.	Country Parish in Brandenburg.	Holy-Crofs.	London.	Vienna.	Berlin.
At birth	37 years	$32\frac{1}{2}$ years	$33\frac{1}{4}$ years	18 years	$16\frac{1}{2}$ years	18 years
Age 12	$44\frac{1}{5}$	44	$43\frac{1}{2}$	$33\frac{1}{2}$	$35\frac{3}{4}$	$35\frac{1}{2}$
25	$34\frac{3}{4}$	$35\frac{1}{2}$	35	26	$28\frac{1}{3}$	$27\frac{1}{3}$
30	$31\frac{1}{4}$	$31\frac{1}{2}$	32	$23\frac{1}{2}$	$25\frac{1}{2}$	$25\frac{1}{4}$
35	$27\frac{1}{2}$	28	$28\frac{1}{4}$	$21\frac{1}{2}$	$22\frac{1}{2}$	$22\frac{3}{4}$
40	24	25	$25\frac{3}{4}$	$19\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{3}{4}$
45	$20\frac{1}{2}$	$21\frac{1}{2}$	$23\frac{1}{4}$	$17\frac{3}{4}$	$17\frac{3}{4}$	$18\frac{3}{4}$
50	$17\frac{1}{2}$	18	20	16	16	$16\frac{1}{3}$
55	$14\frac{1}{2}$	15	17	$14\frac{1}{5}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	14
60	12	$12\frac{1}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$
65	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$
70	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	10	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$
75	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	8	7	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7
80	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6

“ From

“ From this comparison it appears with how much truth great cities have been called the graves of mankind. It must also convince all who consider it, that it is by no means strictly proper to consider our diseases 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 measuring out the whole period of present existence allotted them; pain and distempers would be unknown among them; and the dismissal of death would come upon them like a sleep, in consequence of no other cause than gradual and unavoidable decay. Let us then, instead of charging our Maker with our miseries, learn more to accuse and reproach ourselves.

“ The reasons of the baleful influence of great towns, as it has been now exhibited, are plainly, first, the irregular modes of life, the luxuries, debaucheries, and pernicious customs, which prevail more in towns than in the country. Secondly, the foulness of the air in towns, occasioned by uncleanness, smoak, the perspiration and breath

of the inhabitants, and putrid steams from drains, and kennels, and common sewers. It is in particular well known that air, spoiled by breathing, is rendered so noxious as to kill instantaneously any animal that is put into it. There must be causes in nature, continually operating, which restore the air after being thus spoiled. But in towns it is, probably, consumed faster than it can be adequately restored; and the larger the town is, or the more the inhabitants are crowded together, the more this inconvenience must take place.”

It appears farther, “ that *married* women live longer than *single* women;” for, of equal numbers of *single* 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 reason of this difference may be, that the women who marry are a selected body, consisting of the more healthy and vigorous part of the sex. But this our author apprehends is not the only reason; for it may be expected that in this, as well as in all other instances, the consequences of following nature must be favourable.

A List of the Knights of the Bath, at the Installation, June 15, 1772, with the Dates of their Election.

1760	George III. Sovereign	- -	His R. H. the Bp. of Osnaburgh	1767
1725	Earl of Breadalbine	- - -	Earl of Inchiquin	1725
1744	Viscount Fitzwilliam	- -	Sir Thomas Whitmore	1744
1744	Sir Henry Calthorpe	- -	Sir Edward Hawke	1747
1749	Sir John Mordaunt	- - -	Earl of Mexborough	1749
1752	Lord Onslow	- - -	Sir Edward Walpole	1753
1753	Lord Beaulieu	- - -	Lord Carysfort	1761
1761	Sir Joseph Yorke	- - -	Sir James Gray	1771
				1761. Sir

1761	Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart.	-	Sir John Gibbons, Bart.	-	1761
1761	Sir George Pococke	-	Sir Jeffery Amherst	-	1761
1761	Sir John Griffin Griffin	-	Sir Charles Frederick	-	1761
1761	Sir George Warren	-	Sir Charles Saunders	-	1761
1763	Earl of Bellamont	-	Lord Clive	-	1764
1764	Sir William Draper	-	Sir Horatio Mann	-	1768
1770	Sir John Lindsay	-	Sir John Moore, Bart.	-	1770
1771	Sir Charles Montague	-	Sir William Lynch	-	1771
1771	Sir Ralph Payne	-	Sir Eyre Coote	-	1771
1772	Sir Cha. Hotham, Bart.	-	Sir William Hamilton	-	1772
1772	Sir Robert Murray Keith	-	Sir George Macartney	-	1772

Dr. John Thomas, Dean of the Order, July 2, 1768.

Thomas Grey Cullum, Esq; Bath King at Arms, 1771.

John Suffield Brown, Esq; Genealogist of the Order, 1757.

William Whitehead, Esq; Register and Secretary, 1756.

*Account of an extraordinary Model of
a Bridge.*

I Herewith send you the exact dimensions (reduced to English measure) 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 just seen in its way from Switzerland).

	Eng. feet.	In.
Length	958	
Breadth of the carriage-way	25	6
Height of the crown of the arch from the water	69	
Depth of the water at high-water	47	8
Breadth of the foot-ways	8	6
Length of them to their uniting with the carriage-way	245	5
Height from the base to the passage-way	42	6
Breadth of the whole front	106	3

The whole is to be covered in, and enlightened by 62 windows on each side. There are 11,734 pieces of wood in this model, and near 4000 screws. The center of the arch (as has been proved by experiment) will support 900 weight. The architect (who accompanies it) is Mr. John Conrad Altherr, a mason, 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 six or eight miles a day, and were about five months coming to England. It is to be in Ireland by the 22d of November. The model is about 19 feet long, being upon a scale of one quarter of an inch to a (German) foot. It is formed on the model of a bridge over the Rhine at Schaffhausen, in Switzerland, and it is supposed will cost about 19,000 l. Essex-bridge, Dublin, cost 20,661 l. 11s. 4d.

Academy of Birds at Canterbury.

IN the course of the present summer, the Sieur Roman, from Paris, exhibited his academy of birds in the city of Canterbury, &c. To me their performances seemed wonderful, and worthy to be preserved. One appeared as dead, and was held up by the tail or claw without shewing any signs of life. A second stood on its head, with its claws in the air. A third mimicked a Dutch milkmaid going to market, with pails on its shoulders. A fourth mimicked a Venetian girl looking out at a window. A fifth appear-

ed as a grenadier, and mounted guard like a centinel. The sixth acted as a cannoneer, with a cap on its head, a firelock on its shoulder, and a match in its claw, and discharged a small cannon. The same bird also acted as if it had been wounded; it was wheeled in a little barrow, to convey it (as it were) to the hospital; after which it flew away before the company. The seventh turned a kind of windmill: and the last bird stood in the midst of some fireworks, which were discharged all round it, without discovering any signs of fear.

The birds were linnets, goldfinches, and canary-birds.

SUPPLIES granted by Parliament, for the Year 1772.

JANUARY 31, 1772,

1. **T**HAT 25,000 men be employed, for the sea service; for the year 1772, including 6664 marines.

2. And that a sum, not exceeding 4l. per man per month, be allowed for maintaining the said 25,000 men, for 13 months, including ordnance for sea service

£300000 0 0

FEBRUARY 4.

1. That a number of land forces, including 1522 invalids, amounting to 17,547 effective men, commission and non-commission officers included, be employed for the year 1772.

2. For defraying the charge of 17,547 effective men, for guards, garrisons, and other his Majesty's land forces; in Great-Britain, Jersey, and Guernsey, for the year 1772

629491 12 4 $\frac{3}{4}$

3. For maintaining his Majesty's forces and garrisons in the Plantations and Africa, including those in Garrison at Minorca and Gibraltar; and for provisions for the forces in North-America, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, the Ceded Islands, and Africa, for the year 1772

388953 12 7 $\frac{3}{4}$

4. For defraying the charge of the difference of pay between the British and Irish establishment of five battalions and four companies of foot, serving in the Isle of Man, at Gibraltar, Minorca, and the Ceded Islands, for the year 1772

4723 16 2 $\frac{1}{4}$

5. For the pay of the general and general staff-officers in Great-Britain, for the year 1772

11322 7 3

6. For the paying of pensions to the widows of such reduced officers of his Majesty's land forces and marines as died upon the establishment of half-pay in Great-Britain, and were married to them before the 25th day of December, 1716, for the year 1772

644 0 0

7. Upon account of the reduced officers of his Majesty's land forces and marines, for the year 1772

115765 16 0

8. For

8. For defraying the charge for allowances to the several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse-guards reduced, and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse-guards, for the year 1772	1281	0	6
9. Upon account, towards defraying the charge of out-pensioners of Chelsea-hospital, for the year 1772	124813	12	6
10. For the charge of the office of ordnance, for land service, for the year 1772	215883	17	4
11. For defraying the expence of services performed by the office of ordnance, for land service, and not provided for by parliament in 1771	32498	6	3
	<hr/>		
	1525378	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<hr/>		

FEBRUARY 20.

1. For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to sea and marine officers, for the year 1772	394725	17	6
2. Towards the buildings, re-buildings, and repairs of ships of war in his Majesty's yards, and other extra works, over and above what are proposed to be done upon the heads of wear and tear and ordinary, for the year 1772	375939	0	0
3. Upon account, for maintaining and supporting the civil establishment of his Majesty's colony of Nova-Scotia, for the year 1772	5346	10	5
4. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of his Majesty's colony of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the same, from the 24th of June, 1771, to the 24th of June, 1772	3186	0	0
5. Upon account, for defraying the expences of the civil establishment of his Majesty's colony of East-Florida, and other incidental expences attending the same, from the 24th of June, 1771, to the 24th of June, 1772	4950	0	0
6. Upon account, for defraying the expences of the civil establishment of his Majesty's colony of West-Florida, and other incidental expences attending the same, from the 24th of June, 1771, to the 24th of June, 1772	5650	0	0
7. Upon account, for defraying the expence of supporting and maintaining the civil establishment of the government of Senegambia, on that part of the coast of Africa, situate between the port of Salle, in South-Barbary, and Cape-Rouge, for the year 1772	6336	0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$

8. Upon account, for defraying the expences attending general surveys of his Majesty's dominions in North-America, for the year 1772

1885 4 0

798018 12 8 $\frac{1}{4}$

9. That provision be made for the pay and cloathing of the militia, and for their subsistence during the time they shall be absent from home, on account of the annual exercise, for the year 1772.

MARCH 2.

Towards enabling the trustees of the British Museum to carry on the execution of the trust reposed in them by parliament

2000 0 0

MARCH 20.

1. That the collection of Etruscan, Grecian, and Roman antiquities, brought from Italy, by Sir William Hamilton, Knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, be purchased for the use of the public, and vested in the trustees of the British Museum.

2. To enable his Majesty to purchase, for the use of the public, the said collection of Etruscan, Grecian, and Roman antiquities

8410 0 0

3. To enable the trustees of the British Museum to provide a proper repository for the reception of the said collection of Etruscan, Grecian, and Roman antiquities

840 0 0

11250 0 0

MARCH 30.

For paying off and discharging the Exchequer-bills made out by virtue of an act, passed in the last session of parliament, intituled, 'An act for raising a certain sum of money, by loans or Exchequer-bills, for the service of the year 1771,' and charged upon the first aids to be granted this session of parliament

1800000 0 0

APRIL 7.

1. To be employed in repairing, maintaining, and supporting, the British forts and settlements on the coast of Africa

13000 0 0

2. For the more effectually repairing the fort of Cape-Coast Castle, on the coast of Africa

2400 0 0

3. To be applied as an encouragement for the more effectually prosecuting discoveries towards the South pole

4000 0 0

APRIL 9.

1. Towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majesty's land-forces, and other services, incurred to the 20th day of February 1772, and not provided for by parliament ————

274432 4 7 $\frac{1}{4}$

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 —

6998 14 5

APRIL 14.

1. To replace to the Sinking-Fund the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency, on the 5th day of July, 1771, of the fund established for paying annuities, in respect of five millions borrowed by virtue of an act made in the 31st year of the reign of his late majesty, towards the supply granted for the service of the year 1758 ————

42445 5 5

2. To be advanced to the governor and company of the merchants of England, trading into the Levant Seas, to be applied in assisting the said company in carrying on their trade ————

5000 0 0

APRIL 30.

1. To make good to his Majesty the like sum, which has been issued, by his Majesty's orders, in pursuance of the addresses of this house ————

6580 0 0

2. To make good to his majesty the like sum, which has been paid to several persons in North-Britain, as a compensation, and in full satisfaction, of their losses and expences, incurred pursuant to several orders of council, for preventing the spreading of the infectious distemper amongst the horned cattle ————

294 3 11

 355150 8 4 $\frac{1}{4}$

MAY 11.

1. To enable his majesty to satisfy and make good the several sums payable to the persons who have subscribed the capital stock of three pounds *per centum* annuities, to be discharged and annihilated, upon the terms expressed in the resolution of this house of the 2d day of this instant May ————

1350000 0 0

2. To make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of the year 1771 ————

39456 0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$

3. To be paid to Charles Irving, for the discovery of an easy and practicable method of making sea-water fresh and wholesome ————

5000 0 0

MAY

M A Y 18.

1. To enable his Majesty to reward Daniel Peter Layard, doctor of physic, for his advice and assistance in carrying into execution a plan for preventing the spreading of the infectious disorder among the horned cattle in Great-Britain

500 0 0

2. To be paid as a compensation to Edmund Hill, for the loss he will sustain by discontinuing the use of pestles in making gunpowder at his mills upon Hounslow-Heath, in case it shall be found necessary for the public security to prohibit the use of such pestles

1500 0 0

Sum total of the supplies granted this session

7186253 3 0

Ways and Means for raising the above Supply granted to his Majesty, agreed to on the following days, viz.

FEBRUARY 4, 1772.

THAT the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, be continued from the 23d of June, 1772, to the 24th of June, 1773, and charged upon all malt which shall be made, and all mum which shall be made or imported, and all cyder and perry which shall be made for sale, within the kingdom of Great-Britain, 750,000 l.

FEBRUARY 6.

That the sum of three shillings in the pound, and no more, be raised, within the space of one year, from the 25th of March, 1772, upon lands, tenements, hereditaments, pensions, offices, and personal estates, in that part of Great-Britain called England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed; and that a proportionable cess, according to the ninth article of the treaty of union, be laid upon that

part of Great-Britain called Scotland, 1,500,000 l.

FEBRUARY 11.

That, towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, there be issued and applied the sum of 136,416 l. os. 8½ d. remaining in the Exchequer on the 10th day of October, 1771, for the disposition of parliament, of the monies which had then arisen, of the surplusses, excesses, and overplus monies, and other revenues, of the fund commonly called the Sinking-Fund.

FEBRUARY 20.

That, towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, there be issued and applied the sum of 55,192 l. 6 s. 11¾ d. remaining in the Exchequer, on the 5th day of January last, for the disposition of parliament, of the monies which had then arisen, of the surplusses, excesses, and overplus monies, and other revenues, of the fund, commonly called the Sinking-Fund.

MARCH 2.

That the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, in that

part of Great-Britain, called England, for one year, beginning the 25th day of March, 1772, be defrayed out of the monies arising by the land-tax, granted for the service of the year 1772.

APRIL 2.

1. That, towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, the sum of 1,800,000l. be raised by loans or exchequer bills, to be charged upon the first aids to be granted in the next session of parliament; and such exchequer bills, if not discharged, with interest thereupon, on or before the fifth day of April, 1773, to be exchanged and received in payment, in such manner as exchequer bills have usually been exchanged and received in payment.

2. That, out of the produce of the funds established by three acts of parliament, made in the thirty-second year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, and in the second and fifth years of the reign of his present majesty, for augmenting the salaries of the judges in England, Scotland, and Wales, after satisfying the several annual payments already charged thereupon, there be issued and applied the annual sum of 1700l. for making good the supply granted to his majesty, for augmentation of the salaries of the justices of Chester, and of the great sessions for the counties of Wales.

APRIL 6.

That the sum of 400,000l. which, by an act made in the ninth year of his present majesty's reign, intitled, "An act for carrying into execution certain proposals made by the East-India company, for the payment of the annual sum of four

hundred thousand pounds, for a limited time, in respect of the territorial acquisitions and revenues lately obtained in the East-Indies," is directed to be paid within the present year into the receipt of his majesty's exchequer, by the said company, be applied towards making good the supply granted to his majesty.

APRIL 14.

1. That, towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, there be issued and applied the sum of 805,398l. 13s. 2d. remaining in the receipt of the Exchequer, on the 5th day of April 1772, for the disposition of parliament, of the monies which had then arisen, of the surplusses, excesses, and overplus monies, and other revenues, of the fund commonly called the sinking-fund.

2. That, towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, a sum not exceeding 138,090l. 5s. 10d. out of the savings arising upon the grant for the pay of an augmentation to his majesty's land forces for the year 1771, be applied towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces, and other services incurred, to the 20th day of February 1772, and not provided for by parliament.

3. That, towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, a sum not exceeding 36,772l. 10s. out of the savings arising upon the sum voted in the account of extraordinaries in the year 1770, for levy-money for the said augmentation, be applied towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces, and other services incurred, to the 20th day of

of February 1772, and not provided for by parliament.

4. That, towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, a sum not exceeding 1,863l. 13s. 10d. out of the savings arising upon grants for the difference between British and Irish pay of the 64th and 65th regiments of foot, from the first day of September to the 24th day of December 1768, be applied towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces, and other services incurred, to the 20th of February 1772, and not provided for by parliament.

5. That, towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, a sum not exceeding 40,000l. out of the savings arising upon the grants for the pay of reduced officers of land forces and marines, from the 25th day of June 1757, to the 24th of December 1768, be applied towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces, and other services incurred, to the 20th day of February 1772, and not provided for by parliament.

M A Y 2.

1. That any person or persons, bodies politick or corporate, possessed of, interested in, or entitled unto, any annuities, being part of the capital or joint stock of 3l. per cent. annuities, consolidated by several acts of parliament, of the 25th, 28th, 29th, 32d, and 33d years of the reign of George the second, and several subsequent acts, which were made payable and transferrable at the Bank of England; or of the annuities consolidated by the acts of the 25th of George the second, and 5th of George the third, called reduced

annuities, also payable and transferrable there; or of certain 3l. per cent. annuities, which are payable and transferrable at the South Sea house, called old South Sea annuities and new South Sea annuities; or of 3l. per cent. annuities, payable in respect of 2,100,000l. granted by an act of the 24th year of the reign of George the second, for the service of the year 1751; who, on or before the 15th day of this instant May, and before the sum subscribed shall amount to 1,500,000l. shall subscribe their names, or signify their consent to accept, in lieu of their interest in any part of the said principal or capital stock standing in their names, and in full satisfaction and discharge thereof, the sum of 90l. in money for every 100l. and in that proportion for any greater or less sum or sums, composing one or more intire sum or sums of 100l. 50l. or 25l. of such principal or capital stock, one moiety thereof to be paid on or before the 15th day of July next, and the other moiety on or before the 20th day of October next, together with the interest due on the whole capital stock so subscribed to the 5th day of July next, shall, for every 100l. principal or capital stock, as aforesaid, so subscribed, be intitled to receive four tickets, in a lottery, to consist of 60,000 tickets, at the rate of 12l. 10s. each (and in that proportion for any greater or less sum) the said tickets to be paid for in manner following; that is to say, that every person or persons, bodies politick or corporate, so subscribing, or signifying his, her, or their consent as aforesaid, shall, on or before the 15th day of this instant May, make a deposit of 1l. in re-

spect of the money to be paid for each ticket, as a security for making the future payments, to the cashiers of the Bank of England, on or before the times herein after limited; that is to say, for and in respect of every such ticket, 2l. on or before the 19th day of June next; 3l. on or before the 22d of July next; 3l. on or before the 21st of August next; and 3l. 10s. on or before the 2d day of October next: that, upon such payments being completed, tickets shall be delivered, as soon as the same can be prepared, to the persons intitled thereto: that the sum of 600,000l. shall be distributed into prizes, for the benefit of the proprietors of the fortunate tickets in the said lottery, which prizes shall be paid at the Bank of England, in money, to such proprietors, upon demand, on the first day of March 1773, or as soon after as certificates can be prepared, without any deduction whatsoever; and that all the monies to be received by the said cashiers shall be paid into the receipt of his majesty's exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted by this house in this session of parliament; and every person or persons, bodies politick or corporate, so possessed of, interested in, or intitled to, any of the said annuities, and so subscribing as aforesaid, shall have a certificate from the said cashiers of the governor and company of the Bank of England, of the amount of the principal or capital stock by them respectively subscribed, and of all such sum and sums of money as he, she, or they, shall be intitled to receive, in consideration of such their subscription, and in lieu and in discharge of his,

her, or their capital stock, so subscribed: and the holders or bearers of such certificates shall be paid at the Bank of England, the several sums of money expressed in such certificates, together with interest after the rate of 3l. per cent. per annum on the capital stock so subscribed, in the manner, and at the times, herein before described: that, upon payment of such sum or sums of money, with such interest, the whole of the principal or capital stock so subscribed shall stand discharged, and be annihilated; and the annuity payable in respect thereof shall, from the said 5th day of July 1772, cease and be extinguished.

2. That books be opened, at the Bank of England, for receiving such subscription and consent; and that, during the two first days on which such subscriptions and consent are to be received, no one person, body politick or corporate, be admitted to subscribe, or signify his, her, or their consent, for any sum or sums, amounting in the whole to more than 10,000l. principal or capital stock.

3. That, towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, there be issued and applied the sum of 1,856,723l. 1s. 2d. out of such monies as shall or may arise, of the surpluses, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues, composing the fund commonly called the sinking fund.

4. That a sum, not exceeding 20,000l. out of such monies as shall be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer on or before the 5th 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 be

be reserved for the disposition of parliament, towards defraying the necessary expences of defending, protecting, and securing, the British colonies and plantations in America, be applied towards making good such part of the supply as hath been granted to his majesty, for maintaining his majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations, and for provisions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the Ceded Islands, for the year 1772.

5. That such of the monies as shall be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer, after the 5th day of April 1772, and on or before the 5th day of April 1773, of the produce of the duties charged by an act of parliament, made in the 5th year of his present majesty's reign, upon the importation and exportation of

gum senega and gum arabic, be applied towards making good the supply granted to his majesty.

MAY 11.

1. That, towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, there be applied the sum of 21,710l. remaining in the receipt of the Exchequer on the 5th day of April 1772, being the surplus of the deductions of six-pence in the pound, out of all monies paid upon all salaries, pensions, annuities, and other payments from the crown, after satisfying the annuities or other charges then due and payable out of the same.

2. That, towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, there be applied the sum of 10,426l. 9s. 3d. remaining in the receipt of the Exchequer, for the disposition of parliament.

By the resolution of Feb. 4	—————	—————	750000	0	0
By that of Feb. 6	—————	—————	1500000	0	0
By that of Feb. 11	—————	—————	136416	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
By that of Feb. 20	—————	—————	55192	6	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
By the first of April 2	—————	—————	1800000	0	0
By that of April 6	—————	—————	400000	0	0
By the first of April 14	—————	—————	805398	13	2
By the second of ditto	—————	—————	138090	5	10
By the third of ditto	—————	—————	36772	10	0
By the fourth of ditto	—————	—————	1863	13	10
By the fifth of ditto	—————	—————	40000	0	0
By the first of May 2	—————	—————	150000	0	0
By the third of ditto	—————	—————	1856723	1	2
By the fourth of ditto	—————	—————	20000	0	0
By the first of May 11	—————	—————	21710	0	0
By the second of ditto	—————	—————	10426	9	3
Sum total of such provisions as can be ascertained			7722593	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Excess of the provisions	—————	—————	536339	17	11 $\frac{1}{4}$

STATE PAPERS.

His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday the 21st of January, 1772.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

IT gives me much satisfaction, that nothing in the situation of our affairs, either foreign or domestic, has obliged me to require your attendance earlier than might have been consistent with your private convenience; and that, now you are met together, you will find yourselves at liberty to give your whole attention to the establishment of wise and useful regulations of law, and to the extension of our commercial advantages.

The performance of the engagement of the king of Spain, in the restitution of Port Egmont and Falkland's Island, and the repeated assurances I have received of the pacific disposition of that court, as well as of other powers, promise to my subjects the continuance of peace; and we may, with the greater confidence, hope, that we shall not be disturbed in the enjoyment of this blessing; as there is no reason to apprehend that we shall become involved in the troubles which still unhappily prevail in one part of Europe.

The danger of the farther spreading of the infectious sickness in Europe is, I trust, very much abated: but I must recommend it

to you, not to suffer our happiness, in having been hitherto preserved from so dreadful a calamity, to lessen your vigilance in the use of every reasonable precaution for our safety.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the estimates for the service of the current year to be laid before you. I make no doubt but you will see the propriety of maintaining a respectable establishment of my naval forces. I am pleased, however, to find, that I shall be under no necessity of asking of you, at this time, any extraordinary aid.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The concerns of this country are so various and extensive, as to require the most vigilant and active attention; and some of them, as well from remoteness of place as from other circumstances, are so peculiarly liable to abuses, and exposed to danger, that the interposition of the legislature, for their protection, may become necessary. If in any such instances, either for supplying defects, or remedying abuses, you shall find it requisite to provide any new laws, you may depend upon my ready concurrence, in whatever may best contribute to the attainment of those salutary ends.

The

The humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, January 21, 1772.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

Permit us, Sir, to offer to your majesty our most dutiful congratulations, on the happy event of the increase of your royal family, by the birth of another prince; and to assure your majesty, that every addition to your majesty's domestic happiness must always afford the highest satisfaction to your faithful subjects.

We beg leave to express to your majesty our most grateful sense of your majesty's regard for our private convenience, in not commanding us to an earlier attendance; and to declare to your majesty our determination, to give our most diligent attention to the promotion of the domestic interests of these kingdoms, and the extension of our commercial advantages, by the establishment of useful regulations of law.

We return your majesty our humble thanks, for your goodness and condescension, in acquainting us from the throne with the restitution of Port Egmont and Falkland's Island, on the part of the King of Spain; and with the assurances your majesty has received of the pacific disposition of foreign powers. We are made happy by learning, that your majesty has no reason to apprehend that the peace

which we at present enjoy, will be disturbed by our being anywise involved in the calamities of war, which still unhappily prevail in one part of Europe.

Your majesty's paternal care, in recommending to us a due vigilance in the use of every precaution to preserve this country from that most dreadful contagion, from which, under the divine providence, it has been hitherto our happiness to remain free, calls for our sincerest acknowledgments, and commands our utmost attention.

We beg leave to assure your majesty, that our most diligent endeavours shall be employed to frame such laws, as shall, in our judgment, tend to supply the defects, and remedy the abuses, which may appear to have been introduced in any branch of the various and extensive concerns of this country: and we look upon your majesty's gracious assurance of your ready concurrence, in whatever may best contribute to the attainment of those salutary ends, as a fresh proof of that desire which has constantly been shewn, by your majesty, to promote the welfare of your people.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I thank you for this loyal and dutiful address. I receive with pleasure your congratulations on the increase of my family, and the assurances of the attention you will give to those objects which I have recommended to you for the publick good. Nothing can be more acceptable to me, than the sense you express of my desire to promote the welfare of my people.

The

The humble Address of the House of Commons to the King.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled, return your majesty our humble thanks, for your most gracious speech from the throne.

It is with unfeigned joy we beg leave to offer to your majesty our congratulations on the birth of another prince, and on the happy recovery of the queen; who is still more endeared to this nation by every new pledge of security for the happiness we enjoy under your majesty's auspicious government, as well as by her majesty's amiable virtues.

We return your majesty our warmest thanks, for your gracious communication of the assurances your majesty has received from the king of Spain, as well as from other powers, of their disposition to maintain the public tranquillity; and we cannot but feel the greatest satisfaction at the fair prospect which those assurances, and the performance of his catholic majesty's engagement, by the restitution of Port Egmont and Falkland's Island, afford your majesty's subjects of the continuance of peace: at the same time, we have the greatest confidence, that the respect derived to this nation, from the moderation and firmness of your majesty's conduct, will continue to preserve your majesty's dominions from the calamities of war, which still unhappily prevail in the distant parts of Europe.

We acknowledge with gratitude your majesty's paternal care, in the

precautions your majesty has taken to preserve this kingdom from the infectious sickness with which we have of late been alarmed; and though we have the satisfaction to find that, by the blessing of providence, the danger of its spreading is now diminished, we will not be negligent, on our part, in taking such measures as may from time to time appear best calculated to secure this nation from the visitation of so dreadful an evil.

Your majesty's faithful commons will cheerfully grant to your majesty such supplies as shall be found necessary for the service of the current year; and we will be careful to make sufficient provision for the establishment of a respectable naval force, on which, we are truly sensible, the security, as well as the importance, of this nation must ever principally depend.

We assure your majesty, that we will not fail, during this season of tranquillity, to employ our time in making such provisions as may be found necessary for the improvement of our laws, and the extension of our commerce: and your majesty may rely on our vigilant and active attention to those important concerns recommended to us by your majesty; and wherever it shall be found that, with respect to any of these, either from the remoteness of their situation from the seat of government, or from other circumstances, such abuses prevail as expose them to danger, we shall think it our duty to endeavour, by every regulation in our power, to remedy those evils, which may in their consequences so essentially affect the interest and honour of this country.

Message from his Majesty to both Houses of Parliament, on the 19th of February, 1772.

GEORGE R.

HIS majesty being desirous, 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 effectual, recommends to both Houses of Parliament, to take into their serious consideration, whether it may not be wise and expedient to supply the defect of the laws now in being, and by some new provision, more effectually to guard the descendants of his late majesty King George the Second, (other than the issue of princesses who have married, or may hereafter marry into foreign families) from marrying without the approbation of his majesty, his heirs, or successors, first had and obtained.

His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday the 9th of June, 1772.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I Cannot put an end to this session of parliament, without expressing the satisfaction I have felt in observing the temper, and the prudence, which have governed all your deliberations, during the course of it; and without returning you my particular thanks for the fresh proof you have given of your affectionate attachment to me,

in the additional security you have provided for the welfare and honour of my family.

I can, with great pleasure, acquaint you, That the dispositions of the powers of Europe give me the strongest reason to believe, that this nation will not be disturbed in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I thank you heartily for the supplies, which you have granted with so much cheerfulness and dispatch; and for the ample provision you have made for every branch of the public service: and I see, with pleasure and approbation, that you have, at the same time, been able, by a proper disposition of the public money, to make a further progress in reducing the national debt.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I make no doubt but that you will carry into your respective countries, the same principles, and the same zeal for the public good, which I have experienced from you in parliament: and that you will continue to exert your best endeavours, to cultivate and improve a spirit of harmony, and confidence, amongst all ranks of my faithful subjects. Let it be your constant care to convince them, That, without a due reverence for the laws, and a cheerful obedience to just authority, neither their civil nor religious rights, and liberties, can be enjoyed in comfort or security; and to assure them, That I consider their interests as inseparably connected with my own; and that I am, and have ever been, persuaded, That the prosperity, and glory, of
my

my reign must depend on my possessing the affection, and maintaining the happiness of my people.

His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday, the 26th of November, 1772.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I should most willingly have consulted your private convenience, by allowing you a longer recess from business, if I had not thought, that some very important parts of the public service required the immediate attention of parliament.

It is impossible that I can look with indifference upon whatever concerns either the commerce and revenue of the kingdom at large, or the private rights and interests of considerable numbers among my people: Neither can I be insensible how materially every one of these great objects must be interested in the maintenance of the credit, and prosperity, of the East-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 yourselves fully of the true state of their affairs; and of making such provisions, for the common benefit and security of all the various interests concerned, as you shall find best adapted to the exigencies of the case.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, That there is reason to hope, that the war, which has so long unhappily prevailed in one part of Europe, is now drawing to a conclusion: And although there

was no probability of our being involved therein, yet the discontinuance of those troubles will afford a fairer prospect of the duration of peace; which, I trust, the alterations that have happened in Europe will not, in their consequences, affect.

I continue to receive, from foreign powers, the strongest assurances of their pacific dispositions towards this country: and it shall be my constant endeavour to preserve the general tranquillity, as far as is consistent with the honour of my crown, and the interests of my people.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

It gives me much satisfaction, That the continuance of peace has enabled me to proceed in the reduction of the establishment of my naval forces; but you will, I am confident, agree with me, that a considerable strength at sea must be ever necessary for preserving the reputation, and power, of my kingdoms.

The proper estimates for the ensuing year shall be laid before you; and whatever supplies you may grant, shall, on my part, be managed with the strictest œconomy, and applied with the utmost fidelity.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I cannot but feel the most real concern, That the produce of the late harvest has not given us the relief which we had hoped for, in respect to the dearness of corn. As far as human wisdom can provide for alleviating the distresses of the poor, I am persuaded, your attention will not be wanting: and
you

you cannot gratify me more, than by calling upon me for my concurrence in whatever may contribute to the true welfare, and happiness, of all my people.

The humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, Nov. 26th, 1772.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in parliament assembled, return our humble and most unfeigned thanks to your majesty, for your most gracious speech from the throne.

We gratefully acknowledge your majesty's goodness, in the gracious assurances we have received, That your majesty would have consulted our private convenience, if some very interesting public concerns had not required the early meeting of parliament.

Your majesty may be assured, That we will apply ourselves diligently to whatever may concern the commerce or revenue of the kingdom, or the rights and interests of any part of your majesty's subjects: that we are thoroughly convinced the affairs of the East-India company deserve and require our most serious consideration; and that we will not neglect an object of such national importance.

Permit us, Sir, to express the happiness we feel, at having reason to hope, from the communication your majesty has been pleased to make to us, that the war, which has so long prevailed in one part of Europe, is drawing to a conclusion.

A happiness that is greatly increased, by the additional prospect it affords of the duration of peace; which, we trust, the alterations that have happened in Europe will not, in their consequences, affect; being ever firmly persuaded, that your majesty's uniform endeavours to preserve the general tranquillity will be directed, on all occasions, by a due regard to the honour of your crown, and the interests of your people.

With hearts deeply affected, we learn that the produce of the late harvest has not given the relief so essentially necessary to the poorer sort of your majesty's subjects: and, conscious that we can do no act so acceptable to your majesty, as exerting our utmost efforts to contribute to the ease, and comfort, of all your people, we beg leave to assure your majesty, that this object, which your paternal care and tenderness have so particularly pointed out, shall engage our utmost attention.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I thank you for this dutiful and affectionate address.

The zeal you express in it for the honour of my crown, and the rights and interests of my people, gives me the highest satisfaction.

I firmly rely, that all your deliberations will tend to such measures as shall be most conducive to the great objects you have before you. Among these, I am sure, you will not forget to provide for the distresses of the poor, as far as it is in the power of human wisdom to alleviate them.

The

The humble Address of the House of Commons to the King.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our humble thanks, for your most gracious speech from the throne.

We acknowledge, with the warmest gratitude, your majesty's great goodness, in your constant attention to whatever concerns either the commerce and revenue of your kingdom at large, or the private rights and interests of considerable numbers among your people. And we return our most dutiful thanks to your majesty, for having given us an early opportunity of informing ourselves fully of the true state of the affairs of the East-India Company: and we assure your majesty, that, impressed with a due sense of the great importance of the business, we will, without delay, proceed to the consideration of it; and endeavour to provide, in the most effectual manner, that the nature of the case will admit, for the common benefit and security of all the great and weighty interests recommended to our care by your majesty.

Your faithful Commons cannot but rejoice, to hear that your majesty has reason to hope that the war, which has so long unhappily prevailed in one part of Europe, is now drawing to a conclusion; and that the favourable prospect of the duration of peace, which the probability of this event affords us, will not be affected by the alterations which have lately happened;

and we feel the highest satisfaction; at the assurances, which your majesty continues to receive from foreign powers, of their pacific dispositions towards this country; and at the same time we most gratefully acknowledge your majesty's gracious declaration; that it will be your constant endeavour to preserve the general tranquillity, as far as is consistent with the honour of your crown, and the interests of your people.

Your majesty may be assured, that your faithful Commons will cheerfully grant such supplies as the services of the ensuing year shall require: and although we are convinced, that it must ever be for the interest and reputation of this country, to have a considerable strength at sea; yet we learn with much satisfaction, that your majesty has been enabled, during the course of this year, to proceed in the reduction of your naval establishment.

Permit us to offer to your majesty our most humble and unfeigned thanks, for the paternal and affectionate concern, which your majesty has expressed, for the distresses which the poor continue to suffer from the dearth of corn. And we assure your majesty, that a diligent attention shall not be wanting, on our part, to consider of the most proper means for preventing the increase of the evil; and for alleviating the present distresses, as far as they are in their nature capable of relief; being persuaded, that we cannot render any service more acceptable to your majesty, than by contributing to the happiness of all your people.

His Excellency George Lord Viscount Townshend, Lord Lieutenant-General, and General-Governor of Ireland, his Speech to both Houses of Parliament, at Dublin, on the 8th of October, 1771.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

MY experience of your attachment to his majesty's person, and of your zeal for the public service, affords me the best grounded hopes, that nothing will be wanting on your part to co-operate with his majesty's gracious intentions to promote the welfare and happiness of this kingdom; and when to this consideration I add my remembrance of your kind regard to the ease and honour of my administration, I feel the most sensible pleasure in the present opportunity which his majesty has given me of meeting you a fourth time in parliament.

The present prospect of public affairs, seems to afford you the fullest opportunity for deliberation on such subjects as immediately relate to your own domestic happiness; I must therefore recommend to your consideration, whatever tends to promote and strengthen the interior police of this kingdom, and such laws as may be salutary and for the benefit of the lower orders of the community, for these have ever been found the most effectual means of binding their affections to their country, and securing their allegiance to one common parent.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

As in assembling you together in the last session, it was not his majesty's purpose to ask supplies,

but solely to comply with the wishes of his people, it was not thought proper to call upon you, at that time, for any further aid: but as in the ordinary course it now becomes necessary to provide for the expences of the ensuing two years, your last grants being nearly expired, I have no doubt of your turning your thoughts to that important subject, and of your granting such supplies as shall be found necessary for the honourable and firm support of his majesty's government, the security of this kingdom, and for the maintenance of the public credit.

I have ordered the proper estimates and accounts to be laid before you, from which you will find, not only that the revenue has fallen considerably short of former years, but that the deductions made therefrom for payment of different grants for premiums, bounties, and public works, have been so very great, that it has not been nearly sufficient to defray the charges of his majesty's establishments, and other necessary expences of government, and that a large arrear has been incurred on that account. If such grants are judged proper to be continued, either for these or other public uses, you will observe, that it is impossible that the revenue, as it now stands, can answer those services, and also the support of government: I therefore think it incumbent upon me to recommend this subject to your serious consideration.

It is with concern that I must ask a sum of money to discharge the arrears already incurred on his majesty's establishment; but you will find that they have been unavoidable, for that the strictest œconomy

has

has been used, not only in the charges of the late augmentation, upon which a very large saving has been made, but in the reduction of the staff, which is now diminished to the number directed by his majesty.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The birth of another prince is such an addition to his majesty's happiness and our security, that it must afford us the truest satisfaction.

It is my indispensable duty to recommend particularly whatever interests the protestant religion: there can be no provision in its favour, which shall tend to carry into execution the good effects of that important law for limiting the duration of parliaments, and are, at the same time, consistent with the principles of humanity, and the natural rights of mankind, which shall not have my hearty concurrence.

The illegal associations, and audacious outrages committed in different parts of the kingdom, particularly in the North, deserve your most serious attention: they are as destructive to commerce, as disgraceful to liberty.

The wisdom of former parliaments, and the affection of my predecessors in this high station for your interests, have uniformly cooperated in support of your charter-schools, and your linen manufacture: I am persuaded our zeal for these national objects will equal theirs.

His majesty has the firmest reliance on your loyalty and duty; and is persuaded that your proceedings will be no less consistent with your own dignity, than with the true

interests of your country. For my part, I have so long resided amongst you, that I trust it will be needless for me to make any new declarations to you of my attachment and affection.

The Addresses of both Houses of Parliament in Ireland to his Majesty.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in parliament assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in parliament assembled, beg leave to express the grateful sense we have of your majesty's goodness, and of our firm confidence in your paternal attention to the happiness of your majesty's people, and your gracious disposition to promote the welfare and prosperity of this kingdom.

We also beg leave to assure your majesty, that we shall endeavour to make such a use of the opportunity which the present prospect of public affairs affords us, as may best answer your majesty's gracious purposes of calling us together; and that we shall cheerfully concur with his Excellency Lord Viscount Townshend, our chief governor, whom your majesty is graciously pleased to continue amongst us, in whatever may promote the great and important matters recommended at this time to our consideration; and that we will, to the utmost of our power, endeavour so to conduct our proceedings,

ceedings, that they may consist with our own honour, and the true interest of our country.

We most sincerely congratulate your majesty on the happy event of the birth of another prince; and do assure your majesty, that we shall always consider every addition to your royal family, as a further security to us of our religion, laws, and liberties.

And we beg leave to declare our readiness cheerfully to contribute, as far as possible, to whatever may strengthen and support the religious and civil rights of mankind, and to whatever may give effect to the important and constitutional law for limiting the duration of parliaments.

As we have an abhorrence of those audacious outrages, which of late have appeared in different parts of this kingdom, we do assure your majesty, that we shall not fail seriously to deliberate upon them, and to concur in every wise provision that can be formed to remedy so great an evil.

We humbly acknowledge to your majesty the unfeigned pleasure we feel in the opinion you are graciously pleased to entertain of our loyalty and dutiful attachment to your royal person and family; and do assure your majesty that we will ever by our conduct, endeavour to merit and preserve your majesty's gracious favour and protection.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgessees, in parliament assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Com-

mons of Ireland, in parliament assembled, beg leave, with the sincerest affection, to assure your majesty of our firm attachment to your sacred person, royal family, and government.

We return our humble thanks to your majesty for continuing his Excellency the Lord Viscount Townshend in the government of this kingdom; from whose long experience of our loyalty and zeal for your majesty's service, from whose approved integrity, and from whose sincere wishes for the prosperity of this country, manifested during a residence of four years amongst us, we have every reason to expect that the business of this session will be carried on with candour, temper, and unanimity.

Permit us to congratulate your majesty upon the further addition to your majesty's royal house, by the birth of another prince; an event which must give the highest pleasure to a people deeply interested in every thing that can contribute to your majesty's happiness. We bring with us every disposition to promote the honour of the crown, and the service of the public; and your majesty may be assured, that we shall take into our most serious consideration, those important objects recommended to us from the throne, and cheerfully make every provision for the honourable support of your majesty's government, the security of this kingdom, and the maintenance of public credit; consistent with the ability, and the essential interest of this country.

We have seen with extreme concern, the illegal associations, and audacious outrages committed by the lower order of people, in different counties in this kingdom;

and particularly in some places of the North; which, if not duly attended to, must be productive of the most fatal consequences, and which we are truly sensible are disgraceful to a country of liberty, and ruinous to a country of commerce; it is our firm purpose to use the most effectual methods to stop their progress, and prevent them for the future.

We shall give particular attention to those great national objects, our linen manufacture, and the protestant charter-schools; and we beg leave to assure your majesty, that, in all our deliberations, we shall support to the best of our power, the honour of the crown, and the true interest of our country.

The Addresses of both Houses of Parliament to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

To his Excellency George Lord Viscount Townshend, Lord Lieutenant-General, and General-Governor of Ireland.

The humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

May it please your Excellency,
WE his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in parliament assembled, return your excellency our most sincere thanks for your excellent speech to both houses of parliament.

We are thankful and most sensible of his majesty's paternal regard for our welfare, in the continuance of your excellency in the administration of this kingdom,

fully experiencing your excellency's attention to the security and happiness of it.

We return your excellency our thanks for the notice you have taken of those illegal and audacious outrages, that have disturbed so much the peace and quiet of the different parts of this kingdom, particularly the North, to the disgrace of liberty, and the detriment of the linen manufacture of this kingdom; and we do assure your excellency, that we shall readily do all in our power, to co-operate with your excellency in every wise provision that may remedy so great an evil.

We rejoice with your excellency, on the increase of his majesty's royal family by the birth of another prince, fully and daily experiencing the blessings we enjoy under his majesty's auspicious reign.

We beg leave to thank your excellency, for your attention in recommending to us the support of our charter-schools, and the improvement of our linen manufacture, as the surest support of the protestant interest, and of the commerce of this kingdom, to both of which we shall have the utmost regard.

The experience which we have had of your excellency's attachment and affection, during your residence amongst us, leaves us no room to doubt of your endeavours to promote the true interests of this country.

His Excellency's Answer.

My Lords,

I return you my sincere thanks, for your kind and most obliging address, and I am very happy in receiving this public mark of your attention

attention and respect. Nothing can afford me truer satisfaction than that which I now feel, upon finding that my conduct, since I have been amongst you, has been such as meets with your approbation.

To his Excellency George Lord Viscount Townshend, Lord Lieutenant-General, and General-Governor of Ireland.

The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses, in parliament assembled.

May it please your Excellency,
WE his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Ireland in parliament assembled, return your excellency our sincerest thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne: we beg leave to express our most entire satisfaction, in being again assembled under your just and prudent government, and to assure your excellency, that we shall most heartily co-operate with your excellency in every thing that may tend to promote the welfare and happiness of this kingdom.

We have observed with pleasure the reduction of the staff, in consequence of his majesty's gracious declaration, signified to us by your excellency; and we have no doubt of your excellency's constant regard to public œconomy.

We shall give our utmost attention to the important objects recommended to us by your excellency, and cheerfully grant such supplies as shall be necessary for the support of his majesty's government, the maintenance of public credit, and the security and welfare of this kingdom, as far as shall be consistent with the ability

and the essential interest of this country: we are sensible that the great sums of money, granted of late years, for premiums, bounties, and public works, are a subject of the highest importance, and require out most serious consideration.

The illegal associations entered into, and audacious outrages committed in different counties of this kingdom, and particularly in some places in the North, give us the utmost concern; and nothing shall be wanting on our parts, to prevent, for the future, those atrocious violations of the public peace and tranquillity.

Animated as we are, with the strongest sense of loyalty to the best of kings; possessed with the fullest confidence in your future, from our happy experience of your past conduct; and fully convinced of your excellency's affectionate regards to this kingdom, by the many proofs of your attachment to our interests, during your residence amongst us; we shall not fail to contribute every thing in our power to make your administration as easy and honourable to your excellency, as we are assured it will prove happy and advantageous to the public.

His Excellency's Answer.

I return the House of Commons my most sincere thanks for this very kind and affectionate address, which gives me the greatest satisfaction, as it follows your experience of my conduct during a residence of almost four years in this kingdom.— Nothing shall be wanting, on my part, to merit the continuance of your approbation and confidence; and it will be a most pleasing part of my duty, in this high station,

most faithfully to represent to his majesty, the unshaken loyalty and affection of the Commons of Ireland.

The Speech of the Right Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland, to his Excellency Lord Townshend, Lord-Lieutenant and Governor-General of Ireland, on January 1st, 1772.

May it please your Excellency, **I**N obedience to the commands of the House of Commons, I present to your excellency, for the royal assent, a bill of supply; by which, and the bill I had the honour of presenting to your excellency this session, ample provision is made for the honourable support of his majesty's government, and the security of the kingdom. The constant attention of the Commons to these two great objects, at all times, and under all circumstances, affords the most convincing proofs of their inviolable attachment to his majesty's sacred person and royal family, and of their zeal for his service; and they humbly presume to hope, that your excellency's just and favourable representation of their conduct, their duty, and their affection, on which they rely with the fullest assurance, will entitle them not only to the continuance of his majesty's countenance and protection, but to an extension of their commerce, by which alone they can entertain any reasonable expectation of being able, much longer, to support the expence of the present establishment.

The bill I have now the honour of presenting to your excellency, is entitled, "An act for granting

unto his majesty, an additional duty on the several commodities, goods, and merchandizes therein mentioned; and for prohibiting the importation of all gold and silver lace, and of all cambricks and lawns, except of the manufacture of Great-Britain."

His Excellency George Lord Viscount Townshend, Lord Lieutenant-General, and General-Governor of Ireland, his Speech to both Houses of Parliament, at Dublin, on Tuesday, the 2d day of June, 1772.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I Cannot put an end to this session of parliament, without returning you my particular thanks for your long and close attention to the public business.

I congratulate you on the many excellent laws which have received the royal assent this session. The act for preventing the delays of justice, by reason of privilege of parliament, must be received as a very strong mark of your disinterested regard for the rights and welfare of your fellow-subjects. The act to prevent frauds committed by bankrupts, and that for rendering securities by mortgage more effectual, cannot fail to produce the most salutary effects, by restoring that credit and confidence amongst the people, which have been much wanted, and are essentially necessary, in this commercial country; and it was with particular satisfaction that his majesty gave his royal consent to these laws, which do honour to your deliberations, and are so wisely calculated for the public good.

Gentle-

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you, in his majesty's name, for the supplies which you granted at the beginning of this session; they shall be faithfully applied to the support of his majesty's establishments, and to the advancement of the public service: But, although I have expectations, that the act for amending and explaining a clause in the act of tonnage and poundage, will be productive of some addition to his majesty's revenue, I think it my duty to inform you, that the arrears which had been incurred upon his majesty's establishments civil and military, before the time of your meeting, made it necessary to borrow one hundred thousand pounds, immediately after the act was passed which gave authority for that purpose: and, that sum not proving sufficient, I have, some time since, been obliged to order the further sum of one hundred thousand pounds to be raised, being the remainder of the credit entrusted to me by that act.

So early a demand for the whole loan, gives me reason to apprehend that, unless there should be a considerable increase in his majesty's revenue, a still greater arrear will accrue, before the usual time of your meeting in another session.

I do therefore most earnestly recommend it to you, to take it into your serious consideration (between this and the next session of parliament) what will be the best method of making provision for such deficiencies as arise upon the present duties, so as to guard against any farther increase of the national debt.

The additional duties given for the support of government, in aid of his majesty's hereditary revenue, are nearly the same which were granted in the year 1727, at the late king's accession. Had they been solely applied to that purpose, they would have been fully sufficient, and no debt or arrear would have been contracted or incurred; but the large expence occasioned by the many premiums, now payable under different heads, must necessarily continue to increase both; it will therefore be true policy, and worthy of your wisdom, to give particular attention to this object, and, by prudent regulations, to form and establish such a system, as will best obviate any further inconvenience, and most effectually promote every great national purpose.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to observe, that the tumults and outrages of the lower ranks of people, which unhappily disturbed some of the northern counties in this kingdom, have now subsided. I flatter myself, that these deluded persons are fully convinced of the atrociousness of their attempts, and of the impossibility of affecting any of the purposes intended by them. I would however recommend it to such gentlemen, whose weight and influence lie particularly in those parts, to have a watchful eye over their behaviour, and to exert themselves, with the other civil magistrates, in enforcing a due obedience to the laws; and I doubt not that, by their authority on one hand, and by their justice and moderation on the other, a thorough reformation

Reformation will be effected, and the dispositions of the people reclaimed to peace and good order.

It gives me great concern to see the assistance of the military power so frequently called for; nothing can be more worthy of your serious reflection, than to render that resource unnecessary by a judicious improvement of your police, and providing for the due execution of the laws.

His majesty gave it in express command to me, to make your interests and prosperity the great objects of my administration; and my own inclinations incited me to a strict and zealous performance of that duty. I have, upon every occasion, endeavoured, to the utmost of my power, to promote the public service; and I feel the most perfect satisfaction in now repeating to you my acknowledgments for the very honourable manner in which (after a residence of near five years amongst you) you have declared your entire approbation of my conduct. Be assured, that I shall always entertain the most ardent wishes for your welfare; and shall make a faithful representation to his majesty, of your loyalty and attachment to his royal person and government.

The Lords Protest, against the Bill for regulating the Marriages of the Royal Family.

Die Martis, 3^o Martij, 1772.

THE order of the day being read for the third reading of the bill, intituled, an act for the better regulating the future marriages of the royal family, and for the lords to be summoned;

The said bill was accordingly read the third time.

Proposed, That the said bill do pass, which being objected to, after long debate,

The question was put, whether this bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

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DISSENTIENT,

1st, Because we think the declaratory principle in the preamble of the bill, to be without foundation in law, (in the extent there stated) to be unnecessary for the avowed purposes of the bill, and likely to be attended with very dangerous consequences, as that preamble does assert, “that we are sensible that “marriages in the royal family are “of the highest importance to the “state, and that therefore the kings “of this realm have ever been entrusted with the care and approbation thereof.”

The maxim here laid down, “that because marriages of the royal family are of the highest importance to the state, they are therefore entrusted to the kings of this realm;” is founded on a doctrine absurd and unconstitutional; but which hereafter 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 state, and indeed to extend them in a manner as vague and exceptionable as had ever been done in the worst and most despotic periods in the history of this nation; and we apprehend that some future, and even more

more dangerous use may be made of this preamble, as it is much more extensive than is necessary for any purpose avowed in the bill.

2dly, Because this declaratory preamble seems to justify the words which his majesty has been advised (we think very improperly) to use in his message to his parliament, whereby a prerogative is assumed in an extent for which nine of his judges, in their unanimous opinion, delivered to this house, do not find any authority.

3dly, Because the term *Royal Family* being *general*, and not qualified by the exception of "the issue of princesses married into foreign families." seems to carry (very idly as we apprehend) the royal prerogative beyond the jurisdiction of the crown of Great Britain; can therefore, as applied in the preamble, be warranted by no law, and is indeed contrary to common sense.

4thly, Because, if this parliamentary *declaration* of law can operate in any degree, as a retrospect (an operation against which we have no security by any thing contained in the bill), it is pernicious and unjust; if it can have no such retrospect, (as was asserted in argument by the friends of the bill), it is then at best frivolous and unnecessary.

5thly, Because the enacting part of the bill has an inconvenient and impolitic extent, namely, to *all descendants of George the Second*. In course of time that description may become very general, and comprehend a great number of people; and we conceive it would be an intolerable grievance, that the marriages of so many subjects, perhaps dis-

persed among the various ranks of civil life, should be subject to the restrictions of this act, especially as it has been asserted 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 custody of the person. We fear that this extensive power would come in time to make many of the first families in the kingdom totally dependent on the crown, and we therefore lament that the endeavours so earnestly used in the committee, in some degree to limit the generality of that description, were not suffered to take effect.

6thly, Because, as the line is too large, with regard to the description of the royal family, so we think that the time of nonage for that family is also improperly extended. We conceive that the age of twenty-one years is that limit, which the laws of this country, and the spirit of the constitution, have with great wisdom given to minority. It seems indecent to the royal family to suppose they will not be arrived at the age of discretion as soon as the lowest subject of the realm; and we cannot conceive but they may be as capable of chusing a wife at the age of twenty-one, as of being entrusted with the regency of the kingdom, of which by law they are at that age capable. We also conceive that the deferring their age of majority as to marriage till twenty-six, is impolitic and dangerous, at it may tend to drive them into a disorderly course of life, which ought the more to be guarded against in men of high rank, as the influence of their ex-
ample

ample is the most forcible and extensive.

7thly, Because the power given by this bill to a prince to marry after the age of twenty-six, having first entered in the books of the privy council his intention so to do, for twelve calendar months, is totally defeated by the subsequent proviso, "Unless both houses of parliament shall, before the expiration of the said twelve months, expressly declare their disapprobation of such intended marriage."

We think this proviso lays great difficulties on future parliaments, as their silence in such a case, must express a condemnation of the king's refusal; and their concurrence with such refusal, may prove a perpetual prohibition from marriage, to the person concerned.

We conceive the right of conferring a discretionary power of prohibiting all marriages (whether vested in the crown alone, as intended by the message, or in the manner now enacted by the bill) to be above the reach of any legislature, 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 whatsoever can be taken away. We freely allow that the legislature has a power of prescribing rules to marriage, as well as to every other species of contracts; but there is an essential and eternal difference, between regulating the mode in which a right may be enjoyed, and establishing a principle which may tend entirely to annihilate that right. To disable a man during his whole life, from contracting marriage, or what is tantamount, to make his power

of contracting such marriage, dependant neither on his own choice, nor upon any fixed rule of law, but on the arbitrary will of any man, or set of men, is exceeding the power permitted by the divine providence to human legislatures: it is directly against the earliest command, given by God to mankind, contrary to the right of domestic society and comfort, and to the desire of lawful posterity, the first and best of the instincts planted in us by the author of our nature, and utterly incompatible with all religion, natural and revealed, and therefore a mere act of power, having neither the nature nor obligation of law.

8thly, Because we conceive this bill to be pregnant with civil discord and confusion; it has a natural tendency to produce a disputed title to the crown. If those who may be affected by it, are in power, they will easily procure a repeal of this act, and the confirmation of a marriage made contrary to it: and if they are not, it will at least be the source of the most dangerous party that can exist in any country, a party attached to a pretender to the crown, whose claim, he may assert, has been set aside by no other authority than that of an act, to which the legislature was not competent, as being contrary to the common rights of mankind. Such a claim, supported as it may be, by peculiar hardship in the case, must, as we conceive, at no very remote period, create great mischief and confusion.

Lastly, Because this bill, which resorts to such harsh and unusual methods, at the same time provides for its own purpose very uncertainly and very imperfectly, for it secures no remedy against the improper

improper marriages of princeſſes, married into foreign families, and thoſe of their iſſue, which may full as materially affect the intereſt of this nation, as the marriages of princes reſiding in the dominions of Great Britain. It provides no remedy at any age, againſt the improvident marriage of the king reigning, the marriage, of all others, the moſt important to the public. It provides nothing againſt the indiſcreet marriage of a prince of the blood, being regent at the age of twenty-one, nor furniſhes any remedy againſt his permitting ſuch marriages to others of the blood-royal, the regal power fully veſting in him as to this purpoſe, and without the aſſiſtance of his council: we cannot therefore, on the whole, avoid expreſſing our ſtrong diſapprobation of an act ſhaking ſo many of the foundations of law, religion and public ſecurity, for ends wholly diſproportioned to ſuch extraordinary efforts, and in favour of regulations, ſo ill calculated to answer the purpoſes for which it is pretended they are made: and we make this proteſt, that it may ſtand recorded to that poſterity, which may ſuffer from the miſchievous conſequences of this act, that we have no part in the confuſions and calamities brought upon them, by rendering uncertain the ſucceſſion of the crown.

Richmond	Dorſet
Abergavenny	Torrington
Portland	Milton
Abingdon	Devonſhire
Rockingham	Albemarle
Fitzwilliam	Craven
Stamford	John Bangor.

Different,
Because the liberty of marriage

is a natural right inherent in mankind.

Because this right is confirmed and enforced by the holy ſcriptures, which declare marriage to be of divine institution, and deny to none the benefit of that institution.

Because the law of nature and divine institutions are not reverſible by the power of human legiſlatures.

Because there is a total difference between regulating the mode of exerciſing the right derived from the law of nature, and aſſuming or granting a diſcretionary power of taking it quite away.

Because, though we think it expedient and agreeable to the dictates of reaſon, that minors ſhould not marry without the conſent of their parents or guardians, and that ſuch conſent ſhould be neceſſary to render their marriage good and valid, as it likewise is in the exerciſe 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 ſuch reſtraint throughout their whole lives, than that we acknowledge a right to keep men or women in a ſtate of endless nonage, which, unleſs in the caſe of idiots or incurable lunatics, would be abſurd, unjuſt, and a manifeſt violation of the law of nature.

Because, if a perpetual reſtraint upon marriage, or power given to reſtrain it, without limitation of time or age, be contrary to the natural and divine laws, (as we apprehend it to be) a law authorizing ſuch reſtraint, or conferring ſuch a power, muſt be null and void in itſelf.

Because, in any caſe, where the right of ſucceeding to the crown
of

of these realms may come to depend on the force or invalidity of the power given by this bill, an appeal made against it would probably bring upon the royal family and the nation all the miseries and horrors of civil war.

Because, though the placing such a power in the king, with the interposition of both houses of parliament, is a better security against the abuse of it, than if it had been entrusted to the king alone, yet it may be so used, in corrupt or violent times, as to be made, in some cases, a perpetual negative on the freedom of marriage.

Because, if the power be grievous, and contrary to the inherent rights of mankind, the grievance is increased by the infinite number of persons over whom, in the course of time, it is likely to extend.

Because we are convinced, that all the good purposes and objects of the bill, which we have greatly at heart, might have been answered without giving that perpetuity of restraint over the freedom of marriage, which we think ourselves bound in conscience to oppose.

Temple	Lyttelton
Radnor	Abingdon
Clifton	Craven.

And, because the bill is essentially wanting to its avowed purpose, in having provided no guard against the greater evil, the improper marriages of the princes on the throne.

R A D N O R.

The Lord's Protest, against the Bill, for restraining the East India Company from sending Supervisors to India.

Jovis, 24 Die Decembris, 1772.

Dissentient,

I. **B**ECAUSE the bill takes away from a great body corporate, and from several free subjects of this realm, the exercise of a legal franchise, without any legal cause of forfeiture assigned. The persons appointing the commissioners had by law a right to elect; and the persons chosen had by law a capacity of being elected. The choice was regularly made according to the constitution of the company. It was confirmed on ballot. The supervisors had a full right vested in them agreeable to the powers and conditions of their appointment. No abuse has been suggested, no delinquency has been charged. These legal rights and capacities are therefore taken away by a mere act of arbitrary power; the precedent of which leaves no sort of security to the subject for his liberties; since his exercising them, in the strictest conformity to all the rules of law, as well as to those of general equity and moral conduct, is not sufficient to prevent parliament from interesting its sovereign powers to divest him of those rights, by means of which insecurity the honourable distinction between the British and other forms of government is in a great measure lost; a misfortune which we are sorry to find greatly growing upon us by those temporary, occasional, and partial acts of parliament, which, without consideration of their conformity to the general principles of our law and constitution, are adopted rashly and hastily on every petty occasion.

II. Be-

II. Because this bill appears to us a manifest violation of the public faith. The charter of the East-India Company has been granted by the crown, authorised by act of parliament, and purchased for valuable consideration of money lent and paid. The charter empowers the company to manage its own affairs, according to its own discretion, by persons of its own appointment. This bill suspends for a time the exercise of this privilege, and by grounding the supervision upon the actual interference of parliament on the affairs of the company, establishes a principle which may be used for perpetrating indefinitely the restraint, because parliament may keep their affairs by frequent revisions almost perpetually under consideration. The same principle is also applicable to the suspension 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 legislative power; but we apprehend that parliament is as much bound as any individual to the observance of its own compacts; else it is impossible to understand what public faith means, or how public credit can subsist.

III. Because it appears by evidence at the bar of this house upon oath, that the company had received assurances from their chairman and deputy chairman, that the appointment of a commission for superintending and regulating their affairs would be approved by administration. This is the only channel of communication with ministers that the company can have, and it is peculiarly hard that, driven from all confidence in public faith, and the laws of their coun-

try, they should find no security for their charter privileges against the attempts made by those very ministers, under whose sanction they had all possible reason to believe they had been acting.

IV. Because it appears to us that the company was not only authorised by law, but bound in duty, to appoint a commission for regulating their affairs and correcting abuses; and it would in our opinion furnish a more plausible ground for attacking the lawful powers of the company, if it were charged, that they had not exercised them for redress of the said abuses, than that they had appointed a commission for such a necessary purpose: it might have been alledged by the adversaries of the company, that non-user and neglect of applying legal powers for the ends for which such powers were given, were matters of delinquency in that corporation, and might have subjected them to process in the courts below, or to an adverse proceeding in parliament. It is a government, as we conceive, full of deceit as well as violence, where men are to be punished if they decline, or to be restrained if they endeavour to exercise their lawful powers.

V. Because we have reason to believe from public opinion and report that great abuses still prevail and increase in the company's settlements abroad, which makes it highly expedient that the commission restrained by this bill for six months should have as little delay as possible. Six months delay in the commission will, by the nature of the season, certainly protract its operation for a year, and probably for much longer. By this means all abuses will gain ground, and their

their reformation will become more difficult: nor can we allow that the speculation of more ample powers to be hereafter given by parliament (but which are not as yet so much as proposed) can furnish an adequate reason for preventing the operation of such powers as legally exist at present. Besides, without suspending the commission, any degree of authority thought expedient might have been superadded to the present powers given by the company: we do therefore in this solemn manner exculpate ourselves, to the present time, and to posterity, from having any share in the oppressions which may arise, or be continued on the native inhabitant in the company's possessions in India; and from any part in the danger which may happen to their valuable possessions from the waste or decay of their revenues, or in the loss or diminution of trade, which may so very probably arise from this arbitrary delay of a timely remedy. It must be a matter of astonishment to the public, who have for a long time earnestly and anxiously looked to the company, or to parliament, for redress of the grievances in India, to find at length, that the latter is only employed in preventing the former from doing its duty; that instead of correcting the abuse, we oppose ourselves to the reformation; that when it was expected, that those who have wronged the company should be brought to exemplary punishment, the suffering company itself is deprived of its rights; and instead of calling delinquents to account, the persons legally empowered to correct or restrain them, are by parliament suspended from their office. It was the more necessary for the company

to give the strictest attention to their affairs, to enable them to answer the exorbitant demands of government, as it appeared from the witnesses at the bar, that the exactions of parliament have amounted to more than the whole of the profits from the late acquisitions and the trade in consequence of them, while the proprietors who have spent so much, and so often risked their all for obtaining these acquisitions, have not been permitted to divide even so much as the profits of their former trade would have afforded.

VI. Because the bill was brought in at a season when this house is always ill-attended, and carried through with a violent and indecent precipitation. The reason assigned for this precipitation is as unsatisfactory as the act is violent; "that unless the bill was passed, the commissioners might sail during the recess at Christmas;" this, considering the circumstances, is almost physically impossible: nor if it were otherwise, can we think the mere possibility of the abuse of a legal right in the subject, any sort of reason, for our being precipitate in taking it away.

VII. Because a reason of fact is alledged in the preamble of the bill, stating the expence of the commission to be very considerable; and this house has not before it any account or estimate of the expences actual or probable, nor are we supplied with any accounts shewing or tending to shew the present ability or inability of the company to bear it; so that lords are made to assert facts, and on these facts to ground a law, altering the condition and suspending the charter rights of the company, without a possibility of knowing.

knowing whether the said facts are true or false. Lords, in whom the law places such an high confidence, that it accepts in all cases of property, their honour in the place of the sworn testimony of other men, ought in their public character to be remarkably punctilious in affirming any matter which can affect such property, without a thorough knowledge of its truth.

VII. Because this house, not content with asserting the said facts without any knowledge of their foundation, did absolutely resolve to continue uninformed, refusing to call for the evidence of the directors concerning the expence; or in a matter of such importance, both in itself and its example, to follow the ancient settled parliamentary course of desiring 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 house submits to be the instrument of the commons; to be merely the register of their acts, and to lower in the estimation of the world, the natural honour and dignity of the peers.

IX. Because this bill for suspending the legal powers of the company, in the appointment to its own officers, appears to us to be part of a design, long since formed, and never abandoned, for enlarging the influence of the crown (already far too prevalent and extensive) by the introduction of ministerial authority in the nomination to the numerous lucrative employments, now in the gift of the company; a design which, adhering to the principles of the protest of the 9th of February 1768, we think ourselves obliged to oppose. We therefore

do protest against this Bill, as evidently a leading part in that design, as inexpedient, unconstitutional, supported neither by any fact that we know, or any reason that we have heard, as contrary to natural faith, injurious to public credit and to the legal rights of the subject, and hurried through this house in a manner neither decent, nor parliamentary, nor suitable to the independency and dignity of the lords.

The King of Sweden's Speech, at the opening of the Diet, on the 25th of June, 1771.

MO S T noble, most reverend trusty and well beloved, the men who compose the four orders of the Swedish people;

Every thing at this present moment, even the very place I occupy, calls to my mind, as it does to yours, our great and common loss. When the states of the kingdom terminated their last assembly, they beheld in this place a king, respected and beloved, surrounded by affectionate subjects, and three sons, who disputed with them the advantage of giving him the strongest proofs of their veneration, and their love. In the stead of a sight so affecting, you now behold only three orphans, overwhelmed with grief, who mingle their tears with yours, and whose wounds bleed afresh at the sight of those which seem to rend your hearts.

The tears of subjects are the most glorious monuments that can be raised to the memory of a good king. Those which you shed this day are a spur to me that animates me to virtue, and an encouragement

ment to merit, after the example of a father so sincerely regretted, your attachment and confidence, by clemency and goodness.

I shall say nothing here about the transactions of government, since your last meeting. You will be informed of them by the pieces that shall be communicated to you. My absence did not permit me to effect any thing for the public good; however, if we have the happiness now to see peace reign at home and abroad; friendship preserved, and confidence securely established with the neighbours and oldest allies of this kingdom, these are the fruits of the prudence and wisdom of an administration, to which I am glad to testify publicly here my acknowledgment.

As to the object of the present assembly, I think I need not say any thing about it. You know what the great change that has happened in this state, requires of you; you know your rights, and it is to exert them that you are here convoked. For that end, I wish you the blessing of heaven, that peace and unity may preside in all your counsels, and lead them to a happy issue.

Born and educated among you, I learnt from my earliest youth to love the country, to consider it as the greatest happiness to be a Swede, and as the greatest glory to be the first citizen of a free country.

All my desires will be fulfilled, if the resolutions you are going to pass, contribute to strengthen the felicity, glory, and independence, of this nation; to see it happy, is the first object of my wishes; to govern it free and independent, is the last end of my ambition.

Do not think, my dear Swedes, that these are empty professions, belied perhaps by the secret motions of my heart; they are the faithful expressions of what that heart feels; too upright not to be sincere; too haughty to be ever false to its engagements.

I have seen several countries; I have endeavoured to attain a knowledge of their morals, their form of government; the situation more or less advantageous of their people; I have found, that it is neither arbitrary power in the hands of the prince; nor luxury and magnificence; nor treasures amassed by œconomy, that can render the subjects happy; that they can become so only by concord, and the love of the country. It then depends solely on yourselves to be the happiest nation on earth. Let this Dyet be distinguished for ever in our annals by the sacrifice of every private view, of every rancour or personal jealousy, to the grand interest of the public weal. I shall on my side contribute to the utmost of my power to conciliate your divided minds; to re-unite your hearts alienated from each other, that this assembly may become, with the blessing of the Most High, the æra of a permanent felicity to this kingdom.

I assure you all, and every one in particular, of my royal good-will and protection.

Contents of the Act of Bond or Obligation, which was signed and sworn to by his Swedish Majesty, on the 28th of February, 1772.

IN the beginning of it his majesty obliges himself to an interrupted

interrupted reign. This expression was brought in well considered, and means that the king shall not, after the example of the late king in 1768, lay down the government.

Art. I. The king obliges himself, during his whole life, to remain in and maintain the Lutheran religion, according to the Augs-burgh confession, with his whole family, and all his subjects. II. He shall not allow any person whatsoever, who does not profess the said religion, to hold or enjoy any place under the government; in particular such persons as are known to be free-thinkers, irreligious, impious, and wicked persons. III. Contains the repetition of the foregoing article, concerning the established religion; and that all officers, both military and civil, shall strictly be bound to observe that it is firmly kept and adhered to. IV. His majesty obliges himself to refrain from buying, or endeavouring to get to himself or his family, any principality, province, castle, or hotel, &c. which belong to any of his majesty's subjects, and who have regularly paid the revenue to the crown, without the consent of the states. V. The king declares before God, that he will hold principally and preferably the administration of the kingdom; maintaining the rights of the states, the liberty and security of the subjects; and reign with mildness and justice, according to the form instituted in this kingdom, anno 1720, in the bond or obligation act. VI. The king condemns and despises all such persons as traitors to the kingdom, according to the declaration of the states, who openly or secretly do bring, or intend to bring, into

this kingdom any sovereignty; for which purpose, every subject is to take the oath of allegiance, before he or they can hold any place under the crown. VII. Concerns the cabinet and the states; that the king shall not do any thing concerning the crown, unless a plurality of voices of the states have been previously given, and never without their approbation, and against their counsel to reign. VIII. The king promises further, never to intermeddle with the election of the deputies of the diet, the marshals, and the speakers, and not suffer any other person to do it. IX. Concerns the election of the Counsellors of the states, and the posts which the king gives in the presence of the states, and not in the cabinet; that is, from field-marshals to colonels, both inclusive. X. No person in this service, shall be cashiered before he is first condemned, nor put into any other employment against his will. XI. No privilege shall be given to any of the states without the consent of all the four orders, nor any thing altered without the consent of the whole four. XII. The revenues of the crown to be disposed of according to the conventions of the states. XIII. No foreigner shall be naturalized, of what condition soever, without the consent of the states; nor shall any foreigner be admitted to a place in the senate, nor at court. XIV. The king is not permitted to go out of the kingdom, except in defence of the crown; the same restriction is likewise laid on the prince, unless so required to do by matters of importance. XV. In absence of the king, or in case of sickness, the privy-council shall sign all dispatches. XVI. The

sense of the convention of the states, from the 23d of June, 1743, concerning the heirdom to the crown of Sweden, and the heirs mentioned therein, to remain unaltered. XVII. The king shall not commence war, nor make new laws, nor alter the old ones; but if the frontiers of the kingdom should be attacked by an enemy, he shall defend them; and with the consent of the senate, levy the necessary supplies till the diet can meet. XVIII. His majesty promises to preserve the gold and silver specie in their intrinsic value, to maintain the bank of the counsellors of state, and confirm the privileges thereof. XIX. The king engages himself to support, according to the tenor of the laws, the ecclesiastic state in general, and in particular whatever concerns its dignity, authority, prerogatives, and privileges, as also all the societies and communities which depend on it. XX. The king promises to take care, that the donations made by the monarchs his ancestors, or by private persons, for the benefit of the young students, be administered 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 regard to their rights, prerogatives, and immunities, both common and particular. XXII. The fabrics and manufactures actually established, and such as may be set up hereafter, shall be maintained and cultivated, under promise of supporting, not only the societies of the mines, relatively to their rights and privileges, but also to encourage, by virtue of the ordinances of the states, the peasants to improve

agriculture. XXIII. In order that the counsellors of state may be the more convinced of his majesty's inviolable intention, and of his sincere love for the general welfare, he declares them entirely disengaged from their oath of fidelity, in case he should premeditatedly infringe his oath, and his capitulation, or what the counsellors of state should judge necessary to prescribe further, concerning the form of regency and its security, the maintenance of the free and sure exercise of their religion. XXIV. Lastly, The king menaces with his high displeasure, whosoever should be so inconsiderate as to dare to propose one degree of power and splendor more than is contained in this present act of capitulation, inasmuch as his majesty desires nothing on the one hand, but to gain the hearts of his faithful subjects; and on the other, to be their powerful defender against all attempts on their legal liberties.

The king has solemnly confirmed these articles by oath, and his signature.

The King of Sweden's Speech to the States, on the 1st of June, 1772.

YOU are this day assembled, in order to confirm, in the manner of your ancestors, the bands of union which ties you to me, me to you, and you to the whole commonwealth: we must therefore remember, with the most sensible gratitude, the benevolence of the Almighty, who has ordered things so, that this very ancient kingdom of the Swedes and Goths, is still existing, after so many foreign, as well as national shocks; and that

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I, on the throne of my ancestors, can yet address free and independent states.

Affured of your hearts, most sincerely purposing 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 needless, if ancient custom, and the law of Sweden, did not require it of you; unhappy the king who wants the tye of oaths to secure himself on the throne; and who, not assured of the hearts of his subjects, is constrained to reign only by the force of laws, when he cannot by the love of his subjects.

I need not put you in mind of the weightiness of the engagement you are going to take; the states of Sweden know best the extent of their duty to themselves and the commonwealth: may concord and harmony ever unite your hearts; may foreign views, and private gain, ever be sacrificed to public interests; may this alone be a perpetual band of union amongst you; and may the ambition of any part of you never raise any such disturbances, as may endanger the freedom and independency of the whole commonwealth.

Gentlemen of the House of Nobles,

Preserve always the honour and intrepidity of your ancestors; be an example to your fellow-citizens; and, as you are the first order of the kingdom, be also the first in virtue, and love of your country.

Good Men of the Reverend Order of the Clergy,

May mutual friendship, and peace, obedience to the laws, re-

verence to God, and the king, bear witness to me, and the country, of your zeal in the execution of the sacred office with which you are entrusted.

Good Men of the Reverend Order of Burghers,

Strive always with your fellow-subjects, who shall contribute the most to the public good; may the fruits of the extensive share which belongs to you, be a general credit and confidence, useful institutions, frugal living, and moderate gain; which leads to sure and certain wealth.

Good Men of the worthy Order of Peasants,

May piety, diligence, temperance, and old Swedish faith and modesty, be the strongest confirmation of the honour always due to that order, which gives subsistence to all the others; an honour which the Swedish peasants have in all times attained.

This is all that I ask of you; when you observe this, you perform, in the best manner, that duty to me and your country, which, according to the Swedish laws, I now call upon you to confirm by oath.

The Speech of the King of Sweden, to the States, assembled in the Great Hall, at Stockholm, August 21, 1772.

Nobles, and People of Sweden, &c. &c.

INWARDLY filled with the most true concern for the situation of our parent country, and under the necessity that I am to lay

the truth in open day before you; since the realm stands upon the very brink of its destruction; you must not wonder that you are not received by me this day, with the same heart-felt joy, which has at other times attended your assemblies before the throne. My heart does not upbraid me with having concealed any thing from you: twice have I spoken to you with all the truth which my office demanded; and all the sincerity which true honour required. The same sincerity shall now conduct my speech: in which the past must be recapitulated, in order to set right the present.

It is a melancholy, but a well-known truth, that hatred and discord have torn the realm: the people have been a long time fevered by two parties; divided as it were into two separate nations, united only in the mangling of their parent country. You know how this discord has produced rancour: rancour revenge: revenge persecution; and persecution new revolutions; which grew at last into a periodical disease; disfiguring and humiliating the whole commonwealth. Such commotions have shook the realm, for the sake of a few people's ambition: streams of blood have flowed; poured out sometimes by one party, and sometimes by another: and always the people have been sacrificed to quarrels, in the event of which themselves had very little concern; but whose unfortunate consequences they were sure to feel the first, and most. The only end of the rulers has been to fortify their own power: all has of necessity been adapted to that purpose: 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 sacred to a people inflamed with hatred and revenge: and the seeds of confusion have in the end spread so far, it has become a declared opinion, that a majority is above law; and owns no restraint but its own pleasure.

Thus liberty, the noblest of the rights of men, has been transformed into an insupportable aristocratical tyranny, in the hands of the ruling party; which was itself enslaved, and led at pleasure by a very small number of its body. The notice of a new assembly of the states, has made every one tremble; far from considering how the affairs of the nation might be best transacted, they have been only busied in getting together a majority for their party; that they might be screened from the insolence and lawless violence of the other. If the interior situation of the realm stood thus endangered; how hideous was its external aspect! I blush to speak about it: born a Swede, and a king of Sweden, it would be an impossibility for me to believe that foreign schemes could govern Swedish men: nay more, that the very basest means should have been employed for that purpose. You know what it is I mean: my blushes ought to make you deeply sensible *into what contempt the kingdom has been thrown by your quarrels.*

Such was the situation wherein I found this kingdom, when I received, by the decrees of the Divine Providence, the Swedish scepter. Your heart will tell you I have spared no pains to unite you; in
all

all my speeches from the throne, and on all other occasions, I have insisted upon concord, and submission 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 had no obligations too difficult to submit to, no steps too rugged to pass, in order to reach an end so valuable to my parent country. If there be one among you, who can deny this solemn truth, let him freely stand up, and speak.

I formed a hope that these endeavours on my part, would have released you from those chains which foreign gold, intestine hatred, and avowed licentiousness, were on the point to fix upon you ; and that the hideous examples of other countries thus enslaved, might have afforded you a threatening warning : but all has been in vain. You have been misguided on one part by your leaders ; and on the other, inflamed by your private animosities. All fences have been trampled to the earth ; all stipulations broken : licentiousness has had its free course ; and has run on with the more violence, the more pains have been taken to check it. The most virtuous, the most deserving, the first, and highest of your fellow-citizens, have been sacrificed ; veterans in office, men of known capacity, and long-tryed faith, have been degraded ; whole magistracies have been suspended ; nay, even the people crushed : their just complaints have been tortured into sedition ; and liberty itself at length transformed into an aristocratic yoke no Swede can bear. Even the Most High has appeared in anger at the unrighteousness of those who governed : the earth re-

fused its natural increase ; and famine and distress fell heavy on the whole country. Yet even then, far from endeavouring at a timely remedy, when I insisted on such measures, you appeared more attentive to exert your own vengeance, than to find means of relief for your constituents : nor could necessity itself oblige you to look into the distresses of a miserable people, till it was very, very near too late. In this manner was a whole year spent, under one dyet ; burthensome to the country, yet destitute of any good effect. My representations to you proved all in vain, all my endeavours fruitless, I waited in silence, full of grief for the distresses of my country, to see what the nation would think of this conduct of its representatives, toward me, and toward themselves. Part have submitted to the tyranny, with sighs ; but in silence, not knowing where help could be found, or by what means to seek it : despair has seized one corner of the kingdom ; and there they have taken up arms. In this situation, when the whole country, when true liberty, and just security, (not to speak of the danger of my own life) when all was thus at stake, I saw no other way, next after the assistance of the Divine Providence, but, to apply to those measures which have freed other generous and resolute nations ; and which formerly freed Sweden herself, from unsufferable violence and oppression, under the conduct of Gustavus Vasa. God has been pleased to bless my undertaking : and I have seen that zeal for their country, which formerly glowed in the hearts of Engelbrecht, and Gustavus Erickson,

revive at once in the minds of my people. All has succeeded happily; and I have saved my parent country, and myself, without injury to one single fellow-citizen.

You are greatly mistaken, if you believe here has been any other aim, but liberty and law. I have promised to govern a free people; this vow is more sacred as it was voluntary; and what has happened shall never lead me from a purpose, which was not founded merely on necessity, but also on conviction. Far from affecting liberty, it is licentiousness I shall destroy; and, with it, that arbitrary sway with which this country has been ruled: transforming all into an orderly and settled government; such as the ancient Swedish laws establish; and such as Sweden before enjoyed under my greatest predecessors.

This is the purpose I have had in view, in all that now is doing; to establish a true liberty, which alone can render you, my dear subjects, a happy people; by security, under the law, and by the law, in all your possessions; by the exercise of all honest professions; by an impartial distribution of justice; 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 safety; and, to crown all, by a true piety, free from hypocrisy and superstition. All this can be obtained alone by establishing for the government of the kingdom, a fixed, unalterable law, whose very letter must not be perverted: which must bind not the king alone, but must bind in the same manner also the states; and which must be incapable of being repealed or alter-

ed, otherwise than by the free consent of both: which shall permit a sovereign, zealous for the prosperity of his country, to confer with the states, without their looking on him as an object of terror: and which shall finally unite together the king and the states, in one common interest, the welfare of the kingdom.

Such a law, as binding to myself as you, is that which I shall now direct to be read before you.

You will perceive easily, by all I now have spoken, that, far from following any private views, all has been done for the sake of the country; and if I have been compelled to display before you truth, in its full light, I have done it, not in animosity, but only out of regard to your real welfare. I doubt not therefore you will receive all with thanks; and that we shall together, by these means, lay a substantial and firm foundation for your true happiness and liberty.

Great kings, immortal in their fame, have swayed the sceptre I now hold. It would be the highest presumption in me to aim at a resemblance of them: yet in my zeal and love for you, I emulate them all: and if you wear the same heart with me, for our parent country, I hope the Swedish name will regain that honour and respect, which it acquired in the years of our ancestors.

The Almighty God, from whom nothing is hid, sees my heart, and all its secret thoughts this moment. May he shower down his grace and blessing on your determinations!

*His Majesty's gracious Assurance,
given to his faithful Subjects,
all*

all the States of Sweden, at the Great Hall of the Realm, August 21, 1772.

His Majesty's Speech to the States, in the Great Hall of the Realm, August 25, 1772.

BY the grace of God, GUSTAVUS, King of Sweden, Gothia and Wandalia, heir to Norway, Duke of Schlesswig-Holstein, Stormain, and Ditmarschen; Count of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, &c. Be it known, That whereas the wonderful Providence of God has so ordered, that the licentiousness which through the course of many years, has been prevalent in this kingdom, and was founded by a contempt of the laws, has been eradicated to the very ground: the ancient Swedish liberty revived; and the former Swedish laws, such as they were before the year 1680, restored in their most substantial parts, by a new fundamental law: WE therefore do most earnestly 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 so called sovereignty*, and esteeming as our greatest glory, to be the first citizen among a truly free people; all which, as we have resolved on it, unforced and unconstrained, with a free will and well-considered determination; so we confirm with our proper signature and personal oath, to follow and fulfil it all: so help me God, in life and soul.

STOCKHOLM,
Aug. 21, 1772.

GUSTAVUS.

IT is with the highest acknowledgment of the favour of the Almighty, that I address myself to you this day; with that confidence and that ancient Swedish simplicity, which was in use in the days of my ancestors.

After so many shocks, after so many differences of opinion, we all have now only one common aim, the good of the realm. This requires, that the present assembly of the state, which has now subsisted fourteen months, be soon terminated: with that purpose, I have reduced my proposals † to you, as much as possible.

The exigencies are great; but they are alone those of the kingdom: and on my part frugality shall not be wanting. Mutual confidence and concord in your deliberations, will be the most proper way to take salutary resolutions; and what you allow me, shall only be employed to your own good.

The King's gracious Proposals, delivered to the States of the Realm, August 25, 1772.

SINCE by Divine Providence the transactions of government have taken such a turn, that no impediment can thence arise against the speedy closing of the dyet; yet the states of the realm neither

* The term Sovereignty in Sweden always expresses Arbitrary Rule.

† Kongl. Majt^{ts} Nadiga proposition. In Sweden the king proposes to the dyet the business of the state.

would, nor could separate, before care had been taken of his majesty, and the kingdom, by that support, which the general œconomy in all its branches requires; his majesty has found necessary, graciously to lay before the states of the realm, for their consideration, the following points, viz.

1. That the states agree, and settle all concerning the public grants.

2. That, according to ancient precedents, and to the law of the kingdom, funeral and coronation expences are to be found and entered in the treasury, under their distinct denominations.

3. As his majesty cannot know the extent of these two articles, and how far the other appropriated sums will be sufficient for the wants of the kingdom in these times; his majesty graciously desires the states of the realm to appoint certain persons among the three orders which regulate the business of the bank, according to the 47th article of the form of government; with whom his majesty may confer concerning the means, which in such a case might be procured, and which require some secrecy.

4. That the states of the realm, by the regulations they are taking about THEIR BANK, do put it in such order, that it may (the sooner the better) contribute towards reinstating money, and the course of circulation, into its proper channel.

The states of the realm will agree with his majesty, that the situation of the kingdom requires, and the wish of the whole kingdom is, that this dyet, which now has lasted

about fourteen months, with great expence to the country, may speedily be discontinued: therefore, and as his majesty has much at heart, particularly during the present hard times, to afford relief to his loyal subjects, in this regard; his majesty's gracious will is, that the states of the realm do take these points under so speedy a deliberation, that his majesty, within a fortnight at most, may receive the humble opinion of the states concerning them; during which time the states will have also an opportunity of forming the (so called) * Decision of the dyet.

To his MAJESTY.

The Speech of the Marshal of the Dyet, Baron Axel Gabriel Leyonbusfud, in the name of all the States, when they delivered their most humble answer to his Majesty's most gracious proposals of the 25th of August, in the Great Hall, September 7, 1772.

Most gracious King!

YOUR majesty's loyal states, animated with the most perfect and submissive reverence, and affected by the most joyful sensations, have now, upon your majesty's most gracious command, the invaluable happiness again to find themselves assembled before the throne; to deliver to your majesty, by us, their speakers, their most submissive answer unto the gracious propositions your majesty has graciously been pleased to leave to their consideration and determination.

* Ricksdags bestutet.

And concerning the first point, relating to the subsidies in general, as well as the coronation and funeral supplies, the states of the realm, animated with the warmest zeal and desire to support your Majesty and the country, to the utmost of their power, have most humbly chosen such methods of raising them throughout the whole kingdom, as your Majesty will graciously perceive by the present express; regulated upon the same plan with the act of subsidies of the year 1769, with some very small alterations.

Respecting further your Majesty's most gracious proposition concerning the finances and pecuniary affairs of the kingdom, the states of the realm have thought they should go in the securest and at the same time the most desirable way, when they presume to refer this matter, of so great a consequence to the kingdom, to your Majesty's superior judgment and gracious regulations, and flatter themselves with the most humble and most joyful hope, that your Majesty will be pleased to look upon this, as well as on all their other faithful endeavours, with your royal grace and satisfaction; to which end, in the name of the states, I now humbly deliver to your Majesty all the acts relating to these matters, with all that belongs to this object, with due submission.

And as your Majesty most graciously has ordered, that a committee might be selected out of the states, which may have the favour humbly to deliberate with your Majesty during the present dyet, upon those matters which require secrecy, when it shall please your Majesty so to command; therefore the states

do likewise, with all submission, acquaint your Majesty, that they, on these important transactions, have continued in their confidence the same persons, to whom, from the beginning of the dyet, they have entrusted the affairs of the bank and the finances: and, for the rest, they wait your Majesty's farther gracious commands.

The states most submissively commend themselves to your Majesty's royal grace and favour.

Speech of the King of Sweden to the States, at the closing of the Dyet, Sept. 9, 1772.

DISSOLVING, to-day, this assembly of the states, which assuredly will stand recorded among the most important in our annals, I close it with a repeated and new-felt gratitude to the hand of the Most High, who has defended, in so eminent a manner, this our parent country, and dissipated those heavy clouds which threatened liberty, and my people, with the most extreme destruction. This dyet began in mourning, and the tenderest distress, bereaved of an affectionate king, and a most beloved father: your deliberations were continued under the influence of discord and party hatred; and it seemed as if the divine Providence would suffer all the misfortunes felt by our forefathers now to arise to their extremest height, that it might shew its powerful hand, exerted in the change which now has happened, with more distinguished strength and efficacy.

A revolution perfectly happy, conducted only by the Almighty Providence, has at once closed and united



united those many breaches, which had, for more than a whole century, shook the fabric 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 interests. In such a state is the kingdom now delivered up by you into my hands: liberty is confirmed, the laws are fixed, and concord is once more re-established among you.

It is easy for you to conceive the tender sensations with which I now behold you, assembled before the throne. The few days that have passed since this important change has been established, have given me the most abundant and the most affecting proofs of your love and your unbounded confidence in me: I have seen those virtues revive in your hearts, and those great qualities shine forth in your actions, with which your ancestors honoured their periods: virtues which all the while had lain concealed in your hearts, and which the condition of the times has now again disclosed.

That vigour, that unalienable attachment to king and country, for which the Swedish nobility have for ages been distinguished, has at this time shone forth again, and given me its effectual support.

In the order of clergy are revived submission to the decrees of the Most High, and zeal for his honour; obedience to the government, and a tender love for concord and the public good. Cultivate these sentiments with the strictest care among your brethren.

The zeal and care of the House of Burghers for preserving the commerce, and the dignity of the king-

dom, have again disclosed themselves, as soon as their real good, their well-being, and prosperity, have been permitted to make a stronger impression upon them.

In the order of peasants, a reverence for God and government has also appeared: as soon as they were left to themselves, they consulted nothing but that love for their country, which has at all times been the character of the Swedish husbandmen.

I part with you to-day, therefore, with the most joyful and the most grateful heart, since you have, with me, revived the ancient Swedish liberty, settled it on ground never to be shaken, and established a form of government which promotes it; since you, united with me by the strongest ties, may look forward to succeeding happier ages. My care and my endeavours, I assure you, shall be unlimited, in answer to your confidence; and while you, by an union among yourselves, by wise œconomy and moderation, support my endeavours for the general good, the improvement of the kingdom will be sure, and my hope accomplished, that I may, at the end of six-years, receive you here again, in peace and in tranquillity; a loyal, happy, and united, a free and independent, and a generous people.

I wish you now a happy return to your several provinces: and I remain to all, and every one, affectionate, with all kingly grace and favour.

Manifesto, in the names of the Empress of all the Russias, the King of Prussia, and the Empress Dowager Queen of Hungary; &c. delivered by the respective ministers of the said

said Powers, at the Court of Warsaw, the 18th and 26th of September, 1772.

THE powers which border on Poland have so often been involved in the troubles which almost every vacancy of the throne has excited, that the remembrance of what had heretofore happened made it necessary for them to give the most serious attention to the affairs of that kingdom, as soon as, by the death of the late king, Augustus III. the throne was become vacant.

Urged by these considerations, and desirous of preventing the dreadful effects of those dissensions which, as in former instances, might have arisen at this last vacancy of the throne, the court of Petersburg hastened to take all possible measures to unite the citizens of Poland in favour of the candidate, who should appear to be most worthy of the throne, most agreeable to his fellow-citizens, and neighbouring powers.

This court applied herself at the same time, and with equal zeal, to the rectifying of many abuses and defects in the constitution, which had been equally prejudicial to Poland and her neighbours.

The court of Berlin seconded the attempts of her ally.

And the court of Vienna, desirous on her part of contributing to the success of so laudable views, but willing at the same time to avoid the danger of augmenting the difficulties and intricacies which might arise from multiplying the number of those who undertook openly and directly to settle the affairs of Poland, thought proper to observe the most exact neutrality, with regard both to the ar-

range of the affairs of Poland, and the war which was afterwards kindled on this subject between Russia and the Porte.

The immediate consequences of these measures were the free and legal election of Stanislaus, reigning king of Poland, and the forming of many useful and salutary establishments. In a word, every thing seemed to promise to Poland and her neighbours a firm and lasting tranquillity.

But unhappily, in the midst of these promising appearances, the spirit of discord seized upon one part of the nation: citizen armed against citizen; the sons of faction seized the reins of authority; and laws, and order, and public safety, and justice, and police, and commerce, and agriculture, all are either gone to ruin, or stand on the brink of destruction. And the excesses of every kind, natural consequences of such an anarchy, will bring on the total dissolution of the state, if not timely prevented.

The connections between nations which border on each other are so intimate, that the subjects of the neighbouring powers have already felt the most disagreeable effects from these disorders. These powers are obliged, at a great expence, to take measures of precaution, in order to secure the tranquillity of their own frontiers; they are exposed to the uncertain but possible consequences of the entire dissolution of Poland; to the danger of seeing their mutual harmony and good friendship destroyed; the maintenance of which, at the same time that it secures their own peace and tranquillity, is a matter of the highest importance to all Europe.

From this view of things it will appear,

appear, that nothing can be of a more urgent necessity than to apply an immediate remedy to evils from which the neighbouring nations have already experienced the most disagreeable effects; and the consequences of which, if not timely prevented, must bring on such changes in the political system of this part of Europe, as may be fatal to the general tranquillity.

Urged by reasons so many and so weighty, her majesty the Empress of all the Russias, her majesty the Empress Dowager Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and his majesty the King of Prussia, find themselves under a necessity of taking a decisive part, in circumstances so very critical. And their said majesties have determined among themselves, without loss of time, and with one accord, to take the most effectual and best combined measures, in order to re-establish tranquillity and good order in Poland; to stop the present troubles, and to put the ancient constitution of that kingdom, and the liberties of the people, on a sure and solid foundation.

But whilst they take advantage of that mutual friendship and good harmony which happily subsists between them at present, in order to prevent the absolute ruin and arbitrary dissolution of Poland; they cannot but be sensible how little it is in their power to promise themselves in future periods the same happy concurrence. And as they have respectively very considerable claims on the possessions of the Republic, which they cannot permit themselves to expose to the hazard of possible contingencies; they have therefore determined among themselves to assert these their ancient rights and lawful

claims, which each of them will be ready to justify in time and place by authentic records and solid reasons; but for which the situation of the republic will never leave them hopes of obtaining justice in the ordinary course of proceeding.

In consequence hereof, her majesty the Empress of all the Russias, her majesty the Empress Dowager Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and his majesty the King of Prussia; having communicated reciprocally their respective rights and claims; and being mutually convinced of the justice thereof; are determined to secure to themselves a proportionable equivalent, by taking immediate and effectual possession of such parts of the territories of the republic, as may serve to fix more natural and sure bounds between her and the three powers. The said three powers engaging to give hereafter an exact specification of their respective quotas: and renouncing from the present moment all revival of right, demand, or claim, on account of damages sustained, debt, interest, or any other pretence whatever, which they might otherwise have or form on the possessions or subjects of the Republic.

Their said majesties have thought it right to notify these their intentions to the whole Polish nation in general; inviting, at the same time, all orders and ranks thereof to banish, or at least suspend, all spirit of discord and delusion; in order that, a dyet being legally assembled, they may co-operate with their said majesties, in establishing, on a firm and solid foundation, the good order and tranquillity of the nation, and may, at the same time, ratify, by public and solemn

solemn acts, the exchange of the titles, pretensions, and claims of each of their said majesties, against the equivalents, of which they have respectively taken possession.

Given at Warsaw, &c. &c.

NOTE. *This manifesto was delivered on the 18th of September, by the Baron de Stackleberg, minister from the court of Petersburgh; and by the Sieur de Benoit, minister from the court of Berlin; and on the 26th of September, by the Baron Rzewickt, minister from the court of Vienna.*

Counter Declaration of the Court of Warsaw.

THE underwritten, ministers of the king and republic of Poland, having laid before his majesty the declarations given in on the 18th and 26th of September, by the ministers from the courts of Vienna, Petersburgh, and Berlin; and his majesty having taken the advice of his senate thereupon, the underwritten are commanded to make the following answer thereunto.—

The disinterested and successful pains of her majesty, the Empress of all the Russias, to preserve tranquillity in Poland during the last interregnum, and promote the free election of the reigning king, universally recognized; the concurrence of the King of Prussia in the same designs; and the system of neutrality at that time adopted by the Empress-queen; are circumstances, which, appreciated as they ought to be by the king, will never be effaced from his memory or heart.

The king is happy in seeing the regulations and internal establishments of the diets, immediately suc-

ceeding the death of Augustus III. declared “useful and salutary” by the three powers: he would ever wish the emanations of the sovereign power of the Republic to be regarded with a favourable eye by all his neighbours.

All Europe is long since informed of the original and successive causes of the present troubles in Poland: all Europe knows, that the king, and the soundest part of the nation, exerted their utmost endeavours to prevent the rise and stop the progress of them; unfortunately these efforts have been unsuccessful; and certainly the consequences have been dreadful. The supreme and legal authority of the state has been denied by some: anarchy has spread itself over the provinces; all Poland has been impoverished, ravaged, trodden under foot, as well by her own citizens, as by foreign troops; she has felt, and all Europe has seen, those sufferings proportioned to the length of time these troops have been in the country, the orders of their respective courts, and the manner in which their orders have been put in execution.

In a word, five years of scourge and desolation have ruined this country, and make the return of peace a matter of urgent and indispensable necessity.

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 liveliest gratitude, if the latter part of their declaration had left room for any sentiment; but those of the utmost surprize, and the most profound grief.

These courts pretend considera-
ble

ble claims on the unhappy Poland : a plan of indemnification, the actual and effectual seizure of equivalents are avowed.

The strict attention of the king and republic to fulfil all their engagements with these powers; the laws of good neighbourhood, so religiously observed by Poland; the manner so friendly, and full of regard, in which the king has represented, on so many occasions, the different subjects of complaint he has unfortunately had against his neighbours; the present situation of Poland, so worthy in all respects of the compassion of generous and sensible minds; all should have secured to him the return of mutual good-will, and protected him for ever from enterprizes so injurious to his rights and the legality of his possessions.

The rights of the Republic to all her provinces have every possible mark of solidity and authenticity; an uninterrupted possession of many ages, avowed and maintained by the most solemn treaties, and particularly by those of Velaw and Oliva, guarantied by the house of Austria, by the crowns of France, England, Spain, and Sweden; by the treaty of 1686, with Russia; by the express and recent declarations of this last power; by those of Prussia in 1764; and lastly, by treaties with the house of Austria, still in full force and vigour;—on these foundations the rights of the Republic are grounded.

The court of Warsaw contents itself with barely pointing them out at present, reserving the right of supporting them by proofs more ample and particular in time and place.

What titles can the three powers oppose to these? If they are titles

dug out of the obscurity of ancient times, of those times of sudden and momentary revolutions, which erected and destroyed, ceded and restored states in the short space of a few months or years; these 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 pretensions on her.

But as it is undeniable, that not only transactions buried in the oblivion of distant ages, but all transactions whatever, are annihilated by subsequent stipulations; as all the latter stipulations between Poland and her neighbours oppose 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 state, without shaking every throne from its foundation.

The very powers, who declare that the situation of Poland will not permit them to obtain justice in the ordinary ways of proceedings, cannot be ignorant that its present situation is accidental and momentary; that it is in their own power to change it. Their consent alone is wanting to restore the Republic to the free and lawful exercise of its independant sovereignty. 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 expect to be adopted, relying on the letter written to him by the Empress-Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, on the 28th of January, 1771.

But the present proceedings of the

the three courts, giving the most serious object of complaint to the king; and the duties of his crown not permitting him to be silent on this occasion, he declares in the most solemn manner, that he looks upon the actual seizure of the provinces of Poland by the courts of Vienna, Petersburgh, and Berlin, as unjust, violent, and contrary to his lawful rights: he appeals to the treaties and powers guarantees of his kingdom and its appurtenances. And lastly, full of confidence in the justice of the Almighty, he lays his rights at the feet of the eternal throne; and puts his cause into the hands of the King of kings, the supreme Judge of nations: and, in the full assurance of his succour, he protests solemnly, and before the whole universe, against every step taken, or to be taken, towards the dismembering of Poland.

Given at Warsaw, Oct. 17th, 1772.

Signed by the Great Chancellors of Poland and Lithuania.

Declaration of the Imperial Minister at the Court of Warsaw.

HER Majesty, the Empress-Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, has seen, with unspeakable astonishment, the little impression made by the declaration presented to his Polish majesty by the underwritten, and the ministers from Petersburgh and Berlin, in order to accelerate a definite arrangement between the Republic and the three neighbouring powers, touching the pretensions formed by the said powers on Poland; pretensions, which the essential interests of their

crowns will not permit them to expose to the hazard of future contingencies, and of those troubles with which Poland has at all times been agitated.

The justice and dignity of the three courts prescribe bounds to their moderation: this truth can neither escape the discernment of his Polish majesty, nor be indifferent to his heart, if the cries of his country have preserved their influence there.

Her majesty, the Empress-Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, hopes therefore, that the king will not expose his kingdom to events, which must be the consequences of his delay to assemble a diet, and enter on a negociation, which alone can save his country, restore vigour to the constitution of the Republic, which has received so many and so dangerous shocks; and terminate the evils, to which private interest, ambition, hatred, and dissensions have given rise.

Done at Warsaw, Dec. 4th, 1772.

Signed
RZEWICKI.

NOTE. The ministers from Petersburgh and Berlin, delivered the next day each a declaration in the same words.

Answer of the Court of Warsaw to the preceding piece.

IN answer to the declarations of the courts of Vienna, Petersburgh, and Berlin, the underwritten have orders to inform the ministers of the said courts, that the king, being informed of their desires respecting the convocation of a dyet,

a dyet, and of the inconveniencies which may arise 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 afflict Poland, but under the hopes that this mark of regard will operate on the generosity of the three powers, so as to induce them to put a speedy end to these troubles, in a manner the most equitable and advantageous to the Republic.

In consequence hereof, his Majesty has issued circular letters for

the convocation of a full council of the senate which must indispensably precede the summoning of a dyet; and has fixed the same to the 8th of February following; a term, which leaves no more than the time absolutely necessary for the arrival of the distant senators.

Done at Warsaw, this 14th of December, 1772.

Signed by the Chancellors
of Poland and Lithuania.





CHARACTERS.

Memoirs of the Life of Sir Henry Fynes, alias Clinton, Knight, who was eldest son of Henry, the second Earl of Lincoln by his second wenter Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Morison, Knt. and widow of William Norris, Esq;—They were written by himself, and the original manuscript is still preserved.*

“ I Was borne at Chenis in Com. Buckingham, on Saturday the last 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 serue King James at his coming out of Scotland, whom I serued euer after, and I reseaued many great favours from him.

“ I was married the Thursday fennit before Christmas in the year 1606, when the last great frost begann, to Elenor Harrington, daughter to Sir James Harrington; to which marriage my fathar’s consente being fought, as he would not directly giue his consente; so did he not openly gaynesaye it; yet afterwardes when it was paste, he being moued for some mayntenance for me, he made a sheue of verry great displeasure that he had con-

seaued agaynst me, only to saue his purs, and denied to see me.— Whereupon my grafins mastar his Magisty writt to my Lord, my fathar, this lettar, sum toue monthes aftar my marrige:

“ Right trusty and well-beloued
 “ Coffin, we greet you well:
 “ Whereas our seruante Henry
 “ Fynes, your sonne, (as we ar
 “ informed) hath married the
 “ daughter of Sir James Harring-
 “ ton, Knighte, with which match
 “ you are not pleased, as you haue
 “ cause to be offended if the same
 “ wear had withoute your con-
 “ sente; yett the same being paste,
 “ and the partye a uertuus gentil-
 “ woman, and of an honorable
 “ house and familye, which we
 “ well esteeme, lett our requeste
 “ preuayle thus farr, that you will
 “ pas by this offence, and reseau
 “ agayne our seruante He: Fynes,
 “ your sonne, into your favor.
 “ And in this you shall doe a na-
 “ turalle part; and give your
 “ sonne cause to serue us more
 “ cherefully; which if you yeald
 “ him at our requeste, we shall take
 “ it acceptably, as both he and
 “ you shall well perseue. Given
 “ under our signett at Westmin-
 “ ster, 15th February, 1607.”

Upon which lettar his Lordship reseaued me into his fauor, and

* The spelling is strictly observed through the whole of this Memoir.

immediately after he made a bargain with me, and touke 500 l. of my wife's portion, for which he gave me sum land in presente, and sum in reuerfion, as appears by the dede made presently after my marriage;—also my wife and my selfe layed oute and spent in bying of a cotch and horses and som plate, and apparrell; and our charges living in London the first quartar of a yeare after I was married, 600 l. more of her portion; so that then I came doune into Lincolneshear, and had but 400 l. left of hir portion, the hole being but 1500 l. and had not in all the world 100 l. a yeare cuming in any waye, only 40 l. a yeare annuety of my mothar, and 20 l. a yeare of my Lord Norreys, my brothar: and had not on foute of land in possesion, but a lease of a house, with the garden and orchard, in Lincoln, that I held of the Dean and Chapter ther, which I bought my selfe; in which house I liued about five years; in which time I employed that little mony I had in bying sum small leases and landes, and gayned much by exchanging and selling of them agayne; so that I liued ther in good fashon, and kept four or five men besides a hunshoye, and my wife hir woman, and othar mayeds fitting for hir, four or five good hunting and corfing horses besides hackenies for the hiewaye, and a kennill of fleet houndes, and a cast or toue of haukes and spaniles to them, and serued his Magisty in

* Now written Kirkstead.

† He elsewhere says, "I haue a decree exemplified, which is inrouled in the Chancery, which I had agaynste my father, who fauling out with me without cause, and had taken away an evidence from my mothar, that conferved hir joyntar and my inheritance, and could not be gotten to restore it agayne unto us, by no goodmeans, or friends that I could make; and being in despere of recouering his fauor, I making the King my mastar acquainted with it, he commanded me to preferre my bill agaynste my father and my brothar Thomas Lord Clinton: and I, so doing, recouered this decree,"

my place in the priuye chamber on quartar of the yeare dulye; in which time also I bought oute a lease, the on Mr. Conny had, of the parsonage of Yaxly, in the county of Huntington, to which place I went from Lincolne, and found it so commodious a thinge, as I having newly bought a house and land, worth 50 l. yearly, of Mr. Edward King, Esquiar, called the Tile House, lately George Latham's Gentilman, being the only freehold that was held by any man in Cristed*, besides the hole mannar which my fathar held during his life, the remayndar whereof after his disease he had assured upon me. Then I liued at Yaxly four years and bettar, euen untill the time that my fathar died, and kept the same cumpany of men, horses, haukes, and doges, as at Lincolne; also then had I a greater charg greue upon me by futes in laue; namely, on fute that I was forced to haue with my fathar, or els I should haue lost the most parte of my inherritance; and othar futes with the tounsmen of Yaxly for thair tithes,—in all which futes I prevailed.

Also his Magisty, as I was exsedingly bound unto him for many favours, so he writt this letter unto my fathar, when he was falln out with me without cause, only for getting a decre agaynst him † for land, of which he had gott the conuayance from my mothar.

“ JAMES REX.

“ Right trusty and well-beloued
 “ Cosen; it seems strang to us, to
 “ be forced to write to a fathar for
 “ a sonne: but when parents will
 “ breake thos bondes of Nature,
 “ and leaue that care of thars that
 “ they ought to haue, We, that
 “ are common parents to all, must
 “ putt those affectiones upon us;
 “ which shall serue to discharge us
 “ in our places, and teache them
 “ the duty of thayrs. Your sonne
 “ and my seruant. Sir Henry
 “ Fynes, as I am giuen credibly
 “ to understand, reseaues dayle
 “ hard mesure from you, both in
 “ that you kepe from him a great
 “ part of his presant maintenance;
 “ and also make spoyle of sutch
 “ wods as he, with his oune mony,
 “ hath purtchased from othars;
 “ and detain such euidences from
 “ him of land giuen to his mothar
 “ for a joyntar, and astar to him-
 “ selfe in reuerfion; and, as if all
 “ this wear not enofe, you wage
 “ laue with him, as if he wear not
 “ your sonne, but sum aduersary
 “ to be uttarily undon by you.
 “ We ar so sensible of the duty of
 “ a child to a fathar, as we would
 “ not giue any respecte to an un-
 “ dutifull childe against his natu-
 “ ral fathar; but since your sonne
 “ hath giuen you no iuste cause of
 “ offence, lett me tell you, if you
 “ will forgett you ar his fathar, I
 “ will remembar that I am his
 “ mastar, and will neathar see nor
 “ suffar you unjustly to oppress
 “ him; and doe therefore charge
 “ you, ethar to sheue me iust cause
 “ why you thus deale with him, or
 “ else commande you to righte him
 “ in thes and sutch like wrongs as
 “ ar made knoune to us; whitch
 “ if you shall not doe, we will

“ take that corce that in our regale
 “ justis we thinke fitt. And so we
 “ committ you to God.”

My dear and good mothar died
 at Tattershall, on Whistan Monday,
 in the year 1611, before I went
 from Lincolne to Yaxly. My fa-
 thar 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,
 sente on Millington, a seruante of
 his, poste towards London, to sease
 of and take possietion of the houses
 and goods at Channonroe and
 Chelsy; but I liuing at Yaxly, near
 the poste toun called Stilton, wher
 he was to pas, and mistrusting my
 fathar might die, hearing that he
 was uerry like, and I not heare of
 his death, did laye wate at the post-
 house, and word cuminge to me of
 Millington his passing by, I touke
 a hunting hors oute of my stable
 toue houars astar he was passed by,
 and was at Channonroe that night
 before him; wher I touke possietion
 of all the houses, and what was
 ther, and held it euar astar. At
 my first cuming up to Channonroe,
 I was immediatly sent for to his
 Magisty, by the means of the Lord
 of Suffolke, the Lord Treasurer,
 and the Lord of Somersett, the fa-
 uoritt, then Lord Chamberlin; both
 which wear my brothar Thomas
 then Earle of Lincolne's great
 frendes, and then wear in thar full
 pouar, but shortly astar fell, about
 Ouerburie his being poysoned, and
 othar things; but his Magisty used
 me uerry grafiusly, only saue my
 assurances of the sayed houses, and
 contrarye to all thair expectasions,
 commanded me to goe backe to
 my sayed houses in Channonroe,
 and louke to my possietion of them.

As before I was married, so after, I did my Lord my father many services about his Magistry; — he having divers suits against Sir Ed. Dimoke and Sir Henry Ascough, then his great enemies; and on time, at his Lordship's command, did leave a suit worth 4000 l. and begged a lease which his Magistry had of Horncastle, only to cross Sir Ed. Dimoke; which lease being made to Queen Elizabeth twenty years before, by the bishop of Carlisle, and not enrolled, I was forced to procure his Magistry to write six or seven times to on or other, before I could get it enrolled. After it being enrolled, his Magistry passed an assignment of it to me. I had large promises of my father for this, but got nothing of him; and the lease being enrolled so long after the date, is proved worth nothing also.

Now to goe on, my brother Thomas, Earle of Lincolne, gave himselfe holy to troubles and suits, and brought me and my whole estate in question: first he began to complain at the Counsell-table, where, divers and sondery times, by pursuantes and commandes, I was brought. When he could not ther worke his wicked purposes, he sued me in all the cortes in England; and, by making clame to all my land, hindered me so as I could make no commodity of any thing, nor lett nor sell any of it; also he got all the desperate fellows he could hear of, and caused them to walke 15 and 16 in a company, and to make divers and sundry assaults upon me and my servants; sometimes he came himselfe with them, but alwayes when he had three to on odes. On time I took his houndes in the feld from him;

another time his word, but at his earnest intreaty gave him agayne. He so jugged with the justices, as he had most of them hereabout. Tattasall and Cristed to doe what he would command, and caused divers of my tenants and servants to be indicted at sessions: but I thanke my God, I overthrew him in all trials, and had the better of him bothe in corte and cuntry; yet had he like to have had a great advantage of me in the corte of Wardes, the Lord Knowles, his kinsman, being master of that corte; but that, upon my complaint, his Magistry called the Lord Knowles and all the corte before him, after which I had faire proceedings ther also; when he had thus tried all the courses that could be, he suddenly died, presently after Christmas, in the year 1619. The next day after the Countis sent for me, and I went to hir the day following, with home I was kindly entertained and agreed to have peace. The sommar following I propounded to the Countis and yonge Earle a fair course for the division betwixt our two lordships of Cristed and Tattasall, which was the chiefe cause of difference and occasion of greatest mischief, and the hardest thing to be decided betwixt us, it being dividing of a parke, and the abbeye books of Cristed being consailed in thair hands; which was that my Lord and his Ladyship should sett and maintayne a partition pale in an indifferent place as we should agree of, ther to be the partition perpetually betwixt us: and what ground or woods proved to belong to me of his side the pale, he was to buy of me; and I was to do the like; and four indifferent gentlemen were chosen to sett the prizes. All which

was

was agreed of betwixt us, undar our hands and seals. And the Countis and younge Earle did accordingly set a partifion pale, as it was agreed of betwixt us.

Upon all my monies being spent, and my plate gone uttarily from me, my wife, aftar she hath forced my stay in London, both from my profitt and plesure, all the somar, comes home to my house in Channonroe the beginning of August, wher to my great hinderance, I was forced to borroue mony to mayntayne hir till my rentes came in at Mikilmas time. Also, in thes my troubles with my wife, I was forced to giue my Lord of Holdarnes my gray running hors called White-mayne for a gratuety, for which I might haue had 100 l. only to continue his fauor towards me, and to interfed for me to his Magisty, which if I had not donn, it had bene farr worse for me and mine, for ethar I must haue bene disgraced, or have gone beyond see, for which I had prouided a licence from the Lords of the Priuy Counsell, aftar I found all my kindnes both in lettars and messages would not preuayle to make my wife leaue Lenton's company in my absence; but by the right reuerent and grauius Gorge Abbot, Lord Artchbishop of Canterbury, I was perswaded to staye, and reseauue my wife agayne; aftar which, she feing the errors that she had bene drauen into, she greu to hatred of all them that caused hir going from me, or had any hand in it, and was euar aftar, till hir death, as good a wife as could be in the world; which sheued that it was only the euill, cursed, and wicked counsell of that lime of the Diuill, Lenton, and his wicked frendes, the Lady Molinex, Askeu's wife,

and the rest, that caused hir to doe all she did; which she so repented, as she thought wors of herselfe euar aftar whilst she liued, and could neuar abide to heare of any of them aftar: and so we liued in greate loue and comfote on of anothe, at my house called Comrer, in com. Barkes, till I was sensured in the Star-chambar, which was the 9th day of May, in the 21st year of King James; at which time, aftar I was sensured, I came sodenly doune from London thithar to hir, and so carried hir of a soden into Lincolneshear, and all my household, only toue or three who I left to keepe possention ther, who wear shortly aftar putt oute, and the possention of Comrer taken from me without any legall triall by Cranfield, Lord-Treasurer, and Sir Walter Pie, Master and Attorney of the corte of Wardes, who wear both the most corrupted judges that euar liued. Then liued my wife and I togethar all the sumar following, at my house at Cristed, in great plesure and sportes, in hunting, &c. — and she was to me the louingest, most comfortable, and best wife in the world. Nou she being with childe, was deliuered and brought to bedd aftar Christmas; and taking som cold, as we thought, in hir child-bed, both she and hir childe died the being a fortnight aftar she was brought to bedd. I, thinking she had been past dangar, and she also being of the same opinion, I went towards London on Munday.

Now she being dead, I liued almost a yeare, and prospered well in all my affayres, and kept myselfe unmarried; and if I had so continued, it had been happye for me and all my children.

But it pleased God, for my sins and offences, to putt thoughts into my head of marriage, which turned oute my utter ruin and confusion; for I fell into an opinion not to marry any rich woman, nor any great woman, nor any widdoe; and flattered my selfe with such worldly reasons, as I thought wear wisdom for choyse of a wife; which wear thes, namly, I imagined great women or rich women would louke for great joyntars out of my estate, and so hurt my children, and would aske great charge to be mayntayned, and thayr great frends would curre me and ouarswaye me, and that thay wolde brage of them and thayr estates, and value of thayr friends, and so contemne me, and not respecte me; and I thought a meanor woman would be the contrary, and be behoulden to me for raising of hir, and so I should liue more contentedly in my cottarage; but I find the wisdom of man is folly with God. Therefore I doe aduise my sonne to be wise in his marriage as concerning worldly mattars, as ritches, and his liking, &c. but for contentment, and the disposition of humors, leau those and all things els that may happen to God, who knowes and gides all; only pray for thos happenesses, and auoyde finnes; and praye also, that God may heare, and give the blessing, and marry as richly as he can; for a rich woman and a great woman, I find by suar experience, will aske as little to be mayntayned, and give as much contentment, if she be religius and good, as the porest and meanest; for the ould prouerbe is treue, *Sett a beggar on horsebake, and thay will ride.*

Housoeuar ritches will be comforts, when othar things ar amis,

and saue on from many mischiefs, —Well I * * * * after my worldly reasons, and married the daughter of Henry Hickman, Doctor of the seuell laue, finding hir at Gainf-borrowe, at hir oncle's, Sir William Hickman's, and broughte my selfe by hir to a world of afflictions; for she proued so jealous, so malincholy, so angry, peuish, and cap-sius, so proud and conseated, and so full of deuilish and unreformable humors * * * *

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[Here the MS. sent us ends.]

A curious detail respecting the persecutions of the Princess (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth, containing many incidents never before published. From Mr. Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope.

IN the year 1555, the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen, having been before treated with much insolence and inhumanity, was placed under the care and inspection of Sir Thomas Pope. Mary cherished that antipathy to the certain heires of her crown and successor, which all princes who have no children to succeed naturally feel. But the most powerful cause of Mary's hatred of the princess, with whom she formerly lived in some degree of friendship, seems to have arisen from Courtney, Earl of Devonshire. The person, address, and other engaging accomplishments of this young nobleman, had made a manifest impression on the queen. Other circumstances also contributed to render him an object of her affection; for he was an Englishman, and nearly allied to the crown, and

consequently could not fail of proving acceptable to the nation. The earl was no stranger to these favourable dispositions of the queen towards him; yet he seemed rather to attach himself to the princess, whose youth and lively conversation had more prevailing charms than the pomp and power of her sister. This preference not only produced a total change in Mary's sentiments with regard to the earl, but forced her openly to declare war against Elizabeth. The ancient quarrel between their mothers remained deeply rooted in the malignant heart of the Queen; and she took advantage from the declaration made by parliament in favour of Catharine's marriage, to represent her sister's birth as illegitimate. Elizabeth's inclination to the protestant religion still further heightened Mary's aversion; it offended her bigotry, disappointed her expectations, and disconcerted her politics. The causes of dislike, however, might perhaps have been forgotten by degrees, or, at least, have ended in secret disgust. But, when the queen found that the princess had obstructed her designs in a matter of the most interesting nature, female resentment, founded on female jealousy, and exasperated by pride, could no longer be suppressed. So much more forcible, and of so much more consequence in public affairs, are private feelings, and the secret undiscerned attachments of the heart, than the most important political reasons.

Elizabeth, being now become the public and avowed object of Mary's aversion, was openly treated with much disrespect and insult. She was forbidden to take place in the presence-chamber of the Coun-

tefs of Lenox and the Duchefs of Suffolk, as if her legitimacy had been dubious. This doctrine had been insinuated by the Chancellor Gardiner, in a speech before both houses of parliament; among other arguments enforcing the necessity of Mary's marriage, he particularly insisted on the failure of the royal lineage; artfully remarking, that none of Henry's descendants remained except the queen and the princess Elizabeth. Her friends were neglected and affronted; and while her amiable qualifications every day drew the attention of the young nobility, and rendered her universally popular, the malevolence of the vindictive queen still increased. The princess, therefore, thought it more prudent to leave the court, and, before the beginning of 1554, retired to her house at Ashridge, in Hertfordshire. In the mean time Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion broke out, in opposition to the queen's match with Philip of Spain. It was immediately pretended that the princess Elizabeth, together with Lord Courtney, was privately concerned in this dangerous conspiracy, and that she had held a correspondence with the traitor Wyatt. Accordingly Sir Edward Hastings, afterwards Lord Loughborough, Sir Thomas Cornwallis, and Sir Richard Southwell, attended by a troop of horse, were ordered to bring her to the court. They found the princess sick, and even confined to her bed, at Ashridge. — Notwithstanding, under pretence of the strictness of their commission, they compelled her to rise; and, still continuing very weak and indisposed, she proceeded in the queen's litter by slow journeys to London. At the court they

kept her confined, and without company, for a fortnight; after which Bishop Gardiner, with nineteen others of the council, attended to examine her concerning the rebellion of which she was accused. She positively denied the accusation. — However, they acquainted her it was the queen's resolution she should be committed to the Tower till further enquiries could be made. The princess immediately wrote to the queen, earnestly intreating that she might not be imprisoned in the Tower, and concluding her letter thus: 'As for that traitor Wyat, he might, peradventure, write me a letter; but on my faith I never received any from him. And, as for the copie of my letter sent to the Frenche Kinge, I pray God confound me eternally, if ever I sent him word, message, token, or letter, by any menes.' Her repeated protestations of innocence were all ineffectual. She was conveyed to the Tower, and ignominiously conducted through the traitor's-gate. At her first committment only three men and three women of the queen's servants were appointed for her attendants; but even these were forbidden to bring her meat, and she was waited on, for this purpose, by the lieutenant's servants, or even by the common soldiers. 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 permission of the privy-council, to serve at her table. No stranger, or visitor, was admitted into her presence. The constable of the tower, Sir John Gage, treated her very severely,

and watched her with the utmost vigilance. Many of the other prisoners, committed to the same place on account of the rebellion, were often examined about her concern in the conspiracy, and some of them were put to the rack, by way of extorting an accusation. Her innocence, however, was unquestionable; for, although Wyat himself had accused her, in hopes to have saved his own life, by means of so base and scandalous an artifice, yet he afterwards denied that she had the least knowledge of his designs; and, lest those denials which he made at his examinations might be insidiously suppressed, and his former depositions alledged against her adopted in their stead, he continued to make the same declarations openly on the scaffold, at the time of his execution.

The princess Elizabeth, after Wyat's rebellion, was removed from the Tower to Woodstock, where she continued some time in the custody of Sir Henry Bedingfield, who, with great difficulty, permitted her to write to the queen; on which King Philip interposed, and begged that she might be removed to court. But this sudden kindness of Philip did not arise from any regular principle of real generosity, but partly from an affectation of popularity, and partly from a refined sentiment of policy, which made him foresee, that if Elizabeth was put to death, the next lawful heir would be Mary Queen of Scots, already betrothed to the Dauphin of France, whose succession would forever join the sceptres of England and France, and consequently crush the growing interests of Spain. In her first day's journey from the manor of Woodstock,

stock to Lord Williams's, at Ricot, a violent storm of wind happened, insomuch that her hood and the attire of her head were twice or thrice blown off. On this she begged to retire to a gentleman's house then at hand; but Bedingfield's absurd and superabundant circumspection refused even this insignificant request, and constrained her, with much indecorum, to replace her head-dress under a hedge near the road. The next night they came to Mr. Dormer's, at Winge, in Buckinghamshire, and from thence to an inn at Colnebrooke, where she lay. At length she arrived at Hampton-court, where the court then resided, but was still kept in the condition of a prisoner. Here Bishop Gardiner, with others of the council, frequently persuaded her to make a confession, and submit to the queen's mercy. One night, when it was late, the princess was unexpectedly sent for, and conducted by torch-light to the queen's bed-chamber, where she kneeled down before the queen, declaring herself to be a most faithful and true subject. The queen seemed still to suspect her, but they parted on good terms. During this critical interview, Philip had concealed himself behind the tapestry, that he might have seasonably interposed to prevent the violence of the queen's passionate temper from proceeding to any extremities. One week after she was released from the formidable parade of guards and keepers.—A happy change of circumstance ensued, and she was permitted to retire with Sir Thomas Pope to Hatfield-house, in Hertfordshire.

At parting, the queen began to shew some symptoms of reconcili-

ation: she recommended to her Sir Thomas Pope, as a person with whom the princess was well acquainted, and whose humanity, prudence, and other valuable qualifications, were all calculated to render her new situation perfectly agreeable; and at the same time she gave the princess a ring worth seven hundred crowns.

But, before I proceed further in this part of my narrative, says Mr. Warton, I stop to mention a circumstance unnoticed by our historians, which is, that Sir Thomas Pope, in conjunction with others, had some concern about the person of the princess Elizabeth; even when she first retired from the court in disgrace, to her house at Ashridge: and before her troubles commenced, occasioned by Wyat's rebellion. When that rebellion broke out, Mary wrote to the princess, then sick at Ashridge, artfully requesting her immediate attendance at the court. Elizabeth's governors at this time, whose names are no where particularly mentioned, waiting every day for her recovery, very compassionately declared it unsafe yet to remove her; and the princess herself, in the mean time, signified by letter her indisposition to the queen, begging that her journey to the court might be deferred for a few days, and protesting her abhorrence of Wyat's seditious practices; her governors likewise, on their parts, apprehending that this tenderness towards their mistress might be interpreted in a bad sense, dispatched a letter to Bishop Gardiner, Lord Chancellor, acquainting him with her condition, and avowing their readiness to receive the queen's commands. An original draught, or
copy

copy of this letter, in Sir Thomas Pope's own hand, with several corrections and interlineations by the same, is now preserved in the British Museum; from which circumstance it is manifest 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 princess, notwithstanding her infirm state of health, was hurried up to the court by Southwell, Cornwallis, and Hastings; nor do we find that from that time he had the least concern with her during her confinement in the Tower and at Woodstock, and the rest of those undeserved persecutions, which preceded her enlargement and final removal to Hatfield.

To this lady Sir Thomas Pope behaved with the utmost tenderness and respect, residing with her at Hatfield rather as an indulgent and affectionate guardian, than as an officious or rigorous governor. Although strict orders were given that the mass alone should be used in her family, yet he connived at many protestant servants whom she retained about her person. Nor was he wanting, on proper occasions, in studiously shewing her such marks of regard and deference as her station and quality demanded. The princess was, notwithstanding, sometimes suffered to make excursions, partly for pleasure, and partly for paying her compliments at court, and on these occasions she was attended in a manner suitable to her rank. In the summer of the same year, viz. 1557, the princess paid a visit to the queen at Richmond, in the queen's barge, accompanied by Sir Thomas Pope and four ladies of

her chamber; she was received by the queen in a sumptuous pavilion, and returned in the evening to Somerset-palace.

Soon afterwards, Eric, King of Sweden, sent by his ambassador a message secretly to the princess at Hatfield, with a proposal of marriage. King Philip had just before proposed 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 interests against France, with which Philip was at this time engaged in open hostilities. This proposal of the King of Sweden she wisely rejected, because it was not conveyed to her by the queen's directions. But to this objection the ambassador answered, that the King of Sweden, his master, as a man of honour, and a gentleman, thought it most proper to make the first application to herself; and that having, by this previous method, obtained her consent, he would next, as a king, mention the affair in form to her majesty. But the final answer of the princess was an absolute denial; and she desired the messenger to acquaint his master, that, as she could not listen to any proposals of that nature, unless made by the queen's advice or authority, so she could not but declare, that, if left to her own will, she should always prefer a single condition of life. The affair soon came to the queen's ears, who, sending for Sir Thomas Pope to court, received from him an entire account of this secret transaction, ordering Sir Thomas, at the same time, to write to the princess, and acquaint her how much she was satisfied with this prudent and dutiful answer to the King of Sweden's proposition.

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The Earl of Devonshire being dead, says (Mr. Warton) Queen Mary grew less jealous of the princess, and seemed almost perfectly reconciled. In November 1556, she was invited to court, and accordingly came to London with much parade. The principal reason of this invitation was formally to propose to her, in person, a marriage with Philibert Emanuel, the Duke of Savoy, which Sir Thomas Pope, by the queen's command, had before hinted at a distance. This proposal the princess declined, but disguised her refusal with the same earnest professions of her unchangeable devotion to a state of virginity, which she had before made to Sir Thomas Pope, on account of the Swedish match. Great court was paid to the princess during her abode at Somerset-house. Her amiable condescension, obliging address, and agreeable conversation, procured her new interests and attachments, and even engaged the best part of the lords of the council in her favour. Her beauty, indeed, had the least share in these acquisitions, which still retained some traces of sickness, and some shades of melancholy, contracted in her late severe, but useful school of affliction. She found, however, that retirement best suited her circumstances, as it did her inclinations; and, although she had been invited to pass the whole winter in London, after a short stay of one week only, she returned to her former situation at Hatfield.

One should have expected, that the queen would have parted in disgust with the princess at this rejection of a match recommended by Philip, and so convenient to his

purposes; but it appears that the queen was extremely backward in promoting her husband's desire of marrying Elizabeth to the Duke of Savoy. On this account Philip employed Alphonsas, a Franciscan friar, his confessor, to discourse with her majesty on the subject of this marriage. She told him that she feared, without consent of parliament, neither her husband Philip, nor the nation, would be benefited by this alliance. She added, that she could not, in point of conscience, press this match upon her sister, meaning, perhaps, that it would be unjust to force the princess to be married, after her resolute declarations against wedlock, or improper and dishonourable to match her beneath the dignity of a crowned head.

The theological reasonings of Alphonsas were too refined for the understanding, or too weak for the conscience of the queen, who still remained inflexible in her former opinion. Upon this Philip wrote to her in his usual authoritative style, advising her to examine her own conscience, and to consider whether her opinion was founded in truth, or in obstinacy; adding, that, if the parliament opposed this his request, he should lay the blame upon her.

The queen, in her answer, begged at least that he would defer the matter till he returned into England, and that then he might have a better opportunity of judging whether her reasons deserved attention or not; that otherwise she should live in jealousy of his affections, a state of mind to her, worse than death, but which, to her great disquietude, she had already begun to feel.

She

She observed, with many expressions of deference to his superior judgment and authority, that, whatever her conscience might have determined, the matter could not be possibly brought to any speedy conclusion, as the duke would be immediately ordered into the field. This letter, which is in French, and printed by Strype, is no less a specimen of her profound submission to Philip, than the whole transaction is, at the same time, an instance of that perseverance the queen exerted on certain occasions.

Philip persisted in his design, and, with a view to accomplish it more effectually, dispatched into England the Duchesses of Parma and the Duchesses of Lorraine, whom he commissioned to bring back with them the princess into Flanders. Philip was in love with the latter of these ladies; and the splendor of her table and retinue, which she was unable to support of herself, made the queen extremely jealous: she was, therefore, whatever her companion might have been, a very improper suitress on this occasion. The queen would not permit the two duchesses to visit the princess at Hatfield, and every moment of their stay gave her infinite uneasiness; but they both soon returned without success. Perhaps the growing jealousy of the queen, a passion which often ends in revenge against the beloved object, might at least have some share in dictating this opposition to Philip. At length the remonstrances of the queen, and the repeated disapprobation of the princess, prevailed; and it is certain, whatever Mary's real motives might be, that the proposal was suddenly laid aside. But Mary so far concurred with Philip's mea-

asures, as the next year to declare war against France, in which the Duke of Savoy was Philip's chief commander at the battle and siege of St. Quintin. As to the King of Sweden, he afterwards, in the year 1561, renewed his addresses to Elizabeth, when she was queen of England; at which time he sent her a royal present of eighteen large pyed horses, and ships laden with riches. At the same time some stationers of London had published prints of her majesty, 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 suppress all such publications, as they implied an agreement of marriage between their majesties. Cecil takes occasion to add, 'Her majesty hitherto cannot be induced, whereof we have cause to sorrow, to allow of any marriage with any manner of person.'

Soon afterwards the King of Sweden was expected to pay the queen a visit at Whitehall; and it is diverting to observe the perplexity and embarrassment of the officers of state about the manner of receiving him at court, 'the queen's majesty being a maid.' But she still persisted in those vows of virginity which she had formerly made to Sir Thomas Pope, at Hatfield, and constantly refused not only this, but other advantageous matches. A husband, I suppose, when she became queen, would have been inconsistent with her private attachments; and the formalities of marriage might have laid a restraint on more agreeable gallantries with the Earl of Essex and others. Bayle assigns

assigns a curious physical reason for Elizabeth's obstinate perseverance in a state of virginity.

The four last years of Queen Mary's reign, which the princess Elizabeth passed at Hatfield with Sir Thomas Pope, were by far the most agreeable part of her time during that turbulent period. For, although she must have been often disquieted with many secret fears and apprehensions, yet she was here perfectly at liberty, and treated with a regard due to her birth and expectations. In the mean time, to prevent suspicions, she prudently declined interfering in any sort of business, and abandoned herself entirely to books and amusements. The pleasures of solitude and retirement were now become habitual to her mind, and she principally employed herself in playing on the lute, embroidering with gold and silver, and translating Italian. She was now continuing to profess that character which her brother Edward gave her, when he used to call her his 'sweet sister Temperance.' But she was soon happily removed to a reign of unparalleled magnificence and prosperity.

The Life of the celebrated Count de Caylus, composed from authentic memoirs.

COUNT de Caylus, Marquis de Sternay, Baron de Brancas, was born at Paris the 31st day of October, 1692. He was the eldest of the two sons of John Count de Caylus, Lieutenant-general of the armies of the King of France, and of the Marchioness de Villette.

It is seldom that the memoirs of

a man of letters commence with titles of nobility. It was destined that the Count de Caylus should unite these different kinds of glory, and should make them mutually reflect a lustre on one another. His merits deserve that it be remembered, that his ancestors were particularly distinguished in the twelfth century; and that his mother was a descendant of the celebrated D'Aubigné, who was the friend and the historian of Henry the Fourth.

The count and the countess, his father and mother, were particularly attentive to the education of their son. The former instructed him in the profession of arms, and in bodily exercise. The latter watched over and fostered the virtues of his mind; and this delicate task she discharged with singular success. The countess was the niece of Madam de Maintenon, and was remarkable for the solidity of her understanding, and the charms of her wit. She was the author of that agreeable book, intitled, 'The Recollections of Madam de Caylus,' of which Voltaire has lately published an elegant edition. This illustrious woman was careful to inspire her son with the love of truth, justice, and generosity, and with the nicest sentiments of honour. The amiable qualities and talents of the mother appeared in the son; but they appeared with a bold and military air. In his natural temper he was gay and sprightly, had a taste for pleasure, a strong passion for independence, and an invincible aversion to the servitude of a court.

Such were the first instructors of Count de Caylus. He was only twelve years of age, when his father

ther died at Brussels, in November, 1704. After finishing his exercises, he entered into the corps of the 'Mousquetaires;' and, in his first campaign in the year 1709, he distinguished himself by his valour, in such a manner, that Louis the fourteenth commended him in the presence of all the court, and rewarded his merit with an ensigncy in the 'Gendarmerie.' In 1711, he commanded a regiment of dragoons, which was called by his own name: and he signalized himself at the head of it in Catalonia. In 1713, he was at the siege of Fribourg, where he was exposed to imminent danger in the bloody attack of the covered way. Had he been disposed to enter into the views of his family, the favour of Madam de Maintenon and his own personal merit could not fail to have raised him to the highest honours; but the peace of Rastade left him in a state of inactivity, ill-suited to his natural temper.

His vivacity carried him soon to travel into Italy; and his curiosity was greatly excited by the wonders of that country; where antiquity is still fruitful, and produces so many objects to improve taste and to excite admiration. The eyes of the count were not yet learned, but they were struck with the sight of so many beauties, and soon became acquainted with them. After a year's absence, he returned to Paris, with so strong a passion for travelling, and for antiquities, as induced him to quit the army. Italy had enlightened his taste; and in that country of the arts he perceived, that he was born to cultivate them.

He had no sooner quitted the service of Louis, than he sought for

an opportunity to set out for the Levant. When he arrived at Smyrna, he visited the ruins of Ephesus. From the Levant he was recalled, in February, 1717, by the tenderness of his mother. From that time, he left not France; but to make two excursions to London.

The Countess of Caylus died in the year 1729, aged 56 years. When he had become sedentary, his mind was by no means inactive; he applied himself to music, drawing, and painting. He wrote too, but it was chiefly for the amusement of his friends; he had fire and spirit, but did not aim at correctness or elegance of style. In order to judge of the works of art, he had taste, that instinct superior to study, surer than reasoning, and more rapid than reflection. With one glance of his eye, he was able to discover the defects and the beauties of every piece.

The Academy of painting and sculpture adopted him as an honorary member in the year 1731; and the count, who loved to realize titles, spared neither his labour, nor his credit, nor his fortune, to instruct, assist, and animate the artists. He wrote the lives of the most celebrated painters and engravers that have done honour to this illustrious academy; and, in order to extend the limits of the art, which seemed to him to move in too narrow a circle, he collected, in three different works, new subjects for the painter, which he had met with in the works of the antients. It is left to the artists to pronounce upon the utility of these collections, and to determine whether the beautiful images of a Virgil and a Hômer are all of them

them fit to appear upon canvas or in marble.

The zeal of writers, who propose to instruct mankind, is not always disinterested; they pay themselves for their instructions by the reputation they expect to derive from them. Count de Caylus did not despise this noble recompence; but it is also to be observed, that he loved the arts on their own account; a circumstance, which very plainly appears, from many private instances of his generosity to those who were possessed of talents, but were not the favourites of fortune.

Beside the presents, which he made from time to time to the academy of painting and sculpture, he founded an annual prize in it for such of the pupils as should succeed best in drawing, or modelling a head after nature, and in giving the truest expression of the characteristical features of a given passion. He encouraged the study of anatomy and perspective by generous rewards; and, if he had lived longer, he would have executed the design which he had formed of founding a new prize in favour of those who should apply themselves with most success to these two essential branches of the art.

Such was his passion for antiquity, that he wished to have had it in his power to bring the whole of it to life again. He saw with regret, that the works of the ancient painters, which have been discovered in our times, are effaced and destroyed almost as soon as they are drawn from the subterraneous mansions where they were buried. A fortunate accident furnished him with the means of

shewing us the composition and the colouring of the pictures of ancient Rome. The coloured 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 most extraordinary book of antiquities that will ever appear. The whole is painted with a precision and a purity that is inimitable: we see the liveliness and freshness of the colouring that charmed the Cæsars. There were only thirty copies published; and there is no reason to expect that there will be any more. What will, hereafter, be the value of these admirable copies, the faithful monuments of ancient painting, in all its grace and beauty!

Count de Caylus was engaged at the same time in another enterprize, still more honourable for the Roman grandeur, and more interesting to the French nation. In the last age, Dez Godetz, under the auspices of Colbert, published the antiquities of Rome. The work was admired by all Europe, and gave birth to that indefatigable emulation which carried able and ingenious travellers to Spalatra, Balbec, and even to the burning sands of Palmyra, in order to visit the famous ruins of so many magnificent buildings, and to present them to our view. It is this that has made us spectators of the monuments of Athens, that mother of learning, of arts, and of sciences; where, in spite of the injuries of time and barbarism, so many illustrious sculptors and architects

chitects still live in the ruins of their edifices, in like manner as so many incomparable authors still breathe in the valuable fragments of their writings. The same Colbert had framed the design of engraving the Roman antiquities, that are still to be seen in the southern provinces of France. By his orders, Mignard, the architect, had made drawings of them, which Count de Caylus had the good fortune to recover. He resolved to finish the work projected by Colbert, and to dedicate it to that great minister; and so much had he this glorious enterprize at heart, that he was employed in it during his last illness, and recommended it warmly to M. Mariette. The project will be faithfully executed, All the plates are already engraved; and, if no unforeseen obstruction arises, the work will be finished with the utmost precision and beauty. An able architect is now upon the spot, employed by M. Mariette in measuring those edifices which escaped former researches, and in verifying the drawings of Mignard.

The confidence, which all Europe placed in the knowledge and taste of Count Caylus, has contributed to decorate and embellish it. The powers of the north have more than once consulted him, more than once referred the choice of artists to him for the execution of great undertakings. It is to the protection of Count Caylus that Bouchardon, that immortal sculptor, whose name will in future times accompany that of Phidias and Praxiteles, was indebted for the noblest opportunities of displaying his talents. It is to Count Caylus that the city of Paris is indebted

for those master-pieces of art, which are two of its noblest ornaments, viz. the equestrian statue of Louis XIV, and the fountain in the Rue de Grenelle.

He shunned honours, but was desirous of being admitted into the number of the honorary members of the Academy of Belles Lettres: he entered into it in the year 1742, and then it was that he seemed to have found the place for which nature designed him. The study of literature now became his ruling passion; he consecrated to it his time and his fortune; he even renounced his pleasures, to give himself wholly up to that of making some discovery in the field of antiquity.

But, amidst the fruits of his research and invention, nothing seemed more flattering to him than his discovery of encaustic painting. A description of Pliny's, but too concise a one to give him a clear view of the matter, suggested the idea of it. He availed himself of the friendship and skill of M. Magault, a physician in Paris, and an excellent chymist; and, by repeated experiments, found out the secret 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 encaustic painting practised 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-

literature and the arts lent each other a mutual aid. But it would be endless to give an account of all his works. He published above forty dissertations in the memoirs of the academy of Belles Lettres. Never was there an academician more zealous for the honour of the society to which he belonged. The artists he was particularly attentive to; and, to prevent their falling into mistakes, from an ignorance of Costume, which the ablest of them have sometimes done, he founded a prize of five hundred livres, the object of which is to explain, by means of authors and monuments, the usages of ancient nations.

In order that he might enjoy with the whole world the treasures he had collected, he caused them to be engraved, and gave a learned description of them in a work which he embellished with eight hundred plates*.

His curiosity, though excessive, he was always careful to proportion to his income. He had too much pride to be burdensome to his friends. His name, which was known in every country where letters are respected, procured him a great number of correspondents. All the antiquaries, those who thought themselves such, those who were desirous of being thought such, were ambitious of corresponding with him. They flattered themselves that they were entitled to the character of learned men, when they could shew a letter from Count Caylus.

His literary talents were embellished with an inexhaustible fund of natural goodness, an inviolable

zeal for the honour of his Prince and the welfare of his country, an unaffected and genuine politeness, rigorous probity, a generous disdain of flatterers, the warmest compassion for the wretched and the indigent, the greatest simplicity of character, and the utmost sensibility of friendship.

The strength of his constitution seemed to give him the hopes of a long life; but in the month of July, 1764, a humour settled in one of his legs, which entirely destroyed his health. Whilst he was obliged to keep his bed, he seemed less affected by what he suffered, than with the restraint upon his natural activity. When the wound was closed, he resumed his usual occupations with great eagerness, visited his friends, and animated the labour of the artists, while he himself was dying. Carried in the arms of his domestics, he seemed to leave a portion of his life in every place he went to. He expired on the 5th of September, 1765. By his death his family is extinct; and the arts, and the literary world in general, have lost their warmest, their most active friend, and their most zealous benefactor.

The tomb, erected to the honour of Count Caylus, is to be seen in the chapel of S. Germain-L'Auxerrois, and deserves to be remarked. It is perfectly the tomb of an antiquary. This monument was an ancient sepulchral antique, of the most beautiful porphyry, with ornaments in the Egyptian taste. From the moment that he had procured it, he had destined it to grace the place of his interment. While he awaited the fatal hour, he placed

* Recueil d'Antiquités Egyptiennes, Etrusques, &c. in 7 Vols. 4to.
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it in his garden; where he used to look upon it with a tranquil but thoughtful eye, and pointed it out to the inspection of his friends. He has even given a description of it in the 7th Vol. of his *Antiquities*, which has appeared since his death.

The character of Count Caylus is to be traced in the different occupations which divided his cares and his life. In society, he had all the frankness of a soldier, and a politeness which had nothing in it of deceit or circumvention. Born independent, he applied to studies which suited his taste. His heart was yet better than his abilities. The former made him beloved; the latter entitled him to respect. It happened, one day, that he saw on the border of a ditch a countryman asleep, and a boy, about eleven years of age, regarding the lineaments of his face, and his picturesque dress, with a fixed attention. The count, approaching with affability, asked him about what he was thinking. 'Sir,' said the child, 'if I knew how to design, I would trace out the figure of this man.' 'Do so then,' said the admirer of artists, 'here are tablets, and a crayon.' Emboldened by this encouragement, the child attempted to take a representation of the figure before him, and he had scarcely finished the head when the count embraced him, and informed himself of the place of his abode, that he might raise him to a better condition.

In his walks he used frequently to try the honesty of the poor, by sending them with a piece of money to get change for him. In these cases he concealed himself to enjoy their confusion at not

finding him; and then, presenting himself, used to commend their honesty, and give them double the sum. He said frequently to his friends, 'I have this day lost a crown; but I was sorry that I had not an opportunity to give a second. The beggar ought not to want integrity.'

The candour of this great man, and the simplicity of his character, added to his merits, and to the regrets which his loss occasioned.

*Some Account of Nicholas Machiavel;
Translated from Mr. Baretti's
new Edition of his Works.*

NICHOLAS 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 descended from illustrious families, which had always borne the most honourable offices under the republic from its first foundation to the time of which we are writing: though it is said to be now almost two ages since the family of Machiavel became extinct, there is one of his descendants still living at Florence, whose name is Giambattista, and whose works prove him to be a learned man.

Though it is known that Bernardo Machiavel, the father of our author, studied jurisprudence; and that his mother Bartolommea dedicated her time to the muses; yet it is impossible, at this remote time, to discover what education they bestowed upon their son: but we may conclude, from the great number of writings which he left behind him, that he was bred to a
very

very hardy temperament of body, to which he joined the most intense application in his studies. It appears by his writings that he was averse from indolence, was very active, studious, and had a heart inclining rather to boldness than to gentleness. Authors pretend to assure us, that being once suspected of hatching a conspiracy against the family of the Medici, he was adjudged by the senate to undergo a very grievous punishment, which was common in these times, and that he suffered it without betraying one impression of pain or fear, with his countenance as serene and unruffled as usual: which, if true, was no bad proof of that firm and undaunted spirit which is visible in every page of his works.

It has been common, for the two last ages, to consider Machiavel as a great historian and politician; and some have regarded him as a complete master in the art of war. Nevertheless, neither his history of Florence, nor his discourse upon Titus Livius, nor his prince, nor his letter to Pope Leo, displays so truly the real bent of his genius as his treatise on the military art. I have read several books which treat this art in detail, particularly French, and it is strange that I have never seen any mention of Machiavel made in them, although it is certain that the most important and material rules contained in these books were borrowed from *his* treatise on the art of war. It is true, his ideas might have been extended or refined by succeeding writers, in proportion to the progress of the improvement of the art; but all of them, in some degree or other, have reared their fabricks upon the foun-

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 custom, now so universal, of resting the whole strength of war upon the infantry rather than the cavalry, was derived from him. This improvement holds the first place in the art of war: and that it should have originated from Machiavel is astonishing, when we consider two things; first, that he never was a soldier; and secondly, that in his time the infantry of an army was held in great contempt. Never to have borne arms, and yet to have published an open declaration against an established custom, and to be successful too against prejudice and opinion, was a triumph worthy of the genius of Machiavel; and proves that he was not conspicuous as a historian and politician only, but that he was eminently so in the art of war also.

To these three distinguished titles we may add that of statesman; that is, a *practical* politician, in opposition to the theory of the study. How lucky was it for the world, that there were found (in I know not what library) and published, those letters which he wrote during his different embassies at foreign courts, and those which he dictated in quality of secretary to the republic! By the first we discover how great were his diligence, his penetration, his acuteness, his address, his art in fathoming the human soul. We must dive deeply into these letters, to discover the extraordinary talents with which nature had endued him, and what good use he made of them; how he managed and restrained the cruel dis-

position of the brutal Duke Valentine, and drew forth from his deceitful soul the most secret designs, the most concealed plots, always opposing his dark impostures with the most artful simplicity, and fathoming his very soul: how he bridled the turbulent spirit of that other miscreant, John Paul Baglioni, continually counteracting him, outwitting him, and alarming his perfidious heart with such terrors as would have prevented him from his daring designs, had it been possible for any man to effect such a miracle: how he knew to wind himself into the humour of that terrible pope, Julian II. to flatter him, to gain his good graces, and to win him to the best interests of his republic. How unlucky it is, that we are ignorant of his negotiations with the emperor, and with the king of France, to whose courts he had been deputed; and that we have not in our possession those discourses which he made to so many princes with whom he was engaged on public affairs, and of those harangues by which he roused his fellow citizens to act against the foes of his country!

By the second [letters, which he wrote in quality of secretary to the republic] we discern how the public councils were elucidated by his understanding, and with what address he formed all his projects, and enticed every one to act the part in them which he had allotted for them; how he directed even the inferior members of the state with most artful policy, here exercising his persuasion, and there his authority; encouraging, rewarding, exhorting, praising, blaming, reprimanding, in every instance exactly conforming to the time,

the business, the circumstances, and the persons.

Let us recollect all these truths together, let us weigh them carefully, and let us consider Machiavel as a simpleton! which many very sagacious monks have been pleased to do, and in particular the jesuit Lucchesini!—In truth, it is not contended that he was possessed of good morals.—But that he was a simpleton!—Good heaven! one must be a monk indeed, to advance so impossible a falsehood.

Exclusive of that train of close and serious thinking which was necessary to discharge the duties of the important employment that he held, Machiavel possessed so refined a gaiety, so much good humour, so various and so sprightly, that he seemed to have two souls in one body; one entirely serious, and the other entirely comic. Let those who affect to be so enraptured with the Decameron, read attentively his tale of Belfegore, and let them tell me whether there is in the first any tale that can be compared with the latter, whether we consider it with respect to the singular invention displayed in it, the ease and humour of the thoughts, which blend so gracefully with each other, or the correct elegance of the stile; insomuch that, if Machiavel had taken the trouble to compose a number of these tales, it is very probable that Boccace would not have held the first rank as a novellist.

And what shall we say of his comedies? How admirably are the unities of action, time, and place, united in them! What natural characters are displayed in them! What well-conceived intrigues,
and

and how happily unravelled! And the whole is so finely expressed in a chaste and lively stile, with such abundance of wit, and forms so enchanting an assemblage, that the attention is roused, the heart is interested, the soul is charmed, and we forget that we are only reading a comedy. Let us therefore exclaim with the reverend father Lucchesini, and half a million of other monks—let us exclaim, in the name of truth, “Machiavel was a simpleton! O what a simpleton!”—Simpletons indeed!

We can discover by the writings of Machiavel, that he passed the greatest part of his life in severe study, continually engaged either in topics interesting to mankind, or in the zealous and honourable service of his country. Most 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 respective circumstances of people, it seems to me that the word poor is very improperly applied to a citizen of Florence, who, like Machiavel, (as appears by the will which he made five years before his death) possessed a good house, free from all charges, a vineyard, fields, and thickets, from all which he was furnished with every necessary for himself and family, without being obliged to the good-will of his neighbours.

I have already mentioned the time of his birth: He died on the 22d day of June, 1527, in the 58th year of his age. In his last moments, he evinced the most friendly dispositions to the christian faith, without murmuring against heaven or its decrees, as has been insinuated by the lying Lucchesini and his abettors; which may be incon-

testibly proved by a letter written by one of his sons to a near relation of his father's. The original is still preserved, and is to the following purport—

“Most dear Francis,

I cannot refrain from tears, in telling you that my father died the 22d of this month of a cholic, occasioned by a medicine which he had taken two days before. He confessed his sins to father Matteo, who continued with him till his death. Our father has left us in great poverty, as you shall know. When you return hither, I shall tell you every thing. I am, &c.

PIETRO MACHIAVELLI.”

June, 1527.

Memoirs of John Baptiste Santeuil; a celebrated Latin Poet of the last Century.

SANTEUIL was a Latin poet, born at Paris in 1630. As to his person, he was above the middle size. At the age of twenty he entered amongst the regular canons of the abbey of St. Victor. La Bruyere has painted the character of this singular and truly original poet, in the most lively colours: “Image a man of great facility of temper, complaisant and docile, in an instant violent, choleric, passionate, and capricious. A man simple, credulous, playful, volatile, puerile; in a word, a child in grey hairs: but let him collect himself, or rather call forth his interior genius, I venture to say, without his knowledge or privacy! what fallies! what elevation! what images! what latinity! Do you speak of one and the same person, you

you will ask? Yes, if the same, of Theodas, and of him alone. He shrieks, he jumps, he rolls upon the ground, he roars, he storms; and in the midst of this tempest, a flame issues that shines, that rejoices; without a figure he rattles like a fool, and thinks like a wise man; he utters truths in a ridiculous way, and in an idiotic manner rational and sensible things. It is astonishing to find good sense disclose itself from the bosom of buffoonery, accompanied with grimaces and contortions. What shall I say more? He does and he says better than he knows. These are like two souls that are unacquainted with each other, which have each their turn and separate functions. A feature would be wanting in this extraordinary portrait, if I omitted saying, that he has, at once, an insatiable thirst for praise, ready to throw himself at the mercy of the critics, and at the bottom so docile, as to profit by their censure. I begin to persuade myself, that I have been drawing the portraits of two different persons; it would not be impossible to find a third in Theodas; for he is a good man, a pleasant man, an excellent man."

To Santeuil we are indebted for many fine church hymns. Santeuil read the verses he made for the inhabitants of heaven, with all the agitations of a demoniac. Despreaux said he was the devil whom God compelled to praise saints. He was among the number of poets, whose genius was as impetuous as their muse was decent.

Santeuil, before he engaged in singing the mysteries of christianity, and the praises of the saints, had celebrated the glory of several

great men, and enriched the city of Paris with many agreeable and ingenious inscriptions. It was the great Bossuet who engaged Santeuil to quit the profane muses, to consecrate him to religious poems. Nevertheless, when La Quintinie gave his instructions upon gardening, Santeuil could not refrain ornamenting it with a poem, in which the divinities of paganism performed the principal parts. Bossuet, to whom he had promised never more to introduce the fabulous gods, considered him as perjured. Santeuil, conscious of the reproach, excused himself in a poetical piece, at the head of which was a plate, in which he was represented 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 honorable amende.

This poem satisfied the great Bossuet. The poet had more difficulty in appeasing the jesuits, who could not pardon him for the epitaph he had written for the great Arnaud. In vain did he address a letter to father Jouvenci, in which he lavished the greatest encomiums upon that society. As he did not retract those he had bestowed upon the declared foe of the same society, the jesuits were but little satisfied with it; and this step only served to testify the unsteadiness and levity of the poet. Father Commire wrote his *Linguarium* upon this occasion; and an enemy to the jesuits, spared him as little, in a piece called, *Santolius penitens*; and the poet of St. Victor found, that, by endeavouring to keep in with both parties, he equally displeased them. Santeuil received some consolation amidst

amidst those attacks, in the commerce of the literary and great world.

Many anecdotes have appeared of this great man, some of which we shall lay before our readers.

Santeuil one day composed some verses for a scholar, who asking to whom he was indebted for the obligation, the poet replied, "if you are asked who made these, you need only reply, it was the devil." The subject of the scholar's poem was, "A youth in a fit of passion, 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; distracted at what she had done, she hung herself, and the father was shocked at the horrid spectacle." The point was to reduce these accidents into a short compass, and Santeuil rendered them thus,

"Alter cum puero mater con-
 " juncta marito
 " Cutello, limphâ, sune, dolore
 " cadunt."

Though Santeuil was often pressed to qualify himself for priest's orders, he never was but in deacon's. This did not, however, prevent his preaching in a village, on a day that the priest could not be found. Scarce had he mounted the pulpit, before he forgot himself, and was confused; he retired, saying, "I had a great many more things to say to you; but it is needless to preach any more; you would not be the better for it."

A priest of St. Victor shewed Santeuil some verses, in which was the word *quoniam*, which is an expression entirely profane. Santeuil, in order to rally him, repeated a

whole psalm, in which the word *quoniam* occurred twenty times, "Confitemini domino *quoniam* bonus; *quoniam* misericordia ejus; *quoniam* salutare tuum, &c." The priest, piqued at this, immediately replied in the words of Virgil,

"Infanire libet *quoniam* tibe."

Santeuil said, that though there was no salvation 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 whilst he staid there, he could not help listening with too much self-applause to his own hymns.

Being at Port-Royal, where his hymns were singing, a peasant by the side of him bellowed out in such an outrageous manner, that the poet could not refrain saying, "Be silent, thou brute, and let those angels sing."

Whenever he took an enmity to any one, he never could be afterwards reconciled to him. He was one day talking to the duchess 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 occasion, the duchess, who imagined he was talking of the prior then living, said Santeuil was quite in the right, and that he should be turned out.— "Heaven has settled this matter, (said he) for he has been dead these hundred years."

He was prevailed upon, by a friend, to be a spectator at a private dramatic representation. The piece was far advanced, when he jumped up in the middle of an interesting scene, and violently clapped his hands, crying, "What an amazing fool I am?" "What is

the matter?" said his friend; "Why, I have forgot to get my dinner."

A Parisian husband was lamenting to Santeuil the infidelities of his wife: "A mere flea-bite," said the poet, "or less, as it is only an imaginary complaint; few die of it, and many live with it."

An agreeable woman, to whom Santeuil owed some money, meeting him one day at a private house, asked him the reason she had not seen him so long: "Is it because you owe me something?" "No, madam;" replied the poet, "that is not what prevents my visiting, and you are the cause that you are not paid." "How so?" said the lady. "Because," said he, "whenever I see you, I forget every thing."

Santeuil having a confessional dress on, either to say vespers, or to muse upon some production, (a lady who took him for a confessor, threw herself upon her knees, and recounted all her sins. The poet muttered something to himself, and the good penitent thinking he was reproaching her for her wickedness, hastened the conclusion of her confession: when she found the confessor quite silent, she then asked him for absolution. "What, do you take me for a priest?" said Santeuil. "Why then," said the lady, quite alarmed, "did you listen to me?" "And why," replied Santeuil, "did you speak to me?" "I'll this instant go and complain of you to your prior," said the enraged female. "And I," said the poet, "am going to your husband, to give him a full account of your conduct."

In a chapter held at St. Victor, to admit Santeuil's hymns, a priest

said, that it was improper to sing in a church, the hymns of a man who was so irregular in his conduct. Santeuil instantly replied, "Do not consider the workman, but the work: the tabernacle of our altar is fine; you received it, and praised it; it is, nevertheless, the production of a protestant:—the case is the same with regard to my hymns."

A certain preacher held forth at St. Mary, without giving his auditory any satisfaction. Santeuil, who was present, said, "He did better last year." A bye-stander asserted he must be mistaken; for the present pulpit-thumper had not preached last year. "That is the very reason," said Santeuil.

He was the first who let fly the shafts of satire against the monks. A Provencal gentleman complained to an attorney at Paris, that he had been cheated by a monk. "What, Sir," said Santeuil, who was present, "a man of your years not to know the monks!—There are," continued he, "four things in this world you should always guard against; the face of a woman, the hind part of a mule, the side of a cart, and a monk on all sides."

Santeuil returning one night to St. Victor, at eleven o'clock, the porter refused opening the door, saying he had positive orders to admit no one at that hour. After much altercation, Santeuil slipped half a louis d'or under the door, and he obtained immediate admittance. As soon as he had got in, he pretended he had left a book upon a stone, upon which he had been sitting while he waited for the door opening. The officious porter, animated with the poet's generosity, ran to get the book, and San-

Santeuil shut the door upon him. Master Peter, who was half naked, knocked in turn, when Santeuil started the same difficulties as he had done against admitting any one at that time of night, and that he would not disobey the prior. "Ay, but Master Santeuil," said the porter, "you know I let you in very civilly:" And so will I you as civilly," said Santeuil, "if you please:—You know the price, *in or out* is the word, and I can dally no longer." The porter finding he was likely to sleep in the street half naked, and run the risk of losing his place, slipped the piece of gold under the door, saying, "I thought a poet's money would not stay long with me," and purchased his admittance.

Santeuil made for Dominique, Harlequin of the Italian comedy, this laconic epitaph:

"Castigat ridendo mores."

An anecdote upon this occasion, should not be suppressed. — Santeuil did not always receive admonition calmly, but sometimes replied with warmth. M. Bossuet having reproached him for some impropriety of conduct, concluded with saying, "Your life is not very edifying; and if I was your superior I would send you into some little cure, to tell your beads, and say your breviary." "And I," said Santeuil, "if I were king of France, would drive you from your snug retreat, and send you to the isle of Patmos, to make a new Apocalypse."

In 1697, Santeuil accompanied the Duke of Bourbon, governor of Burgundy, to the point of returning to Paris, when he was seized

with a violent cholic, which carried him off, after being fourteen hours in the greatest agonies. In his last moments he was informed, that his highness the Duke of Bourbon, had sent one of his pages to enquire after his health: Santeuil turned up his eyes to heaven, and cried out in transport, *Tu solus altissimus*, and repeated these words several times.

Anecdotes of Rubens and Vandyck.

IN the church of the Augustines at Antwerp, at the high altar is a celebrated picture by Rubens, representing, in one part, the Virgin Mary sitting with the child Jesus in her lap, and, in another part, several saints and saintesses standing. The breast of one of these, St. Sebastian, is said to have been painted by Vandyck, when he was only a disciple of Rubens. This great master being engaged one day abroad, his disciples went into his painting-room, where, after having been some time employed in admiring his works, they began to play or romp in such a manner, that the breast of St. Sebastian, which was not yet dry, was brushed away by a hat thrown at random. This accident put an end to their play: they were very anxious to restore it, fearing that, if Rubens discovered it, they should all be discarded. At length it was agreed, that Anthony should undertake to amend the saint's breast. In short, taking his master's pallet and brushes, he succeeded so well, that his companions imagined that Rubens would overlook it. They were mistaken; for Rubens, at his return, knew immediately that some one

one had touched upon his performance: calling his disciples, he asked them why any one had dared to meddle with his painting? They were some time doubtful whether they should confess or deny the fact. Threats at length prevailed: they owned that Vandyck had thrown his hat upon it. Upon this, closeting Vandyck, instead of chiding him, he told him, that "it was proper and even necessary for him to travel into Italy, the only school that produced excellent painters; and that, if he would take his advice, he would arrive at the highest perfection." Vandyck replied, that "he was very desirous of it, but that his purse was not equal to such a journey, and that he feared he should be obliged to sell his hat on the road." Rubens assured him, that that should be his concern; and, accordingly, a few days after, he made him a present of a purse full of pistoles, and added to that gift a dapple grey horse, of great beauty, to carry him thither. In return for this, Vandyck painted for his master a chimney-piece, and afterwards set out for Italy, about the year 1621, being then about one or two-and-twenty years of age.

It is said, that Vandyck's mother was passionately fond of embroidery, that she excelled in it, and embroidered several historical subjects with such surprising skill, that they have been esteemed master-pieces by proficient in that art. Being desirous to have her son instructed in the first rudiments of grammar, she began by sending him to school to learn reading and writing. As he had ink, paper, and pens at command, he amused himself more with drawing figures,

and other slight sketches, than with making letters. One day his master having threatened to whip one of his school-fellows, Vandyck positively assured him, that he need not fear his master's threats, as he would take care to prevent his receiving the threatened correction. — "How so?" replied his school-fellow. "I'll paint," replied Vandyck, "a face on your posteriors;" which he did with such skill, that, when the master drew up the curtain, he laughed so immoderately, that he forgave the culprit.

It is pretended, that Rubens painted *the descent from the cross* at the altar of the Fusileers at Antwerp, in return for a small part of their garden, which they had given him for the embellishment and enlargement of the house which he was then building. This house is still in being, and, together with the street, bears the name of Rubens.

While the painter was finishing this picture, he received a visit from the superiors; and, as the folding-doors, which were to inclose it, were open, they were surpris'd at not seeing their patron-saint, St. Christopher. Rubens well knew their embarrassment, and said, "I will let you into the design of the subject I am now painting: *Christophorus* signifies *Christum ferre*, or *to carry Christ*; the figures in this picture lend their hands to take down Christ from the cross, and to carry him. St. Simeon, who has Christ in his arms, carries him, consequently he is *Christophorus*. The blessed Virgin, when pregnant, carried Christ." — He was going on, when he perceived, by the solemn silence of those gentlemen, that they desired something more than

than metaphors; in proportion, therefore, as he closed the doors of his picture, and as they saw, by degrees, their good patron appear, their sadness was converted into the greatest joy; especially, when they saw him in his full dimensions, and of a wonderful size, they stood as if they were thunder-struck: in a word, thoroughly satisfied with that gigantic figure, without giving Rubens time to enter into a discussion of his work, they withdrew, and left him astonished at their stupid ignorance. At the same instant, therefore, he added in the same picture two other figures, viz. an owl in the sky, and a turbot in the water: these were the symbols which he thought suitable to connoisseurs of that stamp. They are still in being, and may be seen in the picture, which is a masterpiece both in colouring and design.

While Rubens was drawing the picture of the Rector of St. Wurburge in Antwerp, the daughter of one of the superiors of the church came to make him a visit; and, as she staid with him till his sketch was finished, Rubens, who was a gallant man, begged her to do him the honour to be present again at his work the next day; to which she agreed. Rubens, on whom the beauty of the young lady had made an impression, desired the rector to allow him to draw her picture at the same time that he was drawing his, which readily granted; for this purpose, he placed a cloth, ready primed, behind the rector's picture, and the next day, when the priest and the lady were assembled at his house, he drew the picture of the fair-one, without her perceiving it; she was, therefore, astonished, when she saw a striking

likeness of herself, together with that of the rector. She recovered, however, from her surprize; and, in the most graceful manner, seeing herself so finely painted, she returned her acknowledgments to Rubens.

Some days after, the rector shewed the lady's father the two pictures, and asked him if he knew them? He, in the utmost astonishment, agreed that it was his daughter's picture; at length, the unravelling of this scene of gallantry, was the procuring leave for Rubens to visit the fair-one, and the settling with the rector and the father of the lady, the price of that famous piece of the *elevation of the cross*, which, being placed in that church, was criticised, and the painter treated as a dauber. The lady for some time discontinued her visits, on account of some slight disagreement between her and Rubens. At length, indifference yielding to merit, he became, with the consent of her father, the husband of that fair-one, whose character he retrieved, which she seemed, in some measure, to have sullied by the visits too often repeated; which she made him at the beginning of their acquaintance.

Roose, who had been a disciple of Rubens, being in bad circumstances, Rubens, having found him in a garret where he lodged, strongly urged him to go to Antwerp, with an offer of an handsome house, and employment for his life; but Roose politely declined it. However, after this visit, availing himself of some instructions that Rubens had given him, he made better use of his talents, and lived comfortably. It is said, that, when the inhabitants of Ghent desired Rubens to paint

paint some pictures for them, he replied, that "they had no occasion for him, having in their city so fine a Rose." His masterpiece, *the consecration of St. Nicholas*, is over the high altar of the chapel of St. Anne, in St. Nicholas church, at Ghent.

Rubens finished the picture of *the adoration of the wise men*, now at the high altar of the choir in the abbey-church of St. Michael, Antwerp, in less than a fortnight, and received for it as many hundred florins, as he had employed days. The abbot being disgusted at this high price, was pacified by his picture, which Rubens gave him. This picture may be seen 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 after Vandyck's return from Italy, he accidentally met with D. Teniers, who accosted him with great politeness, and asked him, whether he had much business since he came from Rome? "What business, think you, can I have had time to do?" replied Vandyck; "I am only just arrived here. Would you believe, that I offered to draw that fat brewer's picture, who just now passed us, for two pistoles, and that the looby laughed in my face, saying, it was too dear? I assure you, that, if the cards do not turn up better, I shall make no long stay at Brussels." Soon after this, he painted those two famous pictures, *the Nativity*, and *a Dying Christ*, the first in the parish church, the second in that of the Capauchins, at Termond.

When he was in Holland, he was very desirous to see Franc Hals, the painter, who had great reputation

then for portraits. On entering his room, he asked to have his picture drawn. Hals, who knew Vandyck only by fame, undertook it, and went to work. The latter, seeing his head finished, rose up, saying, that it was a striking likeness. Afterwards he proposed to Hals, that if he would sit in return, he would also draw his picture; to which Hals having agreed, merely from curiosity, exclaimed, on seeing his picture finished in so short a time, "Thou art the devil, or else Vandyck." This picture of Hals has been engraved by Coster, at the Hague.

Vandyck, finding he could not make a fortune in his own country, took a resolution of going over into England. Accordingly he borrowed some guineas of Teniers, and set out, furnished with letters of recommendation. His superior genius soon brought him into great reputation; and above all, he excelled in portraits, which he drew with an inconceivable facility, and for which he charged a very high price, according to the instructions which had been given him on that head. It is affirmed, that for some of them he received 400 guineas apiece. He soon found himself loaded with honours and riches, and, as he had a noble and generous heart, he made a figure suitable to his fortune; his table was elegant, and plentifully furnished, and he often entertained his guests, after dinner, with a concert performed by the best musicians of London. Notwithstanding this expence, he amassed great wealth; when a chemist had the art to insinuate himself into his esteem, and inspired him with a desire of converting copper into gold; but the

secret

secret had no other effect, than making him convert his gold into smoke. Rubens, being informed of it, wrote to his disciple; he acknowledged his error, and corrected it. At length Vandyck, being at an early age subject to the gout, was attacked by a fever, which undermined him by degrees, and carried him to the grave in the year 1641, at the age of 42. He was buried in St. Paul's, and left to his heirs a considerable estate, which some have made amount to 40,000 l. sterling.

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, representing the blessed Virgin sitting with the child Jesus 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 himself; and, what is more remarkable, the faces of the Virgin, and of two other Saintesses, are those 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 other pictures, those of Rubens, and his second and third wife, all drawn by that great master.

[Though the above is generally said and believed, no historian (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

Flemish school; he was born in 1606, in a mill upon the banks of the Rhine, from whence he derived his name of Van Rhin. This master was born with a creative genius, which never attained perfection. It was said of him, that he would have invented painting, if he had not found it already discovered. Without study, without the assistance of any master, but by his own instinct, he formed rules, and a certain practical method for colouring, and the mixture produced the designed effect. Nature is not set off to the greatest advantage in his pictures; but there is such a striking truth and simplicity in them, that his heads, particularly his portraits, seem animated, and rising from the canvass. He was fond of strong contrasts of light and shade. The light entered in his working-room only by a hole, in the manner of a camera obscura, by which he judged with greater certainty of his productions. This artist considered painting like the stage, where the characters do not strike unless they are exaggerated. He did not pursue the method of the Flemish painters of finishing his pieces. He sometimes gave his light such thick touches, that it seemed more like modelling than painting. A head of his has been shewn, the nose of which was so 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 uneven—he replied, he was a painter, and not a dyer. He took a pleasure in dressing his figures in an extraordinary manner: with this view he had collected a great number of eastern caps, ancient armour, and

and drapery long since out of fashion. When he was advised to consult antiquity to attain a better taste in drawing, as his was usually heavy and uneven, he took his counsellor to the closet where these old vestments were deposited, saying, by way of derision, those were his antiques.

Rembrandt, like most men of genius, had many caprices. Being one day at work, painting a whole family in a single picture, word being brought him that his monkey was dead, he was so affected at the loss of this animal, that without paying any attention to the persons who were sitting for their pictures, he painted the monkey upon the same canvass. This whim could not fail displeasing those the piece was designed for; but he would not efface it, chusing rather to lose the sale of his picture.

This freak will appear still more extraordinary in Rembrandt, when it is considered, that he was extremely avaricious, which vice daily grew upon him. He practised various stratagems to sell his prints at a high price. The public were very desirous of purchasing them, and not without reason. In his prints the same taste prevails as in his pictures, they are rough and irregular, but picturesque. In order to heighten the value of his prints, and increase their price, he made his son sell them, as if he had purloined them from his father; others he exposed at public sales, and went thither himself in disguise to bid for them; sometimes he gave out that he was going to leave Holland, and settle in another country. These stratagems were successful, and he got his own

price for his prints. At other times he would print his plates half finished, and expose them to sale; he afterwards finished them, and they became fresh plates. When they wanted retouching, he made some alterations in them, which promoted the sale of his prints a third time, though they differed but little from the first impressions.

His pupils, who were not ignorant of his avarice, one day painted some pieces of money upon cards, and Rembrandt no sooner saw them, but he was going to take them up. He was not angry at the pleasantry, but his avarice still prevailed.

Anecdotes of Antonio Verrio.

CHARLES II. having a mind to revive the manufactory of tapestry at Mortlake, which had been interrupted by the civil war, sent for Verrio, a Neapolitan, to England; but, changing his purpose, consigned over Windsor to his pencil. The king was induced to this, by seeing some of his paintings at lord Arlington's, at the end of St. James's-park, where at present stands Buckingham-house. The first picture Verrio drew for the king, was his majesty in naval triumph, now in the public dining-room in the castle. He executed most of the cielings there, one whole side of St. George's-hall, and the chapel. On the cieling of the former, he has pictured Anthony Earl of Shaftesbury, in the character of Faction, dispersing libels; as in another place, he revenged a private quarrel with the house-keeper, Mrs. Marriot, by borrowing her ugly face

face for one of the furies. With still greater impropriety, he has introduced himself, Sir Godfrey Kneller, and Bap. May, surveyor of the works, in long periwigs, as spectators of Christ healing the sick. He is recorded as operator of all these gaudy works, in a large inscription over the tribune at the end of the hall.

The king paid him generously. Vertue met with a memorandum of monies he had received for his performances at Windsor: As the comparison of prices in different ages, may be one of the most useful parts of this work, and as it is remembered what Annibal Caracci received for his glorious labour in the Farnese palace at Rome, it will not perhaps be thought tedious, if I set down this account.

An account of monies paid for painting done in Windsor-Castle for his majesty, by Signior Verrio, since July, 1676.

	<i>l. s. d.</i>
King's guard-chamber	300 0 0
King's presence-chamber	200 0 0
Privie-chamber	200 0 0
Queen's drawing-room	250 0 0
Queen's bed-chamber	100 0 0
King's great bed-chamber	120 0 0
King's little bed-chamber	50 0 0
King's drawing-room	250 0 0
King's closet	50 0 0
King's eating-room	250 0 0
Queen's long-gallery	250 0 0
Queen's chapel	110 0 0
King's privie back-stairs	100 0 0
The king's gratuity	200 0 0
The king's carved stairs	150 0 0
Queen's privie-chamber	200 0 0
King's guard-chamber stairs	200 0 0
Queen's presence-chamber	200 0 0

	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Queen's great stairs	200 0 0
Queen's guard-chamber	200 0 0
Privie-gallery	200 0 0
Court-yard	200 0 0
Pension at Midsummer, 1680	100 0 0
A gratuity of 200 guineas	215 8 4
Pension at Christmas 1680	100 0 0
Pension at Midsummer, 1681	100 0 0
The king's chapel	900 0 0
Over-work in the chapel	150 0 0
	<hr/>
	5545 8 4

On the back of this paper.	
His majesty's gift a gold chain	200 0 0
More by the Duke of Albemarle for a cieling	60 0 0
More my Lord of Effex	40 0 0
More from Mr. Montague of London	800 0 0
More of Mr. Montague of Woodcut	1300 0 0
	<hr/>
In all	6845 8 4

The king's bounty did not stop here; Verrio had a place of master-gardener, and a lodging at the end of the park, now Carleton-house. He was expensive, and kept a great table, and often pressed the king for money, with a freedom which his majesty's own frankness indulged. Once at Hampton-Court, when he had but lately received an advance of a thousand pounds, he found the king in such a circle, that he could not approach. He called out, Sire, I desire the favour of speaking to your majesty. Well, Verrio, said the king, what is your request? Money, Sir; I am so short in cash, that I am not able to pay my workmen; and your majesty and

and I have learned by experience, that pedlars and painters cannot give credit long. The king smiled; and said, he had but lately ordered him 1000 l. Yes, Sir, replied he, but that was soon paid away, and I have no gold left. At that rate, said the king, you would spend more than I do to maintain my family. True; answered Verrio; but does your majesty keep open table as I do?

The revolution was by no means agreeable to Verrio's religion or principles. He quitted his place, and even refused to work for King William. From that time, he was for some years employed at the Lord Exeter's at Burleigh, and afterwards at Chatsworth; at the former, he painted several chambers, which are reckoned amongst his best works. He has placed his own portrait in the room where he represented the history of Mars and Venus; and for the Bacchus bestriding a hog'shead, he has, according to his usual liberty, borrowed the countenance of a dean, with whom he was at variance. At last, by persuasion of Lord Exeter, he condescended to serve King William, and was sent to Hampton-Court, where, among other things, he painted the great stair-case, and as ill, as if he had spoiled it out of principle. His eyes failing him, Queen Anne gave him a pension of 200 l. a year for life; but he did not enjoy it long, dying at Hampton-Court in 1707.

Anecdotes of Boerhaave.

Though we have in a former volume given a general character of this great man, we doubt not but

the following additional particulars of his life will be acceptable to our readers.

HERMAN Boerhaave was born at Woerhout, near Leyden, in the year 1668. This great physician has given us the institutes of medicine, which he wrote for the instruction of his pupils; Aphorisms upon the Knowledge and Cure of Disorders: he may be stiled the Euclid of physicians, and these the elements of chemistry. This last work is considered as the masterpiece of this illustrious man, who has published several other useful works.

From the time of the learned Hippocrates, no physician has more justly merited the esteem of his contemporaries, and the thanks of posterity, than Boerhaave. He united to an uncommon genius, and extraordinary talents, the qualities of the heart, which gave them so great a value to society. He is painted to us as above the middle size, and well proportioned; of a strong robust constitution. He made a decent, simple, and venerable appearance, particularly when age had changed the colour of his hair: in a word, he greatly resembled the picture that is given us of Socrates: he had the same features, but they were softened, and more engaging. He was an eloquent orator, and declaimed with dignity and grace. He taught very methodically, and with great precision; he never tired his auditors, but they always regretted that his discourses were finished. He would sometimes give them a lively turn with raillery; but his raillery was refined and ingenious, and it enlivened the subject he treated of, with-

without carrying with it any thing severe or fatirical. A declared foe to all excess, he considered decent mirth as the salt of life. Morning and evening he consecrated to study: he gave the public part of the time which intervened; the rest was for his friends and his amusement. When health would permit, he regularly rode on horseback; when his strength began to fail him, he walked on foot; and upon his return home, music, of which he was passionately 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 himself without parents, protection, advice, or fortune. He had already studied theology, and the other ecclesiastical sciences, with the design of devoting himself to a clerical life; but the science of nature, which equally engaged his attention, soon engrossed his whole time. He practised physic, after being received doctor in that science in 1693. This illustrious physician, whose name afterwards spread throughout the world, and who left at his death above 200,000l. sterling, could at that time barely live by his labours, and was compelled to teach the mathematics to obtain necessaries. His merit being at length discovered, many powerful friends patronized him, and procured him three valuable employments; the first was that of professor of medicine in the university of Leyden; the second, that of professor of chemistry; and thirdly, that of professor 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

each his discoveries in chemistry. The city of Leyden became in his time the school of Europe for this science, as well as medicine and botany. All the princes of Europe sent him disciples, who found in this skilful professor, not only an indefatigable teacher, but even a tender father, who encouraged them to pursue their labours, consoled them in their afflictions, and soothed them in their wants.

When Peter the Great went to Holland in 1715, to instruct himself in maritime affairs, he also attended Boerhaave to receive his lessons.

His reputation was spread as far as China: a Mandarin wrote to him with this inscription, *To the illustrious Boerhaave, physician in Europe*, and the letter came regularly to him.

The city of Leyden has raised a monument in the church of St. Peter, to the salutary genius of Boerhaave, *Salutifero Boerhaavii genio sacrum*. It consists of an urn upon a pedestal of black marble; six heads, four of which represent the four ages of life, and two the sciences in which Boerhaave excelled, form a group issuing between the urn and its supporters. The capital of this basis is decorated with a drapery of white marble, in which the artist has shewn the different emblems of disorders and their remedies. Above, upon the surface of the pedestal, is the medallion of Boerhaave; at the extremity of the frame, a ribband displays the favourite motto of this learned man: *Simplex vigilum veri*, Truth unarrayed.

Boerhaave, after passing an useful and agreeable life, departed this world in the year 1738, aged sixty-

nine, sincerely 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 also prince de Marillac, was son of Francis I. duke Rochefoucault, and born in 1613. This nobleman passed half of his life in troubles and disquietudes. He was one of the first who lifted under the banner of the princes against the ministry and cardinal Richelieu. When restored to tranquillity, he cultivated letters and philosophy, and his house became the rendezvous of all who knew how to think. He wrote *the Memoirs of Ann of Austria*, with the energy of a Tacitus; they are in every one's hands; but we know by heart his *Reflexions 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 self-love is the motive of all our actions, yet this truth is placed in so many different points of view, that it is always striking.

It was partly at the instigation of the beautiful Dutchess de Longueville, that the Duke de Rochefoucault engaged in the civil wars, in which he signalized himself particularly at the battle of St. Antoine. Beholding one day a portrait of this lady, he wrote underneath it these two lines from the tragedy of Alcyoneus :

“ Pour meriter son cœur, pour
“ plaire à ses beaux yeux,

“ J'ai fait la guerre aux rois, je
“ l'aurois fait aux dieux.”

Which may be thus rendered in English :

“ To gain her heart, and please
“ her sparkling eyes,
“ I've warr'd with kings, and would
“ have brav'd the skies.”

The author of the *Maxims* was not a member of the French academy. The necessity of making a public speech the day of his reception, was the only cause that he did not claim admittance. This nobleman, with all the courage he had displayed upon various critical occasions, and with his superiority of birth and understanding over the common run of men, did not think himself capable of facing an audience, to utter only four lines in public, without being out of countenance.

Of Sir Isaac Newton.

SIR Isaac Newton was the only child of Mr. John Newton, who had a small paternal estate in and near the little village of Woolsthorpe, about half a mile west from Coltersworth, on the great north road, between Stamford and Grantham, by the daughter of a gentleman whose name was Ayscough, who also lived in Woolsthorpe, and was lord of the manor. Sir Isaac was born in a farm-house in this village, in the year 1641; and, his father being a weak and extravagant man, he was, when a boy, sometimes employed in very servile offices: he used to watch the sheep; and, when the servant carried corn to Grantham-market, he attended to open the gates. It is reported,

reported, that a gentleman found him, one day, near Woolsthorpe, in the character of a shepherd's boy, reading a book of practical geometry; and that, upon asking him some questions, he discovered some tokens of uncommon genius; that he applied to his mother, and strongly urged her to take the boy from the field, and give him the education of a scholar, offering to assist in his maintenance, if there should be occasion. It is not, however, probable, that, if such offer was made, it was ever accepted; for, in the rolls or records that are sometimes read at the Court-leets in Grantham, mention is made of Mr. Ayscough, Isaac's maternal grandfather, as guardian or trustee of Isaac Newton under age. It is therefore reasonable to believe, that Isaac had a provision under his mother's marriage settlement; and that his grandfather, as his guardian or trustee, took care of his education. But, however this be, he was sent to the grammar-school, and, as is well known, afterwards pursued his academic studies in Trinity College, Cambridge.

His father died, probably, while he was yet a lad; for his mother married a second husband, the Rev. Mr. Smith, who was then rector of North Witham, a parish that joins to Coltersworth; by whom he had a son and several daughters, who afterwards intermarried with persons of property and character, of the names of Barton and Conduit.

The manor of Woolsthorpe, with some other property, descended to Sir Isaac, upon the death of his grandfather Ayscough, and he made some purchases himself: but the whole was inconsiderable; for

his estate in that neighbourhood, at his death, amounted only to 1051.

Sir Isaac's principal residence in town was at a house the corner of Long's-court, in St. Martin's street, Leicester-fields, upon the roof of which he built a small observatory, that is still standing. He died at his lodgings in Pitt's-buildings, Kensington, in the year 1726, at the age of eighty-five.

This account, however brief and imperfect, will confute many errors which the persons who have undertaken to write the life of Sir Isaac have fallen into. Some, indeed, are so gross as to confute themselves. The author of the *Biographia Philosophica* represents Sir Isaac's father as the eldest son of a baronet; but, if this had been true, Sir Isaac, who was the only child of his father, would have had an hereditary title.

Neither is it true that the family of Sir Isaac was opulent. The son of his father's brother was a carpenter; his name was John Newton: he was afterwards game-keeper to Sir Isaac, and died at the age of sixty, in 1725. To Robert, the son of this John, who was Sir Isaac's second cousin, his real estates, in the neighbourhood of Woolsthorpe, descended upon his death, as his heir at law; but Robert was an illiterate and dissolute wretch, who very soon wasted his substance; and, falling down with a tobacco-pipe 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 Isaac's personal estate, which was very considerable, was shared among the children of his mother

by her second marriage, and their descendants.

The temper of this great man is said to have been so equal and mild, that no accident could disturb it; and a remarkable instance of it is authenticated by a person who is still living.

Sir Isaac had a favourite little dog, which he called Diamond; and, being one day called out of his study into the next room, Diamond was left behind. When Sir Isaac returned, having been absent but a few minutes, he had the mortification to find, that Diamond having thrown down a lighted candle among some papers, the nearly finished labour of many years was in flames, and almost consumed to ashes. This loss, as Sir Isaac was then very far advanced in years, was irretrievable; yet, without once striking the dog, he only rebuked him with this exclamation, 'Oh! Diamond! Diamond! thou little knowest the mischief thou hast done!'

Sir Isaac lived a bachelor; and, as the author was informed by a relation, often declared that he had never violated the laws of chastity.

The foregoing Anecdotes first appeared in the Notes to a Poem lately published, intitled Wensley-Dale, and were productive of the following letter.

To the Authors of the Monthly Review.

Gentlemen,

I N your Review for August last, I see the article *Wensley-Dale* has some particulars of Sir Isaac Newton; to which I will only add, that what Fontenelle mentions in

his panegyric on Sir Isaac is true: that his mother was an Ayscough, sometimes written Askew; and that she was of an ancient family, whose ancestors were considerable gentry: the famous Anne Askew, in Fox's Martyrology, was of the same family. His mother's brother, Ayscough, a *clergyman*, grandfather of my mother, was the person who insisted on his sister's completing Isaac's education at the university; not according to the tradition mentioned in the poem of Wensley-Dale, of a gentleman observing him in the field keeping sheep; but on the uncle's finding him, in a hay-loft at Grantham, working a mathematical problem.

Of this clergyman, Ayscough, there are several descendants; one of which is Mr. Thomas Ayscough, who has lived above 50 years at the banker's in Lombard-Street (formerly Brasseys, and now Lee and Ayton) with others, who are still in being as well as myself. My mother's sister, who attended him in his last illness, and who was very much with him at other times, had told me, that when he had any mathematical problems, or solutions, in his mind, he would never quit the subject on any account. Dinner has been often three hours ready for him before he could be brought to table: that his man often said, when he has been getting up in a morning, he has sometimes begun to dress, and with one leg in his breeches sat 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 most modest and bashful man that could be; and that in company he was never positive nor overbearing, even in those matters

matters which were demonstrated to his own mind. And I had the pleasure of experiencing, when a child, his humane and kind behaviour to children.

I am your humble servant,
O^r. 13, 1772.

I. H.

*Some Account of the late celebrated
Marchioness du Chatêlet.*

THE Marchioness du Chatêlet, descended of a very ancient family of Picardy, was born on the 17th of December 1706. She was the daughter of Nicholas, Baron de Preuilly, and Anne de Froullai. Among the women of her nation who have rendered themselves illustrious, she is certainly entitled to the first 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 sentiment. Several also, by applying themselves to the study of languages, by making their beauties to pass into their own, and by enriching their versions with valuable commentaries, had deserved well of the republic of letters. But very few of them, taking into their hands the compass of Urania, had endeavoured to penetrate into the secrets of nature, and to exercise themselves in the abstract calculations of geometry. These were reserved for the Marchioness du Chatêlet; and, by composing works on subjects which unfold themselves only to men of rare genius, she has classed herself with the greatest philosophers, and may be said to have rivalled Leibnitz and Newton.

But a taste for the abstract sci-

ences was not the only one she possessed. She had cultivated polite learning with as much ardour as success, and had consecrated her earlier years to the study of the ancients. Virgil was the author for whom she seemed to have the greatest admiration. She was never satisfied with reading over the *Æneid*; she had even begun to translate it. What a pity that she did not finish it! we should then have had an excellent translation of that masterly poem.

The best French authors had also attracted her attention; and she had got by heart all the most beautiful passages in them. She was particularly struck with harmonious verses; but her delicate ear was hurt with those which had only the merit of mediocrity.

Other living languages had likewise excited her curiosity; she could read Tasso and Milton with facility. But it was of her own language that she had chiefly studied the propriety; and she left some manuscript remarks in relation to it, which would not have disgraced the celebrated Marfais. The purity with which all her works are written, is an infallible proof that she knew it to the bottom.

Whatever recalled to her the perfections of nature gave her pleasure. The fine arts, which are to be considered as imitations of nature, were no less agreeable to her than eloquence and poetry. Music had particular charms for her; born with sensibility, she could not but feel all the power of harmony!

These acquisitions served as a light to conduct her into the obscure field of metaphysical inquiry. Leibnitz, that ingenious and pro-

found philosopher, was the guide, by whose assistance her first steps were made in this difficult career. But, if she had obligations to him, they were amply repaid by the light which she threw upon his writings. His philosophy, often unintelligible, she explained in a work intitled 'Institutions of physic.'

If this work merits the highest praise for its perspicuity and method, the discourse which precedes it must be considered as a masterpiece of eloquence and reasoning. It is to her son that she addresses it; she inculcates, as a duty indispensable, the obligation under which parents lie to watch over the education of their children; she invites him to exercise the dawn of his reason, and to preserve himself from that ignorance which is so common in high-life. 'It is necessary,' said she, 'that you accustom yourself to early habits of thinking, and of finding a satisfaction within your own mind; you will thence experience, during the course of your life, the resources and consolation which are furnished by study; and will know, that it leads to happiness and to pleasure.'

She advised him to apply himself chiefly to natural philosophy or physics; she sketched out to him the plan he was to follow, in the lessons she gave him in it; and enumerated the obligations for which this science is indebted to the philosophers who have appeared since Descartes. In calling his attention to the system of that great man, and to that of Newton, she fails not to remark the fierce disputes to which they gave rise; and exhorts him not to give way to the spirit of party, which is unfriendly to the discovery of truth. 'It is,'

continues she, 'highly improper and absurd, that a national affair should have been made of the opinions of Newton and Descartes. When the question is about a book of philosophy, it is, surely, of little consequence to its merit, whether the author be an Englishman, a German, or a Frenchman.' It happens too frequently, that men, in the judgments they pronounce of books, direct themselves by idle prepossessions, or the characters of their authors.

The Marchioness also recommends it to her son not to carry to idolatry the respect which is due to great men. From these precepts she proceeds to speak of Leibnitz, and of the ideas of this philosopher on the subject of metaphysics. But, perhaps, in the mention she has made of him, she somewhat forgets the rule she had been inculcating, and expresses too high an admiration. This slight fault is the only one that she has committed in this discourse, which comprehends much useful instruction, and a beautiful analysis of the work to which it is an introduction.

The sciences, which lead out of the road to truth, are not made for those who are impatient to arrive at it. The Marchioness du Chatêlet fought for it with too much ardour, and with too many advantages, to lose much time in the chimeras of metaphysics. When she had become acquainted with Newton, she abandoned Leibnitz. The luminous doctrines of the former had more charms for her, than the hesitation and uncertainty of the latter. After having by the most persevering study rendered his writings familiar to her, she was seized with the desire
of

of procuring to herself the highest reputation; and she engaged in an undertaking, the most important, surely, that ever was attempted by a woman. Newton, by publishing his works in the Latin language, had written only for a few men of learning: the Marchioness, by translating into French his *Principia*, and by adorning it with her excellent commentaries, wrote for all the world. By this arduous task, she advanced her own glory, assisted the cause of literature, and spread perhaps the celebrity of Newton.

In her translation, she sometimes improves upon the method of her author, and sometimes rectifies his mistakes. But her commentary is superior to her translation. It consists of two parts, and is preceded by a rapid historical sketch of astronomy from the time of Pythagoras to her own age. The first part comprehends an exposition and illustration of the principal phænomena in the system of the world. The second is employed in an analytical solution of the principal problems which have relation to this system. It is also in this part of her work that the Marchioness has explained several famous theorems, with an evidence that nearly amounts to demonstration. When we attend to the ungainly appearance of the subjects she has treated, and to the vivacity, the grace, and the delicacy so natural to her sex, our astonishment is mixed with admiration.

It is not to be denied, that she was indebted to the instructions of M. Clairaut. She had scarcely finished a chapter of her commentary, when she made haste to submit

it to his judgment. But she was always alone when she made her calculations; and this celebrated geometrician had only occasion to make a few slight corrections in them. Those persons, therefore, must be considered as ill-informed, as well as envious, who insist that she was not the author of the pieces which bear her name.

But those, who only knew the Marchioness by her writings, could possess but an imperfect knowledge of her. Her manners were no less estimable than her talents. Calculated by her figure, her rank, and her understanding, to be distinguished above those with whom she lived, she yet perceived not the advantages which she had united. She was fond of glory, but without ostentation. In every action of her life she discovered always the most engaging simplicity. 'Never,' says Voltaire, in his historical Eulogium of her, 'did there exist a woman more learned, or that was less fond to display erudition. She never talked on the sciences, but with those from whom she thought she might receive information; in no instance did she do so from vanity. She assembled not a circle of admirers round her person, to spread the fame of her genius. Born with singular powers for eloquence, she never exerted them but on topics worthy of her. Those delicate turns of expression, and that fastidious nicety, which apply to some celebrated ladies, entered not into the immensity of her talents. Force, precision, and propriety, are the characteristics of her eloquence. She bears a nearer resemblance to Pascal and Nicole, than to Madame de Savigné.'

This portrait ought to be exact ; for no person had greater opportunities of observing and judging concerning the Marchioness, than the writer who drew it. The intimate connection which subsisted between her and M. de Voltaire, is well known. Their reciprocal taste for philosophy and the Belles Lettres served as a foundation of an intimacy so flattering to the latter. Her advice and corrections added to the merit of many of his pieces. He published nothing without consulting her.

A woman, who has only the advantage of being learned or of being witty, is of little use in society. To these merits the Marchioness joined others. Her passion for letters did not hinder her from performing all the duties which she owed to her family. She undertook herself the care of the education of her son, and did not account herself superior to domestic cares and arrangements. Her candour was extreme ; she never indulged in an ill-natured ridicule ; and she discovered frequently a solicitude to defend those whose characters or persons were made objects of defamation and satire. The only reproach, to which the Marchioness is exposed, is her extreme neglect of her health. She sacrificed it to glory. Being afraid that she might not live to put the last hand to her Commentary, she laboured upon it night and day ; and her efforts hastened the moment of her death. ‘ She felt,’ says Voltaire, ‘ that her end was approaching ; and, what may appear contradictory, she regretted the shortness of life, and yet regarded death with intrepidity.’ Those, who

were the witnesses of her last moments, felt doubly her loss ; they were agitated by their private affliction, and by her regrets ; and they had occasion to admire the force of that mind which could mingle, with an affecting sorrow, the most determined constancy. She died in the forty-third year of her age.

Memoirs of Cardanus.

HIERONYMUS Cardanus, a native of Milan, was born on the 1st day of Oct. 1508. He had been a professor of the medical art in most of the Italian universities ; in 1570 was put into prison ; and on his being enlarged repaired to Rome, where the pope gave him a pension. Never was mortal man more remarkable for a strange inequality of behaviour than this very singular man. His life was a series of odd adventures, which he has committed to writing with a simplicity, or rather a freedom, that is but seldom to be met with among the learned ; for, in truth, it seems as if he had written the history of his life for no other purpose, but to give the public an amazing instance, that a person may be endowed with a great genius, yet be a fool at the same time. He makes an ingenuous confession of his good and bad qualities. He seems to have sacrificed every other consideration to a desire of being sincere ; and this sincerity being often misplaced, tarnisheth his reputation.

Although an author seldom errs when he spontaneously undertakes to give an account of his morals and

and

and sentiments, yet we are rather inclined to dissent from, than to believe, what Cardanus relates of himself; because it seems improbable that nature could have formed a character so capricious and so unequal as his was. He paid himself congratulatory compliments for not having a friend in this world, but that in requital he was attended by an aerial spirit, partly emanated from Saturn, and partly from Mercury, that was the constant guide of his actions, and teacher of every duty to which he was bound.

He declared too that he was so irregular in his manner of walking the streets, as to induce all beholders to point at him as a fool. Sometimes he walked very slowly, like a man absorbed in a profound meditation; then all on a sudden quickened his steps, accompanying them with very absurd attitudes.

In Bologna, his delight was to be drawn about in a mean vehicle with three wheels. The liveliest picture that can be given of this very singular philosopher is couched in the following verses of Horace, which indeed Cardanus confessed to agree perfectly well with his character:

*Nil æquale homini fuit illi; sæpe velat qui
Currebat fugiens hostem, persæpe velut qui
Junonis sacra ferret: habebat sæpe ducentos,
Sæpe decem servos, &c.*

I M I T A T E D.

Where find a semblance for inconstancy?
Now quick of speed, as if from foes he fled;
Now slow he moves, and with a solemn air,
As if great Juno's altar he'd approach;
Now with attendants crowded, now alone.

When nature did not visit him with any bodily pain, he would procure to himself that disagree-

able sensation, by biting his lips so wantonly, or pulling his fingers to such a vehement degree, as sometimes to force the tears from his eyes; and the reason he assigned for so doing was, in order to moderate certain impetuous sallies of the mind, whose violence was by far more insupportable to him than pain itself; and that the sure consequence of such a severe practice was his better enjoying the pleasure of health.

Cardanus makes no scruple of owning that he was revengeful, envious, treacherous, a dealer in the black art, a backbiter, a calumniator, and unreservedly addicted to all the foul and detestable excesses that can be imagined: yet notwithstanding (as one should think) so humbling a declaration, there was never perhaps a vainer mortal, or a man that with less ceremony expressed the high opinion he had of himself than Cardanus was known to do, as will appear by the following proofs.

“ I have been admired by many nations; an almost infinite number of panegyrics in prose and verse have been composed to celebrate my fame. I was born to release the world from the manifold errors under which it groaned. What I have found out could not be discovered either by my predecessors, or my cotemporaries; and that is the reason why those authors, who write any thing worthy of being remembered, blush not to own that they are indebted to me for it. I have composed a book on the dialectic art, in which there is neither a superfluous letter, nor one deficient. I finished it in seven days, which seems a prodigy. Yet, where is there a person to be found, that

that can boast his having become master of its doctrine in a year? And he, that shall have comprehended it in that time, must appear to have been instructed by a familiar demon."

When we consider the transcendent qualities of Cardanus's mind, we cannot deny his having cultivated it with every species of knowledge, and his having made a greater progress in philosophy, in medical art, in astronomy, in mathematics, &c. than the most part of his cotemporaries who had applied their study but to one of those sciences. Scaliger, who wrote with great warmth against Cardanus, is candid enough to own the other's being endowed with a very comprehensive, penetrating, and incomparable mind; wherefore, every thing duly examined, we cannot help joining in opinion, that his soul must have been of a most extraordinary cast.

He has been accused of impiety, and even of atheism; because in his books *de Subtilitate* he quotes some principles of different religions, with the arguments upon which they are founded. He proposes the reasons offered by the Pagans, by the Jews, by the Mahometans, and by the Christians; but those of the last in the weakest light. Nevertheless, in reading the book which Cardanus hath composed *de Vitâ propriâ*, we find more characteristic marks of a superstitious man, than of a free-thinker. It is true, indeed, that he owns he was not a devotee, *parum pius*; but he at the same time declares, that though he was naturally very vindictive, he often let slip the occasion of satisfying

his resentment: let such a neglect then be ascribed to his veneration for the Deity, *Dei ob venerationem*.

He says, "there is no form of worship more pleasing to the Deity than that of obeying the law, against the strongest impulsion of our nature to trespass against it." He plumes himself greatly on having refused a considerable sum of money offered to him by Edward, king of England, on the condition that he would give to that prince those very titles which the pope had taken from him. We cannot find, in any work, proofs of more solidity and good sense than in the reflections made by him in the twenty-second chapter, where he unfoldeth his idea of religion. The reason which he assigns for his love of solitude, instead of making him liable to, ought rather to free him from, the charge of impiety, viz. "When I am alone," says he, "I am then more than at any other time in company with those I love, the Deity and my good angel."

Cardanus had a vast many irregular faculties, that were more daring than judicious, and was fonder of a redundancy than of a choice in materials to work upon. The same capriciousness observable in his moral conduct is to be remarked in the composition of his works. We have a multitude of his treatises, in which the reader is stopped almost every moment by the obscurity of his text, or the digressions from the subject in point.

In his arithmetical performances there are several discourses on the motion of the planets, on the creation, and on the tower of Babel. In his dialectic work we find his
judg-

judgment upon historians and the writers of epistles. The only apology which he makes for the frequency of his digressions is, that they were purposely done for the sooner filling up of the sheet; his bargain with the bookseller being at so much per sheet; and that he worked as much for his daily support, as for the acquisition of glory.

It was Cardanus who revived, in latter times, all the secret philosophy of the Cabala and Cabalists, which filled the world with spirits; a likeness to whom he asserted we might attain by purifying ourselves with philosophy. He chose for himself, however, notwithstanding such reveries, this fine device, *tempus mea possessio, tempus meus ager*, "time is my sole possession, and the only fund I have to improve."

Anecdotes of Nicholas Ferrar, extracted from his Life by Bishop Turner.

NICHOLAS Ferrar was born in London, on the first day of February, 1591, being the third son of Mr. Nicholas Ferrar, a rich East-India merchant, and Mary his wife. Young Nicholas was more remarkable, from his childhood, for a studious disposition, than for a robust constitution. At six years of age, he discovered a genius for history, particularly for that of the Bible, of which he made himself master in two or three years, and could repeat the Psalms without book. The English Chronicle and Book of Martyrs often made him

forget the times of meals and sleep. At the age of eight, he was placed under the care of Mr. Brooks, a clergyman, who had retired from London to a house near Newbury in Berkshire. Here Nicholas distinguished himself by his assiduity and retentive memory.

At thirteen, being thought fit for the university, he was placed at Clare-hall, in Cambridge, under the tuition of Dr. Austin Linfell, afterwards raised to the see of Peterborough. At college, says the writer of his life, his chamber might always be known by the last candle put out at night, and the first lighted in the morning.

The sedentary life which Nicholas led, joined to his tender habit of body, made his physician, Dr. Butler, judge it necessary for him to travel: and, as he had an opportunity of joining the train of the princess Elizabeth, who had married Frederic Count Palatine, and was to pass through Holland, he embraced it. Dr. Scott, master of Clare-hall, having presented him to the princess, he attended her highness to Amsterdam; but, not intending to go to the Palatinate, he took his leave of her highness, who dismissed him graciously.

Passing on to Leipzig, he designed to fix for some time in the university there, and, applying to the ablest masters, was taught the grounds of all the liberal arts, and the method of artificial memory: but the number of visitants, who were drawn by the reputation he required, robbing him of his privacy and retirement, he withdrew to a neighbouring village, where he remained a considerable time.

Being now master of most of the modern

modern languages, he left Germany, to pursue his travels, and, coming to the frontiers of Italy, he was compelled to perform quarantine, having passed through some places where the plague was suspected to rage; and, it being in the time of Lent, he spent this season of sequestration on a mountain covered with wild thyme and rosemary. From this mountain, after observing a fast all the day, he came down at night to his only meal of oil and fish; and this he constantly repeated, till the time of his quarantine expired.

In his passage over the Alps, his guide being a little way before him, an ass, with a long piece of timber across her back, came suddenly out from the side of a hill; and running down upon him, where the road was extremely narrow, must have thrown him down a precipice where he must have instantly perished, had not the ass fallen just as she came up with him; by which accident, the timber swaying, made room for him to get behind the ass, and thereby preserved his life: a providential escape, which he never forgot.

At Padua, he applied himself to the study of physic with such success, that he owed his recovery from an illness he was attacked with there, to the proficiency he had made in that science.

Apprehending some danger from an information the jesuits had received of him, he prosecuted his journey from Padua to Rome on foot, and from that city to Marseilles, where a fever again seized him; but, contrary to the expectation of his physician, he recovered.

Embarking here in a small English vessel bound for Spain, he was in danger of falling into the hands of a Turkish pirate, who gave them chase; but, a richer booty presenting, they escaped.

At Madrid, he received intelligence, by an unexpected way, that his family was involved in great distresses. This immediately turned his thoughts homewards, and, instead of passing through France, as he had purposed, he resolved to take the first opportunity of sailing from St. Sebastian's; to which place he walked from Madrid, his finances being very low, owing to a disappointment of some bills he expected to be remitted him there.

After waiting some time at St. Sebastian's for a wind, he embarked, and, in a few days, landed at Dover, after an absence of above five years, his constitution being much strengthened. The affairs of his family answered the description he had received, but he found means to extricate them out of their troubles; in remembrance of which, they ever afterwards set apart the last day of every month for a day of thanksgiving, using a form of devotion composed by Nicholas.

In 1624, he was chosen a member of the House of Commons, through the interest of some of the lords of the Virginia company, and was very active against the Lord Treasurer Cranfield.

In 1625, the plague raging in London, he conveyed his mother and the family to her daughter Collet's house, at Bourn, near Cambridge, continuing himself in London to settle their affairs, in
order

order to prosecute a design they had entertained of retiring from the world. For this purpose, Mrs. Ferrar had purchased the manor of Little-Gedding, in Huntingdonshire, an obscure village, and so small, that the manor-house was the whole parish. The last tenant had converted the church into a barn, to lodge hay; but now it was beautified and ornamented, the altar hung with silk embroidered with gold, and an organ set up; Nicholas designing to take orders, and become the shepherd of this little flock, consisting of about forty persons, Mrs. Collet's family included.

The plague having ceased, they went to London, to take a last farewell of their friends in the city; and Nicholas, after a fortnight spent in watching, prayer, and fasting, was ordained by Dr. Laud, in King Henry the Seventh's chapel, at Westminster-Abbey.

On its being known that he was in deacon's orders, his friends, who had any good church-preference in their gift, importuned him to accept it; but, declining all offers of this kind, he hastened to Gedding, and there begun that strict course of living and discipline, in which he continued to his death, contriving to fill up all his time, except the little he allowed to sleep and meals, with religious exercises.

A dove-house they converted into a school, and provided for three masters, where not only the children of the family, but those of other parishes, were taught writing, grammar, arithmetic, and music. The diversions allowed the children were running, vaulting, and shooting with bows.

The young women, in number nine or ten, were always clad alike, in habits of black stuff; and the time which was not employed in the service of the church, or family prayers, was dedicated to the poor of the neighbouring villages, to whom they were surgeons, apothecaries, and physicians, when any applied for their assistance. They also sometimes employed themselves in distilling cordial waters, or working furniture for their little church, and easing their grandmother in the care of the family.

They were all early risers, being up at five in winter, and four in summer; and, on Sundays, the spaces between the church-hours were filled up in repeating the psalms, or reading or attending to the prayers, which were repeated hourly, the organ in the great chamber playing to this hymn:

So angels sing, and so sing we,
To God on high all glory be:
Let him on earth his peace bestow,
And unto men his favour show.

The whole family, with the schoolmasters, went in procession to church, all clad in black gowns, and Nicholas in his hood and surplice, when, having thrice performed service, they went to Steeple-Gedding, an adjoining village, to hear prayers in the afternoon.

The rules of the family were never violated on account of visitors; if such did not chuse to join them, they might withdraw. In the great parlour a tablet was affixed to the wall, on which was inscribed.

†
J. H. S.

He that, by reproof of our errors, and remonstrance of that which is more perfect, seeks to make us better, is welcome as an angel of God;

and

He that, by a chearful participation of that which is good, confirms us in the same, is welcome as a christian friend.

B U T,

He that any way goes about to disturb us in that which is, and ought to be, amongst christians, though it be not common in the world, is a burden while he stays, and shall bear his judgment wheresoever he be;

and

He that censures us in absence, for that which, in presence, he made a shew to approve of, both by a double guilt of flattery and slander, violates the bond of friendship and christianity.

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 family the primitive discipline of watching, for which they had different oratories for each sex; they kept watch by turns, two together, beginning at nine at night, and continuing till one in the morning, at which hour Nicholas constantly rose. During their watch, they repeated a number of psalms, kneeling all the while, or sung to the organ, which was set in a low stop, that it might not disturb the house. Nicholas frequently spent whole nights in the church, or lay on the floor, wrapt in a rough shag gown; and yet, says Dr. Turner, he was remarkable for the chearfulness of his disposition and countenance.

As they kept an hospitable table, many gentlemen and clergy, travelling the northern road, were drawn by their fame to Gedding. Bishop Williams, their neighbour, at Bugden, sometimes was their vi-

sitor; and, at their invitation, held a confirmation at Gedding, on which occasion they procured the choristers of Peterborough.

King Charles I. upon his march into the north, spent some time at Gedding, in looking over their Harmonies on the Bible, one of which he desired for his own use. He also accepted from them some other books, which were bound by the females, and at parting requested their prayers.

The year of Nicholas's death is not mentioned, which happened on a Monday, the 5th of November, about one in the morning, his constant time of rising. At the beginning of his illness, which lasted but three days, he was persuaded he should not recover, taking a solemn leave of his relations. He desired his brother would measure seven feet from the west end of the church, and at that distance let his grave be dug; and that he would see

see all his books of novels and plays immediately burnt upon that spot. He expired in a kind of extasy, assuring his nieces, and the clergymen who were with him, he had seen a heavenly entertainment.

Bishop Turner, in his notes for a preface, says, some things in this life were rather to be *admired* than *imitated*. To this, no doubt, the reader has heartily subscribed.

A Portrait of Julius Cæsar, by a philosopher.*

IF, after the lapse of eighteen centuries, the truth may be published without offence, a philosopher might, in the following terms, censure Cæsar without calumniating him, and applaud him without exciting his blushes.

Cæsar had one predominant passion: It was the love of glory; and he passed forty years of his life in seeking opportunities to foster and encourage it. His soul, entirely absorbed in ambition, did not open itself to other impulses. He cultivated letters, but he did not love them with enthusiasm, because he had not leisure to become the first orator of Rome. He corrupted the one half of the Roman ladies, but his heart had no concern in the fiery ardours of his senses. In the arms of Cleopatra, he thought of Pompey; and this singular man, who disdained to have a partner in the empire of the world, would have blushed to have been for one instant the slave of a woman.

We must not imagine that Cæsar was born a warrior, as Sophocles

and Milton were born poets. For, if nature had made him a citizen of Sybaris, he would have been the most voluptuous of men. If, in our days, he had been born in Pennsylvania, he would have been the most inoffensive of quakers, and would not have disturbed the tranquillity of the new world.

The moderation with which he conducted himself after his victories, has been highly extolled; but in this he shewed his penetration, not the goodness of his heart. Is it not obvious, that the display of certain virtues is necessary to put in motion the political machine? It was requisite that he should have the appearance of clemency, if he inclined that Rome should forgive him his victories. But what greatness of mind is there in a generosity which follows on the usurpation of supreme power?

Nature, while it marked Cæsar with a sublime character, gave him also that spirit of perseverance which renders it useful. He had no sooner begun to reflect, than he admired Sylla, hated him, and yet wished to imitate him. At the age of fifteen, he formed the project of being Dictator. It was thus that the President Montesquieu conceived, in his early youth, the idea of the spirit of laws.

Physical qualities, as well as moral causes, contributed to give strength to his character. Nature, which had made him for command, had given him an air of dignity. He had acquired that soft and insinuating eloquence, which is perfectly suited to seduce vulgar minds, and has a powerful influence on the

* This portrait is translated from the *Melanges Philosophiques* of M. Ophellot de la Panse; a work just published at Paris.

most cultivated. His love of pleasure was a merit with the fair sex; and women, who even in a republic can draw to them the suffrages and attention of men, have the highest importance in degenerate times. The ladies of his age were charmed with the prospect of having a dictator, whom they might subdue by their attractions.

In vain did the genius of Cato watch for some time to sustain the liberty of his country. It was unequal to contend with that of Cæsar. Of what avail were the eloquence, the philosophy, and the virtue of this republican, when opposed by a man, who had the address to debauch the wife of every citizen whose interest he meant to engage; who, possessing an enthusiasm for glory, wept, because, at the age of thirty, he had not conquered the world like Alexander; and who, with the haughty temper of a despot, was more desirous to be the first man in a village, than the second in Rome?

Cæsar had the good fortune to exist 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 those, who can only boast of their virtues, are nothing. If he had lived an hundred years sooner, he would have been no more than an obscure villain, and, instead of giving laws to the world, would not have been able to produce any confusion in it.

I will here be bold enough to advance an idea, which may appear paradoxical to those who weakly judge of men from what they achieve, and not from the principle which leads them to act. Nature

formed, in the same mould, Cæsar, Mahomet, Cromwell, and Kouli Khan. They all of them united to genius that profound policy which renders it so powerful. They all of them had an evident superiority over those with whom they were surrounded; they were conscious of this superiority, and they made others conscious of it. They were all of them born subjects, and became fortunate usurpers. Had Cæsar been placed in Persia, he would have made the conquest of India; in Arabia, he would have been the founder of a new religion; in London, he would have stabbed his sovereign, or have procured his assassination under the sanction of the laws. He reigned with glory over men whom he had reduced to be slaves; and under one aspect he is to be considered as a hero, under another as a monster. But it would be unfortunate indeed for society, if the possession of superior talents gave individuals a right to trouble its repose. Usurpers, accordingly, have flatterers, but no friends; strangers respect them; their subjects complain and submit; it is in their own families that humanity finds her avengers. Cæsar was assassinated by his son, Mahomet was poisoned by his wife, Kouli Khan was massacred by his nephew, and Cromwell only died in his bed because his son Richard was a philosopher.

Cæsar, the tyrant of his country; Cæsar, who destroyed the agents of his crimes, if they failed in address; Cæsar, in fine, the husband of every wife, and the wife of every husband; has been accounted a great man by the mob of writers. But it is only the philosopher, who knows how to mark the

the barrier between celebrity and greatness. The talents of this singular man, and the good fortune which constantly attended him till the moment of his assassination, have concealed the enormity of his actions.

Because the successors of Cæsar adopted his name, we must not conclude that they regarded him as a hero; they only considered him as the founder of a monarchy. This name was not the symbol of greatness of mind, but of power. The sovereigns of Rome were afraid to assume the title of KING, because it had too much meaning, in the opinion of the people: they adopted that of Cæsar, which had no meaning; and thus the Cæsars became greater than kings.

Besides, the sovereigns of Rome assumed the name of Augustus, and we cannot possibly imagine, that, by doing so, they proposed to do homage to the memory of that detestable prince. Could that accomplished philosopher, who succeeded Antoninus, take Octavius Cæsar for the model of his conduct? What relation is there between the sublime soul of a sovereign, the disciple of Zeno, and the atrocious mind of a tyrant, whose destructive policy had made despicable slaves of those Romans whose fathers he had butchered? Had he any occasion for the name of Augustus? Had he not that of Marcus Aurelius?

I respect highly genius and talents; but, if a Cæsar should arise in any of our modern republics, I would advise its magistrates to lead him to the gibbet. If such a man should appear in a monarchy like that of France, it would be prudent to confine him to the Bastille. He

should receive no protection but under an absolute government; and there he might rise to be an excellent despot.

An account of a native of Taiti (an island in the South Seas) who accompanied M. de Bougainville to France, in the year 1769.

THIS islander, whose name is Aotourou, on the first appearance of the French ships, April 5, 1768, before they came to anchor, had the courage to go on board the Etoile, and staid there all night, without discovering the least uneasiness: and when the commodore was under sail, April 15, after being entertained with the utmost hospitality, the whole time of his stay, by Ereti, the chief of the district, and all his people, that worthy chief, taking Aotourou by the hand, presented him to M. de Bougainville and his officers, as one of his friends, who was desirous to go the voyage, and whom he therefore entrusted with those who were also his friends, recommending him to them with the greatest tenderness and concern. Ereti then embraced them all, and held them some moments in his arms, shedding tears, and appearing much affected at 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 sent on board laden with refreshments. In it was likewise a very beautiful girl, whom Aotourou went to embrace: he gave her three pearls which he had in his ears, kissed her once more, and, notwithstanding the tears of this young wife, or mistress, he tore

himself from her, and went on board the frigate.

By M. de B.'s chart, the island of Taiti (or Otahitee) is in latitude 17 d. 10 m. S. and longitude 147 d. 32 m. W. from London.—He ascribes to our countrymen the introduction of a certain disease, which, it seems, has been naturalized in this island*; whose females being as beautiful, and also as compliant, as the Grecian Venus, occasioned the French at first to style it *New Cythera*. Its latest European visitors have been Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander; and of their researches in their last voyage, as well as in that which they are now undertaking, the highest expectations are justly formed.

In Taiti there are two races of men. The first, which is the most numerous, produces men of the greatest size, six feet high and upwards, perfectly well made and proportioned. Their hair, in general, is black; and, if they were less exposed to the sun and air, they would be as white as Europeans. Those of the second race are of a middle size; their hair is frizzled, and as hard as bristles; and in colour and features they much resemble Mulattoes. Aotourou is of this second race, though his father is chief of a district, his mother being a captive from Oopoa, an island near Taiti, which is often at war with it. The difference of these races is ascribed by the author to this mixture.

Aotourou, while he was among the French, knew and named several of their fruits and greens, and

a considerable number of hot-house plants. He informed them, also, that his countrymen are, in general, very superstitious; that the priests have the highest authority among them; that, besides a superior being, named *Eri-t'-Era*, King of the Sun or of Light, and whom they do not represent by any material image, they have several divinities, some beneficent, others mischievous; that they suppose (like the ancient Manichees) that, at each important action of life, a good and evil genius preside, and that they determine its good or bad success; and that, when the moon has a certain aspect, which they call *Moon in state of war*, they sacrifice human victims.

During the voyage, this islander pronounced every thing that struck him in rhythmic stanzas, a kind of blank verse, which he spoke extempore.—These were his annals, and it seems as if his language furnished him with expressions sufficient to describe many objects unknown to him. The third night after their leaving Taiti, being very starry, Aotourou, pointing at the bright star in Orion's shoulder, made them understand, that "they should direct their course upon it, and that, in two days time, they would find a fruitful country, well known to him, and where he had friends, and a child; that it abounded with fowls, hogs, plants, cocoa-trees, and, above all, kind and handsome women:" and, being vexed at M. de B.'s not altering his course, he ran to the wheel of the helm, the use of which

* The injury which the crew of the Endeavour received there is in like manner ascribed by one of them to the French; but for this, we doubt, the first discoverers are accountable.

he had already learned, and endeavoured, in spite of the helmsman, to change it, and steer directly on the above-mentioned star. He could scarce be quieted, and was greatly chagrined. Next morning, at day-break, he climbed up the mast, and staid there all the morning, always looking towards the desired land.— Some islands, which they saw May 3, being out of his knowledge, he imagined them to be France; their inhabitants did not understand his language, A sailor being bit by a water-snake on the coast of New-Britain, the Taiti-man was very attentive to his sickness and cure, as at Taiti every one who was thus bit died (he said) of the wound; and he was surprized to see the sailor 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 increase our strength, he would often fall into an extasy, and blush for his own country, saying with grief, "*Aouaou Taiti! Fye upon Taiti!*" However, he did not like to express that he felt this superiority, being proud and haughty, though supple. . . .

At the island of Boero, great was the surprize which Aotourou expressed at seeing men dressed like the French; houses, gardens, domestic animals, &c. he was never tired with looking at those new objects; above all, he was charmed with that hospitality which was there exercised with an air of sincerity and acquaintance. As he did not see any exchanges made, he supposed that the Dutch gave

every thing without being paid for it. He told them, very sensibly, that in his country he was a chief, and that he had undertaken this voyage, with his friends, for his own pleasure. In his visits, at table, and in walking, he endeavoured exactly to imitate the French. As M. de Bougainville did not take him on the first visit to the chief, he imagined it was because his knees are distorted, and would have had some sailors get upon them, to set them right. He often asked whether Paris was as fine as Boero.

At Batavia, the Taiti-man, though secured for some time from the influence of the climate by the extasy into which every thing that he saw threw him, fell sick during the last days, and his illness was of a long duration, though his docility in taking physic was equal to that of a Parisian. However, when he afterwards spoke of Batavia, he always called it "*the land which kills; enoua maté**." . . . On his arrival at Paris, in March 1769, M. de Bougainville spared neither money nor trouble to make Aotourou's stay there agreeable and useful to him. He resided there eleven months, all which time he seemed not in the least tired of his stay. All ranks of people were curious to see him. Some conceived a mean idea of him, because, after living two years with Frenchmen, he could scarce speak a few words of the language; not considering that, besides a physical defect in his organs of speech, discovered on examination by M. Periere †; which prevented this islander from pro-

* The two natives of Taiti, who embarked on board the Endeavour, died at Batavia.

† Celebrated for teaching persons born deaf and dumb to speak.

nouncing any of the French nasal vowels, and most of the consonants, he was at least thirty years old: that his memory had never been exercised by any kind of study, nor had his mind ever been at work: that he had not, like all Europeans, such a grammar as the French; nor were his moral, physical, political, and social ideas, the same with theirs.

However, though Aotourou could scarce blabber some words of French, he went alone every day, and passed through the whole city, without once missing or losing his way. He often made some purchases, and scarce ever paid for things beyond their real value. The only diversion which pleased 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 himself, paid at the door like other people, and his favourite place was in the galleries behind the boxes. Those persons who were obliging to him, he always distinguished with the warmest returns of gratitude; in particular, the Duchess of Choiseul, who loaded him with favours, and testified for him great friendship and concern, to which he was much more sensible than to presents; and, therefore, of his own accord, he always visited this generous benefactress, when he heard of her being in town.

The comet which was seen at Paris in 1769 was noticed by this islander; and his countrymen, it seems, are well acquainted with these stars, which do not appear again, as Aotourou said, till after a great number of moons. The people of Taiti annex no sinister ideas to them; but the meteors, which we call shooting stars, they

call evil genii. Without being astronomers, they have names for every remarkable constellation, know all the phases of the moon; and (without being taught by Fontenelle) positively believe that the sun and moon are inhabited.

Aotourou left Paris in March 1770, and embarked at Rochelle, on board the *Briffon*, for the isle of France, being entrusted to the care of a merchant, who was a passenger, and also one of the owners of the ship. The ministry gave orders to the governor and intendant of that island to send Aotourou home from thence to Taiti; and M. de Bougainville very minutely described the course that must be taken in order to go thither, and gave 36,000 francs (about 1500l. sterling) which is the third part of his whole fortune, towards the equipment of the ship which is to make the voyage. The Duchess of Choiseul, too, has been so humane, as to appropriate a sum of money for sending to Taiti a great number of the most necessary tools, a quantity of seeds, and various kinds of cattle; and the King of Spain has allowed that this ship, if necessary, may touch at the Philippines. "O may the bold Aotourou (M. de Bougainville concludes) soon see his countrymen again!" In this wish we heartily concur; and of his safe arrival there our English 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 understanding, of this philosophical commodore, and answer to the expectations that might justly have been formed of a disciple of M. d'Alembert.

Character of Dr. Burnet, by a foreigner; from Grosley's Observations on England.

OUR Author says, that a great gallery of the palace of Lambeth contains all the pictures, at full length, of the several bishops who, since the Reformation, have possessed the see of Canterbury, and of some prelates whose talents have done an honour to the English clergy*. To these are joined certain ancient portraits, amongst which one, which is the work of Holbein, deserves particular notice: it is the picture of an archbishop contemporary to the painter: though the features are shocking, there is something very expressive in the physiognomy.

Amongst the modern portraits, that of Dr. Burnet is one which best of all exhibits a countenance as noble and pleasing as the works of that celebrated writer are the reverse. The memoirs of John Macky contain certain anecdotes of that personage, whose character was an odd mixture of violence and complaisance, which he made alternately subservient to promoting his fortune. 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 principles according to circumstances, he was unshaken in nothing but his hatred to the house of Stuart. This hatred it was that excited King William to promote

him to the episcopal dignity, and to confer on him the place of chancellor of the order of the garter, and that of preceptor to the Duke of Gloucester. He was afterwards as warm a partizan of the house 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 just cited, we meet with two consultations of this doctor, which afford the most extraordinary proofs of his talent at suiting his principles to the times and occurrences. The barrenness of the queen-consort to Charles the Second gave occasion to these consultations, which have all the authenticity that can be desired in acts of this nature. In the first he laid it down as a maxim, that *barrenness in a wife is a just cause of divorce*; and in the second he maintains, that, *even under the gospel dispensation, there are certain cases which may justify polygamy*. Yet the doctrine displayed in these consultations, by a divine who had acquired a reputation for rigid virtue, had no effect upon the principles of honour which reigned in the soul of a prince the most sensual and voluptuous of the age in which he lived †.

A chaplainship to a nobleman of the Hamilton family was Dr. Burnet's first step to fortune. He, in secret, won the heart and received the hand of a niece of the chief person of that family, lady Margaret Kennedy, daughter of the Earl

* I was indebted for the sight and examination of the curiosities at Lambeth, to Dr. Ducarel, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, author of some works replete with erudition, and commissary of the city and diocese of Canterbury.

† *Sanctiores erant aures principis quam corda sacerdotum.* "The ears of the prince were more religious than the hearts of priests."

of Cassils. His marriage being discovered in Scotland, he fled with his wife to England, and joined with the party opposite to that of the Duke of York, of which the Hamiltons were the chief support in Scotland. The enmity of that house pursued him to England, where he exerted himself to the utmost to acquire a name in the anti-royal party. Being compelled to leave England, he traversed France, Italy, and Germany, from whence he went to the Prince of Orange at the Hague, whose fortunes he followed, and whom he served with all the ardour of a ringleader of a party; the prince shewed his gratitude, by procuring for the doctor, at the death of his first wife (who, not chusing to follow her husband in his peregrinations, stayed behind him in England) a Dutch heiress in marriage: by this lady he had seven children, five of whom survived their father. Upon the death of this second wife, he married a rich widow of the name of Berkeley.

It was not his fault that his patron and benefactor, who was looked upon by some as conqueror of England, did not seize upon all the prerogatives which flow from the right of conquest, and which had been so fatal to the nation under William the Bastard. With a view of promoting this design of the Prince of Orange, Burnet published a pastoral letter, which was condemned to the flames by the House of Commons. His last work was a virulent invective against the peace of Utrecht and the Pretender, from whose resentment he would have had every thing to fear, in case Queen Anne had called the exiled family to the throne.

The chancel of St. James's church Clerkenwell, where he was buried in 1715, is adorned with a long Latin epitaph, which praises him as *Libertatis, patriæ, veræque religionis strenuum semperque indefessum propugnatorem, tyrannidi & superstitioni perpetuò infensum*: "The strenuous and unwearied defender of liberty, his country, and true religion, and the eternal enemy of tyranny and superstition."

Whilst I was in London, died a son of Bishop Burnet: I had been informed that he was just come from Paris, where, in quality of commissioner of the Court of Session at Edinburgh, he had just finished a judicial enquiry, which was to be made use of in the cause depending some years between the families of Douglas and Hamilton.

In collecting these particulars of Dr. Burnet, I have followed the same method which I have observed with regard to other celebrated writers. These anecdotes throw a light upon their works, and contribute to render them interesting to their readers when they would not have been so of themselves. To peruse them with this assistance, is as different from reading them without it, as the conversation of an acquaintance differs from that of a man we have no knowledge of.

Anecdotes of the notorious James Bolland.

JAMES Bolland was born in the Borough of Southwark. His father followed the profession of a butcher, and brought his son up to the same trade. After the death of his father, he married a young woman possessed of about three

three hundred pounds, and set up for himself in the Borough, where for some time he lived in reputation; but his natural propensity to pleasure and dissipation led him into such extravagancies as soon brought his affairs into a very embarrassed state, and he was obliged to have recourse to many expedients to support his credit. Amongst others, fame has been pretty industrious in propagating, that, being butcher to St. Thomas's Hospital, he defrauded that charity of a very considerable sum, by having a wooden weight, which in appearance resembled a leaden one of 56lb. though it weighed no more than 7lb. His journeyman, observing this and several deceptions, thought he might retaliate upon his master, by defrauding him of cash; which being discovered by his nephew, who was his apprentice, B. upbraided his man; who, to be revenged of the informer, took an opportunity of seizing the boy in his sleep, and hanging him to a staple, in which situation he was found dead one morning. Bolland was generally thought to have been an accessory to this murder; but he declared to the ordinary, just before he was turned off, on being questioned relative to this affair, "that, to screen his servant, who had been privy to his own acts of injustice, he had a coroner's jury to sit upon the body of the boy, who, from the circumstances that were laid before them, brought in their verdict lunacy, and he had the body privately buried; that he blamed himself for conniving at the affair, but was no way privy to or concerned in it." The difficulties that surrounded him, and his ill usage, so affected his wife, that she

fell a sacrifice to grief and despair.

Upon the death of his first wife, her place was presently supplied by a female friend, with whom he had had a connection for some time, and which his wife having discovered, greatly increased her misfortunes. His present help-mate did not lay any great claim to that rigid virtue which constitutes the brightest ornament of the sex; she had several admirers, and amongst the rest an honest tar, who at this period returning from a long voyage, with his pockets well lined, he was a welcome visitor, even in the eyes of Bolland; who, however; not chusing he should be too long a guest, induced his sultana to persuade Jack to make another voyage, which he did, leaving his cash in her hands. As long as the money lasted, he treated his dulcinea tolerably well; but at the end of this period she becoming troublesome, he got an associate to swear a debt against her, and lodged her in the Fleet, where she died a short time after. Her maritime lover returned, and finding what had happened, was almost distracted; and is said to be now reduced to the miserable station of a dog-skinner.

He now commenced a sheriff's officer for the county of Surry; but judging that the same station in Middlesex would be more to his advantage, he entered upon that office on this side of the water. It was in this capacity that he played so many pranks as have made his name conspicuous in the annals of infamy. Amongst others, having in his custody an eminent trader, whose affairs were much embarrassed, and finding that this person

had a very amiable niece, who was then at a boarding-school a few miles out of town, he proposed to his prisoner 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 consented, and the unfortunate young lady was sacrificed to obtain her guardian's liberty. It is true, B. afterwards married her, which we mention as the only act of justice we ever heard ascribed to him.

He was soon after lodged in the Fleet, upon an action of debt, arising from malversation in the capacity of sheriff's officer, where he remained till an act of insolvency took place.

Being released from his confinement, in which he had greatly improved his knowledge in the most extensive plan of chicanery, he immediately put in practice what he had so deeply studied in the theory. He had at his nod a number of indigent tradesmen, who, being his prisoners, out upon *parole*, were compelled to do all his dirty work, in negotiating bills and bailing at command. This practice soon brought many of them to a prison, where they are now lodged probably for life: others were dispatched into different parts of the country, to execute orders upon the credit of those in town, and consign the goods to his house, then in Shire-lane. Young fellows of a comely appearance, who fell into his clutches, obtained a temporary liberty, an elegant house, and an equipage, in order to defraud credulous tradesmen; and by increasing his stock of furniture and plate, they increased their debts to such a pitch, that they became incapa-

ble ever after to extricate themselves. Several of these adventurers, who were flattered with the prospect, by our *worthy* hero, of making their fortunes by marriage, are now starving in the King's-bench, the Fleet, and even in Newgate.

After this general outline of Bolland's character, the following anecdotes, which serve still further to illustrate his villainy, may certainly meet with credit.

Presently after he commenced sheriff's officer for Middlesex, he displayed his genius for chicanery in a very extraordinary manner. One Wilkinson, who kept a public-house in the strand, and was at that time a man in good circumstances, going into the North for a short time, to visit his relations, B. trumped up an imaginary debt against him, and, in consequence of a fictitious bond and judgment, directed his myrmidons to enter his house and seize upon all his effects; and when Wilkinson returned to town, he found himself not only dispossessed of his house, but these excrescences of the law in possession of all his property, and even his wife. In vain Wilkinson had recourse to the law: they parried him with every possible subterfuge, and, after having thus harassed him, compelled him to take refuge abroad, in order to qualify himself for the benefit of the late insolvent act. This was the person to whom Bolland addressed himself when he had just got into the cart, coming out of Newgate, when he entreated Wilkinson's mercy and forgiveness.

The forgery of which he was convicted is not the only fact for which he might have suffered capitally,

tally, had not felony been compounded. Being some time since at a fair in Oxfordshire, he saw a horse that he thought would suit his purpose, 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 inn-keeper, where it stood, having heard the transaction, B. came to him the next morning, and informed him that he and the farmer had agreed; and, after having it saddled, mounted it, and rode to town. The farmer coming for his horse, was informed that Mr. B. the purchaser, had gone off with it to town, and hearing that Jemmy was a man of property, judged that his money was safe. Accordingly, when the farmer came to town, he called upon B. in Shire-lane, and requested the sum proposed for the horse; but B. with his usual effrontery, laughed at him, asking him *if he took him for a horse-stealer*. This nettled the farmer, who took out a warrant against B. for horse-stealing; and, after an examination before Justice Fielding, B. was committed for the fact to Tothill-fields bridewell. Here he found means to persuade the farmer it was only a joke: at least the farmer, glad to receive double the value of the horse, declined any farther prosecuting him.

B. seems indeed to have had a very strong inclination for horse-stealing; for it is not many months since he sent a note to a very reputable tradesman at a tavern in the city, to borrow a horse he was possessed of, to go a short journey the next day: but the horse has never since been heard of. 'Tis true, the gentleman's attorney dissuaded him

from commencing an action, saying that probably it might put him to 40 l. expence, and he might not recover his horse after all his trouble.

An Hibernian young gentleman, who, to the natural volatile disposition of one-and-twenty, added all the good-nature and generosity of his native land, having arrived in this metropolis with some good recommendations (besides his own personal merit), drew upon his banker, however, so fast, that he refused any longer credit till farther advice. This circumstance necessitated him to create some trifling debts, till he could hear from his friends in Ireland. A stranger in this city, without money, and no protectors, seldom escapes the annoyance of his creditors; and Mr. G—— was soon lodged in Shire-lane, to pay his compliments, in every sense, to Mr. Bolland. After Mr. G—— had remained there a few days, B. finding he had some acquaintance who came to visit him, told him, with that kind of good-nature which was specious as it was imposing, "That it was a pity such a clever young fellow as Mr. G—— should be deprived of his liberty for so trifling a matter as 15 l. and that if he could draw for that sum upon any friend, he would release him." This was spoken before an acquaintance then present; to which Mr. G—— replied, "If he drew a note, his friends in Ireland would probably pay it." Accordingly B. approved of the measure; but whilst Mr. G—— was writing, observed that it would have a better appearance if he drew the note in favour of Mr. L——, his friend present. It was

was accordingly done, and then B. desired Mr. L. to indorse it to him, having previously made Mr. G—— observe, he should have a few guineas in his pocket, after debt and costs were paid. In consequence of this hint, the note was drawn for 30l. and B. gave him his note for the difference. Mr. G—— now obtained his liberty, when B. desired both the gentlemen to favour him with their company to drink a bottle, and *not be afraid to come and see him because they had been there before*. In consequence of this civility they both called upon him to drink a friendly glass, about a fortnight after this transaction; when B. informed them, the note had been returned from Ireland unpaid: however, the glass went round cheerfully, but when they proposed going, Mr. B. very *amicably* acquainted them that he had writs against them both, and they were compelled to remain his involuntary guests for that night. The next day Mr. L. considering that it was vain to remonstrate, procured the 30l. and took up the note; after which he reminded Mr. B. that he had a counter note of his for 13l.—“What note?” said B. in his usual manner; “I never gave you a note, you mistake,” “Here, Sir, it is in your own hand writing.”—“Aye, aye? let’s see it.” Upon which L. presenting him with it, B. tore it in pieces, still persisting in its being all a mistake.

The barbarous treatment of Mrs. G. under pretence of debt (though a married woman) should not be suppressed. She owed a small sum, for which B. was employed to arrest her, which he effectually did; and

having secured her at his house in Shire-lane, as usual, he temporized, and upon her paying him five guineas, and some other douceurs in the table way, she obtained her temporary liberty: but this was of very short date, and her second release was attended with much greater expence, besides a bond and judgment upon her household goods. In consequence of these credentials, he took possession of her furniture. In this situation, with an execution in her house, she was so affected that she lost her reason so far as to set fire to her dwelling. The fire was, however, soon extinguished, and little damage done to the effects, which were soon transplanted to Bolland’s; and Mrs. G. was committed to Newgate. She was tried, convicted, and respited, upon the face of the affair appearing so uncommonly aggravating. Soon after Mr. G. came home, and in order to distress him, and prevent his commencing a prosecution for damages, B. contrived to have him arrested for a considerable sum; whereby B. gained time, by Mr. G. being unable to obtain bail.

Mr. H——y, it seems, had been privy to, if not concerned in, many of these transactions; but not meeting with sufficient recompence for his pains, he commenced writer against B. and exposed many of his villanies in the public papers. To revenge this attack, B. renewed a former claim upon him, being one of his prisoners at large, and seized his furniture at his chambers: but B. almost ever too cunning for himself, made some egregious mistake in this business, and a prosecution hung over his head for

for it at the time of his execution.

Upon the demise of Mr. Mendez, the Jew broker, in Bow-street, B. was acquainted with a lady that this son of Israel supported, at the same time that he entertained another female in his own house. This acquaintance of B. thinking that she had a right to supersede her rival in the possession of her late lover's effects, proposed to Bolland to eject her, which he did very concisely; for his myrmidons broke in at the window, and carried off all the goods upon the premises, in despite of the fair inmate. This stroke is said to have been for the time worth 1500l. to B. But a certain justice in the neighbourhood, hearing of the transaction, took cognizance of it; and, at the time of his apprehension for forgery, it was amongst the number of prosecutions hovering round him.

We need not be surprized at Mr. Bolland's perseverance in these knavish pursuits, as he did not even lay claim to any probity; for whenever his integrity was called in question by any of his employers, he would reply with great coolness, "Look ye, Sir, you know I do not pretend to be honest—but, by G—d, I'll never tell you a lye." Another sentiment of this extraordinary man should not be omitted, as it carries with it an appearance of being prophetic: whenever he was asked for a toast in company, the first he gave always was, "May hemp bind those whom honour won't." We well know, from all his transactions, how little HONOUR bound him; we also know that at last *hemp* bound him fast.

We now approach the period when he had nearly appeared in a very conspicuous point of light as a city officer. He had, by some means, collected a sum sufficient to purchase the place of city marshal, and actually had paid the money into the office of chamberlain of the city. But his general scandalous character being reported to the court of aldermen, they interfered; and he was informed, that unless he withdrew his money, upon the very first complaint of his ill behaviour, he would not only lose his place, but the purchase-money. This hint was not thrown away upon B. and he accordingly agreed to recede from his pretensions to this place; but before he had time to withdraw his money, his creditors attached the sum of 2400l. in the chamberlain's office: thus his false ambition cost him nearly all his property.

This transaction led him to the affair which proved fatal to him. He had discounted a note of 50 guineas with Mr. Jeffon, who keeps a lottery-office under the piazzas, Covent-Garden. This person meeting him in October last, at the George and Vulture tavern in Cornhill, enquired when B. would settle that note; whereupon B. produced a note of 100l. drawn by Bradshaw on Pritchard, which was endorsed by Bolland; when Jeffon told him that his name being on the back of it, he could not negotiate it. B. then said he could take his name off, and Mr. Lilburne (a person present) took up a table knife with a design of erasing the name. When he had erased all but the letter B. Bolland said, "Don't scratch it all out, for it may disfigure it, or cancel

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cel it, by scratching a hole in it;" adding, "he would think of some name that began with a B," and immediately filled it up with *anks*, and then gave it to Jeffon. This person then discounted it with Mr. Cardineaux, and Bolland being asked, upon receiving the cash, 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 (Bradshaw) was a bankrupt; upon which Jeffon, meeting Bolland at the sword-blade coffee-house, said to him, "That note of 100l. of Bradshaw, which I got Mr. Cardineaux to discount for you, will not be paid, for Bradshaw is in the paper to-day, he is a bankrupt; you must take care of it against it becomes due." In answer 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 stood in his shoes, and must take care of it.—You know Mr. Lilburne was present, and you must take care of it." Bolland then said, "Indeed he knew nothing of it, nor should he." "Very well (returned Jeffon) then I will let Mr. Cardineaux immediately know of the transaction." In consequence of Mr. Cardineaux's being informed of all the circumstances of this affair, and meeting Bolland at the Hamburgh coffee-house, he said to B. "that bill I discounted for you will not be paid;" to which B. replied, with an air of astonishment, "What bill?" Mr. Cardineaux then told him, "The bill I discounted for you at the Rainbow coffee-house, Covent-Garden:" to which Bol-

land boldly and fatally said, "*I never discounted a bill with you, Sir; you mistake me; my name is James Bolland; I never saw you in my life, nor you have no bill with my endorsement.*"

Mr. Cardineaux being thus irritated, the affair became serious, and too late Bolland paid the money for the note. All Bolland said in his own defence upon his trial, was, "I never in my life forged with an intent to cheat or defraud any person in the world. Please to ask Mr. Cardineaux, when he applied to me, if I did not desire him to prove his debt under Bradshaw's commission, and I would make good the deficiency; so I could have no design to cheat: there were two 100l. notes to Pritchard; one he took back; I gave him a draft upon Sir Robert Ladbroke the 14th day of the month, but made the date of the draft the 17th; and five guineas his clerk had in money; that 100l. was for my note, and no other general concern in Pritchard's account; it was Jeffon's fault, not mine: I was good for 100l. then, my name was good for 100l. or four or five; I had 2000l. at this time in Sir Robert Ladbroke's hands, and Pritchard owed me 1900l. 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 wish it had been so now; I must leave the rest to my counsel; I don't understand the case."

After Bolland was condemned, he engaged several writers to defend him in the public papers; but they produced declamation instead of argument.

argument. A petition was presented to the queen in his behalf, and the members of both houses of parliament received petitions from the hands of his disconsolate wife, some days before he suffered. The effect of these addresses occasioned

the recorder to be sent for to St. James's, and it was not till the evening before his execution that it was finally determined he should suffer.

He was executed at Tyburn, Wednesday, March 18th, 1772.



NATURAL HISTORY.

Remarks upon the Nature of the Soil of Naples, and its Neighbourhood; in a Letter from the Honourable William Hamilton, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at Naples, to Matthew Maty, M. D. Sec. R. S.

[Read Jan. 10. 17. 24. 1771.]

Naples, Oct. 16, 1770.

S I R,

ACCORDING to your desire, I lose no time in sending you such further remarks as I have been making with some diligence, for six years past, in the compass of twenty miles or more, round this capital. By accompanying these remarks with a map of the country I describe, and with the specimens of different matters that compose the most remarkable spots of it, I do not doubt but that I shall convince you, as I am myself convinced, that the whole circuit (so far as I have examined) within the boundaries marked in the map, is wholly and totally the production of subterraneous fires; and that most probably the sea formerly reached the mountains that lie behind Capua and Caserta, and are a continuation of the Appenines. If I may be allowed to compare small things with great, I imagine the subterraneous fires to have worked in this country under the

bottom of the sea, as moles in a field, throwing up here and there a hillock, and that the matter thrown out of some of these hillocks, formed into settled volcanos, filling up the space between one and the other, has composed this part of the continent, and many of the islands adjoining.

From the observations I have made upon mount Etna, Vesuvius, and its neighbourhood, I dare say, that, after a careful examination, most mountains, that are or have been volcanos, would be found to owe their existence to subterraneous fire; the direct reverse 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 such considerable volcanos as Etna and Vesuvius should have been formed otherwise than every other considerable volcano of the known world. I do not wonder that so little progress has been made in the improvement of natural history, and particularly in that branch of it which regards the theory of the earth; nature acts slowly, it is difficult to catch her in the fact. Those who have made this subject their study have, without scruple, undertaken at once to write the natural history of a whole province, or of an entire continent;

ment; not reflecting, that the longest life of man scarcely affords him time to give a perfect one of the smallest insect.

I am sensible of what I undertake in giving you, Sir, even a very imperfect account of the nature of the soil of a little more than twenty miles round Naples: yet I flatter myself that my remarks, such as they are, may be of some use to any one hereafter, who may have leisure and inclination to follow them up. The kingdom of the Two Sicilies offers certainly the fairest field for observations of this kind, of any in the whole world; here are volcanos existing in their full force, some on their decline, and others totally extinct.

To begin with some degree of order, which is really difficult in the variety of matter that occurs to my mind, I will first mention the basis on which I found all my conjectures. It is the nature of the soil that covers the ancient towns of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and the interior and exterior form of the new mountain, near Puzzole, with the sort of materials of which it is composed. It cannot be denied that Herculaneum and Pompeii stood once above ground; though now the former is in no part less than seventy feet, and in some parts one hundred and twelve feet, below the present surface of the earth; and the latter is buried ten or twelve feet deep, more or less. As we know, from the very accurate account given by Pliny the younger to Tacitus, and from the accounts of other contemporary authors, that these towns were buried by an eruption of mount Vesuvius in the time of Titus; it must be allowed, that whatever matter lies between these cities and the present

surface of the earth over them, must have been produced since the year 79 of the Christian era, the date of that formidable eruption.

Pompeii, which is situated at a much greater distance from the volcano than Herculaneum, has felt the effects of a single eruption only; it is covered with white pumice stones mixed with fragments of lava and burnt matter, large and small; the pumice is very light, but I have found some of the fragments of lava and cinders there, weighing eight pounds. I have often wondered that such weighty bodies could have been carried to such a distance (for Pompeii cannot be less than five miles, in a straight line, from the mouth of Vesuvius). Every observation confirms the fall of this horrid shower over the unfortunate city of Pompeii, and that few of its inhabitants had dared to venture out of their houses; for in many of those which have been already cleared, skeletons have been found, some with gold rings, ear-rings, and bracelets. I have been present at the discovery of several human skeletons myself: and under a vaulted arch, about two years ago, at Pompeii, I saw the bones of a man and a horse taken up, with the fragments of the horse's furniture, which had been ornamented with false gems set in bronze. The skulls of some of the skeletons found in the streets have been evidently fractured by the fall of the stones. His Sicilian majesty's excavations are confined to this spot at present; and the curious in antiquity may expect hereafter, from so rich a mine, ample matter for their dissertations: but I will confine myself to such observations only as relate to my present subject.

Over the stratum of pumice and burnt matter that covers Pompeii, there is a stratum of good mould, of the thickness of about two feet and more in some parts, in which vines flourish, except in some particular spots of this vineyard, where they are subject to be blasted by a foul vapour or *mofete*, as it is called here, that rises from beneath the burnt matter. The above-mentioned shower of pumice stones, according to my observations, extended beyond Castel-a-mare (near which spot the ancient town of Stabia also lies buried under them) and covered a tract of country not less than thirty miles in circumference. It was at Stabia that Pliny the elder lost his life, and this shower of pumice stones is well described in the younger Pliny's letter. Little of the matter that has issued from Vesuvius since that time has reached these parts: but I must observe that the pavement of the streets of Pompeii is of lava; nay, under the foundation of the town, there is a deep stratum of lava and burnt matter. These circumstances, with many others that will be related hereafter, prove, beyond a doubt, that there have been eruptions of Vesuvius previous to that of the year 79, which is the first recorded by history.

The growth of soil by time is easily accounted for; and who, that has visited ruins of ancient edifices, has not often seen a flourishing shrub, in a good soil, upon the top of an old wall? I have remarked many such on the most considerable ruins at Rome and elsewhere. But from the soil which has grown over the barren pumice that covers Pompeii, I was enabled to make a curious observation. Upon ex-

amining the cuts and hollow ways made by currents of water in the neighbourhood of Vesuvius and of other volcanos, I had remarked that there lay frequently a stratum of rich soil, of more or less depth, between the matter produced by the explosion of succeeding eruptions; and I was naturally led to think that such a stratum had grown in the same manner as the one above-mentioned over the pumice of Pompeii. Where the stratum of good soil was thick, it was evident to me that many years had elapsed between one eruption and that which succeeded it. I do not pretend to say that a just estimate can be formed of the great age of volcanos from this observation, but some sort of calculation might be made; for instance, should an explosion of pumice cover again the spot under which Pompeii is buried, the stratum of rich soil above-mentioned would certainly lie between two beds of pumice; and if a like accident had happened a thousand years ago, the stratum of rich soil would as certainly have wanted much of its present thickness, as the rotting of vegetables, manure, &c. is ever increasing a cultivated soil. Whenever I find then a succession of different strata of pumice and burnt matter like that which covers Pompeii, intermixed with strata of rich soil, of greater or less depth, I hope I may be allowed reasonably to conclude, that the whole has been the production of a long series of eruptions occasioned by subterraneous fire. By the size and weight of the pumice, and fragments of burnt erupted matter in these strata, it is easy to trace them up to their source, which I have done more than once in the neighbourhood-

neighbourhood of Puzzole, where explosions have been frequent. The gradual decrease in the size and quantity of the erupted matter in the stratum above mentioned, from Pompeii to Castell-a-Mare, is very visible: At Pompeii, as I said before, I have found them of eight pounds weight, when at Castell-a-Mare the largest 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 six eruptions has taken its course over that which lies immediately above the town, and was the cause of its destruction. These strata are either of lava or burnt matter, with veins of good soil between them. The stratum of erupted matter that immediately covers the town, and with which the theatre and most of the houses were filled, is not of that foul vitrified matter, called lava, but of a sort of soft stone, composed of pumice, ashes, and burnt matter. It is exactly of the same nature with what is called here the Naples stone; the Italians distinguish it by the name of *tufa*, and it is in general use for building. Its colour is usually that of our free-stone, but sometimes tinged with grey, green, and yellow; and the pumice-stones, with which it ever abounds, are sometimes large and sometimes small: it varies likewise in its degrees of solidity.

The chief article in the composition of this *tufa* seems to me to be, that fine burnt material, which is called *puzzolane*, whose 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 subject to subterraneous fires. It is, I believe, a sort of lime prepared by nature. This, mixed with water, great or small pumice-stones, fragments of lava, and burnt matter, may naturally be supposed to harden into a stone of this kind; and, as water frequently attends eruptions of fire, as will be seen in the accounts I shall give of the formation of the new mountain near Puzzole, I am convinced the first matter that issued from Vesuvius, and covered Herculaneum, was in the state of liquid mud. A circumstance strongly favouring my opinion is, that, about two years ago, I saw the head of an antique statue dug out of this matter within the theatre of Herculaneum; the impression of its face remains to this day in the *tufa*, and might serve as a mould for a cast in plaister of Paris, being as perfect as any mould I ever saw. As much may be inferred from the exact resemblance of this matter, or *tufa*, which immediately covers Herculaneum, to all the *tufas* of which the high grounds of Naples, and its neighbourhood are composed; I detached a piece of it sticking to, and incorporated with, the painted stucco of the inside of the theatre of Herculaneum, and shall send it for your inspection*. It is very different, as you will see, from the vitrified matter called lava, by which it has been generally thought that Herculaneum was destroyed. The village of Refina and some villas stand

* This piece is now in the Museum of the Royal Society, together with many other specimens, mentioned in this and in the following letter. M. M.

at present 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 must have been open in more than one place. A passage in Pliny's letter to Tacitus seems to say as much, "*Interim e Vesuvio monte pluribus locis latissimæ flammæ, atque incendia relucbant, quorum fulgor et claritas tenebras noctis pellebat*:" so 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 nevertheless be said to have proceeded from Vesuvius, just 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 Vesuvius.

In the beginning of eruptions, volcanos frequently throw up water mixed with the ashes. Vesuvius did so in the eruptions of 1631, according to the testimony of many contemporary writers. The same circumstance happened in 1669, according to the account of Ignazio Sorrentino, who, by his History of Mount Vesuvius, printed at Naples in 1734, has shewn himself to have been a very accurate observer of the phænomena of the volcano, for many years that he lived at Torre del Greco, situated at the foot of it. At the beginning of the formation of the new mountain, near Puzzole, water was mixed with the ashes thrown up, as will be seen in

two very curious and particular accounts of the formation of that mountain, which I shall have the pleasure of communicating to you presently; and in 1755 Etna threw up a quantity of water in the beginning of an eruption, as is mentioned in the letter I sent you last year upon the subject of that magnificent volcano*. Ulloa likewise mentions this circumstance of water attending the eruptions of volcanos in America. Whenever therefore I find a *tufa* composed exactly like that which immediately covers Herculaneum, and undoubtedly proceeded from Vesuvius, I conclude such a *tufa* to have been produced by water mixing with the erupted matter at the time of an explosion occasioned by subterraneous fire; and this observation, I believe, will be of more use than any other, in pointing out those parts of the present *terra firma*, that have been formed by explosion. I am convinced it has often happened that subterraneous fires and exhalations, after having been pent up and confined for some time, and been the cause of earthquakes, have forced their passage, and in venting themselves formed mountains of the matter that confined them, as you will see was the case near Puzzole in the year 1538, and by evident signs has been so before, in many parts of the neighbourhood of Puzzole, without creating a regular volcano. The materials of such mountains will have but little appearance of having been produced by fire, to any one unaccustomed to make observations upon the different nature of volcanos.

If it were allowed to make a

* Phil. Transact. Vol. LX. p. 1.

comparison between the earth and a human body, one might consider a country replete with combustibles occasioning explosions (which is surely the case here) to be like a body full of humours. When these humours concenter in one part, and form a great tumour, out of which they are discharged freely, the body is less agitated; but when by any accident the humours are checked, and do not find a free passage through their usual channel, the body is agitated, and tumours appear in other parts of that body, but soon after the humours return again to their former channel. In a similar manner one may conceive Vesuvius to be the present great channel, through which nature discharges some of the foul humours of the earth; when these humours are checked by any accident or stoppage in this channel for any considerable time, earthquakes will be frequent in its neighbourhood, and explosions may be apprehended even at some distance from it. This was the case in the year 1538, Vesuvius 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 mountain began to lose all signs of fire. As it is not foreign to my purpose, and will serve to shew how greatly they are mistaken, who place the seat of the fire in the center or towards the top of a volcano, I will give you a curious description of the state of the crater of Vesuvius, after having been free from eruptions 492 years, as related by Bracini, who descended into it not long before the eruption of 1631: "The crater was five miles in circumference, and about a thousand

" paces deep; its sides were covered with brush wood, and at the bottom there was a plain, on which cattle grazed. In the woody parts boars frequently harboured; in the midst of the plain, within the crater, was a narrow passage, through which, by a winding path, you could descend about a mile amongst rocks and stones, till you came to another more spacious plain covered with ashes: in this plain were three little pools, placed in a triangular form, one towards the East, of hot water, corrosive and bitter beyond measure; another towards the West, of water salter than that of the sea; the third of hot water, that had no particular taste."

The great increase of the cone of Vesuvius, from that time to this, naturally induces one to conclude, that the whole of the cone was raised in the like manner, and that the part of Vesuvius, called Somma, which is now considered as a distinct mountain from it, was composed in the same manner. This may plainly be perceived by examining its interior and exterior form, and the strata of lava and burnt matter of which it is composed. The ancients, in describing Vesuvius, never mention two mountains. Strabo, Dio, Vitruvius, all agree, that Vesuvius, in their time, shewed signs of having formerly erupted, and the first compares the crater on its top to an amphitheatre. The mountain now called Somma was, I believe, that which the ancients called Vesuvius: its outside form is conical, its inside, instead of an amphitheatre, is now like a great theatre. I suppose the eruption in Pliny's

time to have thrown down that part of the cone next the sea, which would naturally have left it in its present state, and that the conical mountain, or existing Vesuvius, has been raised by the succeeding eruptions: all my observations confirm this opinion. I have seen ancient lavas in the plain on the other side of Somma, which could never have proceeded from the present Vesuvius. Serao, a celebrated physician now living at Naples, in the introduction of his account of the eruption of Vesuvius in 1737 (in which account many of the phenomena of the volcano are recorded and very well accounted for) says, that at the convent of Dominican friars, called the Madona del Arco, some years ago, in sinking a well, at a hundred feet depth a lava was discovered, and soon after another, so that in less than three hundred feet depth the lavas of four eruptions were found. From the situation of this convent it is clear, beyond a doubt, that these lavas proceeded from the mountain called Somma, as they are quite out of the reach of the existing volcano.

From these circumstances, and from repeated observations I have made in the neighbourhood of Vesuvius, I am sure that no virgin soil is to be found there, and that all is composed of different strata of erupted matter, even to a great depth below the level of the sea. In short, I have not any doubt in my own mind, but that this volcano took its rise from the bottom of the sea; and as the whole plain between Vesuvius and the mountains behind Caserta, which is the best part of the Campagna Felice, is (under its good soil) composed of burnt matter, I imagine the sea

to have washed the feet of those mountains, until the subterraneous fires began to operate, at a period certainly of a most remote antiquity.

The soil of the Campagna Felice is very fertile: I saw the earth opened in many places last year in the midst of that plain, when they were seeking for materials to mend the road from Naples to Caserta. The stratum of good soil was in general four or five feet thick; under which was a deep stratum of cinders, pumice, fragments of lava, and such burnt matter as abounds near Vesuvius and all volcanos. The mountains at the back of Caserta are mostly of a sort of limestone, and very different from those formed by fire; though Signior Van Vitelli, the celebrated architect, has assured me, that in the cutting of the famous aqueduct of Caserta through these mountains, he met with some soils, that had been evidently formed by subterraneous fires. The high grounds which extend from Castel-a-Mare to the point of Minerva towards the island of Caprea, and from the promontory that divides the bay of Naples from that of Salerno, are of limestone. The plain of Sorrento, that is bounded by these high grounds, beginning at the village of Vico, and ending at that of Massa, is wholly composed of the same sort of *tufa* as that about Naples, except that the cinder or pumice-stones intermixed in it are larger than in the Naples *tufa*. I conceive then that there has been an explosion in this spot from the bottom of the sea. This plain, as I have remarked to be the case with all soils produced by subterraneous fire, is extremely fertile; whilst
the

the ground about it, being of another nature, is not so. The island of Caprea does not shew any signs of having been formed by subterraneous fire, but is of the same nature as the high grounds last mentioned, from which it has been probably detached by earthquakes, or the violence of the waves. Rovigliano, an island, or rather a rock, in the bay of Castel-a-Mare, is likewise of lime-stone, and seems to have belonged to the original mountains in its neighbourhood: in some of these mountains there are also petrified fish and fossil shells, which I never have found in the mountains, which I suppose to have been formed by explosion.

You have now, Sir, before you, the nature of the soil from Caprea to Naples. The soil on which this great metropolis stands has been evidently produced by explosions, some of which seem to have been upon the very spot on which this city is built; all the high grounds round Naples, Paufilipo, Puzzole, Baïa, Misenum, the islands of Pro-cita and Ischia, all appear to have been raised by explosion. You can trace still in many of these heights the conical shape that was naturally given them at first, and even the craters out of which the matter issued, though to be sure others of these heights have suffered such changes by the hand of time, that you can only conjecture that they were raised in the like manner, by their composition being exactly the same as that of those mountains, which still retain their conical form and craters entire. A *tufa*, exactly resembling the specimen I took from the inside of the theatre of Herculaneum, layers of pumice intermixed with layers of good soil,

just like those over Pompeii, and lavas like those of Vesuvius, compose the whole soil of the country that remains to be described.

The famous grotto, anciently cut through the mountain of Paufilipo to make a road from Naples to Puzzole, gives you an opportunity of seeing that the whole of that mountain is *tufa*. The first evident crater you meet with, after you have passed the grotto of Paufilipo, is now the lake of Agnano: a small remain of the subterraneous fire (which must probably have made the basin for the lake, and raised the high grounds which form a sort of amphitheatre round it) serves to heat rooms, which the Neapolitans make great use of in summer, for carrying off diverse disorders by a strong perspiration. This place is called the Sudatorio di San Germano; near the present 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 shall 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 Vesuvius, particularly at the time of, before, and after great eruptions. The noxious vapour having continued in the same force constantly so many ages, as it has done in the Grotto del Cane (for Pliny mentions this grotto), is indeed a circumstance in which it differs from the vapours near Vesuvius and Etna, which are not constant: the cone forming the outside of this supposed volcano is still perfect in many parts.

Opposite to the Grotto del Cane, and immediately joining to the lake, rises the mountain called Astruni, which having, as I imagine, been thrown up by an explosion of a much later date, retains the conical shape and every symptom of a volcano in much greater perfection than that I have been describing. The crater of Astruni is surrounded with a wall to confine boars and deer (this volcano having been for many years converted into a royal chace). It may be about six miles or more in circumference; in the plain at the bottom of the crater are two lakes, and in some books there is mention made of a hot spring, which I never have been able to find. There are many huge rocks of lava within the crater of Astruni, and some I have met with also in that of Agnano; the cones of both these supposed volcanos are composed of *tufa* and strata of loose pumice, fragments of lava and other burnt matter, exactly resembling the strata of Vesuvius. Bartholomeus Fatias, who wrote of the actions of King Alphonso the First (before the new mountain had been formed near Puzzole) conjectured that Astruni had been a volcano. These are his words: *Locus Neapoli quatuor millia passuum proximus, quem vulgo Listro-nes vocant, nos unum e Phlegreis Campis ab ardore nuncupandum putamus.* There is no entrance into the crater of either Astruni or Agnano, except one, evidently made by art, and they both exactly correspond with Strabo's description of avenues; the same may be said of the Solfaterra and the Monte Gauro, or Barbaro as it is sometimes called, which I shall describe presently.

Near Astruni and towards the sea

rises the Solfaterra, which not only retains its cone or crater, but much of its former heat. In the plain within the crater, smoke issues from many parts, as also from its sides; here, by means of stones and tiles, heaped over the crevices through which the smoke passes, they collect, in an aukward manner, what they call *sale armoniaco*; and from the sand of the plain they extract sulphur and alum. This spot, well attended to, might certainly produce a good revenue, whereas I doubt if they have hitherto ever cleared 200l. a year by it. The hollow sound, produced by throwing a heavy stone on the plain of the crater of the Solfaterra, seems to indicate that it is supported by a sort 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 subterraneous fire still deeper) by the very moist steam that issues from the cracks in the plain of the Solfaterra, which, like that of boiling water, runs off a sword or knife, presented to it, in great drops. On the outside, and at the foot of the cone of the Solfaterra, towards the lake of Agnano, water rushes out of the rocks, so hot, as to raise the quicksilver in Fahrenheit's thermometer to the degree of boiling water, a fact of which I was myself an eye-witness. This place, well worthy the observation of the curious, has been taken little notice of; it is called the *Pisciarelli*. The common people of Naples have great faith in the efficacy of this water, and make much use of it in all cutaneous disorders, as well as for another disorder that prevails here. It seems to be impregnated chiefly with sulphur and alum.

When

When you approach your ear to the rocks of the Pisciarelli, from whence this water oozes, you hear a horrid boiling noise, which seems to proceed from the huge cauldron, that may be supposed to be under the plain of the Solfaterra. On the other side of the Solfaterra, next the sea, there is a rock which has communicated with the sea, till part of it was cut away to make the road to Puzzole; this was undoubtedly a considerable lava that ran from the Solfaterra when it was an active volcano. Under this rock of lava, which is more than seventy feet high, there is a stratum of pumice and ashes. This ancient lava is about a quarter of a mile broad; you meet with it abruptly before you come in sight of Puzzole, and it finishes as abruptly within about an hundred paces of the town. I have often thought that many quarries of stone upon examination would be found to owe their origin to the same cause, though time may have effaced all signs of the volcano from whence they proceeded. Except this rock, which is evidently lava and full of vitrifications like that of Vesuvius, all the rocks upon the coast of Bajà are of *tufa*.

I have observed in the lava of Vesuvius and Etna, as in this, that the bottom as well as the surface of it was rough and porous, like the cinders or scorixæ from an iron-foundery, and that for about a foot from the surface and from the bottom, they were not near so solid and compact as towards the centre; which must undoubtedly proceed from the impression of the air upon the vitrified matter whilst in fusion. I mention this circumstance, as it may serve to point out true lavas

with more certainty. The ancient name of the Solfaterra was, *Forum Vulcani*, a strong proof of its origin from subterraneous fire. The degree of heat that the Solfaterra has preserved for so many ages, seems to have calcined the stones upon its cone, and in its crater, as they are very white and crumble easily in the hottest parts.

We come next to the new mountain near Puzzole, which, being of so very late a formation, preserves its conical shape entire, and produces as yet but a very slender vegetation. It has a crater almost as deep as the cone is high, which may be near a quarter of a mile perpendicular, and is in shape a regular inverted cone. At the basis of this new mountain (which is more than three miles in circumference) the sand upon the sea shore, and even that which is washed by the sea itself, is burning hot for above the space of an hundred yards; if you take up a handful of the sand below water, you are obliged to get rid of it directly, on account of its intense heat.

I had been long very desirous of meeting with a good account of the formation of this new mountain, because proving this mountain to have been raised by mere explosion in a plain, would prove, at the same time, that all the neighbouring mountains, which are composed of the same materials, and have exactly or in part the same form, were raised in the like manner, and that the seat of fire, the cause of these explosions, lies deep, which I have every reason to think.

Fortunately, I lately found two very good accounts of the phenomena that attended the explosion, which formed the new mountain,

published a few months after the event. As I think them very curious, and greatly to my purpose, and as they are rare, I will give you a literal translation of such extracts as relate to the formation of the Monte Nuovo. They are bound in one volume*.

The title of the first is, *Dell' Incendio di Pozzuolo, Marco Antonio delli Falconi all' Illustrissima, Signiora Marchesa della Padula nel MDXXXVIII*

At the head of the second is, *Ragionamento del Terremoto, del Nuovo Monte, del Aprimento di Terra in Pozzuolo nell' Anno 1538, é della significazione d'essi. Per Pietro Giacomo di Toledo; and at the end of the book, Stampata in Nap. per Giovanni Sulzthach Alemano, a 22di Genaro 1539, con gratio, é privilegio.*

“ First then (says Marco Antonio delli Falconi) will I relate simply and exactly the operations of nature, of which I was either myself an eye-witness, or as they were related to me by those who had been witnesses of them. It is now two years that there have been frequent earthquakes at Pozzuolo, at Naples, and the neighbouring parts; on the day, and in the night before the appearance of this eruption, above twenty shocks, great and small were felt at the above-mentioned places. The eruption made its appearance the 29th of September 1538, the feast of St. Michael the angel; it was on a Sunday, about an hour in the night: and as I have been informed, they began to see on that spot, between the hot baths

“ or sweating rooms, and Trepergule, flames of fire, which first 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 the road to the lake of Avernus and the baths) in a short time the fire increased to such a degree that it burst open the earth in this place, and threw up so great a quantity of ashes and pumice stones mixed with water, as covered the whole country; and in Naples a shower of these ashes and water fell great part of the night. The next morning, which was Monday, and the last of the month, the poor inhabitants of Pozzuolo, struck with so horrible a sight, quitted their habitations, covered with that muddy and black shower, which continued in that country the whole day, flying death, but with faces painted with its colours, some with their children in their arms, some with sacks full of their goods, others leading an ass loaded with their frightened family towards Naples, others carrying quantities of birds of various sorts that had fallen dead at the time the eruption began, others again with fish which they had found, and were to be met with in plenty upon the shore, the sea having been at that time considerably dried up. Don Petro di Toledo, Viceroy of the kingdom, with many gentlemen, went to see so wonderful an appearance; I also,

* This very scarce volume has been presented by Mr. Hamilton to the British Museum. M. M.

“ having met with the most ho-
 “ nourable and incomparable gen-
 “ tleman, Signior Fabritio Mor-
 “ maldo, on the road, went and
 “ saw the eruption, and the many
 “ wonderful effects of it. The sea
 “ towards Baia had retired a con-
 “ siderable way; though from the
 “ quantity of ashes and broken
 “ pumice-stones thrown up by the
 “ eruption, it appeared almost to-
 “ tally dry. I saw likewise two
 “ springs in those lately discovered
 “ ruins, one before the house that
 “ was the queen’s, of hot and salt
 “ water; the other of fresh and
 “ cold water, on the shore, about
 “ 250 paces nearer to the erup-
 “ tion: some say, that still nearer
 “ to the spot where the eruption
 “ happened, a stream of fresh water
 “ issued forth like a little river.
 “ Turning towards the place of
 “ the eruption, you saw mountains
 “ of smoke, part of which was
 “ very black and part very white,
 “ rise up to a great height: and
 “ in the midst of the smoke, at
 “ times, deep-coloured flames burst
 “ forth, with huge stones and ashes,
 “ and you heard a noise like the
 “ discharge of a number of great
 “ artillery. It appeared to me as
 “ if Typhæus and Enceladus from
 “ Ischia and Etna, with innume-
 “ rable giants, or those from the
 “ Campi Phlegrei (which accord-
 “ ing to the opinions of some were
 “ situated in this neighbourhood)
 “ were come to wage war again
 “ with Jupiter. The natural histo-
 “ rians may perhaps reasonably
 “ say, that the wise poets meant no
 “ more by giants, than exhala-
 “ tions, shut up in the bowels of the
 “ earth, which, not finding a free
 “ passage, open one by their own
 “ force and impulse, and form

“ mountains, as those which occa-
 “ sioned this eruption have been
 “ seen to do; and methought I
 “ saw those torrents of burning
 “ smoke that Pindar describes in
 “ an eruption at Etna, now called
 “ Mon Gibello in Sicily, in imi-
 “ tation of which, as some say,
 “ Virgil wrote these lines:

“ *Ipse sed horrificis juxta tonat*
 “ *Ætna ruinis, &c.*

“ After the stones and ashes, with
 “ clouds of thick smoke, had been
 “ sent up, by the impulse of the
 “ fire and windy exhalation (as
 “ you see in a great cauldron that
 “ boils) into the middle region of
 “ the air, overcome by their own
 “ natural weight, when from dis-
 “ tance the strength they had re-
 “ ceived from impulse was spent,
 “ rejected likewise by the cold and
 “ unfriendly region, you saw them
 “ fall thick, and by degrees the
 “ condensed smoke clear away,
 “ raining ashes, with water and
 “ stones of different sizes, accord-
 “ ing to the distance from the
 “ place: then by degrees, with the
 “ same noise and smoke, it threw
 “ out stones and ashes again, and
 “ so on by fits. This continued two
 “ days and nights, when the smoke
 “ and force of the fire began to
 “ abate. The fourth day, which
 “ was Thursday at 22 o’clock,
 “ there was so great an eruption,
 “ that, as I was in the gulph of
 “ Puzzole, coming from Ischia, and
 “ not far from Misenum, I saw,
 “ in a short time, many columns
 “ of smoke shoot up, with the
 “ most terrible noise I ever heard,
 “ and, bending over the sea, came
 “ near our boat, which was four
 “ miles or more from the place of
 “ their

“ their birth ; and the quantity of
 “ ashes, stones, and smoke, seemed
 “ as if they would cover the whole
 “ earth and sea. Stones, great
 “ and small, and ashes more or
 “ less, according to the impulse
 “ of the fire and exhalations, be-
 “ gan to fall, so that a great part
 “ of this country was covered with
 “ ashes ; and many that have seen
 “ it, say they reached the vale of
 “ Diana, and some parts of Cala-
 “ bria, which are more than 150
 “ miles from Puzzuolo. The Fri-
 “ day and Saturday nothing but
 “ a little smoke appeared, so that
 “ many taking courage, went
 “ upon the spot, and say, that with
 “ the stones and ashes thrown up,
 “ a mountain has been formed in
 “ that valley, not less than three
 “ miles in circumference, and al-
 “ most as high as the Monte Bar-
 “ baro, which is near it, covering
 “ the Cenetraria, the castle of
 “ Trepergule, all those buildings,
 “ and the greatest part of the baths
 “ that were about them ; extend-
 “ ing South towards the sea, North
 “ as far as the lake of Avernus,
 “ West to the Sudatory, and join-
 “ ing East to the foot of the Monte
 “ Barbaro, so that this place has
 “ changed its form and face in
 “ such a manner as not to be
 “ known again ; a thing almost in-
 “ credible to those who have not
 “ seen it, that in so short a time
 “ so considerable a mountain could
 “ have been formed. On its sum-
 “ mit there is a mouth in the form
 “ of a cup, which may be a quar-
 “ ter of a mile in circumference,
 “ though some say it is as large as
 “ our market-place at Naples,
 “ from which there issues a con-
 “ stant smoke ; and though I have
 “ seen it only at a distance, it ap-

“ pears very great. The Sunday
 “ following, which was the 6th
 “ of October, many people going
 “ to see this phænomenon, and
 “ some having ascended half the
 “ mountain, others more, about
 “ 22 o'clock there happened so
 “ sudden and horrid an eruption,
 “ with so great a smoke, that many
 “ of these people were stifled, some
 “ of which could never be found.
 “ I have been told, that the num-
 “ ber of the dead or lost amounted
 “ to twenty-four. From that time
 “ to this, nothing remarkable hap-
 “ pened ; it seems as if the erup-
 “ tion returned periodically, like
 “ the ague or gout. I believe
 “ henceforward it will not have
 “ such force, though the eruption
 “ of the Sunday was accompanied
 “ with showers of ashes and water,
 “ which fell at Naples, and were
 “ seen to extend as far as the
 “ mountain of Somma, called Ve-
 “ suvius by the ancients ; and,
 “ as I have often remarked, the
 “ clouds of smoke proceeding from
 “ the eruption, moved in a direct
 “ line towards that mountain, as
 “ if these places had a correspon-
 “ dence and connection one with
 “ the other. In the night, many
 “ beams and columns of fire were
 “ seen to proceed from this erup-
 “ tion, and some like flashes of
 “ lightning. We have then ma-
 “ ny circumstances for our ob-
 “ servation, the earthquakes, the
 “ eruption, the drying up of the
 “ sea, the quantity of dead fish and
 “ birds, the birth of springs, the
 “ shower of ashes with water and
 “ without water, the innumerable
 “ trees in that whole country, as
 “ far as the Grotto of Lucullus,
 “ torn from their roots, thrown
 “ down, and covered with ashes,
 “ that

“ that it gave one pain to see
 “ them: and as all these effects
 “ were produced by the same cause
 “ that produces earthquakes; let
 “ us first enquire how earthquakes
 “ are produced, and from thence
 “ we may easily comprehend the
 “ cause of the above-mentioned
 “ events.” Then follows a dis-
 fertation on earthquakes, and some
 curious conjectures relative to the
 phænomena which attended this
 eruption, clearly and well expressed,
 considering, as the author himself
 apologizes, that at that time the
 Italian language had been little
 employed on such subjects.

The account of the formation
 of the Monte Nuovo, by Pietro
 Giacomo di Toledo, is given in a
 dialogue between the feigned per-
 sonages of Peregrino and Svesfano;
 the former of which says, “ It is
 “ now two years that this province
 “ of Campagna has been afflicted
 “ with earthquakes, the country
 “ about Pozzuolo much more so
 “ than any other parts, but the
 “ 27th and the 28th of the month
 “ of September last, the earth-
 “ quakes did not cease, day or
 “ night, in the abovementioned
 “ city of Pozzuolo; that plain
 “ which lies between the lake of
 “ Averno, the Monte Barbaro, and
 “ the sea, was raised a little, and
 “ many cracks were made in it,
 “ from some of which issued water;
 “ and at the same time the sea,
 “ which was very near the plain,
 “ dried up about two hundred
 “ paces, so that the fish were left
 “ on the sand, a prey to the inha-
 “ bitants of Pozzuolo. At last,
 “ on the 29th of the said month,
 “ about two hours in the night,
 “ the earth opened near the lake
 “ and discovered a horrid mouth

“ from which were vomited furi-
 “ ously smoke, fire, stones, and
 “ mud composed of ashes, mak-
 “ ing, at the time of its opening,
 “ a noise like very loud thunder:
 “ the fire that issued from this
 “ mouth went towards the walls
 “ of the unfortunate city; the
 “ smoke was partly black and
 “ partly white; the black was
 “ darker than darkness itself, and
 “ the white was like the whitest
 “ cotton: these smokes, rising in
 “ the air, seemed as if they would
 “ touch the vault of heaven; the
 “ stones that followed, were, by
 “ the devouring flames, converted
 “ to pumice, the size of which (of
 “ some I say) were much larger
 “ than an ox. The stones went
 “ about as high as a cross-bow can
 “ carry, and then fell down, some-
 “ times on the edge and sometimes
 “ into the mouth itself. It is very
 “ true, that many of them in go-
 “ ing up could not be seen, on ac-
 “ count of the dark smoke; but
 “ when they returned from the
 “ smoky heat, they shewed plainly
 “ where they had been by their
 “ strong smell of fetid sulphur,
 “ just like stones that have been
 “ thrown out of a mortar and
 “ have passed through the smoke
 “ of inflamed gunpowder. The
 “ mud was of the colour of ashes,
 “ and at first very liquid, then by
 “ degrees less so, and in such
 “ quantities, that in less than
 “ twelve hours, with the help of
 “ the above-mentioned stones, a
 “ mountain was raised of a thou-
 “ sand paces in height. Not only
 “ Pozzuolo and the neighbouring
 “ country was full of this mud,
 “ but the city of Naples also, the
 “ beauty of whose palaces were
 “ in a great measure spoiled by
 “ it.

“ it. The ashes were carried as
 “ far as Calabria by the force of
 “ the winds, burning up in their
 “ passage the grass and high trees,
 “ many of which were borne down
 “ by the weight of them. An in-
 “ finity of birds also, and num-
 “ berless animals of various kinds,
 “ covered with this sulphureous
 “ mud, gave themselves up a prey
 “ to man. Now this eruption
 “ lasted two nights and two days
 “ without intermission, though, it
 “ is true, not always with the same
 “ force, but more or less: when
 “ it was at its greatest height, even
 “ at Naples you heard a noise and
 “ thundering like heavy artillery
 “ when two armies are engaged.
 “ The third day the eruption ceas-
 “ ed, so that the mountain made
 “ its appearance uncovered, to the
 “ no small astonishment of every
 “ one who saw it. On this day,
 “ when I went up with many
 “ people to the top of this moun-
 “ tain, I saw down into its mouth,
 “ which was a round concavity of
 “ about a quarter of a mile in cir-
 “ cumference, in the middle of
 “ which the stones that had fallen
 “ were boiling up, just as in a
 “ great cauldron of water that
 “ boils on the fire. The fourth
 “ day it began to throw up again,
 “ and the seventh much more, but
 “ still with less violence than the
 “ first night: it was at this time
 “ that many people, who were
 “ unfortunately on the mountain,
 “ were either suddenly covered with
 “ ashes, smothered with smoke, or
 “ knocked down by stones, burnt
 “ by the flame, and left dead on
 “ the spot. The smoke continues
 “ to this day, and you often see,
 “ in the night-time, fire in the
 “ midst of it. Finally, to com-

“ plete the history of this new
 “ and unforeseen event, in many
 “ parts of the new-made moun-
 “ tain, sulphur begins to be ge-
 “ nerated.” Giacomo di Toledo,
 towards the end of his dissertation
 upon the phænomena attending this
 eruption, says, that the lake of
 Avernus had a communication with
 the sea before the time of the
 eruption; and that he apprehended
 that the air of Puzzole might come
 to be affected in summer-time, by
 the vapours from the stagnated wa-
 ters of the lake, which is actually
 the case.

You have, Sir, from these ac-
 counts, an instance of a mountain
 of a considerable height and di-
 mensions, formed in a plain, by
 mere explosion, in the space of
 forty-eight hours. The earthquakes
 having been sensibly felt at a great
 distance from the spot where the
 opening was made, proves clearly,
 that the subterraneous fire was at a
 great depth below the surface of
 the plain; it is as clear that those
 earthquakes, and the explosion,
 proceeded from the same cause, the
 former having ceased upon the ap-
 pearance of the latter. Does not
 this circumstance evidently contra-
 dict the system of M. Buffon, and
 of all the natural historians, who
 have placed the seat of the fire of
 volcanos towards the center, or near
 the summit of the mountains, which
 they suppose to furnish the matter
 emitted? Did the matter which
 proceeds from a volcano in an erup-
 tion come from so inconsiderable
 a depth as they imagine, that part
 of the mountain situated above
 their supposed seat of the fire must
 necessarily be destroyed, or dissi-
 pated in a very short time: on the
 contrary, an eruption usually adds

to the height and bulk of a vulcano; and who, that has had an opportunity of making observations on volcanos, does not know, that the matter they have emitted for many ages, in lavas, ashes, smoke, &c. could it be collected together, would more than suffice to form three such mountains as the simple cone or mountain of the existing volcano? With respect to Vesuvius, this could be plainly proved; and I refer to my letter upon the subject of *Ætna*, to shew the quantity of matter thrown up in one single eruption, by that terrible volcano. Another proof that the real seat of the fire of volcanos lies even greatly below the general level of the country whence the mountain springs, is, that was it only at an inconsiderable depth below the basis of the mountain, the quantity of matter thrown up would soon leave so great a void immediately under it, that the mountain itself must undoubtedly sink and disappear after a few eruptions.

In the above accounts of the formation of the new mountain, we are told that the matter first thrown up, was mud composed of water and ashes, mixed with pumice-stones 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 seen that its composition is a *tufa* intermixed with pumice, some of which are really the size of an ox, as mentioned in *Toledo's* account, and exactly of the same nature as the *tufa* of which every other high ground in its neighbourhood is composed; similar also to that which covers *Herculaneum*. According to the above accounts, af-

ter the muddy shower ceased, it rained dry ashes: this circumstance will account for the strata of loose pumice and ashes that are generally upon the surface of all the *tufas* in this country, and which were most probably thrown up in the same manner. At the first opening of the earth, in the plain near *Puzzole*, both accounts say, that springs of water burst forth; this water, mixing with the ashes, certainly occasioned the muddy shower; when the springs were exhausted, there must naturally have ensued a shower of dry ashes and pumice, of which we have been likewise assured. I own, I was greatly pleased at being in this manner enabled to account so well for the formation of these *tufa* stones, and the veins of dry and loose burnt matter above them, of which the soil of almost the whole country I am describing is composed; and I do not know that any one has ever attended to this circumstance, though I find that many authors, who have described this country, have suspected that parts of it were formed by explosion. Wherever then this sort of *tufa* is found, there is certainly good authority to suspect its having been formed in the same manner as the *tufa* of this new mountain; for, as I said before, nature is generally uniform in all her operations.

It is commonly imagined that the new mountain rose out of the *Lucrine lake* which was destroyed by it; but in the above account, no mention is made of the *Lucrine lake*: it may be supposed then, that the famous dam, which *Strabo* and many other ancient authors mention to have separated that lake from

from the sea, had been ruined by time or accident, and that the lake became part of the sea before the explosion of 1538.

If the above described eruption was terrible, that which formed the Monte Barbaro (or Gauro, as it was formerly called) must have been dreadful indeed. It joins immediately to the new mountain, which in shape and composition it exactly resembles; but it is at least three times as considerable. Its crater cannot be less than six miles in circumference; the plain within the crater, one of the most fertile spots I ever saw, is about four miles in circumference; there is no entrance to this plain but one, on the east side of the mountain, made evidently by art; in this section you have an opportunity of seeing that the matter, of which the mountain is composed, is exactly similar to that of the Monte Nuovo. It was this mountain that produced (as some authors have supposed) the celebrated Falernian wine of the ancients.

Cuma, allowed to have been the most ancient city of Italy, was built on an eminence, which is likewise composed of *tufa*, and may be naturally supposed a section of the cone formed by a very ancient explosion.

The lake of Avernus fills the bottom of the crater of a mountain, undoubtedly produced by explosion, and whose interior and exterior form, as well as the matter of which it is composed, exactly resemble the Monte Barbaro and Monte Nuovo. At that part of the basis of this mountain, which is washed by the sea of the bay of Puzzole, the sand is still very hot, though constantly washed by the

waves; and into the cone of the mountain, near this hot sand, a narrow passage, of about 100 paces in length, is cut, and leads to a fountain of boiling water, which, though brackish, boils fish and flesh without giving them any bad taste or quality, as I have experienced more than once. This place is called Nero's bath, and is still made use of for a sudatory, as it was by the ancients; the steam that rises from the hot fountain above mentioned, confined in the narrow subterraneous passage, soon produces a violent perspiration upon the patient who sits therein. This bath is reckoned a great specific in that distemper which is supposed to have made its appearance at Naples, before it spread its contagion over the other parts of Europe.

Virgil and other ancient authors say, that birds could not fly with safety over the lake of Avernus, but that they fell therein; a circumstance favouring my opinion that this was once the mouth of a volcano. The vapour of the sulphur and other minerals must undoubtedly have been more powerful the nearer we go back to the time of the explosion of the volcano; and I am convinced that there are still some remains of those vapours upon this lake, as I have observed there are very seldom any water-fowl upon it; and that when they do go there, it is but for a short time, whilst all the other lakes in the neighbourhood are constantly covered with them, in the winter season. Upon mount Vesuvius, in the year 1766, during an eruption, when the air was impregnated with noxious vapours, I have myself picked up dead birds frequently.

The castle of Baia stands upon a considerable

considerable eminence, composed of the usual *tufa* and strata of pumice and ashes, from which I concluded I should find some remains of the craters from whence the matter issued; accordingly, having ascended the hill, I soon discovered two very visible craters, just behind the castle.

The lake called the Mare Morto, was also, most probably, the crater from whence issued the materials which formed the promontory of Misenum, and the high grounds around this lake. Under the ruins of an ancient building near the point of Misenum, in a vault, there is a vapour, or *mofete*, exactly similar in its effects to that of the Grotto del Cane, as I have often experienced.

The form of the little island of Nisida shews 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; I suppose the other half of the cone to have been detached into the sea by earthquakes, or perhaps by the violence of the waves, as the part that is wanting is the side next to the open sea.

The fertile and pleasant island of Procita shews also most evident signs of its production by explosion, the nature of its soil being directly similar to that of Baïa and Puzzole; this island seems really, as was imagined by the ancients, to have been detached from the neighbouring island of Ischia.

There is no spot, I believe, that could afford a more ample field for curious observations, than the island of Ischia, called Enaria, Inarime, and Pithecusa, by the ancients. I have visited it three times; and this summer passed three weeks

there, during which time I examined, with attention, every part of it. Ischia is eighteen miles in circumference: the whole of its soil is the same as that near Vesuvius, Naples, and Puzzole. There are numberless springs, hot, warm, and cold, dispersed over the whole island, the waters of which are impregnated with minerals of various sorts; so that, if you give credit to the inhabitants of the country, there is no disorder but what finds its remedy here. In the hot months (the season for making use of these baths) those who have occasion for them flock hither from Naples. A charitable institution sends and maintains three hundred poor patients at the baths of Gurgitelli every season. By what I could learn of these poor patients, those baths have really done wonders, in cases attended with obstinate tumours, and in contractions of the tendons and muscles. The patient begins by bathing, and then is buried in the hot sand near the sea. In many parts of the island, the sand is burning hot, even under water. The sand on some parts of the shore is almost entirely composed of particles of iron ore; at least they are attracted by the loadstone, as I have experienced. Near that part of the island called Lacco, there is a rock of an ancient lava, forming a small cavern, which is shut up with a door; this cavern is made use of to cool liquors and fruit, which it does in a short time as effectually as ice. Before the door was opened, I felt the cold to my legs very sensibly; but when it was opened, the cold rushed out so as to give me pain, and within the grotto it was intolerable. I was not sensible of wind attending this

this cold; though upon mount Etna and mount Vesuvius, where there are caverns of this kind, the cold is evidently occasioned by a subterraneous wind: the natives call such places *ventaroli*. May not the quantity of nitre, with which all these places abound, account in some measure for such extreme cold? My thermometer was unfortunately broken, or I would have informed you of the exact degree of the cold in this *ventaroli* of Ischia, which is by much the strongest in its effects I ever felt. The ancient lavas of Ischia shew that the eruptions there have been very formidable; and history informs us, that its first inhabitants were driven out of the island by the frequency and the violence of them. There are some of these ancient lavas not less than two hundred feet in depth. The mountain of St. Nicola, on which there is at present a convent of hermits, was called by the ancients Epomeus; it is as high, if not higher, than Vesuvius, and appears to me to be a section of the cone of the ancient and principal volcano of the island, its composition being all *tufa* or lava. The cells of the convent above mentioned are cut out of the mountain itself; and there you see plainly that its composition no way differs from the matter that covers Herculaneum, and forms the Monte Nuovo. There is no sign of a crater on the top of this mountain, which rises almost to a sharp point; time, and other accidents, may be reasonably supposed to have worn away this distinctive mark of its having been formed by explosion, as I have seen to be the case in other mountains, formed evidently by explosion, on the flanks of Etna and

Vesuvius. Strabo, in his 5th book upon the subject of this island, quotes Timæus, as having said, that, a little before his time, a mountain in the middle of Pithecusa, called Epomeus; was shook by an earthquake, and vomited flames.

There are many other rising grounds in this island, that, from the nature of their composition, must lead one to think the same as to their origin. Near the village of Castiglione, there is a mountain formed surely by an explosion of a much later date, having preserved its conical form and crater entire, and producing as yet but a slender vegetation: there is no account, however, of the date of this eruption. Nearer the town of Ischia, which is on the sea shore, at a place called *Le Cremate*, there is a crater, from which, in the year 1301 or 1302, a lava ran quite into the sea; there is not the least vegetation on this lava, but it is nearly in the same state as the modern lavas of Vesuvius. Pontano, Maranti, and D. Francesco Lombardi, have recorded this eruption; the latter of whom says, that it lasted two months, that many men and beasts were killed by the explosion, and that a number of the inhabitants were obliged to seek for refuge at Naples and in the neighbouring islands. In short, according to my idea, the island of Ischia must have taken its rise from the bottom of the sea, and been increased to its present size by divers later explosions. This is not extraordinary, when history tells us (and from my own observation I have reason to believe) that the Lipary islands were formed in the like manner. There has been no eruption

eruption in Ischia since that just mentioned, but earthquakes are very frequent there; two years ago, as I was told, they had a very considerable shock of an earthquake in this island.

Father's Goree's account of the formation of the new island in the Archipelago (situated between the two islands called Kammeni, and near that of Santorini) of which he was an eye-witness, strongly confirms the probability of the conjectures I venture to send you, relative to the formation of those islands and that part of the continent above described; it seems likewise to confirm the accounts given by Strabo, Pliny, Justin, and other ancient authors, of many islands in the Archipelago, formerly called the Cyclades, having sprung up from the bottom of the sea in the like manner. According to Pliny, in the 4th year of the cxxxv Olympiad, 237 years before the Christian æra, the island of Thera (now Santorini) and Theresia were formed by explosion; and, 130 years later, the island Hieria (now called the great Kammeni) rose up. Strabo describes the birth of this island in these words: "In the middle space
" between Thera and Theresia
" flames burst out of the sea for
" four days, which, by degrees,
" throwing up great masses, as if
" they had been raised by machines, they formed an island of
" twelve stadia in circuit." And Justin says of the same island, *Eodem anno inter insulas Theramenem et Theresiam, medio utriusque ripæ et maris spatio, terræ motus fuit: in quo, cum admiratione navigantium, repente ex profundo cum calidis aquis Insula emerfit.*

Pliny mentions also the forma-

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tion of Aspronisi, or the White Island, by explosion, in the time of Vespasian. It is known likewise, that in the year 1628, one of the islands of the Azores near the island of St. Michael, rose up from the bottom of the sea, which was in that place 160 fathoms deep; and that this island, which was raised in fifteen days, is three leagues long, a league and a half broad, and rises three hundred and sixty feet above water.

Father Goree, in his account of the formation of the new island in the Archipelago, mentions two distinct matters that entered into the composition of this island, the one black, the other white. Aspronisi, probably from its very name, is composed of the white matter, which, if upon examination should prove to be a *tufa*, as I strongly suspect, I should think myself still more grounded in my conjectures; though I must confess, as it is, I have scarcely a doubt left with respect to the country I have been describing having been thrown up in a long series of ages by various explosions from subterraneous fire. Surely there are at present many existing volcanos in the known world; and the memory of many others have been handed down to us by history. May there not therefore have been many others of such ancient dates as to be out of the reach of history?

Such wonderful operations of nature are certainly intended by all-wise providence for some great purpose. They are not confined to any one part of the globe, for there are volcanos existing in the four quarters of it. We see the great fertility of the soil thrown up by explosion, in part of the country I

G

have

have described, which on that account was called by the ancients *Campania Felix*. The same circumstance is evident in Sicily, justly esteemed one of the most fertile spots in the world, and the granary of Italy. May not subterraneous fire be considered as the great plough (if I may be allowed the expression) which nature makes use of to turn up the bowels of the earth, and afford us fresh fields to work upon, whilst we are exhausting those we are actually in possession of; by the frequent crops we draw from them? Would it not be found, upon enquiry, that many precious minerals must have remained far out of our reach, had it not been for such operations of nature? It is evidently so in this country. But such great enquiries would lead me far indeed. I will only add a reflection, which my own little experience in this branch of natural history furnishes me with. It is that we are apt to judge of the great operations of nature on too confined a plan. When first I came to Naples, my whole attention, with respect to natural history, was confined to Mount Vesuvius, and the wonderful phænomena attending a burning mountain; but, in proportion as I began to perceive the evident marks of the same operation having been carried on in the different parts above described, and likewise in Sicily, in a greater degree, I looked upon mount Vesuvius only as a spot on which nature was at present active, and thought myself fortunate in having an opportunity of seeing the manner in which one of her great operations (an operation, I believe, much less out of her common course

than is generally imagined) was effected.

Such remarks as I have made on the eruptions of mount Vesuvius, during my residence at Naples, have been transmitted to the Royal Society, who have done them more honour than they deserved. Many more might be made upon this active volcano, by a person who had leisure, a previous knowledge of the natural history of the earth, a knowledge of chemistry, and was practised in physical experiments, particularly those of electricity. I am convinced that the smoke of volcanos contains always a portion of electrical matter, which is manifest at the time of great eruptions, as is mentioned in my account of the great eruption of Vesuvius in 1767. The peasants in the neighbourhood of my villa, situated at the foot of Vesuvius, have assured me, that, during the eruption last mentioned, they were more alarmed by the lightning and balls of fire that fell about them with a crackling noise, than by the lava and the usual attendants of an eruption. I find in all the accounts of great eruptions mention made of this sort of lightning, which is distinguished here by the name of *Ferilli*. Bracini, in his account of the great one of Vesuvius in 1631, says, that the column of smoke which issued from its crater, went over near a hundred miles of country, and that several men and beasts were struck dead by lightning, issuing from this smoke in its course.

The nature of the noxious vapours, called here *mofete*, that are usually set in motion by an eruption of the volcano, and are then manifest in the wells and the sub-

terraneous

terreneous parts of its neighbourhood, seem likewise to be little understood. From some experiments very lately made, by the ingenious Dr. Nuth, on the *mofete* of the Grotto del Cane, it appears that all its known qualities and effects correspond with those attributed to fixed air. Just before the eruption of 1767, a vapour of this kind broke into the king's chapel at Portici, by which a servant, opening the door of it, was struck down. About the same time, as his Sicilian majesty was shooting in a paddock near the palace, a dog dropped down, as was supposed, in a fit; a boy going to take him up dropped likewise; a person present, suspecting the accident to have proceeded from a *mofete*, immediately dragged them both from the spot where they lay, in doing which, he was himself sensible of the vapour; the boy and the dog soon recovered. His Sicilian majesty did me the honour of informing me himself of this accident soon after it had happened. I have met with these *mofetes* often, when I have been making my observations on the borders of Mount Vesuvius, particularly in caverns, and once on the Solfaterra. The vapour affects the nostrils, throat, and stomach, just as the spirit of hartshorn, or any strong volatile salts, and would soon prove fatal if you did not immediately remove from it. Under the ancient city of Pompeii, the *mofetes* are very frequent and powerful, so 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 Vesuvius, particularly those of the great erup-

tion of 1631. In Serao's account of the eruption of 1737, and in the chapter upon *mofetes*, he has recorded several curious experiments relative to this phenomenon. The Canonico Recupero, who, as I mentioned to you in a former letter, is watching the operations of Mount Etna, has just informed me, that a very powerful *mofete* has lately manifested itself in the neighbourhood of Etna; and that he found, near the spot from whence it rises, animals, birds, and insects, dead, and the stronger sort of shrubs blasted, whilst the grass and tenderer plants did not seem to be affected. The circumstance of this *mofete*, added to that of the frequent earthquakes felt lately at Rhegio and Messina, 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 myself clearly understood, I have been led to make, what I thought, necessary digressions. I must therefore beg of your goodness, that, should you find this memoir in its present state, too tedious (which I greatly apprehend) to be presented to our respectable Society, you will make only such extracts from it as you shall think will be most agreeable and interesting. I am,

S I R,

With great truth and regard,

Your most obedient

humble servant,

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Received November 15, 1770.

An Account of the Nyl-ghau, an Indian Animal, not hitherto described.
By William Hunter, M.D. F.R.S.

[Read Feb. 28, 1771.]

AMONG the riches which, of late years, have been imported from India, may be reckoned a fine animal, the Nyl-ghau: which, it is to be hoped, will now be propagated in this country, so as to become one of the most useful, or at least one of the most ornamental beasts of the field. It is larger than any ruminant of this country, except the ox; its flesh probably will be found to be delicious; and, if it should prove docile enough to be easily trained to labour, its great swiftness, with considerable strength, might be applied, one would think, to valuable purposes.

Good paintings of animals give much clearer ideas than descriptions. Whoever looks at the picture, which was done under my eye by Mr. Stubbs, that excellent painter of animals, can never be at a loss to know the Nyl-ghau, wherever he may happen to meet with it. However, I shall attempt a description of the animal; and then give as much of its history as I have been hitherto able to learn. The account will be imperfect: yet it will give naturalists some pleasure in the mean time to know even a little of a large and elegant animal, which has not hitherto been described, or painted.

At first sight, the male Nyl-ghau struck my imagination with being of a middle nature, between black cattle and deer; such an animal as

we might suppose a mule would be, that was the produce of these two species of beasts. In size, it is as much smaller than the one, as it is larger than the other: and in its form there is a very apparent mixture of resemblance to both. Its body, horns, and tail, are not unlike those of a bull; and the head, neck, and legs, are very like those of deer.

COLOUR. The colour, in general, is ash, or grey, from a mixture of black hairs and white: most of the hairs are half white, and half black; the white part is towards the root. The colour of its legs is darker than that of its body; the same thing may be said of its head, with this peculiarity, that there the darker colour is not general and uniform, but some parts are almost quite black. In some parts to be mentioned hereafter, the hair is of a beautiful white colour.

TRUNK. The height of the back, where there is a slight eminence over the shoulder-blade, is four feet and one inch; at the highest part, immediately behind the loins, it is only four feet. The general length of the trunk, as seen in a side view, from the root of the neck to the pendulous tail, is about four feet; which is nearly the height of the animal; so that, in a side view, when it stands with its legs parallel, its back and limbs make nearly three sides of a square, and the ground upon which it stands makes the fourth.

Round the body, immediately behind the shoulder, it measures four feet and ten inches; and a little more just before the hind legs; but this last dimension, no doubt, will vary considerably, as it happens

pens to be more full or empty of food and drink.

HAIR. The hair on the body in general is thinner, more bristly, and stronger, than on our black cattle. On the belly, and upper part of the limbs, it is longer and softer than upon the back and sides.

MANE. All along the ridge or edge of the neck and back, as far as the posterior part of the hump which is over the shoulder-blades, the hair is blacker, longer, and more erect; making a short, and thin, upright mane.

The umbilical and hypogastric regions of the belly, the inside of the thighs, and all those parts which are covered by the tail, are white. The *præputium penis* is not marked with a tuft of hair; and the sheath of the *penis* projects very little.

TESTICLES. The testicles are oblong and pendulous, as in a bull.

TAIL. 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 likewise with some white, especially on the inside. On the inside 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 inside look like a feather.

LEGS. The legs are small in proportion to their length; more so than in our black cattle, and rather less so than in our deer. The length of the fore-leg is a little more than two feet and seven inches. There is one white spot on the fore part of each foot, almost immediately above the large hoofs; and another smaller white

spot before the small hoofs: above each of the small 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 observable in every one of the five individuals of this species which I have seen; yet it was suspected to be the effect of confinement; and the examination of the hoof, in the dead animal, proved that it was so.

NECK. The neck is long and slender, as in deer; and when the head is raised, it has the double turn of the italic letter S. At the throat, there is a shield-like spot of beautiful white hair; and lower down, on the beginning of the convexity of the neck, there is a mane-like tuft of long black hair.

HEAD. The head is long and slender. From the horns, it rises upwards and backwards to join the neck. Its length, from the horns only to the point of the nose, is about one foot two inches and three quarters.

NOSE. The partition between the nostrils was artificially perforated for fixing a cord, or bridle, according to the Eastern custom of tying up or leading horned cattle. The nostrils are very long, in a direction almost parallel to the mouth, and are widest at their anterior end.

MOUTH. The *rectis oris* is long; and as far as this reaches, the lower jaw is white (so is the upper lip, as far as the nostril).

TEETH. There are six grinders in each side of each jaw, and four incisor teeth in each half of the lower jaw. The first of the incisors is very broad: and the rest smaller in gradation, as they are placed

placed more outwards or backwards.

EYES. The eyes in general are dark coloured; for all of the *conjunctiva* that can be commonly seen is of that complexion. In an oblique or side view, the *cornea*, and all that is seen through it, is blue, like burnished steel. The pupil is oval, or oblong, from side to side; and the *iris* is almost black.

EARS. The ears are large and beautiful, above seven inches in length, and spread to a considerable breadth near their end. They are white on their edge, and on their inside, except where two black bands mark the hollow of the ear with a zebra-like variety.

HORNS. The horns are seven inches long; they are six inches round at their root, and growing smaller by degrees, they terminate in a blunt point. At their root they have three flattened sides, divided by so many angles: one of the angles is turned forwards, and consequently one of the sides backwards. This triangular shape is gradually less perceptible towards the extremity. At the root there are slight circular wrinkles, in proportion to the age of the animal. The body and point of the horn is smooth, and the whole of a very dark colour. They rise upwards, forwards and outwards at a very obtuse angle with the forehead or

face. They are gently bended, and the concavity is turned inwards, and a little forwards. The distance between them at the roots is three inches and a quarter, at the points six inches and a quarter, and at their most hollow middle parts less than six inches.

FOOD. It eats oats, but not greedily; is sonder of grass and hay*; but is always delighted with wheat bread. When thirsty, it would drink two gallons of water.

DUNG. Its dung is in the form of small round balls, of the size of a nutmeg; and it passes a quantity of these together, with a rushing sound.

MANNERS. Though it was reported to have been exceedingly vicious, it was in reality a most gentle creature while in my custody, seemed pleased with every kind of familiarity, always licked the hand which either stroaked, or gave it bread, and never once attempted to use its horns offensively. It seemed to have much dependance on its organs of smell, and snuffed keenly and with noise, whenever any person came within sight. It did so likewise when any food or drink was brought to it; and was so easily offended with a smell, or so cautious, that it would not taste the bread which I offered, when my hand had touched oil of turpentine or spirits †.

* General Carnac informs me, that no hay is made in India; their horses are fed with grass fresh cut, and a grain of the pulse kind, called *Gram*.

† General Carnac, in some observations which he favoured me with upon this subject, says, "All of the deer kind have the sense of smelling very exquisite. I have frequently observed of tame deer, to whom bread is often given, and which they are in general fond of, that if you present them a piece that has been bitten, they will not touch it. I have made the same observation of a remarkable fine she goat, which accompanied me most of my campaigns in India, and supplied me with milk; and which, in gratitude for her services, I brought from abroad with me."

Its manner of fighting is very particular: it was observed at Lord Clive's, where two males were put into a little inclosure; and it was related to me by his Lordship, thus: While they were at a considerable distance from each other, they prepared for the attack, by falling down upon their fore-knees; then they shuffled towards each other with a quick pace, keeping still upon their fore-knees, and when they were come within some yards, they made a spring, and darted against each other.

All the time that two of them were in my stable, I observed this particularity, *viz.* that whenever any attempt was made upon them, they immediately fell down upon their fore-knees; and sometimes they would do so when I came before them; but, as they never darted, I so little thought this posture meant hostility, that I rather supposed it expressive of a timid or obsequious humility*.

FEMALE. The *Female* differs so much from the *Male*, that we should scarcely suppose them to be the same species. She is much smaller, both in height and thickness. In her shape, and in her yellowish colour, she very much resembles deer; and has no horns. She has four nipples, and is supposed to go nine months with young. She

commonly has one at a birth, and sometimes twins.

The young male Nyl-ghau is like the female in colour, and therefore like a Fawn.

SPECIES. When a new animal is presented to us, it will often be difficult, and sometimes impossible, to determine its species, by the external characters alone. But when such an animal is dissected by an anatomist, who is a master in comparative anatomy, the question is commonly to be decided with certainty.

From the external marks alone, I suspected, or rather believed, the Nyl-ghau to be a peculiar and distinct species. Some of my acquaintance thought it a deer. The permanent horns convinced me that it was not. Others thought it an antelope. The horns, and the size of the animal, made me suspect that it was not. It had so much of the shape of deer, especially the female, that I could not suppose it to be of the same species with our black cattle. In rutting time, one of the males was put into a paddock with a female of the red deer: but nothing like attraction or attention was observed between them. At length, in consequence of the death of one of them, I was assured by my brother, who dissected it, and who has dissected with great atten-

* The intrepidity and force with which they dart against any object may be conceived from the following anecdote, of the finest and largest of those animals that has ever been seen in England. The violence which he did to himself, was supposed to have occasioned his death, which happened soon after. A poor labouring man, without knowing that the animal was near him, and therefore neither meaning to offend, nor suspecting the danger, came up near to the outside of the pales of the inclosure; the Nyl ghau, with the quickness of lightning, darted against the wood-work, with such violence, that he broke it to pieces; and broke off one of his horns close to the root. From this piece of history, and farther enquiry, I was satisfied that the animal is vicious and fierce in the rutting season, however gentle and tame at other times.

tion almost every known quadrupede, that the Nyl-ghau is a new species*.

HISTORY. Of late years several of this species, both male and female, have been brought to England. The first were sent from Bombay, by Governor Cromelen, as a present to Lord Clive: they arrived in August 1767. They were male and female, and continue to breed every year. Afterwards two were brought over, and presented to the queen by Mr. Sullivan. From her majesty's desire to encourage every useful or curious enquiry in natural knowledge, I was permitted to keep these two for some time; which enabled me to describe them, and to get a correct picture made; and, with my brother's assistance, to dissect the dead animal, and preserve the skin and skeleton. Lord Clive has been so kind to give me every help that he could furnish me with, in making out their history; so has General Carnac, and some other gentlemen.

At all the places in India, where we have settlements, they are rarities, brought from the distant interior parts of the country, as presents to nabobs and great men. Lord Clive, General Carnac, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Watts, and many other

gentlemen, who have seen much of India, tell me they never saw them wild. So far as I have yet found, Bernier is the only author who has even mentioned them †. In the 4th vol. of his Memoirs, 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 terrestrial paradise, as it is esteemed by the Indians, to avoid the heat of the summer. In giving an account of the hunting, which was the Emperor's amusement in this journey, he describes, among others, that of *le Nyl-ghau*; but without saying more of the animal, than that the emperor sometimes kills them in such numbers, as to distribute quarters of them to all his Omrachs; which shews that they were there wild and in plenty, and esteemed good or delicious food.

This agrees with the rarity of these animals at Bengal, Madras, and Bombay: for Cachemire is the most northern province of the empire; and it was on the march from Delhi to that place, that Bernier saw the emperor hunt them.

NAME. The word *Nyl-ghau*, for these are the component letters corresponding to the Persian; tho' pronounced as if it were written

* Mr. Pennant, whose love of natural history heightens the enjoyment of an independent fortune, in his *Synopsis*, published since this paper was written, classes this animal (*White-footed*, p. 29.) as a species of the *Antelope*; but he now thinks it belongs to another *Genus*, and will class it accordingly in his next edition.

† Since the reading of this paper, I have received the following information from Dr. Maty. In the fourth volume of Valentyn's Description of the East-Indies, published in Low Dutch, 1727, under the article of Batavia, p. 231, I find amongst the uncommon animals kept at the castle, this short indication, "There was a beast, of the size and colour of a Danish ox, but less heavy, pointed towards the mouth, ash-grey, and not less than an Elk, whose name he bore." It was a present from the Mogul.

Neel-gaw, signifies a blue cow, or rather a bull, *Gaw* being masculine; and the male animal of that name has a good title to the appellation, as well from the likeness he bears in some parts to that species of cattle, as from the bluish tinct which is very discernible in the colour of his body; but this is by no means the case with the female, which has a near resemblance, as well in colour as in form, to our red deer. The *Nyl-ghaus* which have been brought to England, have been most, if not all, of them received from Surat or Bombay; and they seem to be less 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 most western and most considerable of the Hindostan empire, laying to the northward of Surat, and stretching away to the Indian ocean.

A gentleman * who has been long in India, and has an extensive acquaintance there has written to his friends, to collect all the intelligence they can possibly procure concerning this animal; and in the course of the next year, some satisfactory information may perhaps be received from thence, though the natives of that country, he says, have no turn whatever after natural history; and indeed are very little inquisitive after any kind of knowledge.

Experiments on Snails, contradicting the Abbe Spalanzani's account of the reproduction of New Heads,

after the old ones have been cut off. By M. Gotte, of the Academy of Sciences.

THE extraordinary observations which the Abbe Spalanzani lately published, concerning the reproduction of the heads of snails, has excited the attention of the curious throughout Europe; they have not been wanting to repeat these experiments; but what adds to their astonishment is the opposition which is found to subsist between the result of them. Some have affirmed, that the account of M. Spalanzani is altogether just; and M. Roos in particular has shewn to the Academy of Sciences several snails whose heads had been reproduced. On the contrary, others have denied that they could ever find a single head to be reproduced; M. Valmont de Bomare, author of the dictionary of natural history, is among this number; his observations were made at Chantilly, in the presence of the Prince of Condé; but all the snails died either sooner or later, without the least 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 severed from the body. He made also an observation which seems to point out the cause of M. Spalanzani's mistakes on this subject; for those snails whose heads were severed by a sharp penknife, died much sooner than such as suffered the operation from one more blunt, and which was drawn along more slowly; for hereby they had time in contracting themselves to with-

* General Carnac, who likewise favoured me with the preceding article upon the name of the animal.

draw their heads, so that only the skin, with a small part of the head, was in reality cut off. He repeated these experiments again the succeeding year, but with no better success than before; and I have myself tried the same without the least appearance of any reproduction, which has suggested to me the following reflections: Out of thousands of snails who have suffered the operation by different observers, there have not been above five or six of them which have, as it is pretended, reproduced their heads; this affords a suspicion, that there may be some mistake in regard to these few, on whom the operation is thought to have succeeded; and that the great number of those which died, was owing to the operation having been but too surely performed; whilst, on the other hand, the small number of those which survived, and reproduced (as was supposed) their heads, owed their lives to the defect of the instrument used for the operation, whereby they had time to contract, and withdraw their heads to avoid the fatal stroke. This is confirmed by another circumstance observed in those snails, which are pretended to have recovered their heads, namely, that their horns (as they are called) were found to be shorter and thicker than before: this was probably caused by their having lost only a part of their head and horns; the remainder of their horns would naturally grow thicker by the conflux of humours at the wounded extremity, as is observable in regard to trees and animals in the like cases. But it will be asked, why then are not these amputated horns perceived immediately after the operation, and not

until a considerable time afterwards, when there begins to be a sensible expansion of the parts, as if there was some progress made toward the reproduction of the head? I answer, I am persuaded that in all cases, where a reproduction of the head is pretended, the snail in reality never lost it, but only suffered an amputation of some of the skin and outward parts of it; and the wound occasioned hereby would require some time, before nature could repair the damage done, as in the case of all wounds; the snail therefore might, for some time after the operation, issue from its shell without pushing out its amputated horns, on account of the pain and swelling occasioned by the wound; and of this I have been often a witness, when no part of their horns have been really cut off, but only wounded, they have crept out of their shells for several days, without putting out their horns, so that one would have thought them entirely cut off. At last the horns have appeared, when they were recovered, and hence without doubt in many experiments they have been erroneously thought to be reproduced. The same perhaps has been the real truth in those cases, where the whole head has been thought to be reproduced; in fact only some part of it has been cut off, or wounded, not fatally; and at last when the wounds have been healed, on its being pushed out again, it has been supposed to be reproduced. 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

the head. However, thus much I have proved, that snails will live a considerable time after their heads are cut off. Mr. Wartel preserved one without a head from October until the next May. I have myself kept one during a whole year; and consequently during all that time is received no nourishment. But this length of its life, after such an operation, depends greatly on the time of year when the operation is performed. If the head be cut off in the spring, it will soon die; because then it stands most in need of nourishment, after having been five or six months without any. But if the operation be performed in the autumn, it may live all the winter, and possibly all the spring, in case it be kept in a place not exposed to much heat. Nevertheless this preservation of them for so long a time, depends much on the manner of cutting off the heads: when I have performed the operation with a pair of scissars, which is the most effectual way, some have died in eight days, and others in a few months; only one lived a whole year, and gave me some hopes of a reproduction, but at last died also. These circumstances again give a strong presumption, that, when the operation is performed with a knife, the snail finds means to withdraw its head time enough to save some of the most important part of it. Nay, even when I performed the operation with scissars, I have observed their agility in preserving their head; so that often when I have thought that I had their heads and horns on my scissars, I have seen them soon after creep out of their shells with both head and horns, it being only the outside skin of both which I had stripped

off with my scissars. The same case has doubtless happened to others, who, after a time, have supposed a reproduction of both head and horns. The snails thus mutilated only have generally died. If any one should think, that some different circumstances of either seasons, climates, ages, or species of snails, or other differences, may be a cause why a reproduction has succeeded with some and not with others; I reply, that I have either made myself, or have been witness to experiments made by others, under every variation of circumstances, and have never yet been lucky enough to meet with a reproduction. That the snails in Italy, on which M. Spalanzani made his experiments, should be so different from those of France in this property alone, one cannot easily comprehend. When M. du Verney shall publish his observations read before the Academy of Sciences, we shall doubtless find this subject in a clearer light.

Some Account of the Aquatic Spider, from a French work lately published.

THIS species is found but seldom near Paris, but more frequently in Champagne among the lakes and marshes; It is in some sort amphibious; for it can live on the earth as well as in water, and comes often to land for its food; yet it swims well in water, both on its belly and back: it is distinguishable by its brightness. In the water its belly appears covered with a silver varnish, which is only a bubble of air attached to its belly by means of the oily humours, which

which transpire from its body, and prevent the immediate contact of the water: this bubble of air is made the substance of its dwelling, which it constructs under water; for it fixes several threads of silk or such fine matter, to the stalks of plants in the water, and then ascending to the surface thrusts the hinder part of its body above water, drawing it back again with such 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 covering almost all round the air bubble. Then it ascends again for another air bubble, and thus proceeds until it has constructed a large aerial apartment under water, into which it enters or quits at pleasure. The male constructs for himself one near to the female, and when love invites, he breaks through the thread walls of the female's dwellings, and the two bubbles attached to the bellies of both unite into one, forming one larger nuptial chamber. The female is sometimes laid for a whole day together stretched on her back, waiting for the arrival of the male without motion, and seemingly as if dead. As soon as he enters and glides over her, she seems to be brought to life again, gets on her legs and runs after the male, who makes his escape with all possible speed: the female takes care of the young, and constructs similar apartments on purpose for them. The figure of this spider has nothing remarkable, and would be overlooked among a crowd of curiosities, if the spectator be unacquainted with its singular art of constructing an aerial habitation under water, and thus uniting to-

gether the properties of both elements.

Of the Bombardier; from the same.

THIS is a species of those insects called *Buprestis*, that is, whose wings are inclosed in a kind of case, to cover and wrap them up. It keeps itself concealed among the stones, and seems to make little use of its wings: when it moves it is by a sort of jump, and whenever it is touched, one is surpris'd to hear a noise resembling the discharge of a musket in miniature, during which a blue smoke may be seen to proceed from its anus. This insect may at any time be made to play off its little artillery by scratching its back with a needle. If we may believe Rolander, who first made these observations, it can give twenty discharges successively. A bladder placed near the anus is the arsenal whence it derives its store, and this is its chief defence against an enemy, although the smoke emitted seems to be altogether inoffensive, excepting it be by causing a fright, or concealing its course. Its chief enemy is a great Carabus (another species of the *Buprestis*): when pursued and fatigued, it has recourse to this stratagem, by lying down in the path of the Carabus, which advances with open mouth and claws to seize it; but on the discharge of this artillery, suddenly draws back and remains a while confused; during which the Bombardier conceals himself in some neighbouring crevice, and if not happy enough to find one, the Carabus returns to the attack, takes the insect by the head, and tears it off.

Of the Sea Bear; from the same.

THIS animal displays some singularities in instinct; it is amphibious, and although it is often collected into companies of some thousands, yet they remain separated into distinct families, consisting of about one hundred each. Each male has a seraglio to himself, containing from fifteen to fifty females, which he possesses as his own property. If any rival dares to dispute his right to any female, a battle ensues; during which the sultanas remain peaceable spectators, and then follow the conqueror, licking him in an amorous way. These battles will often last an hour, and many stratagems may be observed to be practised by the combatants; when they are both fatigued, they will lie down by common consent to take breath, and then renew the engagement; until perhaps at last the other males, who at first were only spectators, will interfere and separate the combatants. The females have an extraordinary degree of tenderness for their young, never suffering them to quit company, but to continue along with the family on the banks of the sea; where they imitate their parents, and the young males exercise themselves in combats with each other. When one of them succeeds, so as to throw the other down upon his back, the male parent comes and caresses the conqueror, licking him lightly, for their tongues are very rough: he will oblige him often to lie down to rest, and if the son disobeys, the father seems to love him the better, and to felicitate himself in having a successor so worthy of him: the

parent testifies much less kindness for the conquered, and those which are readily obedient: the latter accompany the females only, while the former are the companions of the father, who educates and exercises them in the art of fighting.

Account of the Fasting Woman of Rosshire; from the Tour into Scotland, by Thomas Pennant, Esq.

KAtharine M'Leod, daughter to Donald M'Leod, farmer in Croig, in the parish of Kincardine, Rosshire, a single woman, aged about thirty-five years, sixteen years ago contracted a fever, after which she became blind. Her father carried her to several physicians and surgeons to cure her blindness. Their prescriptions proved of no effect. He carried her also to a lady skilled in physic in the neighbourhood, who, doubtful whether her blindness was occasioned by the weakness of her eye-lids, or a defect in her eyes, found by the use of some medicines, that the blindness was occasioned by a weakness in her eye-lids, which being strengthened she recovered her sight in some measure, and discharged as usual every kind of work about her father's farm, but tied a garter tight round her forehead to keep up her eye-lids. In this condition she continued for four or five years, enjoying a good state of health, and working as usual. She contracted another lingering fever, of which she never recovered perfectly.

Some time after her fever her jaws fell, her eye-lids closed, and she

she lost her appetite. Her parents declare that, for the space of a year and three quarters, they could not say that any meat or liquid went down her throat. Being interrogated on this point, they owned they very frequently put something into her mouth. But they concluded that nothing went down her throat, because she had no evacuation. And when they forced open her jaws at one time, and kept them open for some time by putting in a stick between her teeth, and pulled forward her tongue, and forced something down her throat, she coughed and strained as if in danger to be choaked. One thing, during the time she eat and drank nothing, is remarkable, that her jaws were unlocked, and she recovered her speech, and retained it for several days, without any apparent cause for the same; she was quite sensible, repeated several questions of the shorter catechism, told them that it was to no purpose to put any thing into her mouth, for that nothing went down her throat, as also that sometimes she understood them when they spoke to her. By degrees her jaws thereafter fell, and she lost her speech.

Some time before I saw her she received some sustenance, whey, water-gruel, &c. but threw it up, at least for the most part, immediately. When they put the stick 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 caused them to bring her out of bed, and give her something to drink. They gave her whey. Her neck was contracted, her chin fixed on her breast, nor

could by any force be pulled back. She put her chin and mouth into the dish with the whey; and I perceived she sucked it at the aforementioned breach as a child would suck the breast, and immediately threw it up again, as her parents told me she used to do, and she 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 she slept a great deal and soundly, perspired sometimes, and now and then emitted pretty large quantities of blood at her mouth.

For about two years past they have been wont to carry her to the door once every day; and she would shew signs of uneasiness when they neglected it at the usual time. Last summer, after giving her to drink of the well of Strathconnen, she crawled to the door on her hands and feet without any help. She is at present in a very languid way, and still throws up what she drinks.

The Case of Thomas Wood, a Miller, of Billericay, in Essex; from the last Vol. of the Medical Transactions, published by the College of Physicians.

THOMAS Wood is now 53 years old: his parents were intemperate, and he was rheumatic before he was thirteen. A favourable small-pox then rendered him healthy, and he had no complaints till he was 43. He had long indulged himself to excess in eating voraciously of fat meat three times a day, with large quantities of butter and cheese. He also drank
strong

strong ale for his common drink. When he was about 40, he began to grow very fat; but his appetite was still good, and his sleep unbroken. Soon after he entered into his 44th year, he began first to be disturbed in his sleep, and to complain of the heart-burn, frequent sickness at his stomach, pains in his bowels, head-ach, and vertigo; he was sometimes costive, sometimes in the other extreme; had constant thirst, great depression of spirits, violent rheumatism, and frequent attacks of the gout; he had also two epileptic fits; but what most alarmed him was a sense of suffocation, which often came upon him, particularly after his meals. Under such a complication of diseases, 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 cause of all his complaints, he began by using animal food sparingly, 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 sparing in his animal food, and took but half a pint of his ale in a day. In this course he continued above six months, when he left off the use of malt liquor entirely, drinking nothing but water, and eating only light meats. Some of his complaints, however, still remained; he was tormented with the rheumatism, and had, now and then, a slight fit of the gout. At the end of about five months more, he began the use of the cold bath, and used it twice a week for near three years. About the same time he also began to ring the dumb bell, which he still continues.

From the beginning of June, 1765, to the 25th of the following October, water was his only drink; and, from that time, he drank no more, till the 9th of May, 1766, about seven months; he then drank two glasses and a half of water, since which time he has drank no more of any liquor, except what he has taken in the form of medicine. Since the 30th of June, 1767, he has abstained from cheese, having renounced butter somewhat sooner. The 31st of July following was the last day which he tasted flesh; and his diet ever since has been principally pudding made of sea biscuit. He takes but little sleep, generally going to bed about eight, and rising before two. His health is established, his spirits lively, and his sleep sound. His muscular strength is also so 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 lost for several years, is now clear and strong; his flesh is firm, his colour fresh, and, though he is supposed to have lost between ten and eleven stone, the integuments of his belly are not loose 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 strong ale; so that he pays no tax for the health and happiness he enjoys.

To the question, "What first induced him to abstain from all drink?" he answered, that his servant having one day forgot to bring him his water at dinner, he drank none, and, having observed, that he was less oppressed by that meal than

than common, he determined to try whether a total abstinence from all liquors would not improve his regimen. He added, that he was encouraged in this experiment by an observation he had made in feeding hogs: he never suffers these animals to drink, and his pork is highly valued for the whiteness and firmness of its flesh. He uses much exercise, particularly riding; but no degree or continuance of labour produces sensible perspiration. His pulse seldom beats forty-seven times in a minute, he makes every day about a pint and a half of urine, and has seldom more than one stool in two days. He never catches cold though he is thinly clad, and exposes himself to all weathers.

The pudding, which is now, and has many years been, his only food, is made of one pound of the flour of which the best kind of sea-biscuit is made, boiled with a pint and half of skimmed-milk.

The paper containing the account is dated September, 1771.

Instances related of an astonishing Faculty in some Persons, who are said to be able to discover Water under Ground.

Extract of a letter from Charles de Salis, Esq; at St. Trone, near Marseilles, to his Brother the Rev. Mr. de Salis, in England, dated June 17, 1772.

THERE is a boy here, of twelve years of age, who has the faculty of discovering water under ground. This gift of his was discovered about a year ago in the following manner: He was standing at work by his father,

who was digging, and on a sudden called out, "Do not dig too deep, or the water will appear." The man had the curiosity to dig about three feet deep, and found a considerable spring. This singular thing being known in the province, several people of distinction, who wanted water on their estates, sent for him. Among others, Mons. Borelle sent for him to an estate of his, where according to tradition, there had been three springs. The boy, without hesitation, carried him to every one of them. M. de Bompart, commander of the Squadron at Toulon, sent for him to a house of his near the town, and was so convinced of the boy's skill, that he immediately fell to work, and has succeeded. At a house, which the Duke de Villers lived in, some of the water conduits under it were choaked up; and, as the directions of them were not known, they, to save the expence of taking up the floors, sent for the boy, who, on being carried to the spot, pointed to the place, and said, "Here the conduit begins, and goes in such a direction, &c." So much upon the relation of others: now for what I have seen myself. There was a neighbour of mine, as curious as myself to find out whether this boy had really such a gift. We agreed to put water in a large earthen 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 should inform him of it, at night we dug the hole ourselves, then covered it over, and smoothed the ground for twenty feet round. This we did in two places. The boy arrived next morning, and we took him

him about the country to shew his skill. He went before us alone, with his hands in a short waistcoat, and stopped short whenever he found water, spoke of it, and followed to the spring head. Little by little we brought him to where the water was hid; and I never was so astonished in my life, as to see him go out of the way, stamp upon the spot, and say, "Here is water, but it does not run." The earth was removed, and the pan found directly under. We took him by the second place, which he also discovered, but was angry at being deceived. He then found out a large spring near my neighbour's house, 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 asserted by another writer, in the following relation.

—The purpose of my writing to you is, to confirm the credibility of the letter from Charles de Salis, Esq; relative to discovering water under ground. In Portugal there are many who possess the same power. I cannot aver to have been a witness myself, but have my information from gentlemen of undoubted veracity, and in particular from Mr. Warren (brother-in-law to the consul) and from Mr. John Olive of Oporto, I was at Mr. Olive's some few days after he had obtained water for his gardens, by the means of a water-finder, who, Mr. Olive assured me, had not only pointed out the particular spot he should dig, but described the nature and colour of the soil, pointed out the different

windings the workmen should follow the vein, as where, and at what depth they would meet with rock or stock; how many inches they might penetrate, and the quantity of water, and even cautioned them not to exceed a certain depth, which he described, or they would be overflowed. Mr. Olive had the precaution, before he ventured on the undertaking, to employ a second person, who had the same faculty, who did not differ a palm (nine inches) from the spot the other had acquainted him he would find the water.

I cannot omit mentioning a circumstance, which shews the peculiarity of the disposition, as well as the extraordinary faculty of these people. If you intimate your design, or directly desire them to find out water, they will refuse; but if you walk with them, as by accident, in your garden, and casually ask if there is any water, and what depth, the water-finder strides over it with attention, like a person measuring the ground by steps; and, after a pause of a few minutes, will give you an account. I omit enumerating many particulars, lest you should suspect I have a design to impose on you and the public; but it can be attested by many merchants now in London, and is known to every person of curiosity in Portugal. These water-finders are of the lowest class, ignorant, illiterate, and indigent; and, though a vice not common in Portugal, are drunkards. This extraordinary faculty descends from father to son. It is supposed they acquire their knowledge from strength of sight, for which the Portuguese are remarkable, and an habitual observation of the vapours

of the earth. I leave a deeper research to some more curious and more philosophical correspondent.

Wonderful Contrivance of Nature for the Preservation of a Plant that grows in the River Rhone.

THIS plant consists of a small root, with a few longleaves rising from it, and in the midst of them a stalk of two or three feet in length, but so weak, that it is by no means able to support itself erect. On the top of each stalk, is one single flower, in some degree resembling a single flower from a bunch of Jessamine. It appears to be the purpose of nature, and it is absolutely necessary to the well-being of the plant, that every part of it should be immersed in water, except just the flower at the top of each stalk. But these flowers must be always kept above the water; and the heat of the sun is requisite to the opening the seeds contained in the cup at the base of them. Now the Rhone, wherein this plant grows in great abundance, is a river of very uncertain depth, and that in places very near one another: if the seeds of this plant, or the side shoots from the root, produce new ones at different depths, how is the flower to be carried to the top, and only just to the top of the water in each? The Rhone is also, of all rivers, the most apt to be swelled by sudden floods; in this case, how is the plant that was just flowering in its proper manner, at four feet depth, to be kept in the necessary state of having that flower above water when the depth is increased to six? Or how is it to be kept from

falling on the surface of the water, and rotting, when the depth decreases, and leaves a foot or two of a naked stalk, which is unable to support itself? All this is provided for by nature, or rather by God the creator, who with apparent wisdom and intention has made the stalk which supports the flower of this plant of such a form and texture, that it at all times suits itself to the depth of the water it is in; for the stalks are not straight, but twisted in a spiral form, in the manner of a cork-screw, or rather in the manner of those springs of wire, which we see made by wrapping the wire round a small stick. By this formation, the stalks of this plant have a power of extending and contracting themselves in length, and this so suddenly, that let the rise or fall of the water be ever so quick, the lengthening or shortening of the stalks accompany it; and the same formation suits them in a yet easier manner to different depths. By this formation (the like of which is not seen in any other plant in nature) the flower of the Vallisneria (for so this singular vegetable is called) is kept just at the surface of the water, be the depth what it will, or the changes in depth ever so sudden. By this means the sun has power to ripen the flower till the seeds are scattered on the surface of the water in perfect ripeness, where they float a little while; but when thoroughly wetted sink, and take root at the bottom. To prove to ocular demonstration what is said of this plant, several of them have been put into vessels of water, some of them with stalks so long, that one half of them was above the surface of the water; others with them so short, that they were

were immerfed several inches under it; but in a few hours they had each adapted the length of their stalks to the depth, and the flower of every one was floating juft on the furface.

Dr. Lettſom's Account of the Tea-Tree, and its Medical Qualities.

WE are principally indebted to Kæmpfer, for any accounts that may be relied on, in reſpect to the method of cultivation; and his deſcription was drawn up in Japan. We ſhall give what he ſays upon this ſubject, and then ſtate the accounts we have been able to collect of the Chineſe method.

Kæmpfer 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 ſoil. Any number of the feeds, as they are contained in their ſeed-veſſels, not uſually leſs than fix, or exceeding twelve or fifteen, are promiſcuouſly put into one hole, made four or five inches deep in the ground, at certain diſtances from each other. The feeds contain a large proportion of oil, which is ſoon liable to turn rancid; hence ſcarce a fifth part of them germinate, and this makes it neceſſary to plant ſo many together.

The feeds vegetate without any other care; but the more induſtrious annually remove the weeds, and manure the land. The leaves which ſucceed are not fit to be plucked before the third year's growth, at which period they are plentiful, and at their prime.

In about ſeven years the ſhrub riſes to a man's height; but as it then bears few leaves, and grows ſlowly, it is cut down to the ſtem, which occaſions ſuch an exuberance of freſh ſhoots and leaves the ſucceeding ſummer, as abundantly compenſates the owners for their former loſs and trouble. Some defer cutting them till they are of ten years growth.

So far as can be gathered from authors and travellers of credit, this ſhrub is cultivated and prepared in China in a ſimilar manner to what is practiſed in Japan; but as the Chineſe export conſiderable quantities of tea, they plant whole fields with it, to ſupply foreign markets, as well as for home conſumption.

The tea-tree delights particularly in vallies, or on the declivities of hills, and upon the banks of rivers, where it enjoys a ſouthern expoſure to the ſun; though it endures conſiderable variations of heat and cold, as it flouriſhes in the northern clime of Peking, as well as about Canton*, the former of which is in the ſame latitude with Rome; and from meteorological

* The beſt tea grows in a mild, temperate climate; the country about Nankin producing better tea than either Peking or Canton, betwixt which places it is ſituated. It has been aſſerted, that no tea-plants have yet died in England through exceſs of cold; but an example of the contrary I know has happened. The plant in the princeſs dowager's garden at Kew flouriſhes, under glaſs-windows, with the natural heat of the ſun, as well as thoſe at Mile-end, in the poſſeſſion of the indefatigable J. Gordon. Two of the tea-plants belonging to Dr. Fothergill thrive in his garden at Upton, expoſed to the open air in Summer.

observations it appears, that the degree of cold about Peking is as severe in winter, as in some of the northern parts of Europe.

At the proper seasons for gathering the tea-leaves, labourers are hired, who are very quick in plucking them, being accustomed to follow this employment as a means of their livelihood. They do not pluck them by handfuls, but carefully 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 usually gathered, are particularly described by Kæmpfer.

The tea-tree frequently grows on the steep declivities of hills and precipices, where it is commonly dangerous, sometimes impracticable, to collect the leaves, which are often the finest tea. The Chinese in some places surmount this difficulty by a singular contrivance. These cliffs are inhabited by a large kind of monkies; these the tea-gatherers irritate by some means; in revenge the monkies break off the branches of the tea-tree, and throw them down in resentment; the branches are gathered up, and the tea-leaves picked off. This method of coming at the tea in such places was pointed out to me upon some curious Chinese drawings, representing the whole process of gathering and curing tea; and I have since been informed by a very inquisitive sensible commander, who has been long in the company's service, and frequently at China, that this circumstance is a well-known fact.

Publick buildings or drying houses are erected for curing tea,

and so regulated, that every person, who either has not suitable conveniences, or wants the requisite skill, may bring his leaves at any time to be dried. These buildings contain from five to ten or twenty small furnaces, about three feet high, each having at the top a large flat iron pan, either square or round, bent up a little on that side which is over the mouth of the furnace, which at once secures the operator from the heat of the furnace, and prevents the leaves from falling off.

There is also a long low table covered with mats, on which the leaves are laid, and rolled by workmen who sit round it. The iron pan being heated to a certain degree by a little fire made in the furnace underneath, a few pounds of the fresh-gathered leaves are put upon the pan; the fresh and juicy leaves crack when they touch the pan, and it is the business of the operator to shift them as quick as possible with his bare hands, till they grow too hot to be easily endured. At this instant he takes off the leaves, with a kind of shovel, resembling a fan, and pours them on the mats to the rollers, who taking small quantities at a time, roll them in the palms of their hands in one direction, while others are fanning them, that they may cool the more speedily, and retain their curl the longer.

This process is repeated two or three times, or oftener, before the tea is put in the stores, in order that all the moisture of the leaves may be thoroughly dissipated, and their curl more completely preserved. On every repetition the pan is less heated, and the operation performed more slowly and cautiously.

cautiously. The tea is then separated into the different kinds, and deposited in the store for domestic use or exportation.

Neither the Chinese, nor natives of Japan, ever use tea before it has been kept at least a year; because when fresh it is said to prove narcotick, and disorders the senses. The former pour hot water on the tea, and draw off the infusion in the same manner, as is now introduced from them into Europe: but they drink it simply without the addition of sugar or milk. The Japanese reduce the tea into a fine powder, by grinding the leaves in a hand-mill, and mix them with hot water into a thin pulp, in which form it is sipped, particularly by the nobility and rich people. It is made and served up to company in the following manner: the tea-table furniture, with the powdered tea inclosed in a box, are set before the company, and the cups are then filled with hot water, and as much of the powder as might lie on the point of a moderate-sized knife is taken out of the box, put into each cup, and then stirred and mixed together with a curious denticulated instrument till the liquor foams, in which state it is presented to the company, and sipped while warm. From what Du Halde relates, this method is not peculiar to the Japanese, but is also used in some provinces of China.

The common people, who have a coarser tea, boil it for some time in water, and make use of the liquor for common drink. Early in the morning the kettle, filled with water, is regularly hung over the fire for this purpose, and the tea is either put into the kettle inclosed

in a bag, or by means of a basket of a proper size, pressed to the bottom of the vessel, that there may not be any hindrance in drawing off the water. The Bantsjaa tea only is used in this manner, whose virtues, being more fixed, would not be so fully extracted by infusion.

And indeed tea is the common beverage of all the labouring people in China. One scarcely ever sees them represented at work of any kind, but the tea-pot and tea-cup are either bringing to them, or set by them on the ground. Reapers, threshers, and all who work out of doors, as well as within, have this attendant.

To make tea, and to serve it in a genteel and graceful manner, is an accomplishment in which people of both sexes in Japan are instructed by masters, in the same manner as Europeans are in dancing, and other branches of a genteel education.

The long and constant use of tea, as a part of our diet, makes us forget to enquire whether it is possessed of any medicinal properties. We shall endeavour to consider it in both respects.

The generality of healthy persons find themselves not apparently affected by the use of tea. It seems to them a grateful refreshment, both fitting them for labour, and refreshing them after it. There are instances of persons who have drank it from their infancy to old age; have led, at the same time, active, if not laborious lives; and who never perceived from the constant use of it any ill effect, nor had any complaint which they could ascribe to the effects of this liquor.

Where this has been the case, the subjects were for the most part healthy, strong, active, and temperate, both of one sex and the other. Among the less hardy and robust, we find complaints which are ascribed to tea by the parties themselves. Some complain that, after a tea-breakfast, they find themselves rather fluttered, their hands less steady in writing, or any other employ that requires an exact command. This probably soon 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 themselves very easily agitated, and affected with a kind of involuntary trembling.

There are many who cannot bear to drink a single dish of tea without being immediately sick and disordered at the stomach. To some it gives great pain about that part, very excruciating, and attended with general tremors. But in general the most tender and delicate constitutions are most affected by the free use of tea, being frequently attacked with pains in the stomach and bowels, spasmodick affections, attended with pale limpid urine in large quantities, great agitation of spirits, and a proneness to be disconcerted with the least noise, hurry, or disturbance.

There is one circumstance, however, that renders it more difficult to investigate the certain effects of tea; which is, the great unwillingness that most people shew to giving us a genuine account of their uneasy sensations after the free use of it, from a consciousness that it would be extremely imprudent to continue its use after they are convinced from experience that it is injurious,

That it produces watchfulness in some constitutions is most certain, when drank at evening in considerable quantities. Whether warm water would not sometimes do the same, or any other aqueous liquor, is not so certain.

That it enlivens, refreshes, exhilarates, is likewise well known. From all which circumstances it would seem, that tea contains an active penetrating principle, speedily exciting the action of the nerves; in very irritable constitutions, to such a degree as to give very uneasy sensations, and bring on spasmodick affections; in less irritable constitutions, it rather gives pleasure and immediate satisfaction, though not without occasionally producing some tendency to tremors and agitation bordering upon pain.

The finer the tea, the more obvious are these effects. It is perhaps for this, amongst other reasons, that the lower classes of people, who can only procure the most common, are in general the least sufferers. I say, in general, because even amongst them there are many who actually suffer much by it: they drink it as long as it yields any taste, and for the most part hot, to add to its flavour; and what the finer kinds of tea effect in their superiors, the quantity, and the degree of heat in which it is drank, produce in them.

It ought not, however, to pass unobserved, that, in a multitude of cases, the infusions of our own herbs, sage for instance, mint, beaum, even rosemary, and valerian itself, will now and then produce similar effects, and leave that emptiness, agitation of spirits, flatulence, spasmodick pains, and other

other symptoms, that are met with in people, the most of all others devoted to tea.

In treating of this subject, I would not be understood to be either a partial advocate, or a passionate accuser. I have often regretted, that tea should be found to possess any pernicious qualities, as the pleasure which arises from reflecting how many millions of our fellow-creatures are enjoying at one hour the same amusing repast, the occasions it furnishes for agreeable conversation, the innocent parties of both sexes it daily draws together, and entertains without the aid of spiritous liquors, would afford the most grateful sensations to a social breast. But justice demands something more. It stands charged, by many able writers, by public opinion, partly derived from experience, with being the cause of many grievous disorders. All that train of distempers, included under the name of nervous, are said to be, if not the offspring, at least highly aggravated by the use of tea. To enumerate all these would be to transcribe volumes. It is not impossible but the charges may be partly true. Let us examine the case with all possible 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 speedily into the course of circulation, and pass off as speedily by urine or perspiration, or the increase of some of the secretions. Its effects on the solid parts of the constitution would be relaxing, and thereby enfeebling. If this warm aqueous fluid were taken in considerable quantities,

its effects would be proportionable, and still greater, if it were substituted instead of nutriment.

That all infusions of herbs may be considered in this light seems not unreasonable. The infusion of tea, nevertheless, has these two peculiarities. It is not only possessed of a sedative quality, but also of a considerable astringency; by which the relaxing power, ascribed to a mere aqueous fluid, is in some measure corrected. It is, on account of the latter, perhaps less injurious than many other infusions of herbs, which, besides a very slight aromatic flavour, have very little if any stypticity, to prevent their relaxing debilitating effects.

So far therefore tea, if not too fine, if not drunk too hot, nor in too great quantities, is perhaps preferable to any other vegetable infusion we know. And, if we take into consideration likewise its known enlivening energy, it will appear that our attachment to tea is not merely from its being costly or fashionable, but from its superiority in taste and effects to most other vegetables.

I shall finish these remarks with some reflections on this herb, considered in another light.

As luxury of every kind has augmented in proportion to the increase of foreign superfluities, it has contributed more or less its share towards the production of those low nervous diseases which are now so frequent. Amongst these causes, excess in spiritous liquors is one of the most considerable; but the first rise of this pernicious custom is often owing to the weakness and debility of the system brought on by the daily habit of drinking tea; the trembling hand seeks a temporary

rary relief in some cordial, in order to refresh and excite again the enfeebled system; whereby such almost by necessity fall into a habit of intemperance, and frequently entail upon their offspring a variety of distempers which otherwise would not probably have occurred.

Another bad consequence resulting from the universal custom of tea-drinking particularly affects the poor labouring people, whose daily earnings are scanty enough to procure them the necessary conveniences of life and wholesome diet. Many of these, too desirous of vying with their superiors, and imitating their luxuries, throw away their little earnings upon this fashionable herb, and are thereby inconsiderately deprived of the means to purchase proper wholesome food for themselves and their families.

I have known several miserable families thus infatuated, their emaciated children labouring under various ailments depending upon indigestion, debility, and relaxation. Some at length have been so enfeebled, that their limbs have become distorted, their countenance pale, and a marasmus has closed the tragedy.

These effects are not to be attributed so much to the peculiar properties of this costly vegetable, as to want of proper food, which the expence of the former deprived these poor people from procuring. I knew a family of this stamp, consisting of a mother and several children, whose fondness for tea was so great, and their earnings so small, that three times a day, as often as their meals, which generally consisted of the same articles, they regularly sent for tea and sugar, with a morsel of bread to support nature;

by which practice they daily grew more enfeebled; thin emaciated habits and weak constitutions characterised this distressed family, till some of the children were removed from this baneful nursery, who afterwards acquired tolerable health.

An ingenious author observes, that as much superfluous money is expended on tea and sugar in this kingdom as would maintain four millions more of subjects in bread. And the author of the Farmer's Letters calculates, that the entertainment of sipping tea costs the poor each time as follows:

The tea	—	—	$\frac{3}{4}$
The sugar	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
The butter	—	—	1
The fuel and wear of the tea-equipage	—	—	$\frac{1}{4}$
			$2\frac{1}{2}$

When tea is drank twice a day, the annual expence amounts to 7*l.* 12*s.* a head: and the same judicious writer estimates the bread necessary for a labourer's family of five persons at 14*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* *per annum*: by which it appears, that the yearly expence of tea, sugar, &c. for two persons, exceeds that of the necessary article of bread, sufficient for a family of five persons.

It appears also from a moderate calculation, that three million pounds of tea are annually consumed in England; and domestic experience teaches us, that with each pound of tea, ten pounds of butter at least are consumed. Hence the consumption 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 likewise to be premised, that at least five gallons of

of milk are necessary to procure one pound of butter. This being granted, we may conclude farther:

Suppose one gallon of milk with bread would suffice three labouring people for breakfast and supper, and that these meals constitute half of their food, it follows, that from this fashionable custom of tea-drinking, this kingdom cannot supply food for so many people as

it otherwise could, were the inhabitants to live in a more simple manner, by at least one million. But supposing we allow half a million for the bread eaten with the milk, and for the uses of the milk after the butter has been taken from it, the deficiency still amounts to the amazing number of half a million of people!



USEFUL PROJECTS.

A Method of dying Wool and Silk, of a yellow colour, with Indigo; and also with several other blue and red colouring substances. Communicated to the Royal Society by Mr. Peter Woulfe; from the Philosophical Transactions for the Year 1771.

THE Saxon blues have been known for some time; and are made by dissolving indigo in oil of vitriol, by which means the indigo becomes of a much more lively colour, and is extended to such a degree, that it will go very far in dying.

A receipt for making the best Saxon blue will, I dare say, be agreeable to many; I will, therefore, give the following, which produces a very fine colour, and never fails of success.

Mix $\frac{3}{4}$ of the best powdered indigo, with $\frac{3}{4}$ of oil of vitriol in a glass body or matras; and digest it for one hour with the heat of boiling water, shaking the mixture at different times; then add $\frac{3}{4}$ of water to it, and stir 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 sufficient for this ope-

ration, and can never spoil the colour; whereas a sand heat, which is commonly used for this purpose, is often found to damage the colour, from its uncertain heat.

Indigo, which has been digested with a large quantity of spirit of wine, and then dried, will produce a finer colour than the former, if treated in the same manner, with oil of vitriol.

No one, that I know of, has heretofore made use of the acid of nitre instead of the acid of vitriol; and it is by means of the former that the yellow colour is obtained: it was nevertheless natural to use it, on account of its known property of making yellow spots, when dropped on any coloured cloth.

The acid of salt does not dissolve indigo, and therefore is of no use in dying.

Receipt for making the yellow Dye.

Take $\frac{3}{4}$ of powdered indigo, and mix it in a high glass vessel, with $\frac{3}{4}$ of strong spirit of nitre, previously diluted with $\frac{3}{4}$ of water; let the mixture stand for a week, and then digest it in a sand heat for an hour or more, and add $\frac{3}{4}$ more of water to it; filter the solution, which will be of a fine yellow colour.

Strong

Strong spirit 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. $\frac{3}{4}$ $2\frac{1}{2}$ of strong spirit of nitre will set fire to $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ of indigo; but, if it be highly concentrated, a less quantity will suffice.

If the indigo be digested twenty-four hours after the spirit of nitre is poured on it, it will froth and boil over; but, after standing a week or less, it has not that property.

One part of the solution of indigo in the acid of nitre, mixed with four or five parts of water, will dye silk or cloth of the palest yellow colour, or of any shade to the deepest, and that by letting them boil more or less in the colour. The addition of alum is useful, as it makes the colour more lasting; according as the solution boils away, more water must be added.

None of the colour in the operation separates from the water, but what adheres to the silk or cloth; of consequence this colour goes far in dying.

Cochineal, Dutch litmus, orchel, cudbear, and many other colouring substances treated in this manner, will all dye silk and wool of a yellow colour.

The indigo which remains undissolved in making Saxon blue, and collected by filtration, if digested with spirit of nitre, dyes silk and wool of all shades of brown inclining to a yellow.

Cloth and silk may be dyed green with indigo; but they must first be boiled in the yellow dye, and then in the blue.

Method of making solid and comby Pot-ash.

THERE are very considerable quantities of foreign ashes imported into this kingdom from Russia, Spain, &c.

But we have only two kinds of ashes made in our country, viz. *solid*, or *hard*, and *comby*, or *light* ashes, and both in demand for home consumption.

The subjects, of which the different kinds are made, are as follow.

Wood-ashes, which are principally made in farm-houses, &c. where wood is burnt as fuel, are bought up by the pot-ash burners, from six-pence to eight-pence, and sometimes ten-pence, *per* bushel, corn measure*, and carried to the pot-ash office, in which are erected large fats, or vats, (containing from four to eight score bushels of wood-ashes) with under-becks, and are wrought by threes; so that there are either three, six, or nine vats in every office, and for this reason:

The ashes being trod down into the vats, a sufficient quantity of water is continued to be laid on till it runs through the ashes into the under beck. The liquor running from the first is laid on the second vat, which is one third stronger than the first; and the liquor of the second vat is laid on the third, which is also one third stronger than the second. When it has thus ran through the third vat, the lees, as the liquor is then called, is supposed to be strong enough for burning; but the strength is proved by weighing the lees in small quantities.

* Wood-ashes in Essex are bought up for this purpose from five-pence to seven-pence per bushel.

The lee thus made is then put into a cistern, or cask, set into the ground level with the floor of the office, in which a person is employed in steeping of straw for the burner, till all the lees are sucked up. At the same time another person is employed in burning that straw, so taken out of the cistern; which burning will produce either solid or light ashes, whichsoever the intention is to make.

Now to make solid ashes, the lee must be made as before described; and those lees should be burnt up with peas or bean straw only. But to make light or comby ashes, (of which we make by much the greatest quantity, and of this kind of ashes, the finest in the kingdom) the lees should be made as before, with this difference only, they must be stronger; and instead of peas and bean straw, it would be better to burn barley, wheat, and clover straw, mixed with a little peas straw.

After the vats are run through the third time, they are emptied, and the ashes, which are called pot-ash muck, make excellent manure for some kinds of soil, particularly cold, and the loose woodcock soil.

From this manure, there have been prodigious crops of corn, especially peas, and from the following method:

After the peas are set, pot-ash muck has been cast by hand over the land, and afterwards run over with a bush-harrow, which fills up the holes, or cavities in the land, with the ashes; and this has never been known to fail.

The principal inducement to make pot-ash is, for the muck; and this is evident from an obser-

vation often made, that nobody makes pot-ash but those whose land requires such manure.

A farmer in the county of Essex, who rented about two hundred pounds a year, and was thought to pay so dear for his land, that his neighbours concluded he would not hold it long; yet, to their great surprize, he had better crops than any of them, and in the space of fifteen or sixteen years got a pretty fortune; all which success he, with great justice, attributed to a pot-ash office he had erected on his ground. It is also remarkable, this farmer's land was clear of weeds, when the neighbouring fields were choaked up with them. He found the pot-ash muck agree with any crop on his land, which was rather stiff and cold, though good wheat land when properly tilled. He had amazing crops of barley, but he almost always sowed his barley on a good fallow, and a fine tilth.

Method of ripening any quantity of Wort, and of effectually raising a bushel of Flour, with a tea-spoonful of Barm; by James Stone, of Amport, in Hampshire.

WHEN you have boiled and strained off the hops from your first copper of wort, then take two or three quarts, put it into something where it may lie thin, in order to cool quick, and in about an hour's time you find it just warm; you then take a tea-spoonful 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 some 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 (or, as it is called, to be ripe); in two or three hours more then add these to a hoghead, and all will soon be ripe, by virtue of that tea-spoonful only.

As to baking; suppose you want to bake a bushel of flour, and have but one tea-spoonful of barm, you then put your flour into your kneading-trough or trendle, and then take about three quarters of a pint of warm water, and take the tea-spoonful of thick steady barm and put it into the water, stir 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 small quantity; then take a stick about two feet long, (which you may keep for that purpose) and stir in some of the flour, until it is as thick as you would make batter for a pudding; then strew some of the dry flour over it, and go about your usual business for about one hour; then take about a quart of warm water more and pour in, for in one hour you will find that small quantity raised so, that it will break through the dry flour which you shook over it; when you have poured in the quart of warm water, take your stick as before, and stir in some more flour, until it is as thick as before; then shake some more dry flour over it, and leave it for two hours more, and then you will find it rise and break through the dry flour again; then you may add three quarts or a gallon of water more, and stir in the flour and make it as thick as at first, 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 quarter of an hour more time than the usual way of baking, for there is no time lost but that of adding water three or four times.

The author of this method assures us that he constantly bakes this way: in the morning, about six or seven o'clock, puts the flour out, and puts this small quantity of barm into the before-mentioned quantity of water, in an hour's time some more, in two hours more a greater quantity, about noon makes up the dough, and about six in the evening it is put into the oven; and he has always good bread, never heavy nor bitter.

When you find, he says, your body of flour spunged large enough, before you put in the rest of your water, you should, with both your hands, mix that which is spunged and the dry flour all together, and then add the remainder of warm water, and your dough will rise the better and easier.

The reason he assigns why people make heavy bread is, not because they have not barm enough, but because they do not know that barm is the same to flour as fire is to fuel; that as a spark of fire will kindle a large body by only blowing of it up, so will a thimble-full of barm, by adding of warm water, raise or sponge any body of flour; for warm water gives fresh life to that which is before at work: so that the reason of making bread heavy is, because the body spunged is not large enough, but was made up and put into the oven before it was ripe.

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In regard to the difference of seasons, he prescribes that in the summer you should put your water blood-warm, and in winter, in cold frosty weather, as warm as you can bear your hand in it without making it smart; being sure 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 six or eight quarts of warm water, as before mentioned, in such a gradual way, you will find all that body of flour which is mixed with the warm water, by virtue of that one tea-spoonful of barm, brought into great agitation, waxing, or fermenting; for it is to the flour what the spirit is to the body, it soon fills it with motion.

Receipt for making the Powder of Fumigation, to prevent the Infection of the Plague; invented by the Commission at Moscow, in the Year 1771.

THE commission at Moscow having in the last year invented a fumigation-powder, which, from several lesser experiments, had proved efficacious in preventing the infection of the plague; in order more fully to ascertain its virtue in that respect, it was determined, towards the end of the year, that ten malefactors, under sentence of death, should, without undergoing any other precautions than the fumigations, be confined three weeks in a lazarette, be laid upon the beds, and dressed in the cloaths, which had been used by persons sick, dying, and even dead, of the plague in the hospital. The ex-

periment was accordingly tried, and none of the ten malefactors were then infected, or have been since ill. The fumigation-powder is prepared as follows:

Powder of the first strength.

Take leaves of juniper, juniper-berries pounded, ears of wheat, guaiacum-wood pounded, of each six pounds; common saltpetre pounded, eight pounds; sulphur pounded, six pounds; Smyrna tar, or myrrh, two pounds; mix all the above ingredients together, which will produce a pood of the powder of fumigation of the first strength.

N. B. A pood is forty pounds Russian, which are equal to thirty-five pounds and a half, or thirty-six pounds English avoirdupois.

Powder of the second strength.

Take southernwood cut into small pieces, five pounds; leaves of juniper cut into small pieces, four pounds; juniper-berries pounded, three pounds; common saltpetre pounded, four pounds; sulphur pounded, two pounds and a half; Smyrna tar, or myrrh, one pound and a half: mix the above together, which will produce half a pood of the powder of fumigation of the second strength.

Odoriferous Powder.

Take the root called kalmus cut into small pieces, three pounds; frankincense pounded grossly, one pound; storax pounded, and rose flowers, half a pound; yellow amber pounded, one pound; Smyrna tar, or myrrh, one pound; common saltpetre pounded, one pound and a half; sulphur, a quarter of a pound: mix all the above together, which will produce nine pounds and three quarters of the odoriferous powder.

Remark

Remark on the powder of fumigation.

If guaiacum cannot be had, the cones of pines or firs may be used in its stead; likewise the common tar of pines and firs may be used instead of the Smyrna tar or myrrh, and mugwort may supply the place of southernwood.

An easy Method of preserving Subjects in Spirits. From the American Philosophical Transactions, Vol. I. just published.

PERSONS curious in preserving specimens for natural history, are often disappointed by the evaporation of the spirits, which occasions the loss of the subject intended to be preserved, or they must be very careful in often examining their bottles, or putting spirits in such as they find have occasion for a fresh supply, which, in a large collection, requires much 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 dissertation, inserted in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences, for the year 1746. After mentioning his different trials, he recommends two methods.

The first is, to get bottles with glass stoppers, of a conic form, in the part that enters the neck of the bottle, and broad and flat at the other end. When the spirits and specimen, supported by a piece of wire, are put in, a little mercury must be thrown into the bottle, and the stopper fixed in its place, and secured by a piece of bladder or leather tied round it and the neck of the bottle; the whole must be reversed, and placed on the broad end of the stopper, which occasions

the mercury to settle between the neck of the bottle and the stopper, and obstructs the evaporation of the spirits by the only passage through which the fine parts could fly off. He says, nut-oil, thickened to the consistence of honey, by a long exposure to the air, which will give it weight sufficient to sink in a weak spirit, may supply the place of mercury.

The second method is, for bottles that have not glass stoppers, for which he recommends a layer, of about two lines thickness, on the inside 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 reversed without any hazard; but great care must 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 stand on their mouths, Mr. de Reaumur directs their being placed in wooden cups, turned with a broad bottom, and a hollow sufficient to receive the neck of the bottle.

These two methods, though well calculated to answer the end proposed, have some inconveniences. In the first, the bottles must be designedly made for this use, and of flint, that the stoppers may be ground into them, which, with the cost of the mercury, is a considerable expence, besides the difficulty persons at a distance from a glass-house will find in procuring them. In the second, the preparing oil, so that it may thicken to the consistence of honey, is a work of years. The operation may be much shortened, by putting the oil about two lines thickness in leaden vessels, as that metal has a considerable effect on the oil, which may by this means

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be sufficiently prepared in three or four months.

After several experiments, I found two methods free from the above inconveniences, and which I have great reason to think will answer the purpose fully, from four or five years experience.

The first method has some affinity with Mr. de Reaumur's, and is as follows. When the subject and spirits are put into the bottle, carefully wipe the inside of the neck and edge till quite dry; prepare some thin putty, of the consistence of a soft ointment, and put a coat of it, about a line or two thick, on the side 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 small 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 sides of the neck. This will effectually prevent the fine part of the spirits from flying off. Great care must be taken to have the edge of the bottle 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 necessary to make it fluid.

The second method is, after the specimen and spirits are put into the bottle, dry the inside of the neck and edge thoroughly, and anoint them with a feather dipped in oil; stop the bottle with a cork, well fitted, and steeped 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 soft leather or bladder over the whole.

Olive, or any other fat oil, is to be preferred to such as dry easily. I would also recommend the use of spirits of a moderate strength, as those that are very strong burn up and discolour the specimens, particularly such as have fine colours. These two methods have the advantage of Mr. Reaumur's, in the smallness of the expence, and easiness to procure the materials. For specimens that it will not be necessary at times to take out of the bottles, I would recommend the first method, as more obstacles are opposed to the evaporation than in the second; besides the cup, the cost of which is very trifling, puts the bottle in less danger of being upset and broken, than most bottles when standing on their bottoms.

The proper method of raising a White-Thorn Hedge; from Mr. Comber's Treatise on Agriculture.

The raising a good White-Thorn Hedge is a matter of very great importance in Husbandry. It deserves, therefore, to be strongly inculcated; and the following Reflections on this subject may, accordingly, be of use to Practitioners in Agriculture.

THE method of setting old thicksetts of white-thorn was long pursued as a sure method of quickly effecting a good hedge: but experience evinces, that practitioners could not depend on the thickness of the stems of their setts for quickness of growth of their fences, but rather the contrary; as many of these were stunted in their growth, and young small setts soon overtook them in growth and left them. It has therefore been a practice for some years, over all the kingdom, I believe, to set no thorns but

but such as had young small stems ; and, in general, the method has succeeded well.

But now we seem running into the extreme contrary to the old, as it usually happens, and setts too small are now frequently planted. There must be a medium which is the properest size for setts of white-thorn ; and he who plants as small as I have lately seen will certainly be one year backwarder in the growth of his hedge than his neighbour who sets stronger wood, although they may grow as well in proportion.

I must own myself an advocate for planting quicks in a single row, having this foundation in theory, that the roots of thorns, set in double rows near each other, will certainly encounter and retard, if not destroy, their mutual progress ; and the confirmation in practice in Yorkshire, that single rows make a fine hedge both in channelly or gravelly and clayey soils.

But another and worse error is the setting of plants thick in the same row. Walking lately by a new inclosure at Woolley, I was amazed at the thickness of the plants in the line, and laid down my walking-cane at random in two places, and found thirteen setts in its extent in one place, and fourteen in another, although my cane is of the usual length. Before I finished my walk, I met a pretty judicious farmer, and asked him at what distance the plants should stand in the line, and he answered, at about the distance of six inches. I think this too close planting ; but on this plan the rows at Woolley are set twice too thick ; and, the rows being double instead of single, three-fourths of the wood are wasted, and

worse than wasted ; for they do harm instead of good.—When such a super-abundance of wood is employed, who can wonder that the price of thicksets is raised so extravagantly as it is in some parts of the kingdom ! It is said, that the growth of this commodity for some late years has not answered by any means to the demand, and that the hips have been so poor a crop of late, that future inclosures must be delayed, till a supply of quicksets can be procured. Who can wonder that such waste as this, which is just now mentioned, should be followed by want ! The quick-seller encourages the sale of more than are wanted, that he may enhance the price of what remains on hand. The quick-setter recommends the planting of more setts than are wanted, that he may be better paid for extraordinary trouble ; and thus the quick-grower is choused out of his money, and pays for what he had better want.

The properest time for planting of quicks is much disputed. The generality of planters are for planting early in the spring ; but experience will soon teach them, that, when frosts continue so long as they usually do, and so late as they continued in this spring particularly, the roots and life of their plants will suffer greatly ; and, if they plant them late in spring, the dry weather will frequently kill this plant, which naturally shoots early. Experience will shew, that the best time of planting white-thorn is betwixt Michaelmas and Martinmas ; but then a quantity of short half-decayed litter should be laid along the line, as in gardens on many beds. By this means the roots of the plants will be preserved from

the frosts, and take easily, and shoot vigorously; and in the ensuing summer the earth, especially if clayey will be preserved from baking by sun and wind, and moisture will be preserved. The progress of the plants in the first year will amaze the planter.

Good weeding in the first spring, or rather summer, is essential to the success of the plants; and, if the summer be drouthy, a line of fresh litter will cost 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 preserve the roots from any damage, and the litter will preserve the moisture from being exhaled by the sun.

It is a common mistake that young quicks should be long preserved from sun and wind. If they be preserved, as above directed the first summer, they will be so far from wanting shelter any longer, that the more they are exposed to air, that is wind (except on bleak heights) the better.

The time of shortening the stem, by cutting down the quicks, as it is called, must be determined by circumstances, chiefly the quick-growth of them. Most people perform that operation after the second year; but I am inclined to think this too early a period, especially if the quicksets be small. To cut down the main upright stem before it has gained a good size, in order to make it shoot laterally, is counteracting nature, and the design of planting a quick-hedge. This point ought to be determined by experiments.

I advise no young trees of any sort to be set in the line of quick-

wood. The quicks are apt to smother them, and they, when grown up, ruin the fence. If a planter will have trees near his hedges, let them be set 10 or 12 feet high, and at several feet distance from the quicks, and well fenced off. The roots of trees, when strong, destroy the quick-wood; and, when themselves are felled, they commonly destroy the fence in which they stand, and irreparably.

As I advise not to plant any trees in the line of wood, so neither can I advise to plant hasels there; these 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 so common in some countries, makes a bad fence, and, instead of being encouraged in new plantations, should rather be extirpated from the old.

On the whole, it is much to be wished that the honourable Society for Arts, &c. would offer a premium for experiments on setting of white-thorns of different thickness in the stem, at different distances in the same row, of single and double rows, and at different times of planting, also on different soils; so that the best method of this important work might be determined by fact.

I declare freely against all kinds of trees in hedge-rows, as they greatly contribute to break the strength of the fence by affording places for trespassers to climb at; as they shade crops of corn, and lodge birds of prey; as their roots are pernicious to those of the thorns in the hedge; and as they are incommodious to the plough.

I advise much rather to plant trees of whatever sort the proprietor chuses, in a corner of his field

or of his estate, and in proportion to the natural wants of that field or estate. Wood is so necessary to every possession of land, that the latter must be very imperfect without it. Many a land owner is ignorant how valuable his wood-land is, and how much real rent it brings him in, if properly managed, although it may only supply the natural wants of the farmers, and he receive not one penny directly as rent from it. My parishes * afford a strong proof of this important truth. In one of them, the smallest farmers have sufficient wood for fencing of all kinds; and, in the other, the greatest farmers are obliged to buy all they want. In this latter parish one farmer expends this very year 6l. for wood for fencing, and is obliged to lead it for some miles probably; which may amount to a sum of equal value, when the season in which he leads it is considered. Let a landlord consider also what he saves by wood for repairs, and

he may easily see this truth in its full light. A landlord who has no resource may be necessitated to permit his hedge-row trees to become pollards, in order to supply his tenants with stakes; but he who has a wood, will, in common prudence, restrain his farmers from defacing those beautiful parts of the creation, finely branching trees.

Secret of recovering the Writing upon parchments decayed by Time, and of making it legible.

DIP the parchment obliterated by time into a vessel of cold water, fresh drawn from the well; in about a minute take it out, and press it between two papers to prevent its crumpling up in drying. As soon as it is moderately dry, if it be not then legible, repeat the operation two or three times. The skin will then resume its pristine colour, and will appear all alike.

* Mr. Comber is Rector of Buckworth and Morborne, Hants.

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.

ABOUT the year 1480, a taste for polite letters, under the patronage of Pope Julius the Second, began to be revived in Italy. But the liberal Pontiff did not consider at the same time, that he was undermining the papal interest, and bringing on the reformation. This event is commonly called the restoration of learning; but it should rather be stiled the restoration of good sense and useful knowledge. Learning there had been before, but barbarism still remained. The most acute efforts of human wit and penetration had been exerted for some centuries, in the dissertations of logicians and theologists; yet Europe still remained in a state of superstition and ignorance. What philosophy could not perform, was to be completed by classical literature, by the poets and orators of Greece and Rome, who alone could enlarge the mind, and polish the manners. Taste and propriety, and a rectitude of thinking and judging, derived from these sources, gave a new turn to the general system of study: 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 university was filled with the jargon and disputes of the Scotists and Thomists; and if at that time there were any scholars of better note, these were chiefly the followers of Wicliffe, and were consequently discountenanced and persecuted. The Latin style, then only known in the university, was the technical language of the schoolmen, of casuists, and metaphysicians. At Cambridge, about 1485, nothing was taught but Alexander's *Parva Logicalia*, the trite axioms of Aristotle, which were never rationally explained, and the profound questions of John Scotus. At length some of our countrymen, the principal of which were Grocyn, Latymer, Lillye, Linacer, Tunstal, Pace, and Sir Thomas More, ventured to break through the narrow bounds of scholastic erudition, and went over into Italy with a design of acquiring a knowledge 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 Constantinople. In 1488, Grocyn and Linacer left Oxford, and studied Greek at Florence under the instruction of Demetrius Chalcondylas, and Politian; and at Rome under Hermolaus Barbarus. Grocyn returned an accomplished master in the Greek, and became the first lecturer in that language at Oxford, but without any settled

settled endowment. Elegance of style began now to be cultivated, and the study of the most approved ancient writers became fashionable.

In 1496, Alcock, bishop of Ely, founded Jesus college in Cambridge, partly for a certain number of scholars to be educated in grammar. Degrees in grammar, or rhetoric, had been early established at Oxford. But the pupils of this class studied only systems of grammar and rhetoric, filled with empty definitions and unnecessary distinctions, instead of the real models. In 1509, Lillye, the famous grammarian, who had learned Greek at Rhodes, and afterwards improved himself in Latin at Rome, under Johannes Sulpitius and Pomponius Sabinus, was the first teacher of Greek at any public school in England. This was at St. Paul's School in London, then newly established, and of which Lillye was the first master. And that ancient prejudices were subsiding apace, and a national taste for critical studies, and the graces of composition began to be diffused, appears from this circumstance alone, that, from the year 1502 to the reformation, within the space of thirty years, there were more grammar-schools founded and endowed in England, than had been for three hundred years before. Near twenty grammar-schools were instituted within this period; before which most of our youth were educated at the Monasteries. In 1517, that wise prelate and bountiful patron, Richard Fox, founded his college at Oxford, in which he constituted, with competent salaries, two lectures for the Latin and Greek languages. This was a new and noble departure from the nar-

row plan of academical education. The course of the Latin lecturer was not confined to the college, but open to the students of Oxford in general. He is expressly directed to drive barbarism from the new college. And at the same time it is to be remarked, that Fox does not appoint a philosophy-lecturer in his college, as had been the practice in most of the previous foundations; perhaps thinking, that such an institution would not have coincided with his new system of doctrine, and that it would be encouraging that species of science which had hitherto blinded men's understandings, and kept them so long in ignorance of more useful knowledge. The Greek lecturer is ordered to explain the best Greek classics; and those which the judicious founder, who seems to have consulted the most capital scholars of his age, prescribes on this occasion, are the purest, as such as are most esteemed at this day. These happy beginnings were seconded by the munificence of Cardinal Wolfey. About the year 1519, he founded a public choir at Oxford for rhetoric and humanity; and soon afterwards another for the Greek tongue: endowing both with ample stipends. But these innovations in the plan of study were greatly discouraged and opposed by the scholastic bigots, who called the Greek language heresy. Even bishop Fox, when he founded the Greek lecture above-mentioned, was obliged to cover his excellent institution under the venerable mantle of the authority of the church, lest he should seem to countenance a dangerous novelty: for he gives it as a reason, or rather as an apology, for this new lecture-ship,

ship, that the sacred canons had commanded, that a knowledge of the Greek tongue should not be wanting in public seminaries of education. The university of Oxford was rent into factions on account of these attempts; and the defenders of the new erudition, from disputation, often proceeded to blows with the rigid champions of the schools. But these animosities were soon pacified by the persuasion and example of Erasmus, who was about this time a student in St. Mary's college at Oxford, opposite to New-Inn. At Cambridge however, which, in imitation of Oxford, had adopted Greek, he found greater difficulties. He tells us himself, that at Cambridge he read the Greek grammar of Chrysoloras to the bare walls: and that, having translated Lucian's dialogue called Icaro-Menippus, he could find no person in the university able to transcribe the Greek with the Latin. His edition of the Greek Testament was entirely proscribed there: and a decree was issued in one of the most considerable colleges, ordering, that if any of the society was detected in bringing that impious and fantastic book into the college, he should be severely fined.

One Henry Standish, a doctor in divinity, and a mendicant friar, afterwards bishop of St. Asaph, was a vehement opponent of Erasmus in his heretical literature; calling him in a declamation, by way of reproach, *Græculus istes*, which afterwards became a synonymous term for an heretic. But neither was Oxford, and for the same reasons, entirely free from these contracted notions. In 1519, a preacher at St. Mary's church harangued with

much violence against these pernicious teachers, and his arguments occasioned no small ferment among the students. But Henry the Eighth, who was luckily a favourer of these improvements, being then resident at the neighbouring royal manor at Woodstock, and having received a just state of the case from Pace and More, immediately transmitted his royal mandate to the university, ordering that these studies should not only be permitted but encouraged. Soon afterwards one of the king's chaplains, preaching at court, took an opportunity to censure the new, but genuine, interpretations of scripture which the Grecian learning had introduced. The king, when the sermon was ended, which he heard with a smile of contempt, ordered a solemn disputation to be held, in the presence of himself; at which the preacher opposed, and Sir Thomas More defended, the use and excellence of the Greek tongue. The divine, instead of answering to the purpose, fell upon his knees, and begged pardon for having given any offence in the pulpit. After some little altercation, the preacher by way of decent submission, declared that he was now better reconciled to the Greek tongue, because it was derived from the Hebrew. The king, amazed at his ignorance, dismissed him, with a charge that he should never again presume to preach at court. In the grammar-schools established in all the new cathedral foundations of this king, a master was appointed with a competent skill not only in the Latin, but likewise in the Greek language. This was an uncommon qualification in a schoolmaster. At length ancient absurdities universally gave way to these encouragements:

ments: and at Oxford, in particular, these united efforts for establishing a new system of rational and manly learning were finally consummated in the magnificent foundation of Wolsey's college, to which all the learned of Europe are invited.

But these auspicious improvements in the state of learning did not continue long. A change of the national religion soon happened, and disputes with the Lutherans ensued, which embroiling the minds of learned men in difference of opinion, disunited their endeavours in the cause of literature, and diverted their attention to other enquiries. Many of the abuses in civil society are attended with some advantages. In the beginnings of reformation, the loss of these advantages is always felt very sensibly; while the benefit resulting from the change, is the slow effect of time, and not immediately perceived or enjoyed. Scarce any institution can be imagined less favourable to the interests of mankind than the monastic. Yet a great temporary check given to the progress of literature at this period was the dissolution of the monasteries; for, although these seminaries were in general the nurseries of illiterate indolence, and undoubtedly deserved to be destroyed, yet they still contained invitations and opportunities to studious leisure and literary pursuits. On this important event, therefore, a visible revolution and decline in the state of learning succeeded. Most of the youth of the kingdom betook themselves to mechanical or other illiberal employments, the profession of letters being now supposed to be without support and reward. By the abolition of the religious houses,

many towns and their adjacent villages were utterly deprived of their only means of instruction. What was taught in the monasteries was perhaps of no great importance, but still it served to keep up a certain degree of necessary knowledge. Hence provincial ignorance became almost universally established. Nor should we forget, that several of the abbots were persons of public spirit: by their connection with parliament they became acquainted with the world; and knowing where to choose proper objects, and having no other use of the superfluity of their vast revenues, encouraged, in their respective circles, many learned young men.

It is generally thought that the reformation of religion, the most happy and important event of modern times, was immediately succeeded by a flourishing state of learning. But this, in England at least, was by no means the case; and for a long time afterwards an effect quite contrary was produced. Yet, in 1513, the king's visitors ordered lectures in humanity to be founded in those colleges at Oxford where they were yet wanting: and these injunctions were so warmly seconded and approved by the scholars in the largest colleges, that they seized on the venerable volumes of Duns Scotus, and other irrefragable logicians, and, tearing them in pieces, dispersed them in great triumph about their quadrangles, or gave them away as useless lumber. The king himself also established some public lectures, with large endowments. Notwithstanding the number of students at Oxford daily decreased: infomuch that, in 1546, there were only ten inceptors in the arts, and

three in jurisprudence and theology. In the mean time the Greek language flourished at Cambridge, under the instruction of Cheke and Smythe; notwithstanding the absurd oppositions of their chancellor, Bishop Gardiner, about pronunciation. But Cheke being soon called up to court, both universities seem to have been reduced to the same deplorable condition of indigence and illiteracy.

During the reign of Edward the Sixth, whose minority, which promised many virtues, was abused by corrupt counsellors and rapacious courtiers, little attention was paid to the support of literature. Learning was not the fashion of the times; and, being discouraged or despised by the rich, who were perpetually grasping at its rewards, was neglected by those 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 apostolical state of purity and poverty. A favourite nobleman of the court held the deanery and treasurer'ship of a cathedral, with some of its best canonries; while his son enjoyed an annual income of three hundred pounds from the lands of a bishoprick. In every robbery of the church, the interests of learning suffered. Exhibitions and pensions were subtracted from the students in the universities. At Oxford the public schools were neglected by the professors and scholars, and allotted to the lowest purposes. All academical degrees were abrogated as antichristian. The spiritual reformers of those enlightened days proceeded so far, as to strip the public library, established and enriched by that noble patron Humphrey Duke of Glou-

cester, of all its books and manuscripts; to pillage the archives, and disannul the privileges of the university. From these measures many of the colleges were in a short time entirely deserted. His successor, Queen Mary, took pains to restore the splendor of the university of Oxford. Unamiable as she was in her temper and conduct, and inflexibly bigotted to the glaring absurdities of catholic superstition, she protected, at least by liberal donations, the interests of learning. She not only contributed large sums for rebuilding the public schools, but moreover granted the university three considerable impropriations. In her charter, reciting these benefactions, she declares it to be her determined resolution, to employ her royal munificence in reviving its ancient lustre and discipline, and recovering its privileges. These privileges she re-established with the addition of fresh immunities; and for these good offices the university decreed for her, and her husband Philip, an anniversary commemoration. I need not recall to the reader's memory, that Sir Thomas Pope, and Sir Thomas Whyte, were still more important benefactors by their respective foundations. Without all these favours, although they did not perhaps produce an immediate improvement, the university would still have continued to decay: and they were at least a balance, at that time, on the side of learning, against the pernicious effects of returning popery.

In the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, which soon followed, when protestantism might have been expected to produce a speedy change for the better, puritanism began to prevail, and for some time

continued

continued to retard the progress of ingenuous and useful knowledge. The English reformed clergy, who during the persecutions of Queen Mary had fled into Germany, now returned in great numbers; and in consideration of their sufferings and learning, many of them were preferred to eminent stations in the church. They brought back with them those narrow principles about church-government and ceremonies which they had imbibed, and which did well enough, in the petty states and republics abroad, where they lived like a society of philosophers; but which were inconsistent with the genius of a more extended church, established in a great and magnificent nation, and requiring a settled system of policy, and the observance of external institutions. However, they were judged proper instruments to be employed at the head of ecclesiastical affairs, by way of making the reformation at once effectual. But unluckily this measure, specious as it appeared at first, tended to draw the church into the contrary extreme. In the mean time their reluctance or absolute refusal to conform, in many instances, to the established ceremonies, and their speculative theology, tore the church into violent divisions, and occasioned endless absurd disputes, unfavourable to the progress of real learning, and productive of an illiterate clergy, at least unskilled in liberal and manly science. In fact, even the common ecclesiastical preferments had been so much diminished by the seizure and alienation of impropriations, in the late depredations of the church, which were not yet ended, that few persons were regularly bred to

the church, or, in other words, received a learned education. Hence almost any that offered themselves were without distinction admitted to the sacred function. Inasmuch, that in 1560, an injunction was directed to the Bishop of London from his metropolitan, ordering him to forbear ordaining any more artificers, and other unlearned persons who had exercised secular 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 Christ Church, and the president of Magdalene college, who were capable of preaching the public sermons at Oxford. Many proofs have been mentioned of the extreme ignorance of our clergy at this time: to which I shall add one, which is curious and new. In 1570, Horne, Bishop of Winchester, enjoined the minor canons of this cathedral to get by memory, every week, one chapter of St. Paul's Epistles in Latin: and this task, beneath the abilities of an ordinary school-boy, was actually repeated by some of them, before the bishop, dean, and prebendaries, at a public episcopal visitation of that church. The taste for Latin composition, and it was fashionable both to write and speak in that language, was much worse than in the reign of Henry the Eighth, when juster models were studied. One is surprized to find the learned Archbishop Grindal, in the statutes of a school which he founded and amply endowed, prescribing such strange classics as Palingenius, Sedulius, and Prudentius, to be taught in the new seminary. Much has been said about the passion for reading Greek which prevailed

prevailed in this reign. But this affectation was confined to the queen, and a few others: and here it went no farther than ostentation and pedantry. It was by no means the national study: nor do we find that it improved the taste, or influenced the writings of that age.

In government, many shocks must happen before the constitution 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 rose with new vigour, under the genial influence of the protestant religion. And it may be further remarked, that, as all novelties are pursued to excess, and the most beneficial improvements often introduce new inconveniencies, so this influx of polite literature destroyed philosophy. On this account, Sir Henry Savile, in the reign of James the first, established professors at Oxford for astronomy and geometry; because, as he declares in the preamble of his statutes, mathematical studies had been totally deserted, and were then almost unknown in England. Logic indeed remained; but that science was still cultivated, as being the basis of polemical theology, and a necessary instrument for conducting our controversies against the church of Rome.

An Account of the burning and rebuilding of the church of Canterbury, in the year 1174.—From the Latin of Gerwase, one of the Monks, an eye-witness, never before translated.

ON the 5th of September in the year of Grace 1174, about nine o'clock, the wind blowing from the south with a fury almost beyond conception, a fire broke out before the church gate, by which three small houses were almost burnt down. While the citizens were there employed in extinguishing the flames, the sparks and ashes, whirled aloft by the violence of the storm, were lodged on the church, and, by the force of the wind, insinuating themselves between the joints of the lead, settled on the planks which were almost rotten: and thus, by degrees, the heat increasing, the decayed joists were set on fire; but the finely-painted ceiling underneath, and the lead covering above, concealed the flames. Meantime, the three small houses being pulled down, the people returned home. No one being yet apprized of the fire in the church, the sheets of lead began by degrees to melt; and, on a sudden, the flames just appearing, there was a great cry in the church-yard, "Alas! Alas! the church is on fire." Many of the laity ran together with the monks, to draw water, to bring axes, to mount ladders, all eager to secure Christ-church, now just on the point of destruction. They reached the roof, but, behold! all was filled with a horrible smoke and a scorching flame. In despair, therefore, they were obliged to consult their own safety by retiring. And now, the joints of the rafters being consumed, the half-burnt timbers fell into the choir: the seats of the monks were set on fire; and on all sides the calamity increased. In this conflagration that glorious choir made a wonderful and awful appearance,

pearance. The flames ascended to a great height, and the pillars of the church were damaged or destroyed. Great numbers applied to the ornaments of the church, and tore down the palls and hangings, some to steal, and others to preserve them. The chests of relics, thrown from the lofty beam upon the pavement, were broken, and the relics scattered; but, lest they should be consumed, they were collected and laid up by the brethren. Some there were, who, inflamed with a wicked and diabolical avarice, saved the goods of the church from the fire, but did not scruple to carry them away. Thus the house of God, hitherto delightful like a paradise of pleasure, then lay contemptible in the ashes of the fire. The people, astonished, and in a manner frantic for grief, tore their hair, and uttered some enormous reproaches against the Lord and his saints, namely, the patrons of the church. There were laymen, as well as monks, who would rather have died than have seen the church of God so miserably perish; for not only the choir, but also the infirmary, with St. Mary's chapel, and some other offices of the court*, were reduced to ashes. The calamities of Canterbury were no less lamentable than those of Jerusalem of old under the tears and lamentations of Jeremiah. The grief and distress of the sons of the church were so great, that no one can conceive, relate, or write them; but, to relieve their miseries, they fixed the altar, such as it was, in the nave of the church, where they howled, rather than sung, matins and vespers. The patrons of the church, St. Dun-

stan and St. Elphege, were, with incredible grief and anguish taken from their tombs, and placed, as decently as possible, in the nave of the church, at the altar of the Holy Cross. Meanwhile, the brethren consulted how, and by what method, the ruined church might be repaired. Architects, both French and English, were therefore assembled: but they disagreed in their opinions, some undertook to repair, while others, on the contrary, affirmed that the whole church must be taken down, if the monks wished to dwell in safety. This, though true, overwhelmed them with grief. Among the architects there was one William of Sens, a man of great abilities, and a most curious workman in wood and stone. Neglecting the rest, him they chose for the undertaking. Patiently though not willingly, they agreed to take down the ruined choir. Attention was given to the procuring stones from abroad. He made most ingenious machines for loading and unloading ships, for drawing the mortar and stones. He delivered, also, to the masons who were assembled, models for cutting the stones; and, in like manner, he made many other preparations. The choir, therefore, devoted to destruction, was taken down; and nothing more was done for the whole first year. . . .

. . . In the year ensuing, Master William erected four pillars, two on each side. Winter being over, he placed two more, that on either side there might be three in a row; upon which, and the other wall of the ayles, he neatly turned arches and a vault; that is, three keys on

* Now called the Green Court.

each side. By the key I mean the whole roof, as the key placed in the middle seems to close and strengthen the parts on each side. This was the employment of the second year.

In the third year, he placed two pillars on each side, the two last of which he decorated with marble columns; and, because the choir and the crosses were there to meet, he made them the principal. On them key-stones being placed, and an arch turned, from the great tower as far as the before-mentioned pillars, that is, as far as the cross, he introduced in the lower cloyster several marble columns; above which he made another cloyster of different materials, and upper windows; after that, three keys of a great arch, namely, from the tower to the crosses: all which seemed to us, and to every one, inimitable, and in the highest degree praise-worthy.

Thus the third year ended, and the fourth began; in the summer of which, beginning at the cross, he erected ten pillars, that is, five on each side. Adorning the two first, opposite to the two others, with marble columns, he made them the principal. On those ten he placed arches and vaults. Both the cloysters and the upper windows being finished, while he was preparing his machines for turning the great arch, at the beginning of the fifth year, the scaffold on a sudden gave way; and he came to the ground from the height of the crown of the upper arch, which is fifty feet. Being grievously bruised, he was utterly unable to attend to the work. No one but himself received the least hurt. Either the vengeance of God, or the envy of

the devil, wreaked itself on him alone. Master William being thus hurt, entrusted the completion of the work to a certain ingenious monk who was overseer of the rough-masons; which occasioned him much envy and ill-will. The architect, nevertheless, lying in bed, gave orders what was first, and what last, to be done. A roof, therefore, was made between the four principal pillars; at the key of which roof the choir and the crosses seem, in a manner, to meet. Two roofs, also, one on each side, were made before winter; but the weather, being extremely rainy, would not suffer more to be done. In the fourth year there was an eclipse of the sun on the 6th of September, at six o'clock, a few months before the architect's accident. At length, finding no benefit from the skill and attention of his surgeons he gave up the work, and, crossing the sea, went home to France.

In the summer of the fifth year, another William, an Englishman, succeeded the first William in the care of the work; a man of a diminutive stature, but in various ways extremely ingenious and honest. He finished both the north and the south cross, 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 east end, also, he laid the foundation of the chapel of the *Holy Trinity*, where St. Thomas first solemnized mass, and used to indulge himself in tears and prayers, in the undercroft of which he had been so many years buried, where God, through his merits, wrought many miracles, where rich and poor, kings and princes, worship-

ped him, from whence the sound of his praise went forth into all the world. In digging this foundation, Master William was obliged to take out the bones of several holy monks, which being carefully collected, were re-interred in a large trench, in the angle between the chapel and the infirmary towards the south. This done, and the foundation of the outer wall being made extremely strong of stone and mortar, he built the wall of the undercroft as high as the basis of the windows. This was the business of the fifth year, and the beginning of the sixth; but the spring of this now approaching, and the season of working being at hand, the monks were inflamed with a most eager desire to prepare the choir, so that they might enter it at the next Easter. The architect used his utmost efforts to fulfil the wishes of the convent. He also built the three altars of the chancel. He carefully prepared a place of rest for St. Dunstan* and St. Elphege†. A wooden wall, too, for keeping out the weather, was placed across the east-end, between the last pillars but one, containing three windows. They were desirous to enter the choir (though with great labour, and too much haste, it was scarce prepared) on Easter-eve. But because every thing that was to be done on that sabbath-day, could not, on account of that solemnity, be fully done in a proper,

decent manner, it was necessary that the holy fathers, our patrons, St. Dunstan and St. Elphege, the fellow-exiles of the monks, should 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; lest there should be any disturbance or inconvenience, went one night to the tombs of the saints, and locking the doors of the church, gave directions to take down the shrine which surrounded them. The monks and the servants of the church, in obedience to the commands of the prior, took down that structure, opened the stone coffins of those saints, and took out their relics, and carried them into the vestry. Taking out also the vestments in which they were wrapped, by length of time in a great measure decayed, they covered them with more decent palls, and bound them with linen girdles. The saints thus prepared were carried to their altars, and placed in wooden coffins, inclosed in lead. The coffins, also, strongly bound with iron hoops, were secured with stone tombs, soldered in molten lead ‡. Queen Ediva§, also, who, after the fire, was placed under the altar of the Holy Cross, was in like manner carried into the vestry. These things were transacted on the Thursday before Easter, namely, on the 17th of April.

* Dunstan died in 988

† Elphege was stoned to death by the Danes at Greenwich, in 1012.

‡ In Henry the VIIth's reign (1508) five hundred and twenty years after Dunstan's death, on a pretence that he lay at Glastonbury, Archbishop Warham had his tomb opened, and his body was found just as Gervase here describes it. His skull was then set in silver, and preserved as a relic. The tomb was taken down at the Reformation.

§ The mother of King Eadrid.

Next day, when this translation of the saints came to the knowledge of the whole convent, they were greatly surprised and offended, as this was presumptuously done without the concurrence of the convent; for they had proposed (as was proper) to translate these fathers with great and devout solemnity. They therefore summoned the prior, and those who were with him, before the venerable Richard Archbishop of Canterbury, on account of the injury presumptuously offered to them and to the holy patrons of the church. Matters were carried to such a length, that both the prior and those who were with him were very near being obliged to resign their offices; but, by the mediation of the archbishop and other persons of consequence, a proper satisfaction and submission being previously made, the convent was prevailed upon to forgive them. Harmony, therefore, being restored between the prior and the convent, on the holy sabbath, the archbishop, in his cope and mitre, went at the head of the convent in their surplices, according to the custom of the church, to the new altar, and, having blessed it, he, with a hymn, entered the new choir. Coming to that part of the church which is opposite to the martyrdom of St. Thomas, he took from one of the monks the pix with the eucharist, which used to hang over the high altar, which the archbishop, with great reverence, carried to the high

altar of the new choir. The other offices of that festival were, as is usual on that day, solemnly and devoutly performed. This being over, the mitred prelate standing at the altar, the bells ringing, began *Te Deum*. The convent with great joy of heart joining in the hymn, praised God for the benefits conferred, with shouting hearts and voices, together with grateful tears. The convent was by the flames expelled from the choir, like Adam out of paradise, in the year of God's word 1174, in the month of September, on the 5th day of the month, about nine o'clock. The convent remained in the nave of the church five years, seven 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 Easter-eve.

Our architect had built, without the choir, four altars, where the bodies of the holy archbishops 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 south cross, at the altar of St. John. ‡ Elfric and Ethelgar; at the altar of St. Gregory, § Bregewin and Phlegemund. Queen Ediva also, who, before the fire, had laid almost in the middle of the south cross, in a gilt coffin, was re-interred at the altar of St. Martin, under the coffin of Living. Besides this, in the same summer, that is,

* Archbishop 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.

‡ Elfric died in 1005, Ethelgar in 989. The altars of St. John and St. Gregory were in upper south ayle.

§ Bregewin died in 762, Phlegemund in 923.

of the sixth year, the outer wall round the chapel of St. Thomas, begun before the preceding winter, was built as high as the spring of the arch. The architect had begun a tower on the east side, as it were, without the circle of the wall, whose lower arch was finished 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 also of the saints, which had lain in the upper part of it, were translated to other places; but, lest the remembrance of what was done at their translation should be lost, a brief account should be given of it. On the 25th of July, the altar of the Holy Trinity was broken, and of it was formed an altar of St. John the apostle. This I mention, lest the memory of this sacred stone should perish, because upon it St. Thomas sung his first mass, and afterwards frequently performed divine service there. The shrines too, which were built up behind the altar, were taken down, in which, it is said, St. Odo* and St. Wilfred† had a long time lain. These saints, therefore, taken up in their leaden coffins, were carried into the choir. St. Odo was placed in his coffin under that of St. Dunstan, and St. Wilfred under that of St. Elphege. Archbishop Lanfranc‡ was found in a very weighty sheet of lead, in which he had lain

from the first day of his interment, his limbs untouched, mitred, and pinned, to that hour, namely, sixty-nine years and some months. He was carried into the vestry, and replaced in his lead, till it was generally agreed what was proper to be done with so considerable a father. When the tomb of Archbishop Theobald§, which was constructed of marble, was opened, and the stone coffin discovered, the monks who were present, thinking that he was reduced to dust, ordered wine and water to be brought, to wash his bones; but the upper stone of the coffin being removed, he appeared perfect and stiff, adhering together by the bones and nerves, and a small degree of skin and flesh. The spectators were surprized, and, placing him on the bier, thus carried him into the vestry to Lanfranc, that the convent might determine what was proper to be done with them both. Meanwhile the story was divulged abroad, and many, on account of his unusual preservation, stiled him St. Theobald. He was shewn to several, who were desirous to see him, by whom the account was transmitted to others. He was taken out of his tomb, his corpse 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||, in the nave of the church, in a leaden chest, the place which he desired in his life-time. A marble

* Odo died in 958.

† The body of Wilfred, Archbishop of York, was brought from Rippon, by Archbishop Odo. He died in 710.

‡ Lanfranc died in 1089.

§ Theobald died in 1161.

|| St. Mary's altar was at the east end of the north aisle.

tomb, as there was before, was also placed over him. Lanfranc, as I said above, was taken out of his coffin in the sheet of lead in which he had lain untouched from the day he was first buried to that hour, namely, sixty-nine years; on which account, even his bones much decayed were almost all reduced to dust: for the length of time, the moisture of the cloaths, the natural coldness of the lead, and, above all, the transitory condition of mortality, had occasioned this decay. However, the larger bones, collected with the other dust, were re-interred, in a leaden coffin, at the altar of St. Martin. The two archbishops also, 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 translations of these fathers being thus performed, that chapel, with its undercroft, was pulled down to the ground: St. Thomas alone reserved his translation till his chapel was finished*. In the mean time, a wooden chapel, proper enough for the time and place, was prepared over and round his tomb; without whose walls, the foundation being laid of stone and mortar, eight pillars of the new undercroft, with their capitals were finished. The architect prudently opened an entrance from the old undercroft into the new one. With these works the sixth year ended, and the seventh began; but, before I pursue the business of this seventh year,

I think it not improper to enlarge upon some things that have been mentioned, and to add others, which through negligence were forgotten, or for the sake of brevity omitted. It was said above, that, after the fire, almost 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 same, and the thickness the same, but the height different; for the new pillars are lengthened almost twelve feet. In the old capitals the workmanship was plain, in the new the sculpture 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 studded. There, the wall ranged on pillars, separated the crosses from the choir; but here, without any interval, the crosses, divided from the choir, seem to meet in one key, fixed in the midst of the great arch, which rests on the four principal pillars. There was a wooden ceiling, adorned with excellent painting; here, an arch neatly formed of light sandstone. There, was one ballustrade; here, are two in the choir, and one in the ayle of the church. All which will be much more easily understood by seeing than by hearing. But it should 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 side, exceed in

* This was in 1220, when this pretended saint was translated from the undercroft to his shrine, with great pomp, the king, archbishop, &c. attending. The offerings that were made at his shrine enabled the monks to rebuild their church with such magnificence.

height the marble arcade. But, lest it should hereafter be asked, why the great breadth of the choir near the tower is so much reduced at the top of the church, I think it not improper to mention the reasons. One of which is, that the two towers, namely, St. Anselm's and St. Andrew's, formerly placed in a circle on each side of the church, prevented the breadth of the choir from proceeding in a straight line. Another reason is, that it was judicious and useful, 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, therefore, not willing to lose these towers, but not able to remove them entire, formed that breadth of the choir, as far as the confines of those towers, in a straight line. Afterwards, by degrees, avoiding the towers on both sides, and yet preserving the breadth of that passage which is without the choir as much as possible, on account of the processions which were frequently to be made there, he narrowed his work with a gradual obliquity, so as nearly to contract it over against 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 same diameter, but of a different form, were placed on both sides. After them, four others were placed circularly, at which the new work met. This is the situation of the pillars. But the outer circuit of the wall, proceeding from the above-mentioned towers, first goes in a right line,

then bends in a curve, and thus both walls meet at the round tower, and there are finished. All these things may much more clearly and more agreeably be seen by the eye, than explained by speaking or writing. But they are mentioned, that the difference of the new work and the old may be distinguished. Let us now observe more attentively what or how much work our masons completed in this seventh year after the fire. To be brief, in the seventh year, the new undercroft, elegant enough, was finished, and, upon it, the outer walls of the ayles, as high as the marble capitals; but the architect neither could nor would turn the windows, on account of the approaching rains, nor place the inner pillars. With this the seventh 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 raised also the tower as high as the basis of the upper windows under the arch. The ninth year, the work was suspended for want of money. In the tenth year, the upper windows of the tower were finished with the arch: upon the pillars also the upper and lower ballustrade, with the windows and the larger arch: the upper roof too, where the cross is raised, and the roof of the ayles, as far as to the laying of the lead. The tower also was all covered in, and many other things were done this year. —In this year also (1184), Baldwin, Bishop of Worcester, was translated to the see of Canterbury, Dec. 18.

Improvements in Architecture by the Normans: from Bentham's History and Antiquities of the Conventual and Cathedral Church of Ely.

THE observation made on rebuilding St. Paul's in King William Rufus's time, after the fire of London in 1086, by Mauritius, Bp. of that see, viz. "That the plan was so extensive, and the design so great, that most people who lived at that time censured it as a rash undertaking, and judged that it would never be accomplished,"—is in some measure applicable to most of the churches begun by the Normans.—Their plan was indeed great and noble, and they laid out their whole design at first; scarcely, we may imagine, with a view of ever living to see it compleated in their life-time—their way, therefore was, usually, to begin at the east end, or the choir part; when that was finished, and covered in, the church was often consecrated, and the remainder carried on as far as they were able, and then left to their successors to be compleated: and it is very observable, that all our cathedrals, and most of our abbey churches, besides innumerable parochial churches, were either wholly rebuilt, or greatly improved within less than a century after the conquest, and all of them by Normans introduced into this kingdom; as will evidently appear on examining the history of their several foundations. It was the policy of the first Norman kings to remove the English or Saxons from all places of trust or profit, and admit none but foreigners; insomuch that Malmesbury, who lived in the reign of Henry the First, observes,

"That in his time there was not an Englishman possessed of any post of honour or profit under the government, or of any considerable office in the church." The bishopricks and all the best ecclesiastical preferments were filled by those foreigners, and the estates of the Saxon nobility were divided among them. Thus being enriched and furnished with the means, it must be owned, they spared neither pains nor cost in erecting churches, monasteries, castles, and other edifices both for public and private use, in the most stately and sumptuous manner. And, I think, we may venture to say, that the circular arch, round-headed doors and windows, massive pillars, with a kind of regular base and capital, and thick walls, without any very prominent buttresses, were universally used by them to the end of king Henry the First's reign, and are the chief characteristics of their stile of building: and, among other peculiarities that distinguish it, we may observe, that the capitals of their pillars were generally left plain, without any manner of sculpture; though instances occur of foliage and animals on them, as those at the east-side of the south transept at Ely.—The body or trunk of their vast massive pillars were usually plain cylinders, or set off only with small half columns united with them; but sometimes, to adorn them, they used the *Spiral-groove* winding round them, and the *Net* or *Losenge-work* overspreading them; both of which appear at Durham, and the first in the undercroft at Canterbury.—As to their arches, though they were for the most part plain and simple, yet some of their prin-

principal ones, as those over the chief entrance at the west end, and others most exposed to view, were abundantly charged with sculpture of a particular kind: as the *Cheveron-work* or *Zigzag-moulding*, the most common of any; and various other kinds rising and falling, jutting out and receding inward alternately, in a waving or undulating manner:—the *Embattled-frette*, a kind of ornament formed by a single round moulding, traversing the face of the arch, making its returns and crossing always at right-angles, so forming the intermediate spaces into squares alternately open above and below; specimens of this kind of ornament appear on the great arches in the middle of the west front at Lincoln, and within the ruinous part of the building adjoining to the great western tower at Ely:—the *Triangular-frette* where the same kind of moulding at every return forms the side of an equilateral triangle, and consequently encloses the intermediate spaces in that figure:—the *Nail-head*, resembling the heads of great nails, driven in at a regular distance; as in the nave of old St. Paul's, and in the great tower at Hereford: (all of them found also in more ancient Saxon buildings,)—the *Billeted-moulding*, as if a cylinder should be cut into small pieces of equal length, and these stuck on alternately round the face of the arches; as in the choir of Peterborough, at St. Cross, and round the windows of the upper tier on the outside of the nave at Ely:—this latter ornament was often used, (as were also some of the others) as a *Fascia*, *Band*, or *Fillet*, round the outside of their buildings, —Then, to adorn the inside walls

below, they had rows of little pillars and arches; and applied them also to decorate large vacant spaces in the walls without:—and the *Corbel-table*, consisting of a series of small arches without pillars, but with heads of men and animals, serving instead of corbels or brackets to support them, which they placed below the parapet, projecting over the upper, and sometimes the middle tier of windows:—the *Hatched moulding* used both on the faces of the arches, or for a *Fascia* on the outside; as if cut with the point of an ax at regular distances, and so left rough:—and the *Nebule*, a projection terminated by an undulating line , as under the upper range of windows at Peterborough.—To these marks that distinguish the Saxon or Norman style, we may add, that they had no *Tabernacles* (or *Niches*) with canopies, or pinnacles, or spires, or indeed any statues, to adorn their buildings on the outside, which are the principal grace of what is now called the *Gothic*; unless those small figures we sometimes meet with over their doorways, such as is that little figure of Bishop Herebert Lofing, over the north transept door at Norwich, seemingly of that time, or another small figure of our Saviour, over one of the south doors at Ely, &c. may be called so. But these are rather mezzo-relievos than statues; and it is known, that they used reliefs sometimes with profusion; as in the Saxon or Norman gateway at Bury, and the two south doors at Ely. Escutcheons of arms are hardly (if ever) seen in these fabricks, though frequent enough in after-times;—neither was there any tracery in their vaultings.—

These few particulars in the Saxon and Norman style of building, however minute they may be in appearance, yet will be found to have their use, as they contribute to ascertain the age of an edifice at first sight.

It cannot be expected we should be able to enumerate all the decorations they made use of; for they designed variety in the choice of them: but a judicious antiquarian, who has made the prevailing modes of architecture in distant times his study, will be able to form very probable conjectures concerning the age of most of these ancient structures; the alterations that have been made in them since their first erection will often discover themselves to his eye. Perhaps, the most useful change he will find in them, is in the form of the windows; for in many of our oldest churches, I mean such as were built within the first age after the conquest, the windows, which were originally round-headed, have since been altered for others of a more modern date, with pointed arches. Instances of this kind are numerous, and may often be discovered, by examining the courses of the stone-work about them; unless the outward face of the building was new cased at the time of their insertion, as it sometimes happened. Without attending to this, we shall be at a loss to account for that mixture of round and pointed arches we often meet with in the same building.

There is, perhaps, hardly any one of our cathedral churches of this early Norman style (I mean with round arches and large pillars) remaining entire, though they were

all originally so built; but specimens of it may still be seen in most of them. The greatest part of the cathedrals of Durham, Carlisle, Chester, Peterborough, Norwich, Rochester, Chichester, Oxford, Worcester, Wells, and Hereford; the tower and transept of Winchester, the nave of Gloucester, the nave and transept of Ely, the two towers of Exeter, some remains in the middle of the west front at Lincoln, with the lower parts of the two towers there; in Canterbury, great part of the choir formerly called Conrade's choir (more ornamented than usual), the two towers called St. Gregory's and St. Anselm's and the north-west tower of the same church; the collegiate church of Southwell, and part of St. Bartholomew's in Smithfield;—are all of that style; and so was the nave and transept of old St. Paul's, London, before the fire in 1666. York and Litchfield have had all their parts so entirely rebuilt at separate times, since the disuse of round arches, that little or nothing of the old Norman work appears in them at this day. The present cathedral church of Salisbury is the only one that never had any mixture of this early Norman style in its composition. The old cathedral, begun soon after the conquest, and finished by Roger, that great and powerful Bishop of Salisbury under Henry I. was at Old Sarum, and of the same kind: it stood in the north-west part of the city, and the foundations are still visible. If one may form a judgement of the whole by the ruins that remain, it does not appear indeed to have been so large as some others of those above-mentioned;

tioned; but it had a nave and two porticos or side-iffes, and at the east end it was femicircular. Its situation on a barren chalky hill, exposed to the violence of the winds, and subject to great scarcity of water, and that within the precincts of the castle, (whereby frequent disputes and quarrels arose between the members of the church and officers of the castle) gave occasion to the bishop and clergy in the reign of Henry III. to desert it, and remove to a more convenient situation, about a mile distant towards the south-east; where Richard Poore, at that time bishop, began the foundation of the present church, on the fourth of the calends of May, 1220. It consists entirely of that style 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 small and slender, and the outward walls commonly supported with buttresses.

Some Extracts from an enquiry into the value of the ancient Greek and Roman money: by Matthew Raper, Esq; F. R. S. From the Philosophical Transactions, 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 sum, and the same 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 respective talents differed in the same proportion.

Of all the Greek cities and free states, both in Europe and the lesser Asia, that of Athens was the most famous for the fineness of their silver, and the justness of its weight: Xenophon tells us, that whithersoever a man carried Attic silver, he would sell it to advantage. And their money deserves our more particular attention, both because we have the most unexceptionable evidence of its standard weight; and what little we know of the money of other Greek cities, is chiefly by comparison with this.

The current coin of Athens, was the silver drachm, which they divided into six oboles, and struck silver 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 last they called stater, or the standard.

Of the Egeinean and Euboic talents.

The Attic was not the only money-talent used in Greece. Historians and others mention the Egeinean and the Euboic talents. The former weighed 10000 Attic drachms, but, like other talents, contained only 6000 of its own; which being so much heavier than the Attic, the Athenians called it

παχέϊαν δραχμὴν, or the thick drachm*. This talent was used at Corinth, as appears by a passage in A. Gellius, where the Corinthian talent is valued at 10000 Attic drachms †: and as Corinth was a place of great trade, it was probably used in most of the cities of the Peloponnesus.

If the Attic drachm weighed $66\frac{1}{2}$ Troy grains, the Egeian should weigh $110\frac{5}{8}$; which to avoid fractions, and because our Attic drachm is rather undersized than otherwise, I shall call 111.

There are Macedonian coins, struck before Philip coined gold, that answer to this standard. One of Philip, in the Pembroke collection, weighs 224 grains. Mr. Duane hath a silver coin, of either the first or second Alexander, which weighs $447\frac{1}{2}$ grains; three of Philip, of 221 each; another of Philip, of $223\frac{1}{4}$; and a fifth, $223\frac{3}{4}$. The mean drachm from these six coins is $111\frac{1}{4}$ grains, which comes as near to the Egeian drachm, as can be expected from so small a number of silver coins. Therefore, the Egeian talent must have been the standard of the Macedonian money, till Philip changed it.

The Euboic talent certainly came from Asia; for, Herodotus tells us, the kings of Persia weighed their gold by that talent †. In the same place he informs us, that the Babylonian talent weighed 70 Euboic minas. Pollux says, it weighed 70 Attic minas ‡. There-

fore the Euboic talent should be equal to the Attic. But Ælian tells us, it weighed 72 Attic minas ||; and if so, the Euboic talent should 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 ¶, whereby the latter were to pay a certain number of Euboic talents, in silver of Attic fineness, seems to favour this inequality of the two talents: for, had they been equal, there would have been no occasion to specify the quality of the silver by the standard of one country, and its weight by that of another.

But, if the Euboic talent was the standard used in the commerce between Greece and Asia (as it seems to have been) both countries were concerned to keep it up to its just weight; which was a sufficient reason 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 circumstance very strongly in favour of their equality, which is, that if Philip changed the money-standard of his own country, with a view to the invasion of Asia, (as is highly probable), he certainly adopted the standard of the daric, which was the Euboic talent, by which the kings of Persia weighed their gold. But his money answers to the Attic talent, as I have shewn above.

* See Pollux, L. IX. c. 6. § 86 and 76.

† Herod. L. III. § 89.

‡ Var. Hist. L. I. c. 22.

† A. Gellius, L. I. c. 8.

‡ Pollux, L. IX. c. 6. § 86.

¶ Polyb. Excerpt. Legat. § 28.

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 those times could make them: for though Pliny mentions two instances of the contrary at Rome*, the example was not followed, till the later emperors debased the coin: and his expression, *miscentur æra falsæ monetæ*, shews he thought the practice illegal.

Though the ancients had not the art of refining silver, in so great perfection as it is now practised, yet, as they mixed no base metal with it, and esteemed what they coined to be fine silver, I shall value it as such.

Sixty-two English shillings are coined out of 11 ounces 2 p. wt. Troy of fine silver, and 18 p. wt. alloy. Therefore, the Troy grain of fine silver is worth $\frac{62}{111}$ ths of a farthing. Hence the Attic drachm of $62\frac{1}{2}$ grains will be found worth a little more than nine-pence farthing; the obole, a little more than three-halfpence; and the chalcus, about $\frac{7}{9}$ ths of a farthing.

But, for the reduction of large sums to English money, the following numbers are more exact.

	£.	s.	d.
The Attic drachm	0	0	9,286
The mina	—	3	17 4,6
The talent	—	232	3 0

Hence the mina expressed in pounds sterling, and decimals of a pound, will be £. 3,869; the talent £. 232,15.

The Romans reckoned by *Asses*

before they coined silver, after which they kept their accounts in Sesterces. The word Sestertius is an adjective, and signifies two and a half of any substantive to which it refers. In money matters its substantive is either *As*, or *pondus*; and sestertius *As*, is two *Asses* and a half; sestertium *pondus*, two *pondera* and a half, or 250 *denarii* †.

When the denarius passed for ten *asses*, the sesterce of $2\frac{1}{2}$ *asses* was a quarter of it; and the Romans continued to keep their accounts in these sesterces long after the denarius passed for 16 *asses*; till growing rich, they found it more convenient to reckon by quarters of the denarius, which they called *nummi*, and used the words *nummus* and *sestertius*, indifferently as synonymous terms, and sometimes both together, as *sestertius nummus*; in which case, the word *sestertius*, having lost its original signification, was used as a substantive; for *sestertius nummus* was not two *nummi* and a half, but a single *nummus* of four *asses*.

They called any sum under 2000 sesterces so many *sestertii*, in the masculine gender; 2000 sesterces they called *duo* or *bina sestertia*, in the neuter; so many quarters making 500 *denarii*, which was twice the *sestertium*; and they said *dena*, *vicena*, &c. *sestertia*, till the sum amounted to a thousand *sestertia*, which was a million of sesterces. But to avoid ambiguity, they did not use the neuter *sestertium* in the singular number, when the whole sum amounted to no

* Pliny Nat. Hist. L. XXXIII. c. 3. & c. 9.

† See Gronovius, De pecunia veteri, L. I. c. 4.

more than 100 sesterces, or one sestertium.

They called a million of sesterces *decies nummum*, or *decies sestertium*, for *decies centena millia nummorum*, or *sestertiorum* (in the masculine gender) omitting *centena millia*, for the sake of brevity; they likewise called the same sum *decies sestertium* (in the neuter gender,) for *decies centies sestertium*, omitting *centies* for the reason above-mentioned; or simply *decies*, omitting *centena millia sestertium*, or *centies sestertium*; and with the numeral adverbs, *decies*, *vicies*, *centies*, *millies*, and the like, either *centena millia*, or *centies*, was always understood.

These were their most usual forms of expression, though for *bina*, *dena*, *vicena sestertia*, they frequently said *bina*, *dena*, *vicena millia nummum* *; and Cicero, in the passage quoted in the margin, hath used *mille sestertia*, for *decies sestertium*. But Gronovius says, that expression is not to be found elsewhere, and supposes it to be a false reading.

If the Consular Denarius contained 60 Troy grains of fine silver, it was worth somewhat more than eight pence farthing and a half sterling; and the *As*, of sixteen to the denarius, a little more than a half-penny.

To reduce the ancient sesterces of $2\frac{1}{2}$ *asses*, when the denarius passed for 16, to pounds sterling, multiply the given number by 5454, and cut off six figures on the right hand for decimals.

To reduce *nummi sestertii*, or quarters of the denarius, to pounds

sterling; if the given sum be consular money, multiply by 8727, and cut off six figures on the right hand for decimals; but for imperial money, diminish the said product by one eighth of itself.

For example, Cicero says, Verres had received *vicies, ducenta triginta quinque millia, quadringentos decem & septem nummos*, or 2.235.417 sesterces: this being consular money, multiply by 8727, and cutting off six figures from the product, £19508,484159, or 19508*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* will be their value in English money.

Again, Suetonius relates, that when Vespasian came to the empire, he found the treasury so exhausted, that he declared *quadringenties millies*, or 40.000.000.000 *nummi*, were wanting to support the government †. This was imperial money, which, multiplied by 8727, and cutting off six figures from the product, gives - 349.080.000
One 8th of which, 43.635,000

being subtract- 7 305.445.000 Pds.
ed, leaves - 5 Sterl.

But Budæus supposes, that for *quadringenties millies*, we should read *quadragies millies*, which reduces it to £.30.544.000, and is a much more probable sum.

If the *miliarenfes* of 60 in the pound were fine silver, and weighed 84 Troy grains, they were worth 46,918918. . . farthings and decimals, or almost 11 pence 3 farthings sterling; and the *solidus* passing for 12 of them, was worth a little more than 1*l.* 8*d.* $\frac{3}{4}$.

The pound of gold was worth 864 of these *miliarenfes*, amount-

* Suetonius in Julio, c. 38. Cicero in Verrem, L. I. § 14.

† Suetonius, in Vespasiano, c. 16.

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 Constantine's miliarenfis in English money.

The Constantinopolitans kept their accounts in solidi, which are reduced to pounds sterling, by multiplying the given number by 58648, and cutting off five figures on the right hand for decimals.

C O N C L U S I O N .

The Greeks had no money at the time of the Trojan war; for Homer represents them as traffick- ing by barter*, and Priam (an Asiatic) weighs out the ten talents of gold, which he takes to ransom his son's body of Achilles †.

This ponderal talent was very small, as appears from Homer's description of the games at the funeral of Patroclus, where two talents of gold are proposed as an inferior prize to a mare with foal of a mule. Whence I conclude it was the same that the Dorian colonies carried to Sicily and Calabria; for Pollux tells us, from Aristotle, that the ancient talent of the Greeks in Sicily contained 24 nummi, each of which weighing an obole and a half, the talent must have weighed six Attic drachms, or three darics; and Pollux elsewhere mentions such 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, since we learn from a passage in the Clouds of Aristophanes, that, in his time, a running horse cost 12 minas, or above 46 pounds sterling.

Therefore, this seems to have been the ancient Greek talent, before the art of stamping money had introduced the greater talents from Asia and Egypt.

Herodotus tells us, the Lydians were reputed to be the first that coined gold and silver money ‡; and the talent, which the Greeks called Euboic, certainly came from Asia. Therefore, the Greeks learned the use of money from the Asiatics.

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 *Δεκάλιτρον*; and Pollux tells us, from Aristotle, that the Sicilian nummus was a quarter of the Attic drachm ||: and the Romans called a quarter of their denarius by the same name.

The weights I have produced of the Greek and Roman coins, so fully prove the ancient Attic drachm to have been heavier than the denarius, that it may seem superfluous to quote any authorities in support of their evidence: nor should I do it here, but in order, at the same time, to answer an objection which may be made to the weight I have assigned to the Attic drachm.

* Iliad η. ver. 472.

† Iliad Ω ver. 232.

‡ Herodot. L. I. § 94.

|| See Pollux, L. IX. c. 6 § 80, 81, 87. & L. IV. c. 24. § 175.

In the treaty between the Romans and Antiochus, recorded by Polybius and Livy *, the weight of the Euboic talent is set at 80 Roman pounds. The talent is not, indeed, called Euboic in the treaty, which was superfluous when its weight was specified; but both historians, in relating the terms offered by Scipio to Antiochus, on which this treaty was founded, call it so †. Therefore in Livy's recital of the treaty, for *Argenti probi XII millia Attica talenta*, we should read with Gronovius, *Argenti probi Attici XII millia talenta*.

In § II. of this discourse, I have endeavoured to prove that the Euboic talent was equal to the Attic; and if so, it contained 6000 Attic drachms; but 80 Roman pounds contained 6720 denarii; therefore, according to this treaty, the weight of the Attic drachm must 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 still be heavier than the denarius; for in that case the Euboic talent should contain 6171 Attic drachms, and the two coins would be in the proportion of 6720 to 6171.

But an anonymous Greek fragment published by Montfaucon ‡, makes 100 Attic drachms equal to 112 denarii; which proportion of the two coins being the same with that of 6000 to 6720, seems to have been taken from this treaty; and if it was, that writer certainly thought the talent therein mentioned, equal to the Attic.

This proportion, however, does not agree with the weights I have assigned to the two coins; for if the denarius weighed 60 troy grains, and the Attic drachm $66\frac{1}{2}$, 6650 denarii should weigh 6000 Attic drachms, or a talent; but this number of denarii is deficient of 80 Roman pounds, by just 10 ounces.

Now, this adjustment of the talent to Roman pounds, was probably occasioned by the Greeks attempting to impose 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 punish the Greeks for their unfair dealing. Or, the standard the Romans pitched upon for the Euboic talent might be somewhat over-weight; and the coin of Lyfimachus above-mentioned, makes this conjecture not improbable; for that in the possession 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, supposing the denarius to weigh 60 grains. But the gold coins of Philip and Alexander are so perfect, and so correctly sized, that their authority is indisputable; and if the mean drachm of $66\frac{1}{2}$ grains derived from them were somewhat too small, it cannot be increased by above a quarter of a grain.

Therefore, I suppose the great weight given to the talent by this treaty, may arise, partly from too heavy a standard, and partly from the Romans taking the turn of the scale in their own favour.

After the Romans became mas-

* Polybius, Excerpt. Leg. § 35. Livy, L. XXXVIII. c. 38.

† Polyb. Exc. Leg. § 24. Livy, L. XXXVII. c. 45.

‡ Analecta Græca, p. 393. Paris, 1688 in Quarto.

ters of Greece and Asia, the Athenians might find it their interest to lower their drachm to the weight of the denarius, long before they were reduced into the form of a Roman Province, by Vespasian. When they did this, and whether they did it gradually, as may seem probable from some tetradrachms now remaining, is uncertain; but that they did so, sooner or later, cannot be doubted.

Pliny and Scribonius Largus expressly say, the Attic drachm was equal in weight to the denarius*: and A. Gellius, who, having resided long at Athens, could not be ignorant of the value of the current money of that city, says 10000 drachms were in Roman money, so many denarii †. And the Attic gold coin above-mentioned, in the British Museum, is a proof of their having reduced their money to the Roman standard.

These are the most authentic testimonies 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 consider the denarius, as the drachma of Rome, and translate 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 sound or signification, than drachma hath to denarius.

Curious Extracts from the Lives of Lelande, Hearne, and Wood; lately published at the Clarendon Press, Oxford.

AT all these fires every night which began to be made a little after five of the clock, the senior Under-Graduats would bring into the hall the juniors, or Freshmen, between that time and six of the clock, and there make them sit downe on a forme in the middle of the hall, joyning to the declaiming desk; which done, every one in order was to speake some pretty apothegme, or make a jest or bull, or speake some eloquent nonsense, to make the company laugh: but if any of the Freshmen came off dull, or not cleverly, some of the forward or pragmatistical seniors would *tuck* them, that is, set the nail of their thumb to their chin, just under their lipp, and by the help of their other fingers under the chin, they would give him a mark, which sometimes would produce blood. On Candlemas-day, or before (according as Shrove-Tuesday fell out) every Freshman had warning given him to provide his speech, to be spoken in the public hall before the Under-Graduats and servants on Shrove-Tuesday night that followed, being alwaies the time for the observation of that ceremony. According to the said summons, A. Wood provided a speech as the other Freshmen did.

Shrove-Tuesday, Feb. 15, the fire being made in the common hall before five of the clock at night, the

* Pliny, Nat. Hist. at the end of L. XXI. Ser. Largus. in his Preface.

† A. Gellius, L. I. c. 8. Hoc facit nummi nostratis Denarium decem millia.

fellowes would go to supper before six, and making an end sooner than at other times, they left the hall to the libertie of the Under-Graduats, but with an admonition from one of the fellowes (who was the principal of the Under-Graduats and Postmasters) that all things should be carried in good order. While they were at supper in the hall, the cook (Will Noble) was making the lesser of the brass pots full of cawdle at the Freshmen's charge; which, after the hall was free from the fellowes, was brought up and set before the fire in the said hall. Afterwards every Freshman, according to seniority, was to pluck off his gowne and band, and, if possibly, to make himself look like a scoundrell. This done, they were conducted each after the other to the high table, and there made to stand on a forme placed thereon; from whence they were to speak their speech with an audible voice to the company; which, if well done, the person that spoke it was to have a cup of cawdle and no salted drink; if indifferently, some cawdle and some salted drinke; but if dull, nothing was given to him but salted drink, or salt put in college beere, with tucks to boot. Afterwards when they were to be admitted into the fraternity, the senior cook was to administer to them an oath over an old shoe, part of which runs thus: *Item tu jurabis, quod Pennyles Bench non visitabis, &c.* the rest is forgotten, and none there are that now remembers it. After which spoken with gravity, the Freshman kist the shoe, put on his gowne and band, and took his place among the seniors.

Now for a diversion, and to make you laugh at the folly and

simplicity of those times, I shall entertaine you with part of a speech, which A. Wood spoke, while he stood on the forme, placed on the table, with his gowne and band off, and uncovered.

“ *Most reverend Seniors,*

“ May it please your gravities, to admit into your presence a kitten of the muses, and a mere frog of Helicon, to croak the cataracts of his plumbeous cerebrofity before your sagacious ingenuities. Perhaps you may expect, that I should thunder out Demicannon words, and level my sulphurous throat against my fellowes of the Tyrocianian crew; but this being the universal judgment of wee fresh water academicians, behold, as so many Stygian furies, or ghosts risen out of their winding-sheets, wee present ourselves before your tribunal, and therefore I will not sublimate nor tonitruate words, nor swell into gigantic streins; such towring ebullitions do not exuberate in my aganippe, being at the lowest 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 should evaporate into high hyperboles, or that I should bastinado the times with a tart satyr of a magic pen. Indeed I am but a fresh water soldier under the banners of Phœbus, and therefore cannot as yet set quart pots or double jugs in battalia, or make a good shot in sack and claret, or give fire to the pistoletto tobacco pipes, charged with its Indian powder; and therefore having but poor skill in such service, I were about to turn Heliconian dragoon, but as I were mounting my dapper nagg Pegasus, behold Shrove-Tuesday

day night arrested me, greeting me in the name of this honourable convocation, to appear before their tribunal, and make answer for myself, which, most wise seniors, shall be in this wise.

“ I am none of those May-pole Freshmen, that are tall cedars before they come to be planted in [the] academian garden, who fed with the papp of Aristotle at twenty or thirtie yeares of age, and suck at the duggs of their mother the University, though they be high Colossu[s]’s and youths rampant.

“ These are they, who come newly from a bagg-pudding and a good brown loaf to deal with a penny-commons, as an elephant with a poor fly, tumbles it and tosses it and at last gives him a chop, that tug as hard for a post-master’s place, as a dog at mutton.

“ I am none of the University blood-hounds, that seek for preferment, and whose noses are [as] acute as their eares, that lye perdue for places, and who good saints do groan till the visitation comes. These are they that esteem a tavern as bad as purgatory, and wine more superstitious than holy water; and therefore I hope this honourable convocation will not suffer one of that tribe to tast of the sack, [lest they] should 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 beasts. I meane those greedie dogs and kitchen haunTERS, who noint their chops every night with greese, and rob the cook of his fees, &c.

“ Thus he went forward with smart reflections on the rest of the Freshmen and some of the servants, which might have been here set downe, had not the speech been

borrowed of him by several of the seniors, who imbezl’d it. After he had concluded his speech, he was taken downe by Edm. Dickenson, one of the Bachelaur-Commoners of the House, who with other Bachelours and the senior Under-Graduats made him drink a good dish of cawdle, put on his gown and band, placed him among the seniors, and gave him sack.

“ This was the way and custome that had been used in the College, time out of mind, to initiate the Freshmen; but between that time and the restoration of K. Charles II. it was disused, and now such a thing is absolutely forgotten.”

Certayne Questyons, wyth Answeres to the same, concernynge the Mystery of Maconrye; wryttenne by the Hande of Kynge Henrye the Sixthe of the Name, and faithfullye copyed by me John Leylande, Antiquarius, by the Commaunde of his Highnesse. They be as followethe:

Quest. What motte ytt be?

Answer. Ytt beeth the skylle of nature, the understondynge of the mygthe that ys hereynne, and its sondry worckynge; sonderlyche, the skylle of rectenyngs, of waights, and metynge, and the treu manere of faconynge al thynges for mannes use; headlye, dwellynges, and buyldynge of alle kyndes, and al odher thynges that make gudde to manne.

Quest. Where dyd ytt begyne?

Answer. Ytt dyd begynne with the fyrste menne yn the Este, whych were before the ffyrste manne of the weste, and comynge westlye, ytt hathe broughte herwyth alle comfortes to the wylde and comfortlesse.

Quest. Who dyd brynge ytt westlye?

Answer.

Answw. The Venetians, whoo beynge grate merchaundes, comed ffyrste ffromme the Este ynn Venetia, ffor the commodyte of marchaundyfyng beithe este and weste, bey the Redde and Myddlelonde sees.

Quest. How comed ytt ynn Englonde?

Answw. Peter Gower a Grecian, journeydde for kunnyng yn Egypte, and yn Syria, and everyche Londe whereas the Venetians addeh plauntedde Maconrye, and wynnyngentraunce yn al lodges of Maconnes, he lerned muche, and retournedde, and woned yn Grecia Magna wachfyng, and becommyng a myghtye wyseacre, and ratelyche renowned, and her he framed a grate lodge at Groton and maked manye Maconnes, some whereoffe dyd journeye yn Fraunce, and maked manye Maconnes, wherefrom, yn processe of tyme, the arte passed yn Englonde.

Quest. Dothe Maconnes discover here artes unto odhers?

Answw. Peter Gower, whenne he jurneydde to lerne, was ffyrste made, and anonne techedde; evenne soe shulde all odhers be yn recht. Natheles Maconnes hauethe alweys yn everyche tyme from tyme to tyme communycatedde to mankynde soche of her secrettes as generallyche mighte be usfulle; they haueth keped backed soche allein as shulde be harmefulle yff they commed yn euylle haundes, oder soche as ne myghte be holpyng wythouten the techynges to be joynedde herwythe in the lodge, oder soche as do bynde the freres more stronglyche togeder, bey the profytte and commodytie comyng to the confrerie herfromme.

Quest. What artes haueth the Maconnes techedde Mankynde?

Answw. The artes Agricultura, Architectura, Astronomia, Geometria, Numeres, Musica, Poesie, Kymistrye, Governmente, and Relygyonna.

Quest. How commethe Maconnes more techers than odher menne?

Answw. They hemselfe haueth allein the arte of fyndyng neue artes, whyche art the ffyrste Maconnes receaved from Godde; by the whyche they fyndethe whatte artes hem plesethe, and the treu way of techyng the same. What odher menne doethe ffynde out, ys onlyche bey chaunce, and herfore but lytel I tro.

Quest. What dothe the Maconnes concele, and hyde?

Answw. They concelethe the arte of ffyndyng neue artes, and thattys for here owne proffytte, and preise: they concelethe the arte of kepyng secrettes, that soe the worlde mayeth nothinge concele from them. Thay concelethe the arte of wunderwerckyng, and of fore saying thynges to comme, thatt so thay same artes may not be usedde of the wyckedde to an euylle ende; that also concelethe the arte of chaunges, the wey of wynnyng the facultye of Abrac, the skylle of becommyng gude and parfyghte withouten the holpynges of fere and hope; and the universelle longage of Maconnes.

Quest. Wylle he teache me thay same artes?

Answw. Ye shalle be techedde yff ye be werthye, and able to lerne.

Quest. Dothe alle Maconnes kunne more then odher menne?

Answw. Not so. They only haueth recht, and occasyonne more then odher

odher menne to kunne, butt many doeth fale yn capacity; and many more doth want indusfrye, thatt ys pernecessary for the gaynyngge all kunnyngge.

Quest. Are Maconnes gudder menne then odhers?

Answ. Some Maconnes are not so vertuous as some odher menne; but yn the moste parte, they be more gude then thay would be yf thay war not Maconnes.

Quest. Doth Maconnes love eidther oder myghtylye, as beeth sayde?

Answ. Yea verylyche, and yt may odherwyse be: for gude menne, and true, kennyngge eidher odher to be soche, doeth always love the more as they may be more gude.

Here endeth the Questyonnes and Answeres.

Miscellaneous ESSAYS.

Extracts from a Discourse delivered to the Students of the Royal Academy, on the distribution of the prizes, Dec. 10, 1771, by the President.

THE first principle laid down by the president in this discourse is, that “The value and rank of every art is in proportion to the *mental* labour employed in it, and the *mental* pleasure produced by it;” and he very justly observes, that, as this principle is observed or neglected, the profession of painting becomes either a liberal art or a mechanical trade; it either vies with the poet in addressing the noblest faculties, or with the upholsterer in furnishing a house.

The painter, whose art is ennobled by the exertion of *mind*, does not address the sense but the soul; and this makes the great distinction between the Roman and the Venetian school.

Of the history-painter, this great artist observes, that no part of his work is produced but by an effort of the *mind*: there is no object that he can set before him as a perfect model; none which he can venture minutely to imitate, and transfer, as he finds it, into his great design.

He proceeds to shew, that the

leaving out peculiarities, and retaining only general ideas, as it produces perfect form, so it also gives what is called the *great stile* to invention, composition, expression, and even to colouring and drapery.

He defines invention in painting to be the power of representing, upon canvas, the mental picture which every man forms, when a story is related, of the action and expression of the persons employed: and he observes, that the subject of this invention, or the story from which the mental picture is formed, which the artist is to express upon canvas, should be generally known, and generally interesting; such as the great events of Greek and Roman fable and history, and the principal facts that are related in scripture, which, besides their general notoriety, are rendered venerable by their connection with our religion.

He observes, that, in the conception of this ideal picture, the mind does not enter into the minute particularities of dress, furniture, or scenery: and infers, that the painter should, therefore, when he comes to transfer this picture from his mind to the canvas, contrive these little necessary concomitant circumstances in such a manner,

that

that they shall strike the spectator no more than they struck him in his first conception.

Figures must have a ground whereon to stand; they must be cloathed; there must be a back-ground; and there must be light and shadow; but none of these ought to appear to have taken up any of the artist's attention, nor should they even catch that of the spectator. It is indeed true, that a considerable part of the grace and effect of a picture depends upon the skill with which an artist adjusts the back-ground, the drapery, and the masses of light; but this must be so concealed, even from a judicious eye, that no remains of any of these subordinate points must occur to the memory, when the picture is removed. The great end of the art is to strike the imagination: the painter, therefore, is to make no ostentation of the skill by which this is done; the spectator is to feel the result in his bosom, but his eye must not be detained by the means.

The grandeur of design, also, sometimes requires a deviation from historical truth. In the cartoons of Raphael, the apostles are drawn with as much dignity as the human figure can receive; yet we are expressly told in scripture, that they had no such respectable appearance; and St. Paul, in particular, says of himself, that his *bodily* presence was *mean*. Alexander is said to have been of low stature, and Agefilaus to have been lame and of a mean appearance; but none of these defects, says our preceptor, ought to appear in a piece, of which either of these persons should be the hero.

To justify this rule, it is observ-

ed, that the painter has but one sentence to utter, but one moment to exhibit, and cannot, like the poet or historian, expatiate, and impress the mind with great veneration for the character of the hero or saint he represents, though at the same time he lets us know, that the saint was deformed, or the hero lame. It may, perhaps, be said, that the spectator comes to the painting, in which Alexander or Agefilaus is represented under personal defects or deformities, with a mind already prepossessed by the poet or historian in favour of the character and with exalted ideas of its excellence; so that the deficiencies of the pencil are already supplied, and it is therefore no more necessary for the painter to conceal personal defects, than the historian or the poet. But it must be considered, that poetry and history excite ideas merely by an application to the mind; and consequently, that, by them, ideas of colour and figure are not more forcibly excited, than ideas of sanctity and fortitude: but in painting the case is far otherwise; the idea of the hero's person is excited by an immediate application to sense, consequently makes a much more forcible impression in the picture than in the poem, and, for that reason, is less likely to be surmounted, if disadvantageous, by an idea of abstract qualities, which it does not indicate, and with which it does not apparently coincide. It may also be remarked, that though the severity of truth has compelled history to record the personal defects of great characters, yet the fictitious heroes of poetry are always represented with every advantage of strength and beauty

that can command homage from the eye: and the late Mr. Henry Fielding, who presumed, that, in a novel, he could interest the reader for a lady without a nose, was too late convinced of his mistake. It is, perhaps, a mortifying consideration, that we are irresistably influenced by petty circumstances, which we cannot but despise, even while we feel their power; and that our compassion for the sufferings of a hero or a lover might be overborn, and their distress rendered ridiculous, even by the names that should be given them; for where is the eloquence, that, in an English elegy, could melt a reader with the sorrows of ching-ping and kang-ho?

As the painter, says Sir Joshua, cannot make his hero talk like a great man, he must make him look like one; and, for that reason, he ought to be well studied in the analysis of those circumstances which constitute dignity of appearance; and even in the expression of passion there should be a distinction of character, for the expression of joy and grief is not the same in a hero as in a clown.

From the last rule, occasion is taken to remark, that Bernini has given a meanness to his statue of David, in the act of throwing the stone from the sling, by making him bite his under lip as an expression of energy. This expression might have suited "a shepherd's boy who fought no higher name," but it degraded the character of David: as it is not general, the artist needed not to have adopted it, and as it is not noble, he ought not.

The president proceeds to give some directions for colouring; and

observes, that in the great stile, all trifling or artful play of little lights, or attention to a variety of tints, is to be avoided; he observes, also, that the painter of history must equally avoid a minute attention to the discriminations of drapery. "It is," says he, "the inferior stile that marks the variety of stuffs; in the great, the cloathing is neither woollen, nor linen, nor silk, sattin, or velvet; it is drapery; it is nothing more."

The art of disposing the folds of the drapery, however, is said to make a considerable part of the painter's study: to make it natural, is a mere mechanical operation; but it requires the nicest judgment to dispose it, so that the folds have an easy communication, and gracefully follow each other, with such natural negligence, as to look like the effect of chance, and, at the same time, shew the figure under it to the greatest advantage.

The three great schools in the epic stile, the Roman, the Florentine, and Bolognese, have formed their practice upon these principles; the best of the French school, Poussin, Le Seueur, and Le Brun, have followed the Florentine and Bolognese as their model, and may therefore be considered as a colony from the Roman school. The Venetian, the Flemish, and the Dutch schools, all profess to depart from the great purposes of painting, and catch at applause by inferior qualities. The object of the Venetian school was mere elegance, more fitted to dazzle than affect. What may heighten the elegant, may degrade the sublime. The Venetians have cultivated those parts of the art which give pleasure to the eye or sense, and totally neglected expression;

pression; but they deviate from the great stile in what they attain, as well as in what they neglect. The great stile and the ornamental are incompatible; and the contrasts of light and shadow, the richness of the drapery, and the discrimination of stuffs, which distinguish the Venetian paintings, would degrade a picture that should be excellent in other respects. The president, however, excepts Titian from the censure which he has thrown upon the rest of the Venetian school; for, though his stile is not so pure as that of many other of the Italian schools, yet there is a kind of senatorial dignity about him, which, however awkward in his imitators, becomes him exceedingly.

The Flemish school, 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 Veronese introduced Venetian gentlemen into his pictures; and Bassano, the boors of the district in which he lived, and called them patriarchs and prophets.

The painters of the Dutch school have still more locality: their history pieces are portraits of themselves. Whether they represent the inside or the outside of their houses, we have their own people, engaged in their own peculiar occupations, working or drinking, playing or fighting.

The locality of the Dutch school extends even to their landscapes, which are always representations of some particular spot; whereas Claud Lorrain, convinced that taking nature as he found it seldom produced beauty, made his pictures a composition of various draughts, which he had previously taken

from various beautiful scenes and prospects.

We shall conclude this article in the words of our author, whose discourses will, by degrees, become, perhaps, the best work upon the practice and theory of painting, that has yet appeared in the world.

“On the whole, it seems to me, that there is but one presiding principle, which regulates and gives stability to every art. The works, whether of poets, painters, moralists, or historians, which are built upon general nature, live for ever; while those, which depend for their existence on particular customs and habits, a partial view of nature, or the fluctuation of fashion, can only be coeval with that which first raised them from obscurity. Present time and future may be considered as rivals: and he who solicits the one, must expect to be discountenanced by the other”

Extracts from Whitelocke's Journal of the Swedish Embassy.

Some particulars of the meeting of the Swedish Diet, which was assembled to consent to the resignation of Queen Christina; with an account of the Marshal of the Boors, and the speech which he made to the queen upon that occasion.

“EARLY in the morning, the master of the ceremonies came to accompany Whitelocke to the castle, to see the manner of the assembly of the ricksdagh, and brought him and his company to the castle to an upper roome or gallery; where he sat privately, not taken notice of by any, yett had the full view of the great hall where the ricksdagh

ricksdagh mett, and heard what was said.

The Danish ambassador did forbear to come thither (as was supposed) because of Whitelocke being there: the French resident sat by Whitelocke, and conversed with him.

The great hall, two stories high, was prepared for the assembly; 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 musquetiers.

The great hall was hung with those hangings which were before in Whitelocke's lodgings, with some others added, and was very handsome: on each side of the hall, from the walles towards the middle of the roome, formes were placed covered with red cloth, for seates for the members, and were all alike without distinction, and reached upwards; three parts of the length of the hall, in the midst between the seates, was a space or lane, broad enough for three to walke abreast together.

Att the upper end of the hall, on a foot pace three steps high, covered with foot carpets, stood the chayre of state, all of massy silver; a rich cushion in it; and a canopy of crimson velvet richly imbroydered, over it.

On the left side of the chayre of state were placed five ordinary chayres of crimson velvet, without armes, for the five ricks officers; and on the same side below them, and on the other side, from the foot pace down to the formes, in a semicircular forme, were stooles of crimson velvet, for the ricks senators.

About nine a'clocke, there en-

tered att the lower end of the great hall, a plain lusty man, in his boores habit, with a staffe in his hand, followed by about eighty boores, members of this councell, who had chosen the first man for their marshall, or speaker; these marched up in the open place between the formes to the midst of them, and then the marshall and his company sat down, on the formes on the right of the state, from the midst downwards to the lower end of the hall, and putt on their hatts.

A little while after them, entered att the same doore, a man in a civil habit of a cittizen, with a staffe in his hand, followed by about 120 cittizens, deputies of the citties and boroughs, who had chosen him to be their marshall: they all tooke their places upon the formes over against the boores, in the lower end of the hall, and were covered.

Not long after, att the same doore, entered a proper gentleman richly habited, a staffe in his hand, who was marshall of the nobility, followed by near 200 lords and gentlemen, members of the ricksdagh, chiefe of their respective families; many of them rich in clothes, of civill deportment: they tooke their seats uppermost on the right of the state, and whilest they walked up to their formes, the cittizens and boores stood up and uncovered; and when the nobility sat and putt on their hatts, the cittizens and boores did so likewise.

A little after, att the same doore, entered the Archbishop of Upsale, with a staffe in his hand; who by his place is marshall of the clergy: he was followed by five or six other bishops, and all the superintendants, and about sixty ministers, deputies,

deputies, or proctors of the clergy. While they walked up to their places, all the rest of the members stood up uncovered; and when they fate downe on the uppermost formes on the left side of the state, and put on their hatts and cappes, the rest of the members did the like: these were grave men, in their long cassocks and cannonicall habit, and most 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 garde, with partizans; after them came many gentlemen of the queen's servants, uncovered, with swords by their sides, and well clad, two and two together; after them came the ricks senators in their order, the puisne first; after them the ricks officers, all bare; after them came the queen, and kept off her hatt in the hall; some of the officers of the court and pages after her.

In this order they went up in the open place in the midst of the formes, all the members standing up uncovered: the queen's company made a lane for her to passe through, and she went up to her chayre, and fate downe in it; and all the company, except the members of the councill, went out of the hall, and all the doores were shutte; the members fate in their places uncovered."

We shall here pass over the speech made by the queen, as well as those of the clergy, nobility, and burgesies, to come to that which was delivered by our rustic orator, the marshall of the boores, who spoke last upon this occasion.

"Then the like was done by the marshall of the burgesies; and all were to the same effect.

In the last place stepped forth the marshall of the boores, a plaine countrey fellow, in his clowted shoone, and all other habits answerable, as all the rest of his company were accoutered: this boore, without any congees or ceremony att all, spake to her majesty (and was interpreted to Whitelocke to be) after this phrase.

' O Lord God, Madame, what
' do you meane to doe? It troubles
' us to heare you speake of forsak-
' ing those that love you so well as
' we doe; can you be better then
' you are? you are queen of all
' these countreyes, and if you leave
' this large kingdome, where will
' you gett such another? If you
' should do it (as I hope you wont
' for all this) both you and we shall
' have cause, when it is too late,
' to be sorry for it. Therefore,
' 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 conscience you
' will indaunger all.

' Continue in your geeres, good
' Madame, and be the fore-horse
' as long as you live, and we will
' help you the best we can to beare
' your burden.

' Your father was an honest gen-
' tleman, and a good king, and
' very stirring in the world; we
' obeyed him and loved him as
' long 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 honest gentleman,
' and, when his time comes, we
' shall be ready to doe our duties
' to him, as we doe to you: butt,
' as long as you live, we are not
' willing



‘ willing to part with you, and therefore, I pray, Madame, doe not part with us.’

When the boore had ended his speech, he waddled up to the queen, without any ceremony, tooke her by the hand, and shaked it heartily and kist it two or three times; then turning his backe to her, he pulled out of his pocket a fowle handkercher, and wiped the tears from his eyes, and in the same posture as he came up he returned back to his own place againe.”

Upon a subsequent conference with the queen, the ensuing discourse passed between her and Whitelocke, upon the boor’s eloquence and manner.

“ *Wb.* Madame, you spake and acted like yourselfe, and were highly complimented by the severall marshalls, butt, above all the rest, by the honest boore.

Qu. Was you so taken with his clownery?

Wb. It seemed to me as pure and cleer naturall eloquence, without any forced straine, as could be expressed.

Qu. Indeed there was little else but what was naturall, and by a well-meaning man, who is understanding enough in his countrey way.

Wb. Whosoever shall consider his matter, more than his forme, will find that the man understands his buisnes; and the garment or phrase wherewith he clothed his matter, though it was rusticke, yett the variety and plaine elegancy, and reason, could not butt affect his auditors.

Qu. I thinke he spake from his heart.

Wb. I believe he did, and acted

so too, especially when he wiped his eyes.

Qu. He showed his affection to me in that posture, more then greater men did in their spheres.

Wb. Madame, we must looke upon all men to worke according to their present interest; and so I suppose do the great men heer as well as elsewhere.”

Of the Russian Envoy’s Audience; from the same.

“ **A**N audience was desired by Whitelocke from the queen, and att the same time she sent Grave Tott to Whitelocke to invite him to the audience of the Moscovia envoyé; the Grave stayed dinner with Whitelocke, and, after that, Whitelocke went to the lodging of Piementelle, to reste himselfe there till the time of the audience; whither Grave Tott brought him word, that the audience was putt off, bicause the Russe had sent word, that the notice of his audience not being given him till about ten a’clocke this morning, he had before that time dranke so much aquavitæ, that he was already drunke, and not in a condition to have his audience that day; butt desired it might be appointed another day, and he to have earlier notice of it.

The next day the queen sent one of her servants to Whitelocke, to give him notice of the audience of the Moscovia envoyé; Whitelocke went to court att the time, and there fell out a little buffle; the ricks admirall stepping betwixt the queen and Whitelocke to take his place there, was by Whitelocke putt aside, and Whitelocke stood next to the queen on her right hand:

hand: she perceiving the passage, smiled, and asked Whitelocke, how he durst affront so great an officer in her court and sight? Whitelocke answered, bicause that officer first affronted the ambassador of the great commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The queen replied, you doe well to make them know themselves and you the better.

The audience was in this manner: First there presented himselve 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 smalle gould lace, the livery of his master; on his right hand was a companion in the same livery, and much like the envoyé in feature and behaviour: he carried on high the great duke's letters, sett in a frame of wood, with a covering of crimson sarcenet over them; on the left hand of the envoyé was his interpreter.

After his uncouth reverences made, he spake to the queen in his own language; the greatest part of his harangue, in the beginning, might be understood to be nothing but his master's titles: in the midst of his speech he was quite out; butt, after a little pause, recovered himselve againe with the assistance of a paper.

When he had done, one of the queen's servants interpreted in Swedish what was said: then one of the queen's secrataryes answered in Swedish to what the envoyé had spoken; and that was interpreted to him in his own language by his own interpreter.

After this, the envoyé cast himselve flatt uppon his face on the

floor, and seemed to kisse it; then rising up agayne, he went and kist the queen's hand, holding his own hands behind him. In the same order his fellow demeaned himselve, and presented to the queen his master's letters.

The queen gave the letter to Whitelocke to looke on it: it was sealed with an eagle; the characters were like the Greek letters, and some like the Perficke. After the ceremony ended, the Ruffes returned to their aquavitæ, and Whitelocke to his lodging to dinner."

Anecdotes of Queen Cbristina, and of her favourite Grave Magnus de la Garde.

“GRAVE Magnus was son to Grave Pontus de le Garde, whose father, comming out of France to serve the crown of Sweden, was so successfull, that, for a reward of his merit, he had good revenues, and the title of a grave or earle bestowed uppon him, and marryed there, and became a subject and inhabitant of Sweden.

His son, Grave Pontus, was made felthere, or generall, of the army, and was in great favour with the King Gustavus, and a senator.

His son, Grave Magnus, the gentleman of whom is the present discourse, was a proper, handsome, courtly gentleman; and, besides the honour of being a senator, he grew into such favour with the queen, that her servants feared lest she should settle her affection so farre upon him as to make him her husband: to prevent which, it was so contrived, that Grave Magnus was married to the sifter of Prince Palatin, cousin-german to the queen, a match of great honor

and advantage to the gentleman, whose thoughts, it seems, did not aspire so high as was suspected.

This favourite of the queen having a faction in court, and free access to her majesty with much respect, particularly because of his alliance, the queen made him grand master or high treasurer.

Having this honor and credit, he would permit none to be received into her majesty's service but his own creatures; and others he would represent to the queen as unfit for her service, or unfaithfull.

One day Grave Magnus informed the queen, that he was extremely grieved at some reports, which, he was told, had bin made to her majesty touching him: the queen asked him, what reports? he said, of unfaithfullness, and treason, which never were in his thoughts against her majesty; and it grieved him, that she should say any such thing of him.

The queen demaunded who had reported this to him; he desired to be excused from naming the party, but said he had bin told so; the queen replied, I must know who hath thus informed you: he continued to excuse the naming of parties, but the queen would know them: which he seeing, he named Grave Tott, and the Baron of Steinbergh.

The queen presently called in those in the anti-chamber, divers senators, and others, and said to them, Sirs, heer is Grave Magnus who hath made me this report, and told them what it was: the Grave desired her majesty not to speake of these things publicquely; the queen said, she must speake of them before those gentlemen, and re-

cited all that Grave Magnus had said to her, and sent for Tott and Steinbergh; and, before they came, she said before the company, that those were men of honor, and if they say that I have spoken these words, then I have spoken them.

As soon as they were come, the queen said to them, Sirs, have you said that I spake thus? and repeated Magnus his words: they denied that ever they said so, and desired to know who had reported it of them; the queen replied, heer is Grave Magnus, who informed me so.

Tott and Steinbergh replied, that they had each of them but one life, which (by her majesty's permission) they would imploy to maintaine, that they never spake these words; and that if Grave Magnus would justify it, they would deny it to his face. Magnus answered, that he did not say that these gentlemen had spoken the words; but that he was told so; Tott and Steinbergh desired to know who told him so? Grave Magnus desired to be excused, and so tooke his leave.

After this, the queen sent Grave Gabriel Oxenstierne, and Marshall Wrangel, to Grave Magnus, to know who had told him that Tott and Steinbergh spake the words: and, after some excuses, finding the queen's resolution to know it, he named a collonell that told him so, who, being sent for, denyed it, and said, that his life was in the queen's hands, which he would expose to maintaine that he never spake the words. Magnus affirmed he did, and the collonell denyed; whereuppon, in great choller, Magnus desired leave of her majesty to retire himselfe into the countrey:

the

the queen wished him a good voyage, and so he went from court.

Afterwards some of his friends intreated her majesty, that he might returne to court, but she would not graunt it; he also himselfe wrote to the queen for that purpose, but she would not give leave for his returne to court; and writt herselfe to him a letter in French, which was this:

The English of the letter is thus:

Since you desire to see me againe, after the disgrace which is happened to you, I am obliged to tell you, how contrary to your satisfaction this desire is; and I write to you this letter to cause you to remember the reasons which hinder my consent, and which ought also to perswade you, that this interview is unprofitable to your repose. It is not in me to bring remedies to your misfortune; it is in yourselfe only to gaine reparation of your honor. What can you hope for from me, or what can I do, except to moane and blame you? the friendship 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 betraying myselfe, pardon you the crime which you have committed against yourselfe. Doe not believe that I am offended; I protest I am not. I am from henceforth incapable to have any other apprehension for you, than that of pittie, which, nevertheless, can nothing avayle you, since yourselfe hath made uselesse the thoughts of bounty which I had for you: you are unworthy of them by your own confession, and yourselfe hath pronounced the decree of your banishment in the presence of divers persons of quality. I have confirmed this decree, be-

cause I found it just; and I am not so forward to contradict myselfe, as some have made you to believe. After what you have done and suffered, dare you show yourselfe to me? you make me ashamed, when I consider to what loweness you are fallen. How many submissions have you made even to those to whom you would have done ill? In this unfortunate rencounter, one can see nothing of greatness, of handsomeness, or of generosity, in your conduct. If I were capable to repent, I should regret to have contracted friendship with a soule so feeble as yours; but this weakness is unworthy of me, and having always acted according to reason, I cannot blame the appearances which I have given to the occurrences of time: I should have kept them all my life, if your imprudence had not constrained me to declare myself against you; honor obligeth me, and justice ordains me, to doe it highly. I have done too much for you these nine years, when I have alwayes blindly taken your part against all; butt, att present, since you abandon your most deare interests, I am dispensed with from having care of them. You yourselfe have published a secret (which I was resolved to have concealed all my life-time) in making knowne, that you are unworthy the fortune which you had with me. If you are resolved to beare these reproaches, you may come hither: I consent to it uppon that condition, butt doe not hope that either tears or submissions can ever oblige me to the least compliance. All that I am capable to do for you is, to remember little, and to speak lesse heerof, except to blame you. This I ought to doe, to make it
 appeare;

appeare, that one is unworthy of my esteem after such a fault as yours; this only remains, that I can doe for you: and you are also to remember that it is to yourselfe only that you owe this disgrace which is befallen you, and that I have the same equity for you as I shall ever have for all others."

Account of a May day Collation, given by Whitelocke, in the English manner, to the Queen and some of her favourite Ladies and Courtiers.

“THIS being May-day, Whitelocke, according to the invitation he had made to the queen, putt her in mind of it, that, as she was his mistress, and this May-day, he was, by the custome of England, to waite upon her to take the aier, and to treat her with some little collation, as her servant.

The queen said, the weather was very cold, yett she was very willing to beare him company after the English mode.

With the queen were Woolfeldt, Tott, and five of her ladies. Whitelocke brought them to his collation, which he had commanded his servants to prepare in the best manner they could, and altogether after the English fashion.

Att the table with the queen sate La Belle Comtesse, the Countesse Gabriel Oxenstierne, Woolfeldt, Tott, and Whitelocke; the other ladies sate in another roome. Their meate was such fowle as could be gotten, dressed after the English fashion, and with English sawces, creames, puddings, custards, tarts, tansies, English apples, bon chrétien peares, cheefe, butter, neats tounses, potted venison, and sweet meats, brought out of England,

as his sacke and claret also was; his beere was also brewed, and his bread made by his own servants in his house, after the English manner; and the queen and her company seemed highly pleased with this treatment: some of her company said, she did eate and drinke more att it then she used 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 so well ordered and contrived, that the queen said, she had never seen any like it: she was pleased so farre to play the good hufwife, as to inquire, how the butter could be so fresh and sweet, and yett brought out of England? Whitelocke, from his cookes, satisfyed her majesty's inquiry; that they putt the salt butter into milke, where it lay all night, and the next day it would eate fresh and sweet as this did, and any butter new made; and commended her majesty's good hufwifry; who, to expresse her contentment in this collation, was full of pleasantnes and gaity of spirit, both in supper-time and afterwards: among other frolickes, she commaunded Whitelocke to teach her ladies the English salutation; which after some pretty defences, their lips obeyed, and Whitelocke most readily.

She highly commended Whitelocke's musicke of the trumpets, which sounded all supper time, and her discourse was all of mirth and drollery, wherein Whitelocke indeavoured to answer her; and the rest of the company did their parts.

It was late before she returned to the castle, whither Whitelocke waited

waited on her; and she discoursed a little with him about his buisness, and the time of his audience, and gave him many thanks for his noble treatment of her and her company."

Our author informs us, that two days after this entertainment, "Monf. Woolfeldt, being visited by Whitelocke, told him, that the queen was extreamly pleased with his treatment of her: Whitelocke excused the meanness of it for her majesty; Woolfeldt replied, that both the queen and all the company esteemed it as the handsomest and noblest that they ever saw; and the queen, after that, would drinke no other wine butt Whitelocke's, and kindly accepted the neats tounches, potted venison, and other cakes, which upon her commendation of them, Whitelocke sent unto her majesty."

Some Account of the Diamond and Gold Mines in the Brasils; from Bougainville's Voyage.

RIO Janeiro is the emporium and principal staple of the rich produce of the Brasils. The mines, which are called *general*, are the nearest to the city; being about seventy-five leagues distant. They annually bring in to the king, for his fifth part, at least one hundred and twelve arrobas of gold; in 1762 they brought in a hundred and nineteen. Under the government of the general mines, are comprehended those of Rio das Mortes, of Sabara, and of Sero-frio. The last place, besides gold, produces all the diamonds that

come from the Brasils. They are in the bed of a river; which is led aside, in order afterwards to separate the diamonds, topazes, chrysolites, and other stones of inferior goodness, from the pebbles, among which they lie.

All these stones, diamonds excepted, are not contraband; they belong to the possessors 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 surveyor*; whom the king appoints for this purpose. The surveyor immediately deposits them in a little casket, covered with plates of iron, and locked up by three locks. He has one of the keys, the viceroy the other, and the *Prorador de Hazienda Reale* the third. This casket is inclosed in another, on which are the seals of the three persons above mentioned, and which contains the three keys to the first. The viceroy is not allowed to visit its contents; he only places the whole in a third coffer, which he sends to Lisbon, after putting his seal on it. It is opened in the king's presence; he chooses the diamonds which he likes out of it; and pays their price to the possessors of the mines, according to a tariff settled in their charter.

The possessors of the mines pay the value of a Spanish piastre or dollar per day to his Most Faithful Majesty, for every slave sent out to seek diamonds; the number of these slaves amounts to eight hundred. Of all the contraband trades, that of diamonds is most severely punished. If the smuggler is poor, he loses his life; if his riches are sufficient to satisfy what the law

* Intendant.

exacts, besides the confiscation of the diamonds, he is condemned to pay double their value, to be imprisoned for one year, and then exiled for life to the coast of Africa. Notwithstanding this severity, the smuggling trade with diamonds, even of the most beautiful kind, is very extensive; so 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 sent to Rio Janeiro, without being previously brought into the houses, established in each district, where the part belonging to the crown is taken. What belongs to private persons is returned to them in wedges, with their weight, their number, and the king's arms stamped upon them. All this gold is assayed by a person appointed for that purpose, and on each wedge or ingot, the alloy of the gold is marked, that it may afterwards be easy to bring them all to the same alloy for the coinage.

The ingots belonging to private persons are registered in the office 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 beasts 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 impossible to come back from the mines without passing by this station, the soldiers always stop the passengers, and search them with the utmost rigour.

The private people are then

obliged to bring all the ingots of gold which fall to their share, to the mint at Rio Janeiro, where they get the value of it in cash: this commonly consists of demi-doublers, worth eight Spanish dollars, Upon each demi-doubloon, the king gets a piastre or dollar for the alloy, and for the coinage. The mint at Rio Janeiro is one of the finest buildings existing. It is furnished with all the conveniences necessary towards working with the greatest expedition. As the gold comes from the mines at the same time that the fleets come from Portugal, the coinage must be accelerated, and indeed they coin there with amazing quickness.

The arrival of these fleets, and especially of that from Lisbon, renders the commerce of Rio Janeiro very flourishing. The fleet from Porto is laden only with wines, brandy, vinegar, victuals, and some coarse cloths manufactured in and about that town. As soon as the fleets arrive, all the goods they bring are conveyed to the custom-house, where they pay a duty of ten per cent. to the king. It must be observed that the communication between the colony of Santo Sacramento and Buenos Ayres being entirely cut off at present, that duty must be considerably lessened; for the greater part of the most precious merchandizes which arrived from Europe were sent from Rio Janeiro to that colony, from whence they were smuggled through Buenos Ayres to Peru and Chili; and this contraband trade was worth a million and a half of piastrres or dollars annually to the Portuguese. In short, the mines of the Brasil produce no silver, and all that which the Portuguese got, came from

from this smuggling trade. The negro trade was another immense object. The loss which the almost entire suppression of this branch of contraband trade occasions, cannot be calculated. This branch alone employed at least thirty coasting vessels between the Brasils and Rio de la Plata.

Besides the old duty of ten per cent. which is paid at the royal custom-house, 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 Lisbon in 1755. This duty must be paid down at the custom-house immediately, whereas for the tenth, you may have a respite of six months, on giving good security.

The mines of S. Paolo and Parnagua pay the king four arrobas as his fifth, in common years. The most distant mines, which are those of Pracaton and Quiaba, depend upon the government * of Matagrosso. The fifth of these mines is not received at Rio Janeiro, but that of the mines of Goyas is. This government has likewise mines of mdiaonds, but it is forbidden to search 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 repair, and refitting of ships, amount to about six hundred thousand piastrres. I do not speak of the expence he may be at in constructing ships of the line and frigates, which he has lately begun to do here.

* Capitainie.

† Upwards of 450,000 pounds sterling, at 4s. and 6d. per dollar.

A summary account, and the amount of the separate articles of the king's revenue, taken at a medium in Spanish dollars.

	Dollars.
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 coinage - - - - -	400,000
Ten per cent. of the custom-house - - -	350,000
Two and a half per cent. free gift - - -	87,000
Poll tax, sale of employs, offices, and other products of the mines - - - - -	225,000
The duty on negroes - - - -	110,000
The duty on train-oil, salt, soap, and the tenth on the victuals of the country - - -	130,000
<hr/>	
Total in dollars or piastrres - - - - -	2,667,000
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From whence, if you deduct the expences above mentioned, it will appear that the king of Portugal's revenues from Rio Janeiro, amount to upwards of ten millions of our money (livres †).

Some Extracts and Anecdotes from Grosley's Observations on England.

SUCH is the influence of the national character in England, that the people know no medium between prodigality and the most rigid œconomy. The parsimoni-

ous find means, by their frugality, to bear the expence of all the public foundations and erections. As they do not pique themselves upon living and dressing like other people, nor square their tastes by those of their neighbours, they are uninfluenced by example, superior to prejudices, and entirely concentrated within themselves. They spend or save money as they think proper, and when they think proper; in fine, with an income insufficient for thousands in the same circumstances, they find a superfluity, which they accumulate, either to leave a great fortune to their heirs, or to indulge such fancies as those I have been mentioning: fancies, which, with English pride, supply the place of a variety of equipages, of lace, jewels, and all the transient brilliancy, that national vanity elsewhere substitutes to solid and durable monuments, such as adorned Athens and Rome*, and, in the eyes of posterity, will also be the ornament of England.

I have been told, on this occasion, of an event, which occurred in common life, but is most strikingly odd and singular; especially with respect to those, who think and act like the vulgar.

A collection was made to build the hospital of Bedlam. Those who were employed to gather this money came to a small house, the door of which was half open; from the entry, they overheard an old man scolding his servant-maid, who, having made use of a match in kindling the fire, had afterwards indiscreetly thrown it away, without reflecting that the match, hav-

ing still the other extremity dipped in sulphur, might be of further service. After diverting themselves a while with the dispute, they knocked, and presented themselves before the old gentleman. As soon as they told him the cause of their coming, he went into a closet, from whence he brought four hundred guineas, and reckoning the money in their presence, he put it into their bag. The collectors being astonished at this generosity, which they little expected, could not help testifying their surprize; and told the old fellow what they had heard. "Gentlemen," said he, "your surprize is occasioned by a thing of very little consequence. I keep house, and save or spend money my own way: the one furnishes me with the means of doing the other: and both equally gratify my inclinations. With regard to benefactions and donations, always expect most from prudent people, who keep their accounts."

When he had spoken thus, he turned them out of his house without ceremony, and shut the door, not thinking half so much of the four hundred guineas, which he had just given away, as of the match that had been thrown into the fire.

London is possessed of several cabinets of medals. That of Mr. Duane is, both for the number and compleatness of the collection, so rich, that it may justly vie with the cabinet of a sovereign. He possesses a fine series of the coins of the kings of Persia, with inscrip-

* *Publicam magnificentiam depopulatur privata luxuries.* Paterc. l. ii.
 "The luxury of private persons destroys public magnificence."

tions in characters supposed to be those of the sacred language, in which Zoroaster wrote: the metal of these coins is a very brittle sort of silver, which bears a strong resemblance to folder*.

Mr. Duane had three of the costliest medals of Athens, on one side of which was the head of Minerva, and on a square reverse the owl with an olive branch. He forced me, with the most obliging importunity, to accept of the finest of these three medals, as a present. I cannot more properly terminate this article, than by relating a compliment of this sort which France received from England. The Count of Caylus, to whom it was made, relates it in the last volume of his Egyptian antiquities in these terms:

“ On the 18th of June in the year 1764, Mr. Major, an English engraver, brought me five little Egyptian figures, and a basso-relievo of marble. Curious to know from whom this present came, I questioned him accordingly; and as secrecy had been recommended to him, he did not explain himself but suddenly disappeared, no doubt through fear of being over-persuaded by my importunity to make a discovery: this abrupt departure was the more easy for him to effectuate, as I was confined to my bed by illness. He had put into my hands a note, when he delivered the figures: in this I expected to find the information I desired, but I was undeceived as soon as I had got it translated. The import of the paper was, that an English-

man, a zealous friend to liberty, and who looked upon the whole world as his country, had a desire to enrich my cabinet with some Egyptian antiques. The most kind and polite expressions enhanced the value of the present.

Penetrated with the most lively sense of gratitude at a procedure so noble and almost unparalleled, I used all possible means to come at the knowledge of this generous man, but without success: seeing my inquiries ineffectual, I was obliged to advertise in the public papers in London; there he read part of the thanks which I returned him, and became acquainted with my desire to know where the basso-relievo had been discovered, and how it had been brought over to Europe. I soon obtained my request. The same Englishman, the same friend to liberty, the same citizen of the world (for this is the name, which he continued to assume in the second letter which he did me the honour of writing to me) has sent me word, that the basso-relievo which he so generously made me a present of, was brought from Grand Cairo, about fifteen years ago, by the master of an English ship; that it was consigned to a merchant of London who sold it, and that afterwards it had fallen into the hands of the donor.”

This civility was the more agreeable, and the less suspected of flattery, as the Count of Caylus died, without ever knowing from what hand it came. Having set an enquiry on foot in London, I discovered that this valuable present

* These medals are the same with those which Hyde had published before, in his great work concerning the religion of the Persians.

came from Thomas Holles, Esq; Member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies.

his horse, and there fixed his quarters for that night. Whilst he waited till bed-time, and was free from the noise unavoidable in great inns, which he had prudently shunned, he amused himself with conversing with the mistress of the house, a widow-woman, when suddenly entered the syndic of the village, at the head of twenty peasants, for whom he required *gite* † in the king's name.

These peasants made part of a body of sixty or eighty, who were come from different quarters, to begin next day a grand *courvée* upon the road of Suzainne-court.

The English gentleman, whose views were disconcerted by the appearance of this crowd, made a particular enquiry into the cause of their meeting. They had been summoned eight or ten leagues off, with their carts and their oxen; but it was found impossible to bring their teams so far, on account of a most rugged road through mountains and craggy places, which neither their carriages nor their oxen were able to get over.

The peasants, drawn up in a row round the kitchen table, seemed to be very pensive, 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 presence of the inspector, or go to prison. This fine being proportioned to the number of oxen that each was to bring with him, it was necessary to take an account, which should distinguish the quota for each individual, and give the

Our author giving an account of the Society of Arts, observes, that these persons are astonished at those speculations upon agriculture, which idle reasoners indulge in other countries: speculations which being useful only to particular people, who have brought them into vogue, answer no other purpose but to fill periodical writings. If, say they, these people really desire to serve the cause of agriculture, why do they not, in places where the *courvée* * robs it of so many hands, whose time is infinitely precious, make united efforts to deliver it from that yoke, either by convincing the government of the inconveniences attending it, or by applying some remedy to the evil, by way of subscription, if it be thought necessary?

In a conversation upon this subject, an English gentleman, who was very fond of husbandry, told me, that happening to travel in the autumn of the year 1767, from Germany to Paris, through Burgundy and Champagne, he stopt in the evening at a village upon the road to Langres, named Suzainne-court. As he did not chuse to sup, and saw 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 himself and a stable for

* A day's work due from the vassal to his lord, to be done in person, or by his cattle, plough, or team. T.

† Gite, is a power to lie at the house of a tenant, vassal, or subject, in passing along by it. T.

sum total to be paid to the inspector. Upon this occasion, they had recourse to the assistance of the English gentleman, who quickly answered their question, and calculated the sum, which amounted to about fifty livres; this they drew, with a very sorrowful countenance, out of their pockets, in all sorts of money, enveloped in paper, and, together with the account, it was locked up by the landlady.

This affair being adjusted, whilst these poor wretches were busied near the fire in warming some butter and wine, which were given them in charity, to foment their feet, all mangled and torn with walking over flints, the widow asked them whether they were for supper? Some had bread, and made a bargain to have it boiled up with water, salt, and a little butter, at two sols a head: others agreed for the bread and the seasoning: many having neither bread nor money, withdrew to the barn, there to repair their exhausted strength by repose, that they might be able to go through the toil of the next day.

The English gentleman then asked the widow whether she could get a little sauce to make a soup expeditiously, by mixing it with butter and greens. She said she had the gravy of some beef à la mode, which had been the chief provision of her house 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 caused as much bread to be given to the company as they chose; she cut it into slices, and put them into four great earthen dishes, which were no sooner replenished with broth, than it was swallowed

up with all the silence of a Carthusian refectory. He then caused three musty cheeses to be served up, with bread still at the discretion of the company. The whole entertainment cost him five livres, eight sols, and procured him a thousand blessings, with the most fervent prayers, which those good people put up to heaven for him, returning him thanks in a body.

The gentleman accompanied his relation of this affair with many observations upon the sine, upon its legality, upon the character of those who ordered it with one hand, and at the same time received it with the other, upon the use it was put to, upon the increase of labour arising from it, &c. He added, that happening since to be at a fine country seat, which belonged to a man who had made a fortune by paving the high road, he had scarce come to the knowledge of that circumstance, when he fled with all haste, fearing lest the house should tumble down, and crush him together with the owner.

The following observations upon a remarkable and interesting part of the history of this country, seem to place it in a point of view, which has hitherto escaped the notice of our historians.

Our author says, That most historians look upon the haughtiness and inflexibility of Clement VII. as the source of that revolution which destroyed the power of the clergy in England: reflecting on this important event, I have fallen into a train of thoughts, which, as they seem to afford some new lights,

I shall submit to the consideration of the reader.

After the councils of Basil and Constance, European sovereigns found the court of Rome as tractable as before it had been the reverse. The affair of Henry VIIIth's divorce, presents us with an extraordinary example of a resistance and resolution the more astonishing, as they were less to be expected from the character of Clement VII. Cardinal Wolsey conceived the first idea of this divorce, in circumstances when every thing seemed to insure its success. He had just acceded upon his master's account to the alliance between France, the Pope, and the Venetians: he looked upon the divorce as a secure battery against the emperor; but he did not foresee the pillaging of Rome, the imprisonment of the pope, his complete reconciliation with Charles V. and the superiority which these extraordinary accidents were likely to give this prince, whose opposition formed the only knot of a difficulty, which it was in vain to attempt to solve by Leviticus, by Deuteronomy, and by the suffrage of scho-

lastic doctors and the opinions of universities. The pope exhausted all the artifices of his countrymen to avoid coming to a decision, and endeavoured to shew Henry VIII. that it was out of his power to determine the matter. He even went so far as to suggest to him to have the affair examined into and decided in England, without his concurrence; expressing 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 opposed by Cardinal Wolsey, upon pretext of deference for the Holy See, but in reality because he then found as much facility as security in recurring to Rome.

The English historians, even Mr. Hume himself, have neglected to discuss this point, which is of the greater importance, as it determined the disgrace of Wolsey, and as it seems to disculpate the court of Rome of the inflexibility which it is accused of, and which it could not avoid shewing, since it was become entirely dependent on Charles V*.

[We

* I meet with a proof of this fact, in a letter written to the legate Campeggio, in the pope's name, by Cardinal Salviati, and inserted in a Collection of Lettere di XIII. Huomini Illustr. fol 28. N. S. (*Il papa*) *sà e dagli effetti a conosciuto l'ottimamente del reverendissimo ed illustrissimo Monsignor Eboracense, verso le cose della sede Apostolica; ed hà per certo che con medesimo animo si movesse S. S. reverendissima a fare che il serenissimo Ré domandasse un legato per questa cosa, con tutto che da Prelati del regno li fosse detto che poteva far senza. Ma volesse Iddio che S. S. Reverendissima avesse lasciato corren la cosa, perche se il ré l'avesse determinata senza l'autorità della santità suo, o male o bene che avesse fatto, saria stato senza colpa sua e biasimo suo!* " Our lord, the pope, knows, and from facts has discovered, the good intentions of the most reverend and illustrious Cardinal of York, with regard to the affairs of the apostolical see: and it is his firm opinion, that the most reverend cardinal should, with the same good intention, endeavour to persuade the most serene king to apply for a legate to transact that affair, though he has been told by the prelates of his kingdom,

[We shall conclude these extracts with the whimsical opinion of our author, as to the cause which enabled the people of this country to export such vast quantities of wheat.]

The English bread is very good, and very fine, though it has a great deal of crumb. It was the English, that first thought of using yeast or the flower of beer for leaven to make bread: a custom which, with great difficulty, began to obtain at Paris about the middle of the last century. The first edition of the History of the Police of Paris, presents us with extraordinary papers relative to the contests which it occasioned. The parliament of Paris, taking cognizance of this affair, consulted the most eminent citizens, together with the gentlemen of the faculty, and were almost for consulting the Sorbonne; their contradictory opinions increasing the difficulty, instead of diminishing it, the little loaves continued in possession of the yeast or flower of beer. The case will, no doubt, be the same with regard to inoculation, for which likewise all Europe is indebted to England. Those who are interested on either side of

the question, cannot read the pieces relative to this affair, collected by the commissioner la Marre, without the highest satisfaction; especially the opinion of the famous bookseller Vitré: that piece could not discover more humour, if Moliere himself had drawn it up.

The butter and tea, which the Londoners live upon from morning till three or four o'clock in the afternoon, occasion the chief consumption of bread, which is cut in slices, and so thin, that it does as much honour to the address of the person who cuts it, as to the sharpness of the knife. Two or three of these slices furnish out a breakfast. They are no less sparing in their other meals: what would be scarce enough for a Frenchman of an ordinary appetite, would suffice three hungry Englishmen. They seem to eat bread merely through fear of being thought to eat none at their meals: as this is the national taste, their physicians look upon bread as the heaviest of all aliments, and the hardest of digestion. 'Tis this taste, and the custom established in consequence of it, which enables the English to export a prodigious quantity of

kingdom, that he might do without one. But would to God that the most reverend lord cardinal had let the affairs run on, because, if the king had determined it without the authority of his holiness, whether he had done well or ill, it would have passed without any fault of his; and without his incurring any censure!"

The pope himself spoke in this manner to the agent of Henry VIII. who gives that prince an account of what his holiness said, in a Latin dispatch of the 17th of September 1528, inserted in the Proofs of the History of the Divorce, by the Abbé le Grand, p. 16. *Agant*, said the pope to him, *agant per se ipsos quod volunt; legatum remittant, eo prætextu quòd in causam ulterius procedi nolint; et deinceps, ut ipsis videbitur, rem-conficiant; modo ne, me auctore, injustè quidquam agatur.* "Let them," said the pope, "do whatever they think proper of themselves; let them send back the legate, upon pretext that they do not chuse to proceed any farther in the affair; and then let them determine as they think proper, provided they do not do any injustice by my authority."

corn: an exportation, which does not so much prove their being overstocked with that commodity, as their using but little. Of consequence, a scarcity of corn is not much felt, even by the common people, who could go without bread, if circumstances required it.

From hence it may be inferred, by the way, that the cultivation of land is regulated by different principles in France from those which direct it in England, where one half of the ground both is, and ought to be, laid out in pastures and fields for grazing cattle.

Account of the Siege of Syracuse, from the second Volume of Hampton's Translation of Polybius.

THE consul Appius, having taken upon himself the command of the land forces, and stationed the army round the Scythian portico, from whence the wall was continued along the shore even to the mole of the harbour, resolved to make his approaches on that side. As the number of his artificers was very great, he prepared in five days only a sufficient quantity of blinds and darts, with every thing besides that was proper for the siege; and was persuaded that, by this celerity, he should be able to attack the enemy, before they had made the necessary preparations for their defence. He had not, at this time, made due reflections upon the great skill of Archimedes; nor considered, that the mind of a single man is on some occasions far superior to the force of many hands. But this truth was soon discovered to him by the event. For as Syra-

cuse was in itself a place of very great strength, the wall that surrounded it being built upon lofty hills, whose tops, hanging over the plain, rendered all approach from without, except in certain parts, extremely difficult; so within the city likewise, and against all attempts that might be made on the side of the sea, so great a quantity of instruments of defence had been contrived by the person just now mentioned, that the besieged 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 eastern side of the city. At the same time, Marcellus directed his course toward Achradina, with a fleet of sixty quinqueremes, all filled with soldiers, who were armed with bows, slings, and javelins, in order to drive the enemy from the walls. There were also eight other quinqueremes, from one side of which the benches of the rowers had been removed, from the right side of some, and from the left of others. These vessels being joined two and two together, on the sides from which the benches had been taken, were rowed by the oars on the opposite side, and carried to the walls certain machines called sackbuts, the construction and use of which may be thus described.

A ladder is made, which has four feet in breadth, and such a length as may make it equal, when raised, to the height of the walls. On either side of it is a high breastwork, in the form of a balustrade. This ladder is laid at length upon
the

the sides in which the two vessels are joined, but extending far beyond the prows; and at the top of the masts of the vessels are fixed pullies and ropes. At the proper times the ropes are fastened to the top of the machine; and while some, standing on the stern of the vessels, draw the ladder upwards by the pullies, others on the prow, at the same time, assist in raising it with bars and levers. The vessels being then rowed near to the shore, endeavours are used to fix the machine against the walls. At the top of the ladder is a little stage, guarded on three sides with blinds, and containing four men upon it, who engage with those upon the walls that endeavour to obstruct the fixing of the machine. And when it is fixed, these men, being now raised above the top of the wall, throw down the blinds on either side, and advance to attack the battlements and towers. The rest at the same time ascend the ladder, without any fear that it should fall, because it is strongly fastened with ropes to the two vessels. The name of sackbut is bestowed not improperly upon this machine; for, when it is raised, the appearance of the ladder and the vessels, joined thus together, very much resembles the figure of that instrument.

In this manner then, when all things now were ready, the Romans designed to attack the towers. But Archimedes had prepared machines that were fitted to every distance. And, while the vessels were yet far removed from the walls, employing catapults and ballistæ, that were of the largest size, and worked by the strongest springs, he wounded the enemy with his

darts and stones, and threw them into great disorder. When the darts passed beyond them, he then used other machines, of a smaller size, and still proportioned to the distance. By these means the Romans were so effectually repulsed, that it was not possible for them to approach. Marcellus therefore, perplexed with this resistance, was forced to advance silently with his vessels in the night. But, when they came so near to the land as to be within the reach of darts, they were exposed to new danger from another invention which Archimedes had contrived. He had caused openings to be made in many parts of the wall, equal in height to the stature of a man, and to the palm of a hand in breadth. And having planted on the inside archers and little scorpions, he discharged a multitude of arrows through the openings, and disabled the soldiers that were on board. In this manner, whether the Romans were at a great distance, or whether they were near, he not only rendered useless all their efforts, but destroyed also many of their men. When they attempted also to raise the sackbuts, certain machines, which he had raised along the whole wall on the inside, and which were before concealed from view, suddenly appeared above the walls, and stretched their long beaks far beyond the battlements. Some of these machines carried masses of lead, and stones not less than ten talents in weight. And, when the vessels with the sackbuts came near, the beaks, being first turned by ropes and pullies to the proper point, let fall their stones, which broke not only the sackbuts, but

the vessels likewise, and threw all those that were on board into the greatest danger. In the same manner also the rest of the machines, as often as the enemy approached under the cover of their blinds, and had secured themselves by that precaution against the darts that were discharged through the openings of the wall, let fall upon them stones of so large a size, that all the combatants upon the prow were forced to retire from their station.

He invented likewise a hand of iron, hanging by a chain from the beak of a machine, which was used in the following manner. The person who, like a pilot, guided the beak, having let fall the hand, and caught hold of the prow of any vessel, drew down the opposite end of the machine that was on the inside of the walls. And when the vessel was thus raised erect upon its stern, the machine itself was held immovable; but, the chain being suddenly loosened from the beak by the means of pulleys, some of the vessels were thrown upon their sides, others turned with the bottom upwards, and the greatest part, as the prows were plunged from a considerable height into the sea, were filled with water, and all that were on board thrown into tumult and disorder.

Marcellus was in no small degree embarrassed, when he found himself encountered in every attempt by such resistance. He perceived that all his efforts were defeated with loss, and were even derided by the enemy. But, amidst all the anxiety that he suffered, he could not help jesting upon the inventions of Archimedes. This man, said he, employs our ships as buckets to draw water; and, boxing about

our sackbuts as if they were unworthy to be associated with him, drives them from his company with disgrace. Such was the success of the siege on the side of the sea.

Appius also, on his part, having met with the same obstacles in his approaches, was in like manner forced to abandon his design. For, while he was yet at a considerable distance, great numbers of his army were destroyed by the balistæ and the catapults. So wonderful was the quantity of stones and darts, and so astonishing the force with which they were thrown. The machines indeed were worthy of Hiero, who had furnished the expence; and of Archimedes, who designed them, and by whose directions they were made. If the troops advanced nearer to the city, they either were stopped in their approach by the arrows that were discharged through the openings in the walls; or, if they attempted to force their way under the cover of their bucklers, were destroyed by stones and beams that were let fall upon their heads. Great mischief also was occasioned by those hands of iron that have been mentioned, which lifted men with their armour into the air, and dashed them against the ground. Appius therefore was at last constrained to return back again to his camp. And, when he had held a consultation with the tribunes, it was with one consent determined by them, that every other method should be tried to obtain possession of Syracuse, but that they would no more attempt to take it by assault. Nor did they afterwards depart from this resolution. For, though they remained eight months before the city, and during that time invented various stratagems,

gems, and carried into execution many bold designs, they never had the courage to attack the place in the regular forms. So wonderful and of such importance, upon some occasions, is the power of a single man, and the force of science properly employed. With so great armies, both by land and sea, the Romans could scarcely have failed to take the city, if one old man had been removed. But, while he is present, they dare not even to make the attempt, in the manner at least which Archimedes was able to oppose. Being persuaded therefore, that, as the city was crowded with inhabitants, it might at last most easily be reduced by famine, they resolved to have recourse to this as their only hope, and to intercept by their fleet the provisions that should be brought by sea, while the army cut off all approach on the side of the land. And, that the time employed in the siege might not pass wholly without action, but be attended with advantage in some other place, the consuls divided the army. And, while Appius with two parts of the forces invested the city, Marcellus with the rest, advancing through the country, wasted the lands of the Sicilians, who had joined the Carthaginians in the war.

Account of the Fens in Lincolnshire, and their Produce. From Mr. Pennant's Tour to Scotland.

* The Fens, naked as they now appear, were once well wooded; oaks have been found buried in them, which were sixteen yards long, and five in circumference; fir-trees from thirty to thirty-five yards long, and a foot or eighteen inches square. These trees had not the mark of the axe, but appeared as if burnt down by fire applied to their lower parts. Acorns and small nuts have also been found in great quantities in the same places.—Dugdale on embankment, 141.

THE prospect (from the eminence on which stands Lincoln Cathedral and the ruins of its Castle) is very extensive, but very barren of objects; a vast flat as far as the eye can reach, consisting of plains not the most fertile, or of Fens* and Moors: the last are far less extensive than they were, many being drained, and will soon become the best land in the country. But still much remains to be done; the Fens near Revelby-abbey, eight miles beyond Horncastle, are of vast extent; but serve for little other purpose than the rearing great numbers of geese, which are the wealth of the Fenmen.

During the breeding season, these birds are lodged in the same houses with the inhabitants, and even in their very bed-chambers: in every apartment are three rows of coarse wicker pens, placed one above another; each bird has its separate lodge divided from the other, which it keeps possession of during the time of sitting. A person attends the flock, and twice a day drives the whole to water; then brings them back to their habitations, helping those that live in the upper stories to their nests, without ever misplacing a single bird.

The geese are plucked five times in the year; the first plucking is at Lady-day, for feathers and quills, and the same is renewed, for feathers only, four times more between that and Michaelmas. The old geese submit quietly to the opera-

tion, but the young ones are very noisy and unruly. I once saw this performed, and observed that goslings of six weeks old were not spared; for their tails were plucked, as I was told, to habituate them early to what they were to come to. If the season proves cold, numbers of geese die by this barbarous custom.

Vast numbers are driven annually to London, to supply the markets; among them, all the superannuated geese and ganders (called here the cagmags) which serve to fatigue the jaws of the good citizens, who are so unfortunate as to meet with them.

The fen, called the west fen, is the place where the ruffs and reeves resort to in the greatest numbers; and many other sorts of water fowl, which do not require the shelter of reeds or rushes, migrate here to breed; for this fen is very bare, having been imperfectly drained by narrow canals, which intersect it for great numbers of miles. These the inhabitants navigate in most diminutive shallow boats; they are, in fact, the roads of the country.

The east fen is quite in a state of nature, and gives a specimen of the country before the introduction of drainage: it is a vast 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 straits; they are very shallow, none are above four or five feet in depth; but abound with fish, such as pike, perch, ruff, bream, tench, rud, dace, roach, burbolt, sticklebacks, and eels. The fen is covered with reeds, the harvest of the neighbouring inhabitants, who

mow them annually; for they prove a much better thatch than straw; and not only cottages, but many very good houses, are covered with them. Stares, which during winter resort in myriads to roost in the reeds, are very destructive, by breaking them down by the vast 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 themselves from these troublesome guests. I have seen a flock of reeds harvested and stacked worth two or three hundred pounds, which was the property of a single farmer.

The birds which inhabit the different fens are very numerous; I never met with a finer field for the zoologist to range in. Besides the common wild duck, wild geese, garganies, porchards, shovelers, and teals, breed here. I have seen on the east fen a small flock of the tufted ducks; but they seemed to make it only a baiting-place. The pewit gulls and black terns abound; the last in vast flocks almost deafen one with their clamours: a few of the great terns, or tickets, are seen among them. I saw several of the great crested grebes on the east fen, called there gaunts, and met with one of their floating nests with eggs in it. The lesser crested grebe, the black and dusky grebe, and the little grebe, are also inhabitants of the fens; together with coots, water-hens, spotted water-hens, water-rails, ruffs, redshanks, lapwings, or wipes, red-breasted godwits, and whimbrels. The godwits breed near Washenbrough; the whimbrels only appear for about a fortnight in May near Spalding, and then quit the country. Opposite to

Fossdyke-Wash, during summer, are great numbers of avosettas, called there yelpers, from their cry: they hover over the sportman's head like the lapwing, and fly with their necks and legs extended.

Knots are taken in nets along the shore near Fossdyke in great numbers during winter; but they disappear in the spring.

The short-eared owl, Br. Zool. I. 156. visits the neighbourhood of Washenbrough, along with the woodcocks, and probably performs its migrations with those birds, for it is observed to quit the country at the same time; I have also received specimens of them from the Danish dominions, one of the retreats of the woodcock. This owl is not observed in this country to perch on trees, but conceals itself in long old grass; if disturbed, takes a short flight, lights again, and keeps staring about, during which time its horns are very visible. The farmers are fond of the arrival of these birds, as they clear the fields of mice, and will even fly in search of prey during day, provided the weather is cloudy and misty.

But the greatest curiosity in these parts, is the vast heronry at Cressi-Hall, six miles from Spalding. The herons resort there in February to repair their nests, settle there in the spring to breed, and quit the place during winter. They are numerous as rooks, and their nests so crowded together, that myself, and the company that was with me, counted not fewer than eighty in one tree. I here had opportunity of detecting my own mistake, and that of other ornithologists, in making two species of herons; for I found that the crested heron was

only the male of the other: it made a most beautiful appearance with its snowy neck and long crest streaming with the wind. The family who owned this place was of the same name with these birds, which seems to be the principal inducement for preserving them.

In the time of Michael Drayton,

*Here stalk'd the stately crane, as
though he march'd in war:*

But at present this bird is quite unknown in our island; but every other species enumerated by that observant poet still are found in this fenny tract, or its neighbourhood.

Spalding, in form, neatness, and situation, resembles very much a Dutch town: the river Welland passes through one of the streets, a canal is cut through another, and trees are planted on each side. The church is a handsome structure, the steeple a spire. The churches in general, throughout this low tract, are very handsome; all are built of stone, which must have been brought from places very remote along temporary canals; for, in many instances, the quarries lie at least twenty miles distant. But these edifices were built in zealous ages, when the benedictions or maledictions of the church made the people conquer every difficulty that might obstruct these pious foundations. The abbey of Crowland, seated in the midst of a shaking fen, is a curious monument of the insuperable zeal of the times it was erected in; as the beautiful tower of Boston church, visible from all parts, is a magnificent specimen of a fine gothic taste.

Singular Gratitude and Generosity of Sentiments between two Arabian Lords; extracted from a Miscellany of Eastern Learning, just published.

ALI-IBN-ABBAS, favourite of the Caliph Mamoun*, and lieutenant of the police in the reign of this Prince, relates, in these terms, a story that happened to himself. "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 prisoner, and to bring him the next day. The caliph seemed greatly irritated; and the fear of exposing myself to his resentment induced me to confine the prisoner in my haram, as the most secure place in my house.

"I asked him what country he was of. He said, Damascus; and that his habitation was in the quarter of the great mosque. May heaven, cried I, shower down the choicest of its blessings upon the city of Damascus, and particularly upon the quarter where you resided! He was solicitous to know the motive that so much interested me for that district. It is, said I,

that I owe my life to a man that lived there.

"Those words excited his curiosity, and he conjured me to gratify it. It is many years since, continued I, that the caliph, dissatisfied with the viceroy of Damascus, deposed him. I accompanied the person whom the prince had appointed his successor; and at the instant we were taking possession of the governor's palace, a quarrel broke out between the new and the old governor; the latter had posted soldiers who assaulted us: I escaped out of a window, and finding myself pursued by other assassins, took shelter in your quarter. I observed a palace open, and seeing the master at the door, supplicated him to save my life. He immediately conducted me into the apartment of his women, where I continued a month in peace and plenty.

"My host came one day to inform me that a caravan was setting out for Bagdad; and that, if I wished to return to my own home, I could not avail myself of a more favourable opportunity. Shame held my tongue; and I had not

* Mamoun, son of the Caliph Aroun-Alrachid. His name is famous all over the east; and he is reckoned the greatest prince of the Abbassidies family. He reigned twenty-eight years and eight months. He was a great warrior, of a sweet disposition, and liberal to excess; but what most immortalized him, was his love of learning. He was himself deeply versed in every science, but more especially in philosophy and astronomy. This is the prince that caused the most valuable books to be translated from the Greeks, their first masters.—The Mahometan doctors have reproached him with introducing philosophy, and the other speculative sciences, into Mahometanism; for the Arabians of his days were not accustomed to read any other books but what related to their own religion. This prince shewed equal favour to every man of knowledge, let his religion be what it would.—The question about the creation, or eternity, of the Alcoran, was started in his time, and occasioned much effusion of blood. He, with the smallest number of doctors, held it to be created. But the other doctors insisted that the Alcoran, being the word proceeding from God, was eternal like himself: this sentiment is embraced by the present Mahometans, who consider all that deny that doctrine as infidels.

courage

courage to confess my poverty ; I had no money, and for want of that should be forced to follow the caravan on foot. But how great was my surprize, when, on the day of departure, a very fine horse was brought me, a mule loaded with all sorts of provisions, and a black slave to attend me on the road ! My generous host presented me at the same time a purse of gold, and conducted me himself to the caravan, where he recommended me to several of the travellers, who were his friends. These are the kindnesses I received in your city, and that render it so dear to me : all my concern is, that I have not hitherto been able to discover my generous benefactor. I should die content, could I find an opportunity of testifying my gratitude.

“ Your wishes are accomplished, cried my prisoner in a transport, I am he that received you in my palace. Do you not remember me ? The time that had elapsed since that event, and the grief into which he was sunk, had greatly altered his face : but, on a more close examination of his features, I easily recollected him ; and some circumstances he brought to my mind left me not the least room to doubt but that the prisoner, who was then in danger of losing his life, was the very person who had so generously saved mine. I embraced him with tears in my eyes, took off his chains, and asked him by what fatality he had incurred the caliph’s displeasure. Some contemptible enemies, he replied, have found means to asperse me unjustly to Mamoun : I was hurried away from Damascus, and cruelly denied even the consolation of embracing my wife and children : I know not

what fate attends me ; but as I have reason to apprehend my death is determined, I request you to acquaint them with my misfortunes.

“ No, said I to him, you shall not die ; I dare give you this assurance : you shall be restored to your family ; be at liberty from this moment. I presently provided some pieces of the richest gold stuffs of Bagdad, and begged him to present them to his wife : depart immediately, added I, presenting him with a purse of a thousand sequins ; haste to rejoin those precious pledges of your affection which you left at Damascus ; let the caliph’s indignation fall on me ; I dread it not, if I am happy enough to preserve you.

“ What a proposal do you make me ! answered my prisoner ; and can you think me capable of accepting it ? What ! shall I, to avoid death, sacrifice that same life now which I formerly saved ? Endeavour to convince the caliph of my innocence : this is the only proof I will admit of your gratitude : if you cannot undeceive him, I will go myself and offer him my head : let him dispose of my life at his pleasure, provided yours be safe. I again entreated him to escape, but he continued inflexible.

“ I did not fail to present myself the next morning before Mamoun. The prince was dressed in a crimson-coloured mantle, the symbol of his anger. As soon as he saw me, he enquired where my prisoner was ? and at the same instant ordered the executioner to attend. My lord, says I, throwing myself at his feet, something very extraordinary has happened with regard to the person you yesterday committed to my custody. Will your majesty

majesty permit me to explain it? These words threw him into a passion. I swear, cried he, by the soul of my ancestors, that thy head shall pay for the prisoner, if thou hast suffered him to escape. Both my life and his are at your majesty's disposal: vouchsafe to hear me. Speak, said he. I then related to the prince, in what manner that man had saved my life at Damascus; that, desirous to discharge the obligation I lay under to him, I had offered him his liberty; but that he had refused it, from the fear of exposing me to death. My lord, added I, he is not guilty; a man of such generous sentiments cannot be so. Some base detractors have calumniated him to you; and he is become the unfortunate victim of their hatred and envy. The caliph appeared affected, and having naturally a greatness of soul, could not help admiring the conduct of my friend. I pardon him, said Mamoun, on thy account: go, carry him this good news, and bring him to me. I threw myself at the prince's feet, kissed them, and made my acknowledgments in the strongest terms my gratitude could suggest: I then conducted my prisoner into the caliph's presence. The monarch ordered him to be clothed with a robe of honour, presented him with ten horses, ten mules, and ten camels, out of his own stables; to all which favours he had a purse of ten thousand sequins for the expences of his journey, and gave him a letter of recommendation to the governor of Damascus.

*Extract from a little Work called
Something New.*

WITHIN this century, Borello, in his physical history, says, "that fresh-water crawfish may be regenerated by their own powder calcined in a crucible, then boiled in water with a little sand, and left to cool for a few days: when the animalcula will appear swimming merrily in the liquor, and must be then nourished with beef blood till they attain the proper size to stock your ponds with."

There to procreate, I suppose, in the ordinary, unscientific manner; which in truth they should do, for me. They have more idle time on their hands. And why should one be at the trouble of making a parcel of little animals, that can do it themselves, to the full as well at least?

The Sieur Pogorios, and Monsieur de Chambulan, both agree with Signior Borello in the same process, affirming their own experience as vouchers of the fact. But they all of them, indeed, join in giving you this philosophic caution, in the chymistry of the matter, that the operations must always be performed during the full of the moon. Which very properly seems to hint at the influence under which these fishmongers had framed their lunar system; otherwise the crab, I should think, would have been a more favourable sign to have ruled the nativity of craw-fish.

So chymists boast they have a
power,
From the dead ashes of a flower,
Some faint resemblance to produce,

But not the virtue, taste, or juice.

SWIFT.

But

But these supernatural adepts scorn to be restrained within the narrow pale of art, but would out-rival nature herself, in her most favourite act, by performing a feat beyond her power, letting her into the secret of a method of propagation, which she had never dreamed of—as these philosophers most certainly did—and affording us a demonstrative proof of a resurrection, so as by fire.

It may possibly be from such a hint as this, that the idea of grinding old women young again first took its rise. And this I am still further encouraged to believe from what the learned Rochos says upon this subject, in his work intitled *The Art of Nature*—that the ashes of toads will produce the very same effect as the powder of crabs' eyes; which I think no less than probable, as far as I pretend to be a judge of philosophy.

Nay, even so late as the year fifty, a French chymist, reasoning I suppose upon that absurd and unnatural principle of Cæsalpinus, in his comment on Aristotle, *Quæcunque ex semine fiunt, eadem fieri posse sine semine*, affirmed, that he had procreated eels from rye-meal, or mutton-broth, stopt close in bottles, hermetically sealed, and shaken *quantum sufficit*—a good way to compass the perpetual motion.—This person imposed for a considerable time on all the physicians and un-natural philosophers in France, *et alibi*; and I don't know whether they are undeceived yet or no.

I forgot whether the pope did not admit a scrag of mutton into his Lenten bill of fare upon this discovery, as containing the essence of fish in its juices, and adhibit it

as a second instance of transubstantiation. This adept attempted to found a proof of the fortuitous concurrence of atoms upon this process, by shewing that matter and motion was capable of producing animal life. *Ergo, &c.*

But these are puerile works, or mere apprentice essays, to the manly and masterly operations of that great chymist, Julius Camillus, who outdid nature herself; for he made men and women at once, and she can only make boys and girls. Several writers, particularly Amatus Lusitanus, affirm they have seen his phials full of these homunculi, or Lilliputian productions, complete in all their parts; and the great Paracelsus was so physically convinced of the certainty of the art, that, in his treatise *de rerum naturâ*, he gives you the entire process of performing these mannikins. This is certainly the highest of all philosopher's stones. 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 saying, in the days of ignorance, it seems—philosophy knows better things now.

But this is not all. We can bring the dead to life again. Read the following paragraph, taken from the postscript of the St. James's Chronicle, or British Evening post, No. 1645, which was translated from the Hague Gazette.

“ Mr. Tunestrick, by origin an Englishman, has just exhibited at Versailles a very singular experiment. He opened the head of a sheep, and a horse, from side to side, by driving a large iron wedge into the skull, by means of a mallet; drew

drew the wedge out afterwards with pincers, and recalled the animals to life, by injecting through the exterior aperture, with a tin syringe, a spirituous liquor of his own composition, to which he attributes surprising effects.

“The taste of this liquor resembles that of commanders balm.”

Here's a treacherous renegade for you! We are undone if ever we should go to war with the French again—For as fast as we knock them on the head, this cursed Tunestruck comes with his syringe and phials, and resurrects them again in a squirt; and how pot-valiant will they be, after they have gotten a sup in their heads! So that Hudibras's philosophy,

But he that is in battle slain
Will never rise to fight again,

goes for nothing now. For dead men, as it seems, may rise again, like Bayes's troops, or the savages in the Fantocini; and the expression in Dryden's ode, of “thrice he slew the slain,” may possibly become a mere literal fact in future.

'Tis true indeed that the article does not say the experiment had been yet tried upon a Frenchman's brain; but I don't think it will be any great straining of anatomy, to suppose that what may be good for a sheep's head, may serve as well for his.

I see plainly now the reason of the king of France reducing his forces so greatly of late; for an handful of men make an army, under the present manœuvre. Leonidas would not have left Xerxes a foldier alive, if Tunestruck had been but a surgeon of his regiment;

for all the mischief that the Persian fabres could have done, on that famous day, would be only to have given the Spartans a head-ach. What shame for our ministry, to let Lewis get such an advantage of us! But nothing can go right, I'm convinc'd of it, till Wilkes or I get the lead.

In fine, after the manner that these Promethean, these Pigmalion, these Deucalion artists are proceeding, we may expect soon to see the good old-fashioned method of propagation grown quite out of use, and only to be heard of in the Philosophical Transactions, among exploded systems, as an obsolete act of nature. And we may then have reason to say of men in general, what the woman of a coffee-house 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——ds, I believe, said she, than ever God made.”

Analogy; from the same.

THE common or obvious appearances of things, are not always the true nature of them; nay, frequently are found to be their very reverse. To give two instances—first, in the most insignificant article; a hair, which seems to be perfectly round to the naked eye, is shewn to be really flat, or angular—I forget which—through a microscope. Next, in the highest object; the sun appears to move round the earth, and the world to stand still—both of which circumstances have been long since demonstrably proved to be false.

Nay more—philosophy has sufficiently

ciently evinced that the former supposed state of these respective bodies, could not have been true, in the possible nature of things; as thought itself could hardly fly at the rate the sun must do, to produce the phænomena of astronomy.

[An ingenious Frenchman had no other way of accommodating the difficulty of the sun's rising every morning in the east, after it had set in the west, but by supposing it to steal slyly back again to its former station, *in the night*. One of our F. R. S. in *the Transactions*, accounted as wisely for the disappearance of comets, by saying that they retired *to the Antipodes*. This paragraph by the by.]

Thus then, after the conviction of our understanding, from the two particulars instanced above, that our senses are liable to mistake without the assistance of art, and our apprehension subject to error unless instructed by science, and these in the most common objects of nature, why do we remain so sceptical still in matters of faith, supposing the authority to be good, merely because they have not yet descended among the subjects of our fallible conceptions, and limited knowledge? And why give easier credit to Lewenhoeck and Copernicus, than to Christ and St. Paul? Read the forty-five paradoxes, in Gordon's Geographical Grammar, rationally impossible, and mathematically certain, and suspect your own ignorance and presumption.

It will be no answer, to say that neither Lewenhoeck nor Copernicus were credited, till after they had afforded demonstrations of their

assertions. Philosophy and religion are things of quite different natures. Any conviction stronger than a rational testimony, founded on the external and internal evidences of Christianity, would destroy the merits both of faith and good works, cancel free will, and leave us nothing worth rewarding.

Galilæo, Bacon, Boyle, and Newton shone forth, like the milky way, in the dark paths of science: and as much as reason excels instinct, so far did the *præternatural instinct*, if I may be allowed the distinction, of these enlightened persons exceed the general faculties of the human mind.

The common powers of investigation or reflection could never have reached to such sublime heights, without the assistance of a certain *afflatus divinus* *, or superior impulse, by special grace conferred upon them; which had been withheld from other men of equal sense, and of more learning, and greater study, perhaps.

—— “Spirits are not finely touched,
“But to fine issues.”——

Who deny this aphorism, must call *God's providence a lucky hit* †.

Shall then the Deity exert an energy, to assist our temporal concerns only, and leave our eternal interests without a guide? Are mathematical truths inspired, and religious ones left unrevealed? Shall the legislators of earthly states propose rewards and punishments for the government of the political world, and can the great Archon of mankind leave the moral one

* *Nunquam vir magnus sine divina afflatu.* Cic.

† Pope.

without

without a sanction! I would call such suppositions by a name, if I knew whether to stile them blasphemy, or nonsense.

Galilæo was thrown into the inquisition, as an infidel, for reviving that heresy in astronomy, of the sun's station, because it seemed to contradict a passage in the scripture, where its standing still, once, is recorded as a miracle. And philosophy, or rather presumption and self-sufficiency, have, in their turn, erected an inquisition, also, against every article of faith, which does not square with our very incompetent experience in physics, and total ignorance of metaphysics.

For, if we admit spirit, either distinct from, or connected with, matter, we must, at the same time, honestly confess, that we know not what its essence consists in. And to deny supernatural faculties or powers to a supernatural being, is such a stupid folly, as almost renders it one to argue against it. For nothing, surely, can be more unphilosophical, than to limit the author of all nature by the *media* or *data* of his own philosophy.

The Defects of Modern Education.

WE owe not to universities the few philosophers who have enlightened us since the revival of letters. Montaigne, Bacon, Descartes, Newton, Locke, Leibnitz, Shaftesbury, Maupertuis, were formed in the midst of the world, of business, of camps. If those great men had subjected themselves to scholastic instructions, their genius would have been stunted by the contagious mediocrity of their preceptors.

The schools that were formed in France in the beginning of this century, and in the end of the last, for teaching the philosophy of Epicurus, are a striking proof of this truth. The followers of that philosophy did not come from the obscurity of a college: they were all that was great, ingenious, polite, virtuous, in the nation; men who united elegance of taste with heroic virtue, sublime qualities with the social accomplishments, and who knew how to join literary talents to those that fitted them for the field or the cabinet! Of this number were the eloquent Polignac and wise Catinat.

Let us compare our limited education with the extent and sublimity of that of the ancients. A young man put himself early under the care of a philosopher, who was often a statesman, or a general. Instead of depressing both his mind and soul by idle speculations and a timorous morality, the whole conversation with him turned upon the great and useful parts of the sciences. At the same time that his mind was cultivated and enlightened, his heart was also formed by maxims enforced by examples. Strict care was taken of the purity of his morals, the strength of his body, and the state 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.

Philosophers of the highest birth, the greatest reputation, and adorned with honours and employments, did not think it beneath them to assist in the education of youth. What does the frivolous age think on seeing Agesilaus educated by Xenophon,

Xenophon, Dion by Plato, Alcibiades by Socrates, Phocion by Xenocrates, Philopæmon by Megalophanes, several illustrious Romans by Cicero, Nero by Seneca, Trajan by Plutarch, Zenobia by Longinus! What would they say if a Bacon, a Catinat, a Temple, a Shaftesbury, had imitated those great men? Place those names over-against those of our governors, our preceptors, our professors, and then judge of the effects of that difference. Every one does not enjoy the happiness of a Shaftesbury; we are not all educated by a Locke.

To this depraved taste in our education and universities there is added a mistake, in regard to the most valuable kind of philosophy. Natural philosophy takes up too much of our time, and the practical is neglected. All the academies of sciences ring of nothing but physical experiments, observations upon natural history: all our philosophers are but naturalists, and, unfortunately, of the lower kind, taken up with trifles, mere curiosities, and nothing more.

We ought with gratitude to acknowledge all the advantages which we owe to physical researches and natural history. They have given us new lights in arts and physic: We enjoy infinite conveniencies, which are the result of application to these sciences. But as men abuse every thing, physical inquiries, carried too far, do hurt to philosophy.

There are branches of knowledge, which require rather time and labour than genius; such are natural history, and particular parts of natural philosophy. One man cannot see every thing; aided by

the observations of others who have gone before him, he may be able to add or improve. We are necessarily more learned in natural philosophy than the ancients.

This facility, real or imaginary, of surpassing the ancients, this hope of being able to strike out something new, induced our learned to apply to the natural sciences. A number of academicians, destined to cultivate them, kept up that ardour. But they have missed the right way.

In examining the works of Aristotle and Pliny one is astonished at the extent of their knowledge and views: one is surprized to find a genius prevail in them, which seems foreign to natural history. Theophrastus's treatise of stones shews us a sagacity greatly superior to the limited talents of our makers of experiments. Instead of imitating those models, the moderns attend only to a fruitless detail. We see nothing but methods, which have the fate of metaphysical systems: one destroys and swallows up the other, like the serpents of the magicians. Our natural history is but a vocabulary.

It degenerates even into trifles. An extensive commerce enables us to pick up curiosities in the four quarters of the world. Cabinets are formed. But with what wretched stuff are they not often filled? With what face dare we to laugh at a pedantic antiquarian, who hoards up an insignificant treasure of mouldy antiques, whilst we ourselves make it the business of our lives to hunt after and arrange butterflies, shells, and figured stones? Nicole, by way of reproaching Pascal with having a trifling mind,

called him a collector of shells. What would he say of our runners about the fields, of our collectors of pebbles? Play-things should be only for children; and our pretended philosophers make them a serious occupation.

These reflections are not made with a view of depreciating the study of natural philosophy and natural history, the pleasure and use of which are acknowledged. All talents deserve esteem; but in different degrees: literary fanaticism absolutely excludes all knowledge different from its own. But the fair name of philosopher is debased by lavishing it on the frivolous maker of experiments, upon the blood-besmeared anatomist, the busily prying botanist, the footy chymist. A mason is, without doubt, a necessary man in building a palace; but he ought not to usurp 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 see by this short comparison of the ancient philosophy with the modern, whether this last deserves the contempt it has fallen into; and how miserably defective is the mode of our education.

Essay on Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws; by Voltaire.

THE author of the *Spirit of Laws* has founded his whole system 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 pretensions to be established upon virtue? In order to answer these questions, let us turn our eyes to a passage on this subject in a small pamphlet: books of small bulk are liable to be lost in a short time; but truth ought never to perish; it ought therefore to be consigned to posterity in books of larger size. This writer says,

“ Republics certainly have never been formed by a superior prevalence of virtue in the public; but rather because it was the self-interest of each individual to oppose the domination of any one person over the rest; the spirit of property and of ambition in all became a check to the spirit of ambition and rapine, which appeared in a superior 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 slave of another man's caprices: these have ever been the motives which established republics at first, and preserved them afterwards. It is ridiculous then to imagine, that a free citizen of the Grizons has need of more virtue than a subject of Spain.

And that honour is the fundamental principle of monarchies, more than of other forms of government, is a maxim nothing less chimerical than the former. Montesquieu himself sufficiently proves this, without intending it, in his 7th chapter of the 3d book, where he says, *The nature of honour is, to demand preferences and distinctions; it must then, by its very nature, be found placed in a monarchic government,*

ment. True, but certainly not more in that than in other governments; for in the Roman republic also the citizens as eagerly demanded of the people the pretorship, the consulship, ovations, and triumphs; what are these but preferences and distinctions, and such also as are much preferable to all the titles which in monarchies are often purchased at a fixed price?"

These remarks prove, in my opinion, that the book of *Spirit of Laws*, although sparkling with ingenuity, and highly recommendable for its love of law and justice, and its hatred for superstition and rapine, is nevertheless 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 greatest deficiency in honour. The author of *Pastor Fido* has said justly,

L'ingannare, il mentir, la frode,
 il furto,
 Et la rapina di pieta vestita,
 Crescer col' danno e precipizio altrui,
 E far a se de l'altrui biasmo onore
 Son' le virtu di quella gente infida.

Deceit, falshood, fraud, and theft,
 Rapine, cloathed in the garb of
 Piety,
 To rise upon the losses and ruin of
 others,
 And to do honour to one's self by exposing
 the faults of other men;
 These are the virtues of that faithless
 race.

These lines contain a summary of all the common-place topics of censure against courtiers for these three

thousand years past. And in truth it is chiefly in courts, that men of the least honour are able to arrive at high dignities and distinctions; for in republics, a citizen who has dishonoured himself by his actions, is never exalted by the people to public offices. The celebrated saying of the Duke of Orleans, the regent, is of itself sufficient to expose the weak foundation of the *Spirit of Laws*: *C'est un parfait courtisan, il n'a ni humeur ni honneur*; "He is a perfect courtier, he is all compliance, and no honour."

On Flattery; by the same.

I Have never met with any monument of flattery in the most remote ages of antiquity; there is no flattery in Homer, or in Hesiod: their poems are never addressed to a Greek elevated to some high dignity; or to Madam his wife, as each book of Thomson's seasons is dedicated to some rich man, or as so many other dedicatory epistles in verses now forgotten are addressed in England to men or ladies of fashion, with little encomiums, and the coat of arms of their patron or patroness at the head of the work. Neither is there any flattery in Demosthenes. This method of begging alms harmoniously began, if I be not mistaken, with Pindar; no one can hold out their hand more emphatically.

Among the Romans, in like manner, grand flattery had its first date under Augustus. Julius Cæsar had scarce time enough to be flattered. There is no example of higher date; we have no dedica-

tory epistle to Sylla, Marius or Carbon remaining, nor yet to their wives or mistresses. I do suppose, however, that there might be a few bad verses presented to Lucullus and Pompey; but, thank God, none of them are preserved. What a grand spectacle was it, to see Cicero, the equal of Cæsar in dignity, pleading before him like an advocate in behalf of a king of Bithynia and Little Armenia, called Dejotarus, accused of having conspired against him! Cicero begins with confessing, that he finds himself confounded in his presence; he calls him the conqueror of the world (*victorem orbis terrarum*); he flatters him, it is true; yet his adulation does not descend to meanness; he retained some sense of shame. It was with Augustus, that no measure first began to be observed. The senate decreed him an apotheosis during his life-time. This flattery became afterwards nothing but a thing in course: no one can possibly be flattered to a greater degree, than when the greatest extravagance in the power of adulation becomes the most common.

We have not had in Europe any grand monuments of flattery until Lewis XIV; his father Lewis XIII. had very little incense paid to him; he is taken notice of only in one or two odes of Malherbe: he is indeed called *a king, the greatest of kings*, just as the Spanish poets style the king of Spain; and as the English poets-laureat style the kings of England; and the greatest part of the commendations of that age were bestowed on Cardinal Richelieu. But as for Lewis XIV, he was overwhelmed with a deluge of flattery;

yet he did not resemble the man, who, as they pretend, was smothered with the rose leaves thrown upon him: he became the better for adulation. When flattery has some plausible foundations for it, perhaps it is not so pernicious, as they say; it encourages sometimes to grand designs; but the excess of it is certainly as vicious as an excess in satire. Fontaine has said, and pretended only to say it after Æsop,

*One cannot praise too much three
sorts of persons,
The gods, one's mistress, and one's
king:
Æsop said so before, I subscribe
to the same;
They are maxims always good.*

Nevertheless Æsop never said any such thing; nor can be found to have flattered any king, or any woman. Neither can it be supposed, that kings receive satisfaction 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 flattered Augustus, in his letters dated from Pontus, where he had been sent into exile. And it is the height of ridicule to see the compliments which court-preachers address to the king, when they have the honour of acting before their majesties. Observe the common direction to them, *To the rev. rev. father Gaillard, preacher to the king.* Ah! reverend father, are you a preacher only for the king? What, are you like a monkey at a fair, which never tumbles except for their majesties the king and queen?

Deriva-

Derivation of the word BLESSED,
by M. Leibnitz; and of other old
Words.

BLESSED, not only in English, but also in the Scandinavian language used in Iceland, signifies *benedictus*; but originally it signified only *signatus*, marked; that is, signed with the mark of a cross: and anciently all persons so marked were esteemed to be *benedicti*. It comes from the old Gothic or German word *bläessen*, which means to *mark*; hence the marks on the faces of horses are still called *bläessen* in Germany. *Blazeny* also, in the Bohemian and Russian languages, signifies *benedictus*. Hence the word to *blazen*, in heraldry, namely, to mark the arms on a shield.

Doubtless from the same root is derived the modern French word *blesser* (to wound or hurt) being the remains of the old Francic tongue. It is wonderful then, that Voltaire in his *Questions sur l'Encyclopedie*, should derive this word from the Greek *blapto*, to hurt; and allow it to be one of those transmitted down from the Greek colony settled at Marseilles. To several other pure Francic words he gives the same false origin, as *affrieux*, which, together with its relations *affright*, *affray*, in English, come from the Gothic, and not from the Greek *aphronos*. Also *agacer* (to egg, or exasperate) has too much similitude to the English phrase, *to egg on*, and *edge* (sharpen) not to see, that they are all relations derived from the Gothic, and not from *anaxein*; which, however, must be an error of the press for *aganaetein* (to be in indignation). *Bas* (low) is the

same word with *base* in English, and both have a Gothic origin; not from the Greek *bathys*. *Cuisse* seems only a diminutive of *cu*, and not from *ischis*. *Fier* has the same Gothic origin with *fierce*, and not from any such word as *fiaros*, if there be really any such Greek word. *Bouteille*, *bottle*, not from *bouttis*, if there be such a word, but from the definitive of *boute*, *bout*, a *bunch*, in old English *bote*, *bot*; whence the old words, in ancient grants, of house-bote, hedge-bote, fire-bote, &c. meaning a permission of cutting such *bunches* of wood as suffice for repairing the houses, the hedges, and for firing: hence in French *bout* came to mean the *end*, or extremity of a thing, as it often terminates in a *bunch*. *Boot*, in English, comes from the same word *bote*; for the first *boots* were *bunches* of straw tied round the legs, as the first *bottles* were hollow bunches of leather. A *Talbot*, the name of a species of dog, comes also from *taille-bote*; that is, a dog, whose *bunch* at the tail's end is *cropt*, from *tailler*, (to cut); and perhaps hence our word *tail* itself. It is a common error, when readers meet with words in French and English, similar to Greek or Latin ones, to suppose they are all derived from those languages, without enquiring whether the Saxons and Franks had not the same roots originally in their Gothic language; and that the Greeks and Romans derived these words from their own ancestors, who spoke a language which was a kind of dialect of the Gothic, or else of the Celtic; hence many roots run through almost every language ancient and modern. See *Questions*, &c. Leibnitz, p. 329, vol. 6.

Mr. Ferguson's Description of the Devil's Cave, at Castletown, in the Peak of Derbyshire.

HAVING heard much of this wonderful curiosity in Nature, I was long ago desirous of seeing it, but never had the wished-for opportunity till in the beginning of October, when my business led me through that part of the country where it is; and the following account is the best I can give, from short notes taken down in the different parts of it, as my conductor or guide informed me, who seemed to be very intelligent, and behaved with the greatest degree of civility.

The entrance into this complicated cavern is through an almost regular arch, 12 yards high, formed by nature at the bottom of a rock, whose height is 87 yards. Immediately within this arch is a cavern of the same height, 40 yards wide, and above 100 in length. The roof of this place is flattish, all of solid rock, and looks dreadful over head, because it has nothing but the natural side-walls to support 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 slope to about two feet from the surface of a water 14 yards over, the rock, in that place, forming a kind of arch, under which I was pushed, by my guide, across the water, in a long oval tub, as I lay on my back in straw, with a candle in my hand, and was for the greatest part of the way on the river, so near the arched roof, that

it touched my hat, if I raised my head but two inches from the straw on which I lay in the tub (called the boat); which, I believe, was not above a foot in depth.

When landed on the further side 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 several openings upwards, reaching so high, that I could not see to their tops. On one side of this place I saw several young lads, with candles in their hands, clambering up a very rough stony ascent, and they disappeared when about half way up. I asked my guide who they were, and he told me they were the fingers, and that I should soon see them again, for they were going through an opening that led into the next cavern.

At 87 yards from the first water, I came to a second, 9 yards and a half broad, over which my guide carried me on his back. I then went under three natural arches, at some distance from one another, and all of them pretty regular; then entered a third cavern, called Roger Rain's house, because there is a continual dropping at one side of it, like a moderate rain. I no sooner entered that cavern than I was agreeably surprized by a melodious finging, which seemed to echo from all sides; and, on looking back, I saw the above-mentioned lads, in a large round opening called the chancel, 19 yards above the bottom where I stood. They sing for what the visitors please to give them as they return.

At the top of a steep, rugged,
stony

stony ascent, on one side of this cavern, I saw a small irregular hole, and asked 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 frightful appearance at the top of the whole, where the stones seemed to be almost loose, as if ready to fall and close up the passage. I told him, that if he would venture through, I would follow him; so 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 surprising openings, of various shapes at top, too high to see how far they reach.

We returned through the hole, into Roger Rain's house again, and from thence went down 50 yards lower, on wet sand, wherein steps 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 occasionally made there for that purpose. In the roof of this cellar is a large opening, through which the smoke of the fire ascends, and has been seen, by the people above-ground, to go out at the top of the rock. But this opening is so irregular and crooked, that no stone 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, because the top of it is shaped somewhat like the side 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 slopes gradually downward, till it comes within five inches of the surface of the running water under it. My guide then told me, that I was just 207 yards below the surface of the ground, and 750 yards from the first 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 perspiration, although, in less than a fortnight before, all the caverns beyond the first river (where I was ferried under the low arch) had been filled to a considerable height with water, during a flood occasioned by great and long-continued rains.

JAMES FERGUSON.

Nov. 16, 1772.

A Censure of the present Taste in Music.

S I R,

THE performer in music is now anxious to produce sounds that strike the ear; but is little ambitious of moving the heart. When, however, there is nothing in music but mere harmony, it wants its most essential quality, it becomes a mechanical art, it dazzles, but cannot affect the mind. This is a reflection which the greatest part of modern performers never make. Charmed with the trick they have of uniting sounds that seem not to be made for each other, they seek for nothing more. The design, however, of music, as well as of all the po-

lite arts, is to excite pleasing sensations in the mind; and of doing this, music is greatly capable. The tones are alone sufficient to affect the heart with the sensations of joy, tenderness, love, grief, rage, and despair. In order to do this, it is necessary to invent some simple melody, that is proper to express each passion or sentiment; to sustain that kind of language throughout the whole piece; to prepare the hearers by degrees for the principal action; and, lastly, to labour to give that principal action all the art and all the force of which it is susceptible.

It is easy, for example, to comprehend a composer's meaning, when he begins a piece of instrumental music with a quick unison, which is followed by a tumultuous passage performed principally by the bass, and which, in the midst of the greatest tumult, is sometimes suddenly interrupted by a general pause; and the whole piece perhaps ends abruptly, when it was least expected. It is easy to perceive, that he there means to express the passion of rage. The pleasing sentiments are still more easily expressed, and more readily conveyed to the human heart. They who attend to the effects of a concert, and are capable of discerning; may easily discover, from the looks of the sensible part of the audience, the effects of the interior sensations. All this is meant of instrumental music alone. When the composer has words to express, it is still more easy to produce the proper tones. Examples are frequently more instructive than precepts. We shall propose those of one master only. All the sonatas and other pieces of Corelli, are

chef-d'œuvres and modèles; every composer, who shall carefully study them, will find them of infinite utility, and by them may form his taste. It is not in performing difficulties that the beautiful consists; it is sentiment or passion that the composer should at all times consult, whether it be a concert, sonata, trio, or any piece whatever that he composes for an instrument. Each instrument, moreover, has its bounds, its excellencies, and defects, which are likewise to be consulted. A flute, for example, is a rural instrument that is not capable of rendering passages in the manner of the violin, and it is striving against nature to attempt it. As each instrument, therefore, has its peculiar beauties, the composer should know them, and endeavour to afford opportunities in which they may be displayed.

It is therefore perfectly obvious, that music ought to address itself to the affections and passions; and that it ought never to be degraded to express difficulties. That music has little merit, where we only admire the execution of the performer.

MUSIDOR.

An Essay on the Modern Novel.

IT is a misfortune incident to human nature, that its finest qualities may be perverted to the most destructive ends. Love, the brightest spark that enlightens the soul, burns frequently for the impurest purposes, and lends its rays too often to inflame the eyes of lust, and to light the adulterer to his couch. Having erected his empire, in a greater or less degree, in every

every breast, he reigns every where. There's ne'er a mother's-son between this and the Antipodes, from beardless sixteen up to grey-beard sixty, who has not struggled at some period of his life in the Cytherean net, and confessed the power of the blind God. But let them describe the impulses that push them forward into the snare, and you will find they have worshipped some other deity than real love; some usurper, who has borrowed his name and authority. From the beginning it has been so, and to the end it will continue so; for the present age, with all its refinements, is more distant from the knowledge of real love, than were our forefathers of the fifth century.

It would be an amusing study to a speculative mind, to observe how this fascinating something has played upon the folly and invention of mankind through all ages. It has exhibited its pranks and whimsies in a thousand different scenes, and, in every shape that vanity or fancy could devise, has paid its addresses to the heart. Love is the Proteus of heaven: and, had the ancients known the full extent of his qualities, and seen what we have seen, 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 soften hearts, the most effectual and forcible is the Modern Novel. Of all the arrows which cupid has shot at youthful hearts this is the keenest. There is no resisting it. It is the literary opium, that lulls every sense into delicious rapture; and, respecting the bias of a young lady's mind, one may venture to

turn out the Nobles and Robsons, with half a dozen of their greasy combustible duodecimo's, against the nurse, the mother, and the Common-prayer-Book—ay, and they would conquer them too. These gentlemen are real patriots, never-failing friends to the propagation of the human species. They have counteracted all the designs of the British senate against matrimony; and in contempt of the marriage-act, post-chaises and young couples run smoothly on the north road. All this, and more, we owe to novels, which have operated like electricity on the great national body, and have raised the humble spirit of citizens to a parallel with the veriest romp of quality in the coterie.

But what charms all ranks of people in these productions is the manner—Unrestrained by that disgusting simplicity, that timid coyness, which checked the fancies of former ages, the modern muses are stark naked; and it were no vague assertion to declare, that they have contributed more than any other cause to debauch the morals of the young of the fair sex. Novels, according to the practice of the times, are the powerful engines with which the seducer attacks the female heart; and, if we judge from every day's experience, his plots are seldom laid in vain. Never was there an apter weapon for so black a purpose. Tricked out in the trappings of taste, a loose and airy dshabille, with a staggering gait and a wanton eye, the modern muse trips jauntily on, the true child of fashion and folly. By tickling the ear, she approaches the heart, and soon ruins it; for, like all other prostitutes, she is plausible and insinuating,

sinuating, and has "her winning ways." A wretched levity of thought, delivered at random in an incoherent style, passes current for sentiment; and so alertly has this mental jargon played its part, that our young ladies begin to throw out Steele and Addison, to make room 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 subject that's grave, with
 a moral that's good,
 Throw in all the temptations
 that virtue withstood;
 And pray let your hero be hand-
 some and young,
 Taste, wit, and fine sentiment
 flow from his tongue;
 And his delicate feelings be sure
 to improve
 With passion, with tender soft
 rapture, and love.
 Add some incidents too, which
 I like above measure,
 Such as those I have read, are
 esteem'd as a treasure
 In a book that's entitled—The
 Woman of pleasure;
 Mix well, and you'll find 'twill
 a novel produce
 Fit for modest young ladies—so
 keep it for use.

To do justice to the bard, he has chalked out the outlines very gracefully, and justly described the ingredients for making this literary pill operate against morality. But lest any reader should mistake the author's meaning, here follows a letter, worked up to the very humour of the times, and stamped with the true current mark and signature of 1772. It is fraught

with style, manner, and sentiment; and the next worthy gentleman, who gives a three guinea novel in two volumes, is welcome to insert it in his work.

LETTER XVI.

Lady Juliana Glanville to Miss Henrietta Wentworth.

Heigho! Wentworth! who would have thought it?—What a foolish 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 saw and conquered—Your friend is no longer free—O the dear enchanting scenes around Glanville castle, that once delighted my innocent hours—Ye lowering forests—myrtle shades—crystal streams—and cooing turtles—ye have no more charms for me—none—unless O'Brien be there.

Rocks from your caves repeat
 the plaintive strains,
 And let the mournful tale be
 echo'd o'er the plains.

—And so, my dear, I'll tell you how it was—I went last night to the Grove assembly, in company with the Miss Seymours and that fright Bluffton.—By the bye, my dear, is not that fellow a dreadful creature?—huge and horrid—how I hate him!—So, my dear, as I was saying, we all went together—I dressed in my white sattin and silver, and my hair pinned up with my new Barbelot's brilliant—a propos—how do you like my last suit of Brussels?—And, just as we were going to cross the stile, whom should I see peeping in on the other
 side

side of the hedge, but—O'Brien! lovely and enchanting as he was when I saw him last winter at Carlisle-house!—I instantly feigned illness, and turned up the lane to return; when O'Brien with an angel's swiftness, flew over the hedge—and we both dissolved in tears—O! sweet sensibility! why was my heart formed with more than woman's softness? why was O'Brien formed with more than manly grace?—It was in a bower composed of honeysuckles and jessamine that we reclined—The dear youth spoke a thousand tender things with his eyes, and I answered him with sighs and with blushes—Seated in a deep embowering shade—lips trembling—hearts beating—locked in each other's arms—what a dangerous situation! and the discourse on love!

— And Oh! his charming tongue
Was but too well acquainted with my weakness!
He talk'd of love, and all my melting heart
Dissolv'd within my breast.

Do you know, Wentworth, that I was violently inclined to play the fool? We found ourselves lavishing encomiums on disinterested love and a cottage. His description was animated to the last degree. My whole attention was engrossed. He held my hand, tenderly pressed between his, while I listened to his soothing tale. His eyes were still more eloquent than his bewitching tongue.

I was almost a lost woman; when, fortunately for me, the idea of squalling brats, and matrimonial bitters, darted across my

thoughts. Up I sprang. A fine day for a walk, cried I; and away I tripped. I had nothing for it but flight. He followed me, dejected;—his arms folded. He looked amazingly handsome. But prudence kept her seat in my breast: prudence, you know, is the foil of love. We strolled towards the house, without any other conversation, except expressive sighs on his side—half stifled ones and stolen glances on mine. I flew to the harpsichord to rouse my spirits. He drew a chair near me; and, leaning on the instrument, fixed his languishing eyes on my face. My fingers involuntarily touched soft plaintive notes. Instead of a sprightly air, out came a ditty, as melancholy as “The babes in the wood.” He perceived my swimming eyes—he perceived my confusion; and, snatching the moment of love he threw himself on his knees, looked moving, and swore that,

While youthful splendor lighten'd
in my eyes,
Clear as the smiling glory of the
skies,
More white than flax my curling
tresses flow'd,
My dimpled cheeks with rosy
beauty glow'd.

Enchanting lines! are not they, Wentworth!—Well! and what followed!—you ask me.—Ay, there's the rub—but positively you shan't know till my next letter.—Heigh-ho! Adieu, Henrietta—and tell me how your affair with the baronet goes on—Adieu, my dear, and remember your sighing, and almost ruined cousin,

JULIANA GLANVILLE.

What effect such graceless raptures and broken periods may produce on untutored minds, let ten thousand boarding-schools witness. This contagion is the more to be dreaded, as it daily spreads through all ranks of people; and Miss, the taylor's daughter, talks now as familiarly to her confident, Miss Polly Staytape, of swains and sentiments, as the accomplished dames of genteel life. In a word, if a man of sense has an inclination to chuse a rational woman for his wife, he reaches his grand climacteric, before he can find a fair-one to trust himself with—so universal is the corruption!—These are the fatal consequences of novels!

A Dream. By Voltaire.

ON February 18, 1763, the sun being in the sign *Pisces*, I was translated 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 Sommonocodom of the Siamese, nor on the horse of St. George the patron of England, nor yet on St. Anthony's pig. I must own that I went, I do not know how.

I was, you may easily suppose, astonished; but, what you will not so easily suppose, I was a spectator of the general judgment. The judges (and I hope you will not be offended whilst I name them) were the principal benefactors of mankind, Confucius, Solon, Socrates, Titus, Antoninus, Epictetus, all glorious Men, who, having taught and practised the virtues that God enjoins, seemed to have a natural right to pronounce his decrees.

I shall not take notice on what kind of thrones they were seated, nor how many millions of celestial beings prostrated themselves before the immortal architect of the world, nor what multitudes of inhabitants of their respective globes appeared before the judges: I shall only attend to some particular circumstances which struck me at that time.

I observed, that every dead person, who pleaded his cause, had in attendance all the witnesses of his actions. For instance, when the Cardinal of Lorraine boasted, that he made the council of Trent adopt some of his opinions, and demanded eternal life as the reward of his orthodoxy, twenty courtezans immediately appeared round him, bearing on their foreheads the number of their appointments with him. All those too, who were concerned with him in the infamous league, were at hand, all the accomplices of his wicked life.

Close by Cardinal Lorraine sat John Calvin, who boasted, in his gross language, that, "he had given the papal idol a griper in the guts." "I have written (said he) against painting and sculpture. I have made it plainly appear, that the works of taste and art are good for nothing; and I have proved, that it is a devilish thing indeed to dance a minuet. Drive out this same damned Cardinal, and place me next to St. Paul."

Immediately as he was speaking, a funeral pile appeared in flames. A dreadful spectre darted from the middle of the fire, with the most hideous shrieks. "Monster, (it cried) execrable monster, tremble! Behold that Servetus whom you robbed of his life by the most horrible

rible tortures, merely because he had disputed with you concerning the mode in which three persons could form one substance." The judges, upon this, ordered, that Cardinal Lorrain should be thrown into the bottomless pit, but that Calvin should be reserved for some severer punishment.

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 necessary to sing and whip themselves, or to go naked.—When these wretches appeared, I heard a dreadful voice crying, "What good have you done to mankind?" This voice was followed by a solemn silence, no one daring to answer.

At last I heard the awful sentence of the supreme judge of the universe pronounced: "Be it known to the inhabitants of the millions of worlds we have been pleased to create, that we shall never judge them by their opinions, but by their actions; for *such is our justice.*"

This was the first time I had seen such an edict. All those I had read on that grain of sand which we inhabit, generally ended with *such is our pleasure.*

*The Man of Pleasure, Number IX.
From the Town and Country Magazine. On Conversation.*

Nil ego contulerim jucundo sanus amico. HOR.

To the Man of Pleasure.

SIR,

IT has been observed by some celebrated writer, that men

would come into company with ten times the pleasure they do, if they were sure they should hear nothing that would shock them, and expected what would give them pleasure. Indeed, the art of conversation does not consist so much in being witty, as being willing to promote it. In this traffic of sentiments there should be a reciprocal faith: to dispute a man's veracity because he may have heightened a narrative, to give it more force, or render it more interesting, though it may not amount to an insult in the expression, will necessarily throw a damp upon his spirits, and probably make him suppress many lively sallies, lest they should not obtain credit. There are some gloomy mortals who make it a rule never to be pleased; if a jest will bear a double entendre, they are put to the blush with indelicacy; if a story is related, it is news-paper authority; if an anecdote is reported, this is such a scandalous age we live in, that men should not associate together.—With such men, I heartily agree: they imagine they shew their taste and judgment in shewing their displeasure, and are the bane of mirth and antidote of conviviality, because they think it beneath their dignity to relish the conversation of those they suppose inferior to them in knowledge and wisdom.

On the other hand, a professed wit is the most impertinent being on the face of the earth: he that is for ever laying a plan to lug in a conceit, deserves as constantly to be lugged by the ears. If a jest, or even a pun arises from the conversation, it will not be disagreeable, because it is natural; but the book-hunter, who strings them by the

the

the hour, and has Joe Miller constantly at his fingers ends, should be obliged to read it all the days of his life in his own closet.

The great misfortune in conversation is, that few men speak so much to instruct or entertain, as to shew their superior knowledge or genius. In many companies there is a leading man, whose assertions, however vague, carry with them every possible testimony of authority; whose observations, however erroneous, are all assented to, and whose jokes, however flat, are sure to create a general laugh. His jealousy generally keeps pace with his importance; and if any other obtains the least applause, he immediately endeavours to prove it was ill bestowed. Thus by constantly depreciating the humour and judgment of the rest of the company, he ingrosses it all to himself, and is, in his own opinion at least, the paragon of cleverness.

The regulation at the Robin-hood of every one who chuses speaking five minutes, was well devised, and would be of utility, if no one spoke but he who said something to the purpose: as the case stands, most of one's time is taken up in hearing nothing. Methinks the president should be authorized to form a judgment on the merit of the speaker after the first minute, and put it to the majority of voices, whether he should proceed: if the president were judicious, by this means the effusion of much nonsense might be prevented.

A regulation somewhat similar in most general companies, would be of great service, for at present they generally all talk together, or are all silent. It would perhaps be thought presumptuous in me to

venture a hint to the ladies upon this occasion; it may however be observed to their credit, that they are very seldom all silent.

As this subject, Sir, seems immediately to come within your province, I have sent you this letter, in hopes of exciting you to give us your sentiments relative to so universal and interesting a topic.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

LOTHARIO.

On New Words; from the same.

SIR,

I Doubt not, as you appear to be a very intelligent person, that you have observed there is a set of beings in this metropolis, without any characters whatever; they are a kind of amphibious animals, between fools and wits, fops and slovens, rakes and enthusiasts. They have not the invention to form any opinions of their own, and are the mere echoes of coffee-houses, news-papers, and play-houses. No sooner does Foote give us a *bon mot* at the Hay-market, but it is hackneyed upon every occasion, or indeed without any occasion, by these animals in all quarters of the town. Does an anecdote of any celebrated person transpire through the news-papers, it serves them for conversation for a week. Your Magazine is an ample field for them for the whole month, and every coffee-house in London re-echoes with your tête-à-têtes and oddities, till the first day of the appearance of a fresh number. These gentlemen can feed upon a pun from London to Canterbury, and a new word is ammunition

munitiion for them for a twelve-month.

Perhaps some of your readers may not know what I mean by a new word. When any popular character has hazarded in either of the houses, or in print, a word that has never before been introduced in conversation, or but seldom used in the sense he places it, this word becomes fashionable, and supplies the place of wit, reasoning, or signification. For instance, a long while every thing was *immense* great, and *immense* little, *immerse* handsome, and *immense* ugly, Miss *Tippet* from the cloisters, could not drink tea with Master *Parchment* at the White-conduit-house, unless it was an *immense* fine day, yet probably it might rain so *immense*, there was no going without a coach. Then we were *hum'd* and *humbugg'd* upon every occasion; the *Gazeteer* *humbugg'd* us into a war, and the French *humbugg'd* us into a peace. Anon, every thing was the *barber*: if even a chimney-sweeper ran against a decent person, he was the *barber*; the barber presently turned into the *shaver*, and we were trimmed by the *shaver* from St. James's to Wapping. Now we are *stabber-gasted* and *bored* from morning to night—in the senate, at Cox's museum, at Ranelagh, and even at church. What renders the ridicule still stronger, is, that it is

adopted by persons of sense and learning, and a man who has quitted the capital but for a few months, upon his return having lost the polite phraseology, must have a supporter to stand by him, and keep him in countenance, for talking common sense.

I beg, Mr. Editor, that you will exert all your influence, to extirpate the race of insignificants I have pointed out, and to expose the folly of giving the preference to any particular word in conversation, especially when it is barbarous in sound, and does not communicate any precise meaning. You will certainly persuade people of understanding to discontinue so ridiculous a practice, and when none but fools and witlings support it, they will be the heralds of their own folly, and it will be a certain badge of their ignorance. The success you have already had, in hanging up in wood, that insignificant character a macaroni, is a happy presage of accomplishing your design in the undertaking I have now pointed out to you.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

OBSERVATOR.

☞ I am informed by a curious gentleman, who keeps an exact list of these animals, that they have diminished in number three hundred within these two months.

P O E T R Y.

Extracts from YOUTH, a Poem; by HALL HARTSON.

SWEET youth, sweet smiling nymph, divinely fair,
 Source of all joy, and foe to every care;
 With whom full many a summer's sunny morn,
 While yet the dew-drop glittered on the thorn,
 I've sought the cliff, or in the flowery vale
 Imbided the fragrance of the evening gale;
 Fair fugitive, whose eye of heavenly blue,
 And rosy cheek no longer bless my view,
 Whose loved idea, which can never fly,
 Wakes the fond wish, and heaves the fruitless sigh,
 Thy sweet remembrance now the song inspire,
 And touch the lover with a poet's fire.

What brighter genius, what distinguished name
 Shall lend its lustre to the pleasing theme?
 Lives there a man that with superiour art
 Sounds all the deep recesses of the heart;
 Calls up the genial hopes, the chilling fears;
 Now shakes with laughter, now dissolves to tears;
 Who, Proteus like, at pleasure shifts the scene,
 Or old, or young, impassioned, or serene?
 Still faithful to his aim, if such there be,
 Blest child of nature, Garrick, thou art he.
 Come then, a while forego the thronged applause.
 Which never-erring judgment justly draws,
 And with the light, the gay descriptive Muse,
 While pleased her airy travel she pursues,
 Recall the happy scene which once was ours,
 The smiles, the graces, and the jocund hours,
 With whom we frolicked in our early day,
 When pleasure filled her cup without allay.

From every quarter of earth's peopled sphere,
 See, at the Muse's call, what crowds appear,
 Eager alike to run life's little span,
 The gay, the reckless progeny of man.

Ah, happy race! far happier than they know,
 Light as the summer breeze, first bid to blow,
 Unceasing as the busy tribes on wing,
 That roam the blossoms, and despoil the spring,
 Along the verge of that fair seeming hill,
 Where life ascends, and Hebe sports at will,
 They move, nor mark upon the neighbouring heights
 What envious eyes o'erlook their young delights,
 Suspicion, Rumour with uncertain stare,
 And farther up the fiend sharp-visaged Care;
 Blest ignorance! to partial views confined;
 Where sight would injure, who would not be blind?
 Young is the sense, enjoyment in it's spring,
 Hope yet unbroken, fancy on the wing;
 The jest, the easy laugh, the wanton wile,
 And antick trick which mocks with harmless guile,
 These are the sweets their youthful morn bestows,
 The bloomy flush of health, and sound repose:
 Thrice happy, whom no greater cares employ
 Than for to-morrow's sure returning joy.

Still as the eye wide wanders o'er the green,
 New aims, new objects, crowd the changeful scene.
 Here rise the mimick works of warlike hands,
 There in mock fight engage the marshal'd bands;
 Here too the painted galley meets the view,
 Along the shores exult th' admiring crew,
 While o'er the lake it spreads its silken sails,
 And all it's streamers feel the rising gales.
 Nor frown, ye wise, if wisdom deign to hear,
 Because such artless trifles meet the ear;
 The rose so loved must bud before it bloom,
 And yonder oak, that spreads so wide a gloom,
 Beneath whose arms the flocks and herds repose,
 His full-grown honours to an acorn owes.
 In this fair field are sown the seeds of fame,
 In each young bosom lives it's native flame,
 Which through these trifles breaks with early ray,
 These but the dawns of their brighter day.
 In peaceful councils this shall gain renown,
 For that Bellona wreathes the warlike crown;
 He too, who gave his galley to the breeze,
 One day may hold the empire of the seas;
 And now, even now, elate with fancied power,
 Enjoys the glories of the future hour.

Pass'd is the dawn, the boyish hours are fled,
 And lo the stripling rears his radiant head,

With front erect and brightly beaming eye,
 Fresh as the star which gilds the evening sky.
 As the young plant, the favourite of some fair,
 Her early solace, and her later care,
 Uprising soft, with living verdure crown'd,
 Puts forth it's blooms, and spreads it's fragrance round:
 Flush'd with the gift of health, sweet rosy hue,
 Thus breaks the riper stripling on the view;
 In all the pride of youth he stands display'd,
 Nor dreams that beauty blossoms but to fade,
 Blest season! brightest in life's varied year,
 Too soon, alas! thy verdures disappear;
 Too soon thy roses wither in the wind,
 And leave the sharp unsightly thorn behind.
 Mean time from violet beds and wreathed bowers
 Advance the graces and the smiling hours,
 With yonder son of hope to sport and play,
 And crown the revels of his flowery May.
 No more of artless words, which on the tongue
 With untaught lisp e'er-while imperfect hung;
 Proud of his opening reason, nor less vain
 Of stature that o'er-tops the younger train,
 He glances on them with averted eye,
 Admires himself, and walks superiour by.

Thus speeds the morn: now sits the sun on high,
 And a fierce lustre breaks through all the sky;
 Parch'd are the flowers and blossoms, all around
 The panting flocks lie scatter'd o'er the ground,
 And from the reach of Phœbus' sultry fires
 Imbower'd the visionary muse retires.
 Not thus the glowing youth; he on the shore,
 Where breezy waters spread their grateful store,
 Forthwith disrobes, and in the midway flood
 Allays the tumult of his boiling blood.
 Too daring thou, thus fond the deep to brave,
 Be taught the dangers of th' insidious wave;
 It chills, relaxes, deadly cramps assail;
 Ah what shall then thy boasted art avail,
 When with exhausted limbs thou strivest in vain
 To reach the shores thou never shalt regain?
 Such was Ambrosio's, such Endymion's doom,
 Oh early lost in youth's ethereal bloom!
 Twin brothers they, the only lov'd remains
 Of many sons that pay'd a mother's pains.
 Ill-fated dame! to early sorrows bred,
 The wretched mourner of a widow'd bed,

Whose lord the chance of battle snatch'd away
 Ere yet the double offspring saw the day :
 But now the blooming pair her hopes renew,
 In these she seems again her lord to view ;
 Their filial piety, their rising years,
 Soothe all her losses, and assuage her tears.
 'Twas on a day, the feverish heat to cool,
 They sought the windings of the well-known pool,
 Along whose margin flowers were thickly spread,
 And many a poplar rear'd it's graceful head.
 Like two fair swans, elate in youthful pride,
 They breast the waves, and roll the deep aside ;
 They sport, they tofs, now vanish, now appear,
 Fate overlooks them with malignant leer.
 Ambrosio now the safer shore had gain'd,
 Endymion still within the flood remain'd ;
 Full oft the former chid his long delay,
 In vain, Death challenges the destin'd prey ;
 Chill torture now had seiz'd on all his frame,
 Ambrosio saw, he heard the fearful scream :
 What doubts, what thrilling woes the youth surprize !
 What boding horrors in his bosom rise !
 Swift to relieve into the deep he drove ;
 Oh sad requital of fraternal love !
 Exhausted, faint, Endymion round him clings,
 And marring the generous aid his friendship brings.
 Vain are all efforts, in th' embrace he holds,
 Fate ratifies th' indissoluble folds ;
 Nor can or youth find grace, or beauty save
 The tender victims from a watry grave ;
 At once they sink, and once again they rise,
 The deep at length ingulphs the precious prize.
 Hail, hapless pair ! ye names for ever dear,
 Whose sad remembrance draws the painful tear,
 Loved youths, companions of my brighter days,
 These mournful rites the song of friendship pays ;
 So may the song survive when I decay,
 Nor die like you, the blossom of a day.
 But see, the sun declines, a fresher breeze
 Breathes on the flowers, and rustles through the trees ;
 Far in the vale, where calm retirement dwells,
 Mid solitary rocks, and moss-grown cells,
 O'erhung with shade, that breaks the evening beam,
 Now plies the youthful angler on the stream ;
 Marks the crisp'd waters with attentive eye,
 And cautious flings the well-dissembled fly,
 Meantime his toils are sooth'd with various sounds,
 The mingled music of the rural grounds,

The thrush's mellow note, the lark's more shrill,
 The woodman's echo from the neighbouring hill,
 While oft the cuckow from the steepy wood
 Cheers the soft murmurs of the nether flood.
 Thrice happy youth, to whom is given such joy!
 Thrice happy, whom such guiltless sports employ!
 Such were the dear delights that once were mine,
 And such the scenes, lov'd Erne, which still are thine.
 Fairest of floods! with whom my youthful day,
 Smooth like myself, stole unperceived away;
 Blest days! when near thy ample wave I ranged.
 To all the busy cares of life estranged;
 When up the breezy hill each morn I flew,
 And airy youth gave rapture to the view,
 The sunny mead, the love-inviting bower,
 The rush-clad hamlet, and the ruin'd tower,
 Thy numerous isles with waving verdure crown'd,
 And azure hills, the landscape's distant bound.

SOLIMA; an ARABIAN ECLOGUE. *Written in the Year 1768.*

From Poems consisting chiefly of Translations from the Asiatick Language, &c. By the very ingenious and learned Mr. Jones, so well known for his extraordinary knowledge in the Oriental Languages. Lately published at the Clarendon Press, Oxford.

YE maids of Aden, hear a loftier tale
 Than e'er was sung in meadow, bow'r, or dale.
 The smiles of Abelah, and Maia's eyes,
 Where beauty plays, and love in slumber lies;
 The fragrant hyacinths of Azza's hair,
 That wanton with the laughing summer-air;
 Love-tinctur'd cheeks, whence roses seek their bloom,
 And lips, from which the Zephyr steals perfume,
 Invite no more the wild unpolish'd lay,
 But fly like dreams before the morning ray.
 Then farewell, love! and farewell, youthful fires!
 A nobler warmth my kindled breast inspires.
 Far bolder notes the list'ning wood shall fill:
 Flow smooth, ye riv'lets; and, ye gales, be still.

See yon fair groves that o'er Amana rise,
 And with their spicy breath embalm the skies;
 Where ev'ry breeze sheds incense o'er the vales,
 And ev'ry shrub the scent of musk exhales!
 See through yon op'ning glade a glitt'ring scene,
 Lawns ever gay, and meadows ever green!
 Then ask the groves, and ask the vocal bow'rs,
 Who deck'd their spiry tops with blooming flow'rs,

Taught

Taught the blue stream o'er sandy vales to flow,
 And the brown wild with liveliest hues to glow?
 * Fair Solima! the hills and dales will sing,
 Fair Solima! the distant echoes ring.
 But not with idle shows of vain delight,
 To charm the soul, or to beguile the sight;
 At noon on banks of pleasure to repose,
 Where bloom intwin'd the lily, pink, and rose;
 Not in proud piles to heap the nightly feast,
 Till morn with pearls has deck'd the glowing east;
 Ah! not for this she taught those bow'rs to rise,
 And bade all Eden spring before our eyes:
 Far other thoughts her heav'nly mind employ,
 (Hence, empty pride! and hence, delusive joy!)
 To cheer with sweet repast the fainting guest;
 To lull the weary on the couch of rest;
 To warm the trav'ler numb'd with winter's cold;
 The young to cherish, to support the old;
 The sad to comfort, and the weak protect;
 The poor to shelter, and the lost direct:
 These are her cares, and this her glorious task;
 Can heav'n a nobler give, or mortals ask?

Come to these groves, and these life-breathing glades,
 Ye friendless orphans, and ye dow'rless maids!
 With eager haste your mournful mansions leave,
 Ye weak, that tremble, and, ye sick, that grieve;
 Here shall soft tents, o'er flow'ry lawns display'd,
 At night defend you, and at noon o'er shade:
 Here rosy health the sweets of life will show'r,
 And new delights beguile each varied hour.
 Mourns there a widow, bath'd in streaming tears?
 Stoops there a sire beneath the weight of years?
 Weeps there a maid in pining sadness left,
 Of fondling parents, and of hope bereft?
 To Solima their sorrows they bewail,
 To Solima they pour their plaintive tale.
 She hears; and, radiant as the star of day,
 Through the thick forest wins her easy way:
 She asks what cares the joyless train oppress,
 What sickness wastes them, or what wants distress;
 And as they mourn, she steals a tender sigh,
 Whilst all her soul sits melting in her eye:
 Then with a smile the healing balm bestows,
 And sheds a tear of pity o'er their woes,
 Which, as it drops, some soft-eyed angel bears
 Transform'd to pearl, and in his bosom wears.

* It was not easy in this part of the translation to avoid a turn similar to that of Pope in the known description of the Man of Rofs.

When, chill'd with 'fear, the trembling pilgrim roves
 Through pathless deserts, and through tangled groves,
 Where mantling darkness spreads her dragon wing,
 And birds of death their fatal dirges sing,
 While vapours pale a dreadful glimm'ring cast,
 And thrilling horror howls in ev'ry blast;
 She cheers his gloom with streams of bursting light,
 By day a sun, a beaming moon by night,
 Darts through the quiv'ring shades her heav'nly ray,
 And spreads with rising flow'rs his solitary way.

Ye heav'ns, for this in show'rs of sweetness shed
 Your mildest influence o'er her favour'd head!
 Long may her name, which distant climes shall praise,
 Live in our notes, and blossom in our lays;
 And, like an od'rous plant, whose blushing flow'r
 Paints ev'ry dale, and sweetens ev'ry bow'r,
 Borne to the skies in clouds of soft perfume,
 For ever flourish, and for ever bloom!

These grateful songs, ye maids and youths, renew,
 While fresh-blown vi'lets drink the pearly dew;
 O'er Azib's banks while love-lorn damsels rove,
 And gales of fragrance breathe from Hager's grove.

So sung the youth, whose sweetly-warbled strains
 Fair Mena heard, and Saba's spicy plains.
 Sooth'd with his lay the ravish'd air was calm,
 The winds scarce whisper'd o'er the waving palm;
 The camels bounded o'er the flow'ry lawn,
 Like the swift ostrich, or the sportful fawn;
 Their silken bands the list'ning rose-buds rent,
 And twin'd their blossoms round his vocal tent:
 He sung, till on the bank the moonlight slept,
 And closing flow'rs beneath the night-dew wept.
 Then ceas'd, and slumber'd in the lap of rest
 Till the shrill lark had left his low-built nest.
 Now hastes the swain to tune his rapt'rous tales
 In other meadows, and in other vales.

A PERSIAN SONG of HAFIZ; from the same.

SWEET maid, if thou wouldst charm my sight,
 And bid these arms thy neck infold;
 That rosy cheek, that lily hand,
 Would give thy poet more delight
 Than all Bocara's vaunted gold,
 Than all the gems of Samarcand.

Boy, let yon liquid ruby flow,
 And bid thy pensive heart be glad,
 Whate'er the frowning zealots say:
 Tell them, their Eden cannot show
 A stream so clear as Rocnabad,
 A bow'r so sweet as Mosellay,

Oh! when these fair perfidious maids,
 Whose eyes our secret haunts infest;
 Their dear destructive charms display;
 Each glance my tender breast invades,
 And robs my wounded soul of rest,
 As Tartars seize their destin'd prey.

In vain with love our bosoms glow:
 Can all our tears, can all our sighs
 New lustre to those charms impart?
 Can cheeks, where living roses blow,
 Where nature spreads her richest dyes,
 Require the borrow'd gloss of art?

Speak not of fate—ah! change the theme,
 And talk of odours, talk of wine,
 Talk of the flow'rs that round us bloom;
 'Tis all a cloud, 'tis all a dream;
 To love and joy thy thoughts confine,
 Nor hope to pierce the sacred gloom.

Beauty has such resistless pow'r,
 That even the chaste 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 so lovely and so coy!

But ah! sweet maid, my counsel hear:
 (Youth should attend when those advise
 Whom long experience renders sage)
 While music charms the ravish'd ear,
 While sparkling cups delight our eyes,
 Be gay; and scorn the frowns of age.

What cruel answer have I heard!
 And yet, by heav'n, I love thee still:
 Can aught be cruel from thy lip?
 Yet say, how fell that bitter word
 From lips which streams of sweetness fill,
 Which nought but drops of honey sip?



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Go boldly forth, my simple lay,
Whose accents flow with artless ease
Like orient pearls at random strung;
Thy notes are sweet, the damsels say,
But O! far sweeter, if they please
The nymph for whom these notes are sung.

A TURKISH ODE of MSIHİ; from the same.

HEAR how the nightingales on ev'ry spray
Hail in wild notes the sweet return of May;
The gale, that o'er yon waving almond blows,
The verdant bank with silver blossoms strows:
The smiling season decks each flow'ry glade.
Be gay: too soon the flow'rs of spring will fade.

What gales of fragrance scent the vernal air!
Hills, dales, and woods their loveliest mantles wear,
Who knows what cares await that fatal day,
When ruder gusts shall banish gentle May?
Ev'n death, perhaps, our valleys will invade.
Be gay: too soon the flow'rs of spring will fade.

The tulip now its varied hue displays,
And sheds, like Ahmed's eye, celestial rays.
Ah, nation ever faithful, ever true,
The joys of youth, while May invites, pursue!
Will not these notes your tim'rous minds persuade?
Be gay: too soon the flow'rs of spring will fade.

The sparkling dewdrops o'er the lilies play
Like orient pearls, or like the beams of day.
If love and mirth your wanton thoughts engage,
Attend, ye nymphs! (A poet's words are sage.)
While thus you sit beneath the trembling shade,
Be gay: too soon the flow'rs of spring will fade.

The fresh-blown rose like Zeineb's cheek appears,
When pearls, like dewdrops, glitter in her ears.
The charms of youth at once are seen and past,
And nature says, "They are too sweet to last."
So blooms the rose, and so the blushing maid!
Be gay: too soon the flow'rs of spring will fade.

See yon anemonies their leaves unfold
With rubies flaming, and with living gold!
While crystal show'rs from weeping clouds descend,
Enjoy the presence of thy tuneful friend.
Now, while the wines are brought, the sofa's laid,
Be gay: too soon the flow'rs of spring will fade.

The plants no more are dried, the meadows dead,
 No more the rose-bud hangs her pensive head.
 The shrubs revive in vallies, meads, and bow'rs,
 And ev'ry stalk is diadem'd with flow'rs :
 In silken robes each hillock stands array'd.
 Be gay : too soon the flow'rs of spring will fade.

Clear drops each morn impearl the rose's bloom,
 And from its leaf the Zephyr drinks perfume.
 The dewy buds expand their lucid store ;
 Be this our wealth : ye damsels, ask no more.
 Though wise men envy, and though fools upbraid,
 Be gay : too soon the flow'rs of spring will fade.

The dewdrops, sprinkled by the musky gale,
 Are chang'd to essence ere they reach the dale,
 The mild blue sky a rich pavilion spreads,
 Without our labour, o'er our favour'd heads.
 Let others toil in war, in arts, or trade ;
 Be gay : too soon the flow'rs of spring will fade.

Late gloomy winter chill'd the fullen air,
 Till Soliman arose, and all was fair.
 Soft in his reign the notes of love resound,
 And pleasure's rosy cup goes freely round.
 Here on the bank, which mantling vines o'ershade,
 Be gay : too soon the flow'rs of spring 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 sing,
 Thyself the rose, and He the bird of Spring :
 Love bids him sing, and Love will be obey'd.
 Be gay : too soon the flow'rs of spring will fade.

We make no doubt but our Readers will, by this time, be highly pleased to read our Author's Imitation of Petrarch, in the following ELEGY upon LAURA.

IN this fair season, when the whisp'ring gales
 Drop show'rs of fragrance o'er the gloomy vales,
 From bow'r to bow'r the vernal warblers play ;
 The skies are cloudless, and the meads are gay ;
 The nightingale in many a melting strain
 Sings to the groves, " Here mirth and beauty reign ;"
 But me, for ever bath'd in gushing tears,
 No mirth enlivens, and no beauty cheers :
 The birds that warble, and the flow'rs that bloom,
 Relieve no more this solitary gloom.

I see,

I see, where late the verdant meadow smil'd,
 A joyless desert, and a dreary wild.
 For those dear eyes, that pierc'd my heart before,
 Are clos'd in death, and charm the world no more:
 Lost are those tresses, that outshone the morn,
 And pale those cheeks, that might the skies adorn.
 Ah death! thy hand has crop'd the fairest flow'r,
 That shed its smiling rays in beauty's bow'r;
 Thy dart has lay'd on yonder sable bier
 All my soul lov'd, and all the world held dear,
 Celestial sweetness, love-inspiring youth,
 Soft-ey'd benevolence, and white-rob'd truth.

Hard fate of man, on whom the heav'ns bestow
 A drop of pleasure for a sea of woe!
 Ah, life of care, in fears or hopes consum'd,
 Vain hopes, that wither ere they well have bloom'd!
 How oft, emerging from the shades of night,
 Laughs the gay morn, and spreads a purple light,
 But soon the gathering clouds o'ershade the skies,
 Red lightnings play, and thund'ring storms arise!
 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 distant eyes,
 Low in her secret grot a Naiad lies;
 Steep arching rocks, with verdant moss o'ergrown,
 Form her rude diadem, and native throne:
 There in a gloomy cave her waters sleep,
 Clear as a brook, yet as an ocean deep.
 But when the waking flow'rs of April blow,
 And warmer sun-beams melt the gather'd snow,
 Rich with the tribute of the vernal rains
 The nymph exulting bursts her silver chains:
 Her living waves in sparkling columns rise,
 And shine like rainbows to the sunny skies.
 From cliff to cliff the falling waters roar,
 Then die in murmurs, and are heard no more.
 Hence, softly flowing in a dimpled stream,
 The crystal Sorga spreads a lively gleam,
 From which a thousand rills in mazes glide,
 And deck the banks with summer's gayest pride;
 Brighten the verdure of the smiling plains,
 And crown the labour of the joyful swains.

* See a description of this celebrated fountain in a poem of Madame Deshoulières. Our author says in his preface, "that the description of the fountain of Valchiusa, or Vallis Clausa, which was close to Petrarch's house, was added to the Elegy in the year 1769, and was composed on the very spot, which I could not forbear visiting, when I passed by Avignon."

First on those banks (ah, dream of short delight!)
 The charms of Laura struck my dazzled sight,
 Charms, that the bliss of Eden might restore,
 That heav'n might envy, and mankind adore.
 I saw—and O! what heart could long rebel?
 I saw, I lov'd, and bade the world farewell.
 Where'er she mov'd, the meads were fresh and gay,
 And ev'ry bow'r exhal'd the sweets of May;
 Smooth flow'd the streams, and softly blew the gale;
 And rising flow'rs impurpled every dale;
 Calm was the ocean, and the sky serene;
 An universal smile o'erspread the shining scene:
 But when in death's cold arms entranc'd she lay,
 (* Ah, ever dear, yet ever fatal day!)
 O'er all the air a direful gloom was spread;
 Pale were the meads, and all their blossoms dead;
 The clouds of April shed a baleful dew,
 All nature wore a veil of deadly hue.

Go, plaintive breeze, to Laura's flow'ry bier,
 Heave the warm sigh, and shed the tender tear.
 There to the awful shade due homage pay,
 And softly thus address the sacred clay:

“ Say, envied earth, that dost those charms infold,
 “ Where are those cheeks, and where those locks of gold?
 “ Where are those eyes, which oft the Muse has sung?
 “ Where those sweet lips, and that enchanting tongue?
 “ Ye radiant tresses, and thou, nectar'd smile,
 “ Ye looks that might the melting skies beguile,
 “ You robb'd my soul of rest, my eyes of sleep,
 “ You taught me how to love, and how to weep,”

No shrub o'erhangs the dew-bespangled vale,
 No blossom trembles to the dying gale,
 No flow'ret blushes in the morning rays,
 No stream along the winding valley plays,
 But knows what anguish thrills my tortur'd breast,
 What pains consume me, and what cares infest.
 At blush of dawn, and in the gloom of night,
 Her pale-eyed phantom swims before my sight,
 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 sips the lab'ring bee her balmy dews,
 And with soft strains her fragrant toil pursues?
 Or warbles from yon silver-blossom'd thorn
 The wakeful bird, that hails the rising morn?

* Laura was first seen by Petrarch on the 6th of April in the year 1327, and she died on the same day in 1348.

My Laura's voice in many a soothing note
Floats through the yielding air, or seems to float.

“ Why fill thy sighs,” she says, “ this lonely bow'r ?
“ Why down thy bosom flows this endless show'r ?
“ Complain no more ; but hope ere long to meet
“ Thy much-lov'd Laura in a happier seat.
“ Here fairer scenes detain my parted shade,
“ Suns that ne'er set, and flow'rs that never fade :
“ Through crystal skies I wing my joyous flight,
“ And revel in eternal blaze of light,
“ See all thy wand'rings in that vale of tears,
“ And smile at all thy hopes, at all thy fears ;
“ Death wak'd my soul, that slept in life before,
“ And op'd these brighten'd eyes to sleep no more.”

She ends : the fates, that will no more reveal,
Fix on her closing lips their sacred seal.

“ Return, sweet shade !” I wake, and fondly say,
“ O, cheer my gloom with one fair-beaming ray !
“ Return : thy charms my sorrow will dispel,
“ And snatch my spirit from her mortal cell ;
“ Then, mix'd with thine, exulting she shall fly,
“ And bound enraptur'd through her native sky.”

She comes no more : my pangs more fierce return ;
Tears gush in streams, and sighs my bosom 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 me your plaintive lay,
Ye groves, where love once taught my steps to stray,
You, ever sweet and ever fair, renew
Your strains melodious, and your blooming hue ;
But not in my sad heart can bliss remain,
My heart, the haunt of never-ceasing pain !

Henceforth, to sing in smoothly warbled lays
The smiles of youth, and beauty's heav'nly rays ;
To see the morn her early charms unfold,
Her cheeks of roses, and her curls of gold ;
Led by the sacred Muse at noon to rove
O'er tufted mountain, vale, or shady grove ;
To watch the stars, 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 strain ;
No more shall these my pensive soul delight,
But each gay vision melts in endless night.

Nymphs, that in glimm'ring glades by moonlight dance,
And ye, that through the liquid crystal glance,
That oft have heard my sadly-pleasing moan,
Behold me now a lifeless marble grown.

Ah! lead me to the tomb where Laura lies:
 Clouds, fold me round, and, gather'd darkness, rise!
 Bear me, ye gales, in death's soft slumber laid,
 And, ye bright realms, receive my fleeting shade!

O D E for the NEW YEAR, Jan. 1, 1772, as performed before their Majesties and the Royal Family. Written by William Whitehead, Esq; and set to Music by Dr. Boyce.

AT length the fleeting year is o'er,
 And we no longer are deceiv'd;
 The wars, the tumults are no more,
 Which Fancy form'd, and Fear believ'd.
 Each distant object of distress,
 Each phantom of uncertain guesses
 The busy mind of man could raise,
 Has taught e'en Folly to beware;
 At fleets and armies in the air,
 The wond'ring crowd has ceas'd to gaze.
 And shall the same dull cheats again
 Revive, in stale succession roll'd?
 Shall sage Experience warn in vain,
 Nor the new Year be wiser 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 spectre of the night
 Dissolve at their approaching light,
 As fly the wintry damps the soft return of Spring!
 True to herself if Britain prove,
 What foreign foes has she to dread?
 Her sacred laws, her sovereign's love,
 Her virtuous pride, by Freedom bred,
 Secure at once domestic ease,
 And awe th' aspiring nations into peace.
 Did Rome e'er court a tyrant's smiles,
 Till Faction wrought the civil frame's decay?
 Did Greece submit to Philip's wiles,
 Till her own faithless sons prepar'd the way?
 True to herself if Britain prove,
 The warring world will league in vain.
 Her sacred laws, her sovereign's love,
 Her empire boundless as the main,
 Will guard at once domestic ease,
 And awe th' aspiring nations into peace.

The ODE performed at the opening of the New Exhibition Room of the Royal Incorporated Society of Artists of Great-Britain, written by E. Lloyd, Author of "The Powers of the Pen," &c. and set to Music by Mr. Hook.

————— *Ingenuas didicisse fideliter Artes
Emollit Mores, nec finit esse feros.*

TWAS where grim Mars with ruin strew'd the plain,
And wide display'd the terrors of his reign,
While discord wav'd her crimson wings,
Dripping with the blood of Kings,
Britannia wept forlorn to see
Death revel 'midst her progeny;
Then ask'd of heav'n to temper, not debase,
'The savage fierceness of her warlike race.

Ye Pow'rs! soothe a mother's care;
Propitious to a mother's prayer,
Vouchsafe a boon that may assuage
My martial Island's burning rage!
The Pen, the Pencil, and the Lyre,
Might gentler bravery inspire,
And manners mild infuse—
Then send, O Heav'n! the Muse.

Her pray'r prevail'd—from Heav'n the Muse descends,
And in her train each liberal Art attends.

In softer murmurs let the hills
Pour down fresh Heliconian rills;
Ye vales, with groves of laurel swell,
The Muse now deigns with you to dwell.

Hark! thro' the enchanted isle
The choir of Phœbus sings!
They teach the Warrior's brow to smile,
And tame the hearts of Kings!

Tame, not enfeeble—firmer is the steel
When made the polish of the file to feel.

The *Sister of the Pencil* came
With these—another and the same—
She came and lent her plastic hand
To humanize the savage land:
Iris on her steps attended,
And the mimic colours blended.

Hail!

Hail! wond'rous art! whose pow'r is such
 With mightiest magic fraught,
 It gives with a Promethean touch
 To colour life and thought!
 Not Ægypt's skill so well can save,
 And give the form t'elude the grave;
 When Fate condemns, thy hand reprieves,
 And after death the person lives!
 Vain are the ravages of Time;
 Thy pencil gives eternal prime:
 When Delia moulders in the tomb,
 On Canvas she retains her bloom.
 From thee a new Creation grew,
 Adorn'd with ev'ry living hue
 That Phœbus' orb illumines:
 Each moral quality, no more
 Abstracted notions, as before,
 A person'd shape assumes.
 Each passion by the *Pencil* dress'd
 Is better to the mind
 Than in the Writer's page;
 And *Virtues*, which with languor pine
 When pedant Moralists define,
 In Cherub forms engage.
 Picture, Music of the Eye,
 Might tempt a Seraph from the sky,
 'Mid kindred forms on earth to roam,
 And think it his celestial home.
 Less is the ardour cold Narration gives,
 Or Fame historic kindles in the breast,
 Than when the war in glowing colours lives,
 And Heroes on the canvas field contest;
 And less energetic holy Prelates call
 To penitence, than Raphael's pictur'd Paul.
 What were life without the Muse?
 Toil that Wisdom would refuse;
 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 rise!
 Lo! thy Priests, a sacred band,
 Round thy altar musing stand;
 The sweet Enthusiasts deign t'inspire,
 And fill their breasts with thoughts of fire!
 When living tables they design,
 tamp thou thyself on ev'ry line:

Teach the Passions how to glow,
 And Virtue's comely semblance show ;
 Bid her ev'ry charm unfold,
 And men reform as they behold.
 Let Vice with Gorgon terrors scare,
 And bid her votaries beware—
 Open Clio's brightest page,
 Where honour's noblest deeds engage !
 To make her charms still more inflame,
 Contrast them with the shade of Shame !
 Let Brutus here each danger brave,
 And Cæsar stab, his Rome to save.
 There teams of Slaves in Tyrant's chain,
 Teach Britons Slav'ry to disdain ;
 And from Britannia's annals bring
 The Portraits of a Patriot King.

Albion, thus thy gifts possessing,
 Shall abound in ev'ry blessing ;
 Greater shall her Monarchs be,
 Nobler her Nobility ;
 To Patriots shall her Peasants turn,
 And with the love of Freedom burn.

The Pow'r descends ! from his auspicious nod
 The Temple lives, and shews the present God.
 Behold ! the Arts around us bloom,
 And this Muse-devoted Dome
 Rival the works of Athens and of Rome. }

INSCRIPTION *for the neglected Column in the Palace of St. MARK at FLORENCE. Written in the Year 1740. By the Hon. Horace Walpole, Esq.*

ESCAP'D a * race, whose vainty ne'er rais'd
 A monument but when themselves it prais'd.
 Sacred to Truth, O ! let this column rise,
 Pure from false trophies and inscriptive lyes !
 Let no enslavers of their country here
 In impudent relievo dare appear :
 No pontiff by a ruin'd nation's blood
 Lusting to aggrandize his bastard brood :
 Be here no † Clement, ‡ Alexander seen,
 No pois'ning § cardinal, or pois'ning || queen :

* The family of Medici.

† Cardinal Julio de Medici, afterwards Clement VII.

‡ Alexander the first Duke of Florence, killed by Lorenzino de Medici.

§ Ferdinand the Great, was first Cardinal, and then became great Duke, by poisoning his elder brother Francis I. and his wife Bianca Capello.

|| Catherine of Medici, wife of Henry II. King of France.

No Cosmo, or the * bigot duke, or † he
Great from the wounds of dying liberty.
No ‡ Lorainer—one lying § arch suffice
To tell his virtues and his victories :
Beneath his fost'ring eye how || commerce thriv'd,
Beneath his smile how drooping arts reviv'd :
Let it relate, e'er since his rule begun,
Not what he has, but what he should have done.

Level with freedom, let this pillar mourn,
Nor rise, before the radiant blifs return ;
Then tow'ring boldly to the skies proclaim
Whate'er shall be the patriot hero's name,
Who, a new Brutus, shall his country free,
And, like a god, shall say, Let there be liberty.

The ENTAIL. A FABLE. By the Same.

IN a fair summer's radiant morn,
A butterfly, divinely born,
Whose lineage dated from the mud
Of Noah's or Deucalion's flood,
Long hov'ring round a perfum'd lawn,
By various gusts of odours drawn,
At last establish'd his repose
On the rich bosom of a rose.
The palace pleas'd the lordly guest :
What insect own'd a prouder nest ?
The dewy leaves luxurious shed
Their balmy odours o'er his head,
And with their silken tapestry fold
His limbs, enthron'd on central gold ;
He thinks the thorns embattled round
To guard his castle's lovely mound,
And all the bush's wide domain
Subservient to his fancied reign.

* Cosmo III.

† Cosmo the Great enslaved the republics of Florence and Sienna.

‡ Francis II. Duke of Lorain, which he gave up to France, against the command of his mother, and the petitions of all his subjects, and had Tuscany in exchange.

§ The triumphal arch erected to him without the Porta San Gallo.

|| Two inscriptions over the lesser arches call him " Restitutor Commercii, and Propagator Bonarum Artium," as his statue on horseback trampling on the Turks, on the summit, represents the victories that he was designed to gain over that people, when he received the command of the Emperor's armies, but was prevented by some fevers.

Such ample blessings swell'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 saw how lands and honours
 Are apt to slide to various owners ;
 Where Mowbrays dwelt, how grocers dwell,
 And how cits buy what barons sell.
 " Great Phœbus, patriarch of my line,
 " Avert such shame from sons of thine !
 " To them confirm these roofs," he said ;
 And then he swore an oath so dread,
 The stoutest wasp that wears a sword
 Had trembled to have heard the word !
 " If law can rivet down entails,
 " These manors ne'er shall pass to snails.
 " I swear,"—and then he smote his ermine—
 " These towers were never built for vermin."

A caterpillar grovell'd near,
 A subtle slow conveyancer,
 Who summon'd, waddles with his quill
 To draw the haughty insect's will ;
 None but his heirs must own the spot,
 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 tease
 Those who would dictate her decrees !
 A wanton boy was passing by ;
 The wanton child beheld the fly,
 And eager ran to seize the prey ;
 But too impetuous in his play,
 Crush'd the proud tenant of an hour,
 And swept away the mansion-flow'r.

* * *This piece was occasioned by the author being asked (after he had finished the little castle of Strawberry-hill, and adorned it with the portraits and arms of his ancestors) if he did not design to entail it on his family ?*

EPILOGUE to the FASHIONABLE LOVER.

Spoken by Mrs. BARRY.

LADIES, your country's ornament and pride,
 Ye, whom the nuptial deity has tied
 In silken fetters, will ye not impart,
 For pity's sake, some portion of your art

To a mere novice, and prescribe some plan
 How you would have me live with my good man?
 Tell me, if I should give each passing hour
 To love of pleasure or to love of power;
 If with the fatal thirst of desperate play
 I shou'd turn 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 these objects worth my serious aim;
 Do they give happiness, or health, or fame?
 Are hecatombs of lovers' hearts of force
 To deprecate the demons of divorce?
 Speak, my advisers, shall I gain the plan
 Of that bold club, which gives the law to man,
 At their own weapons that proud sex defies,
 And sets up a new female paradise?
 Lights for the ladies! Hark, the bar-bells sound!
 Show to the club-room—See the glass goes round—
 Hail, happy meeting of the good and fair,
 Soft relaxation from domestic care;
 Where virgin minds are early train'd to loo,
 And all Newmarket opens to the view.
 In these gay scenes shall I affect to move,
 Or pass my hours in dull domestic love?
 Shall I to rural solitudes descend
 With Tyrrel my protector, guardian, friend?
 Or to the rich Pantheon's round repair,
 And blaze the brightest heathen goddess there?
 Where shall I fix? Determine, ye who know,
 Shall I renounce my husband, or Soho?
 With eyes half-open'd, and an aching head,
 And ev'n the artificial roses dead,
 When to my toilette's morning task resign'd,
 What visitations then may seize my mind!
 Save me, just Heav'n, from such a painful life,
 And make me an unfashionable wife!

The DOWNFALL of ROME.

From the celebrated VAN HARON.

ROME scarce o'er ruin'd Carthage rais'd her head,
 When with her manners first her fame decay'd;
 No longer blameless poverty her boast,
 Her faith grew dubious, and her honour lost!
 Then first her rising glory felt her shade,
 Her valour cool'd:—no rivals to invade.

Self-interest grew, increasing vice prevail'd ;
 Prosperity her heavy eye-lids seal'd ;
 And she, who rose in arms and virtue great,
 Sunk the vast prey of luxury and fate.

'Twas then Security :—a deadly guest,
 First stood beneath her Capital confess'd :
 “ Romans (she cry'd) enough of war is pass'd,
 “ Let peace your happy altars bless at last :
 “ Commerce and rich Abundance both are mine,
 “ I give the Earth to smile, the Sun to shine !
 “ Safe in my guardian care yourselves repose,
 “ Rome is too great to dread the name of foes ;
 “ Her's be the sweets of riches and of ease !
 “ Queen of the earth and empress of the seas !”

Had Asia's sons such sophistry believ'd,
 No wonder if th' impostress had deceiv'd !
 But when such sounds deluded Rome could hear,
 Rome ! that deriv'd her Majesty from war !
 What blushes, Mars, must have obscur'd thy face,
 To see the shame of thy degenerate race !

Yet see, how, sooth'd by these enchanting arts,
 The curs'd contagion spreads thro' Roman hearts !
 A feeble frontier show'd her waining pow'r,
 Arms were forgot, and Glory was no more !
 Her Tribunes in the Senate chose to jar,
 Security awak'd domestic war :
 No more her Consuls rose in Virtue great,
 Wealth nurs'd Ambition ; and Ambition State ;
 To rise to Honours by the *purchas'd* voice,
 Or make some distant Government their choice ;
 Where the proud Prætor might the nations fleece,
 And glean the spoils of Asia and of Greece !
 These were the arts the Roman Youth were taught,
 To *buy*, then *sell* the *venal* herd they bought :
 Those limbs each manly exercise disdain'd,
 Now Vice enfeebled, and Dishonour stain'd ;
 Then foreign Eunuchs from the Memphian shore,
 Imported rites obscene, *unknown* before,
 And Virtue, guardian of the Roman state,
 Averse withdrew :—and left the rest to Fate !

The Veteran, then, in arms untaught to yield,
 If pensive as he cross'd the Martian field ;
 From the lewd sons of wantonness and ease,
 Was forc'd to hear satiric taunts like these :

“ Go, useless Warrior ! hide that batter'd face,
 “ Thy looks the Roman elegance disgrace !
 “ Peace, and her softer arts our manners suit,
 “ What is the soldier but a *fighting* Brute ?

“ War is no more!—we know no hostile land!
 “ The beardless boy our legions may command;
 “ With harmless pomp their ensigns now may flow!
 “ What is an army paid for, but for show?
 “ Go bear thy murmurs to the Thracian shore,
 “ Where discord reigns, and waves eternal roar;
 “ There to the savage natives point thy scars,
 “ And teach Barbarians all thy boasted wars!
 “ Recount thy deeds, relate thy tedious fight;
 “ We want not to be *valiant*—but *polite*!
 “ Or hast thou got a hoard of Punic gold?
 “ Go buy a Post,—for Posts are to be sold:
 “ Else—glad obey the Stripling you despise.
 “ This is no age, my Friend, for you to rise!”

The Roman *now*, who *once* with scorn could view
 The pomp of Kings, himself as sumptuous grew!
 Then first prevail'd Magnificence and Dress,
 And Luxury was heighten'd to excess.
 To please her Taste, and spread her costly Board,
 Each Clime was plundered, and each Sea explor'd.

In early days that blest'd the Roman state,
 'Twas *virtuous* Poverty confirm'd *her* great:
 But now Security has wrought her bane,
 And Wealth and Pride have darken'd all the scene:
 As sordid Interest sways, your Passions move,
 And Av'rice has expell'd the Public Love!
 No Nation *now* can on your Faith rely,
 When all is sold—your Idol Gold can buy!

If Truth a Quintus or a Decius praise,
 You cry, “ Such patterns suit not modern days!
 “ Those simple manners Sabines might become,
 “ But ill besit the majesty 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, Honesty, and Blood.
 “ And he whom Lands or Pow'r distinguish great,
 “ Has all the Virtues useful to the State.”

Thus Public Good, by Private Int'rest sway'd,
 Neglected pin'd,—and dwindled to a shade;
 Corruption, as it gain'd the venal post,
 Strove of its Bargain still to make the most;
 Av'rice the wealthy Province chose her prey,
 Exaction, Rapine, liv'd beneath her sway;
 And the lax sinews of a feeble state,
 Were marks of Rome's inevitable fate.

O Rome! who in thy glory's cloudless morn,
 Couldst view the Tyrants of the Earth with scorn!

When Kings beheld thy Senators with awe,
 And thy least mandate gave the nations law!
 Dejected *now* from Virtue's radiant height,
 Crushed by their own corrupted weight,
 See, like a dying lamp, thy Freedom glow;
 And wait Ambition's meditated blow!
 Far sooner would I tread Caranea's shores,
 Where Ætna all her fierce explosions pours,
 Than longer chuse, degenerate Rome, to rest,
 A hopeless Native, in thy fatal breast!

When Virtue once her sacred Sense withdraws,
 Weak is the rev'rence paid to slighted Laws!
 Where Pow'r but courts the first advent'rous hand,
 Soon Liberty forsakes the dangerous land.

Happy had Rome those useful maxims known,
 While yet her Strength and Vigour were her own;
 But lull'd in false Security she lay,
 And doz'd fair Freedom's last remains away,
 Till, not one spark of Virtue left to save,
 She sunk in Death,—Corruption dug her grave.

Verses by a young African Negro Woman, at Boston in New-England; who did not quit her own country till she was ten years old, and has not been above eight in Boston.

RECOLLECTION.

To Miss A——— M———, humbly inscribed by the Authoress.

MNEME, begin; inspire, ye sacred Nine!
 Your vent'rous *Afric* in the deep design.
 Do ye rekindle the cœlestial fire,
 Ye god-like pow'rs! the glowing thoughts inspire.
Immortal Pow'r! I trace thy sacred spring,
 Assist my strains, while I thy glories sing.
 By thee, past acts of many thousand years,
 Rang'd in due order, to the mind appears;
 The *long-forgot* thy gentle hand conveys,
Returns, and soft upon the fancy plays.
 Calm, in the visions of the night he pours
 Th' exhaustless treasures of his secret stores.
 Swift from above he wings his downy flight
 Thro' *Phæbe'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 instruction to the lab'ring mind,
 Diffusing light, cœlestial and refin'd,

Still

Still he pursues, unweari'd in the race,
 And wraps his senses in the pleasing maze.
 The Heav'nly Phantom *points* the actions done
 In the past worlds, and tribes beneath the sun.
 He, from his throne in ev'ry human breast,
 Has *vice* condemn'd, and ev'ry *virtue* blest'd.
 Sweet are the sounds in which thy words we hear,
 Cœlestial music to the ravish'd ear.

We hear thy voice, resounding o'er the plains,
 Excelling Maro's sweet Menellian strains,
 But awful *Thou!* to that perfidious race,
 Who scorn thy warnings, nor the good embrace;
 By *Thee* unveil'd, the horrid crime appears,
Thy mighty hand redoubled fury bears;
 The time mispent augments their hell of woes,
 While through each breast the dire contagion flows.
 Now turn and leave the rude ungraceful scene,
 And paint fair Virtue in immortal green.
 For ever flourish in the glowing veins,
 For ever flourish in poetic strains.
 Be *Thy* employ to guide my early days,
 And *Thine* the tribute of my youthful lays.

Now * *eighteen years* their destin'd course have run,
 In due succession, round the central sun;
 How did each folly unregarded pass!
 But sure 'tis graven on eternal brass!
 To *recollect*, inglorious I return;
 'Tis mine past follies and past crimes to mourn.
 The *virtue*, ah! unequal to the *vice*,
 Will scarce afford small reason to rejoice.

Such, RECOLLECTION! is thy pow'r, high-thron'd
 In ev'ry breast of mortals, ever own'd.
 The wretch, who dar'd the vengeance of the skies,
 At last awakes with horror and surprize.
 By *Thee* alarm'd, he sees impending fate,
 He howls in anguish, and repents too late.
 But oft *thy* kindness moves with timely fear
 The furious rebel in his mad career,
 Thrice blest'd the man, who in *thy* sacred shrine
 Improves the REFUGE from the wrath divine.

* Her age.

To a Lady who greatly admired the SPANISH POETRY.

In the Manner of Alonzo de Arcilla.

WHEN I would thy beauties paint,
 All the pow'r of verse is faint ;
 Though a hapless, hopeless Lover,
 All thy charms I can discover ;
 Charms are only found in thee,
 Charms which 'tis unsafe to see ;
 Charms which might a Hermit bribe,
 Charms no language can describe.
 Where words no fit ideas raise,
 Silence best expresses praise.
 But when I explore thy mind,
 A new world of charms I find ;
 Every virtue, every grace,
 There possess their proper place ;
 When of these I think awhile,
 Raptures soon my soul beguile.
 For too strong, too clear a light,
 Suits not either sense, or sight !
 All we can do is to gaze,
 Sweetly lost in fond amaze.
 Fairest Flavia, fav'rite Maid !
 Let these artless lays persuade.
 Not that I am skill'd in verse,
 Or thy conquests can rehearse ;
 But what I did long conceal,
 That thy beauty's force I feel,
 And in mournful numbers sigh,
 For those charms by which I die.
 Let them tell—what would you more ?—
 That I expire, and yet adore.

Upon the Earl of CHATHAM'S Verses to Mr. GARRICK.

WHEN Peleus' son, untaught to yield,
 Wrathful forsook the hostile field,
 His breast still warm with heav'nly fire,
 He tun'd the lay, and swept the lyre.

So Chatham, whose exalted soul
 Pervaded and inspir'd the whole,
 Where far, by martial glory led,
 Britain her sails and banner spread,

Retires,

Retires, tho' Wisdom's God dissuades,
And seeks repose in rural shades ;
Yet thither comes the god confess'd,
Celestial form, a well-known guest.

Nor slow he moves with solemn air,
Nor on his brow hangs pensive care ;
Nor in his hand th' historic page
Gives lessons to experienc'd age ;
As when in vengeful ire he rose,
And plann'd the fate of Britain's foes ;
While the wing'd hours obedient stand,
And instant speed the dread command.

Cheerful he came, all blithe and gay,
Fair blooming, like the son of May ;
A down his radiant shoulder hung
A harp, by all the muses strung.
Smiling, he to his friend resign'd
This soother of the human mind.

On the ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT.

QUOTH Dick to Tom,—This Act appears
Absurd, as I'm alive :
To take the Crown at eighteen years,
The wife at twenty-five.

The myst'ry how shall we explain ?
For, sure, as * Dowdeswell said,
Thus early if they're fit to reign
They must be fit to wed !

Quoth Tom to Dick,—Thou art a fool,
And little know'st of life ;
Alas ! 'tis easier far to rule
A kingdom than a wife.

BARREAUX's celebrated Sonnet,

Grand Dieu ! tes jugemens, &c.

Translated.

GREAT God, thy judgments are supremely right,
And in thy creatures' blis is thy delight ;
But I have sinn'd beyond the reach of grace,
Nor can thy mercy yield thy justice place.

* Mr. Dowdeswell's speech on the Royal Marriage Act.

So bright, my God, my crimson vices shine,
 That only choice of punishment is thine.
 Thy essence pure abhors my sinful state,
 And ev'n thy clemency confirms my fate.
 Be thy will done! let, let thy wrath descend,
 While tears, like mine, from guilty eyes offend.
 Dart thy red bolts, tho' in the dreadful stroke,
 My soul shall bless the Being I provoke.
 Yet where! O where, can ev'n thy thunders fall?
 Christ's blood o'erspreads, and shields me from them all.

A FRAGMENT of MILTON, from the ITALIAN.

When Milton, then a youth, was at Florence, he fell in love with a young Lady of great beauty and merit; and as she understood no English, he addressed the following verses to her in her native language, of which he was not then a perfect master.

WHEN in your language, I, unskill'd, address
 The short-pac'd efforts of a trammell'd muse;
 Soft Italy's fair critics round me press,
 And my mistaking passion thus accuse:

Why, to our tongue's disgrace, does thy dumb love
 Strive in rough sounds, soft meanings to impart?
 He must select his words, who speaks, to move,
 And points his purpose at the Hearer's heart.

Then, laughing, they repeat my languid lays—
 Nymphs of thy native clime, perhaps they cry,
 For whom thou hast a tongue—may feel thy praise:
 But we must understand ere we comply.

Do thou, my soul's soft hope! these triflers awe:
 Tell them, 'tis nothing how, or what I writ;
 Since Love, from silent looks, can language draw,
 And scorns the lame impertinence of wit.

ODE for his MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, June 4, 1772.

FROM scenes of death, and deep distress,
 (Where Britain shar'd her monarch's woe)
 Which most the feeling mind oppress,
 Yet best to bear the virtuous know,

Turn we our eyes—the cypress wreath,
 No more the plaintive muse shall 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 raise to sprightly notes the animated lyre.
 The lark that mounts on morning wings
 To meet the rising day,
 Amidst the clouds exulting sings ;
 The dewy clouds, whence zephyr flings
 The fragrance of the May.
 The day which gave our Monarch birth,
 Recals each noblest theme of ages past ;
 Tells us, whate'er we ow'd to Nassau's worth,
 The Brunswick race confirm'd, and bade it last.
 Tells us with rapturous joy unblam'd,
 And conscious 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 wish thus joins the general prayer :
 'Till ocean quits his favourite isle,
 'Till Thames, thy watry train
 No more shall bless it's pregnant soil,
 May order, peace, and freedom, smile
 Beneath a Brunswick's reign.

AGAINST LIFE. *From the Greek of PROSIDIPPUS.*

WHAT tranquil road, unvex'd by strife,
 Can mortals choose thro' human life?
 Attend the courts, attend the bar—
 There discord reigns, and endless jar.
 At home the weary wretches find
 Severe disquietude of mind.
 To till the fields gives toil and pain ;
 Eternal terrors sweep the main.
 If rich, we fear to lose our store ;
 Need and distress await the poor.
 Sad care the bands of Hymen give ;
 Friendless, forlorn, th' unmarried live.
 Are children born? we anxious groan ;
 Childless, our lack of heirs we moan.
 Wild, giddy schemes our youth engage ;
 Weakness and want depress old age.
 Would Fate then with my wish comply,
 I'd never live, or quickly die,

FOR LIFE. *From the Greek of METRODORUS.*

MANKIND may walk, unvex'd by strife,
Thro' every road of human life.
Fair wisdom regulates the bar,
And peace concludes the wordy war.
At home auspicious mortals find
Serene tranquillity of mind.
All-beauteous Nature decks the plain,
And merchants plough for gold the main.
Respect arises from our store;
Security, from being poor.
More joys the bands of Hymen give;
Th' unmarried with more freedom live.
If parents, our blest lot we own;
Childless, we have no cause to moan.
Firm vigour crowns our youthful stage;
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 Epigram, from the Greek.

TO a Mouse, says a Miser, " My dear little mouse,
Pray what may you please for to want in my house ?"
Says the Mouse, " Mr. Miser, pray keep yourself quiet,
You are safe in your person, your purse, 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 Mr. HORACE WALPOLE, on seeing the Duchesse
of Queensbury walk at the Princess Dowager of Wales's Funeral.*

TO many 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 praise,
Among his flock the *shepherd* pass'd his days;
The friend, the comfort, of the sick and poor,
Want never knock'd unheeded at his door;

Oft when his duty call'd, disease and pain
 Strove to confine him, but they strove 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 blessings did his life attend,
 He had *no* foe, and CAMDEN was his friend.

D. GARRICK.

EPITAPH, *in Patricksbourn Church-yard, Kent, on Mrs. Mary Taylor, Daughter of John Taylor, Esq; of Bifrone. She died March 1771, aged 91 Years. By Lady YOUNG.*

BENEATH this marble rests the mortal part
 Of her who once delighted every heart;
 How good she was, and what her virtues were,
 Her guardian angel can alone declare.
 The friend, that now this little tribute pays,
 Too exquisitely feels to speak her praise.
 Yet, wouldst thou know the pious life she spent,
 How many from her hands receiv'd content,
 How many breasts that poverty had chill'd,
 Her charity, with peace, with rapture fill'd,
 The village nigh shall gratify thy ears,
 And tell thee, some with words, but most with tears.

INSCRIPTION *upon the Monument of Mrs. PRITCHARD, which was lately put up, at the East End of Westminster-Abbey, next to Shakespeare, and opposite to Handel's Monument.*

THIS Tablet is here placed by a voluntary subscription of those who admired and esteemed her. She retired from the stage, of which she had long been the ornament, in the month of April, 1768, and died at Bath in the month of August following, in the 57th year of her age.

HER comic vein had ev'ry charm to please,
 'Twas Nature's dictates breath'd with Nature's ease.
 E'en when her powers sustain'd the tragic load,
 Full, clear, and just, the harmonious accents flow'd;
 And the big passions of her feeling heart
 Burst freely forth, and sham'd the mimic art.
 Oft, on the scene, with colours not her own,
 She painted Vice, and taught us what to shun.
 One virtuous track her real life purfu'd;
 That nobler part was uniformly good.

Each

Each duty there to such perfection wrought,
That, if the Precepts fail'd, th' Example taught.

W. WHITEHEAD, P. L.

IMITATION of BUCHANAN.

WITH lusty Youth when I was blest'd,
Thou, Poverty, each joy deny'd;
And now, of boundless wealth possess'd,
Decrepid age awaits my side.

When life's good things I could have shar'd,
The means to share deny'd by Fate;
And now, from nothing I'm debarr'd,
How tasteless seems each wish'd-for state?

A STANZA on DEATH, by VOITURE, translated.

DEATH, when in the fields of Mars,
Stalking o'er the blood-stain'd ground,
With dreadful cries, and horrid wars,
And noise and fury all around;
Her near approach you little heed,
When mounted on the fiery steed:
But has she not a different mien,
When by the solemn death-bed seen?
When, fearful, trembling, pale and slow,
She strikes the long-expected blow.

G. GREGORY.

The PELICAN and the SPIDER: A Fable.

THE sphere of mild, domestic life,
A daughter, mother, mistress, wife,
Who fills approv'd, shall live in story,
And gain the height of female glory.
To you,—believe an honest song—
The charities of life belong;
Those gentler offices, that bind
The social ties of human kind:
All praises, but for these, decry;
And fame is blasting infamy.
But chief, o'er all, ye wiser fair,
The mother's sacred charge revere,—
Pure, heart-ennobling, blest employ!
Which saints and angels lean with joy

To view from heaven ;—which can dispense
O'er all the soul their own benevolence.

Hail holy task—'Tis thine t' impart
More virtues to the melting heart :—
Such heights of moral grace to reach
As proud philosophy could never teach.

Maternal love !—The iron-soul'd
Melt at thy touch ; the coward, bold
Become at once, thro' rocks will force ;
Nor flood, nor fire, can stop their course ;—
Will brave the Lybian lion wild,
Should danger threat the favourite child.

Is there, whom fashion, pride, or pleasure,
Tempts to forget the living treasure ?—
Who to their own indulgence grants
That care or cost her infant wants ?
What wonder should the sage insist
She yields in Storge to a beast,
The good abhor, the wits deride her,
And read her history in the spider ?—
Who trusts her nursling to another ;
A parent she ;—but not a mother.

Beneath a venerable shade
The pious pelican had made
Her humble nest ;—with rapture there
Incessant ply'd the mother's care
From night to morn, from morn to night ;
Not more her duty than delight,
To watch the tender, chirping brood,
Protect them, and provide their food.
At dewy eve, at morning's spring,
Soft-canopy'd beneath her wing,
'They slept secure ;—herself sustains,
Patient, the cold and drenching rains ;
Nor felt nor fear'd the furious storm,
Her callow nestlings dry and warm.
Whate'er her early search supplies,
Deny'd her own necessities,
She gave her young, and prov'd from thence
The luxury of abstinence.

In vain the concert in the grove,
In vain the wing'd assembly strove
To tempt her from the nursery's care ;
Her music and her mirth were there.

Thus liv'd she, till, one fatal day,
Doom'd all her virtues to display,
What time the morning's wish'd supply
Eludes her utmost industry.

She fish'd the brook,—she div'd the main,
 Search'd hill, and dale, and wood in vain:
 Not one poor grain the world affords,
 To feed her helpless, hungry birds.
 What should she do? Ah! see, they faint;
 With unavailing, weak complaint.
 These, dearer than her vital breath,
 Refign to famine's ling'ring death?
 The thought was frenzy.—No; she press'd
 Her sharp beak on her own kind breast,
 With cruel piety, and fed
 Her wondering infants as she bled.

“Accept,” she cry'd, “dear, pretty crew!
 “This sacrifice to love and you.”

“Mad fool, forbear,” exclaim'd a spider,
 That indolently loung'd beside her;
 “This horrid act of thine evinces
 “Your ignorance of Courts and Princes.
 “Lord, what a creature!—Tear thy neck fast,
 “To give thy peevish brats a breakfast!
 “Hadst thou among the Great resided,
 “And mark'd their manners well, as I did,—
 “The mother's milk, much less her blood,
 “Is ne'er the well-born infant's food.
 “Why there's my lady Ostrich, now,
 “Who visits in the vale below,
 “Knows all the fashion on this head;
 “Soon as her La'yship's brought to-bed,
 “She—else the birth would prove her curse—
 “Gives it the elements to nurse.
 “'Tis true, some accident may hurt it,
 “Its limbs be broken and distorted;
 “Admit there's chance it does not live—
 “Pleasure is our prerogative.
 “And brooms and brushes be my ruin,
 “Ere in a nest I'd fit a stewing:—
 “Or, for my duty's sake, forsooth,
 “To nursing sacrifice my youth;—
 “Ere let my brats my flesh devour,
 “I'd eat them up a score an hour.”

Foul fiend,—the lovely martyr cry'd,
 Avaunt! thy horrid person hide;
 Folly and vice thy foul disgrace;
 'Twas these, not Pallas, spoil'd thy face,
 And sunk thee to the reptile race.

Yes, thy own bowels hung thee there
 A felon, out of nature's care;—

'Twixt heaven and earth, abhorr'd of both,
Emblem of selfishness and sloth.

Ye Coterieans! who profess
No business, but to dance and dress;
Pantheists! who no God adore;
Housewives, that stay at home no more;
Wives without husbands, mothers too,
Whom your own children never knew;
Who less the blessed sun esteem
Than lamps and tapers greasy gleam;
Ye morning gamesters, walkers, riders,
Say, are you Pelicans or Spiders?

The P R O G R E S S *of* P O E T R Y.

YE sacred nine, your mighty aid impart,
Assist my numbers, and inlarge my heart!
Direct my lyre, and tune each trembling string,
While POETRY'S exalted charms I sing.
How, free as air, her strains spontaneous move,
Kindle to rage, or melt the soul to love.
How the first emanations dawn'd disclose,
And where, great source of verse, bright Phœbus first arose.
Where nature, warmth and genius has deny'd,
In vain are art's stiff turgid powers apply'd.
Unforc'd the muses smile, above controul,
No art can tune the unharmonious soul.
Some rules, 'tis true, unerring you may cull,
And void of life, be regularly dull:
Correctly flat may flow each studied rhyme,
And each low period indolently chime.
A common ear, perhaps, a vulgar heart
Such lays may please, the labour'd work of art!
Far other strains delight the polish'd mind,
The ear well-judging, and the taste refin'd.
To blend in heav'nly numbers ease and fire,
Would ask an Addison, a Pope require:
Genius alone can force like theirs bestow,
As stars unconscious of their brightness glow.
Hail GREECE! from whence the spark ethereal came,
That wide o'er earth diffus'd its sacred flame:
There the first laurel form'd a deathless shade,
And sprung immortal from thy HOMER'S head.
There the great bard the rising wonder wrought,
And plann'd the Iliad in his boundless thought.
By no mean steps to full perfection grew,
But burst at once refulgent to the view.

Who can unmov'd the warm description read,
 Where the wing'd shaft repels the bounding steed ;
 Where the torn spoils of the rapacious war,
 With shocking pomp adorn the victor's car !
 When, from some hostile arm dismiss'd, the reed
 On the mark'd foe directs its thirsty speed,
 Such strength, such action, strikes our eager fight,
 We view and shudder at its fatal flight ;
 We hear the straiten'd yew recoiling start,
 And see through air glide swift the whizzing dart ;
 When higher themes a bolder strain demand,
 Life waits the poet's animating hand :
 There where majestic, to the sanguin'd field
 Stern Ajax stalks behind his seven-fold shield ;
 Or where in polish'd arms severely bright,
 Pelides dreadful issues to the fight :
 With martial ardor breathes each kindling page,
 The direful havock, and unbounded rage.
 The clash of arms tumultuous from afar,
 And all that fires the hero's soul to war.

Bold PINDAR next, with matchless force and fire,
 Divinely careless, wak'd the sounding 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 strings,
 In numbers rapid as the race he sings.

Mark, muse, the conscious shade, and vocal grove,
 Where SAPPHO tun'd her melting voice to love,
 While echo each harmonious strain return'd,
 And with the soft complaining Lesbian mourn'd.

With roses crown'd, on flowers supinely laid,
 ANACREON next the sprightly lyre essay'd ;
 In light fantastic measures beat the ground,
 Or dealt the mirth-inspiring juice around.
 No care, no thought, the careless trifler knew,
 But mark'd with bliss each moment as it flew.

Behold the soil where smooth Clitumnus glides,
 And rolls, through smiling fields, his ductile tides ;
 Where swollen Eridanus in state proceeds,
 And tardy Mincio wanders through the meads ;
 Where breathing flow'rs ambrosial sweets distil,
 And the soft air with balmy fragrance fill.
 Oh, Italy ! tho' joyful plenty reigns,
 And nature laughs amid thy bloomy plains ;
 Tho' all thy shades poetic warmth inspire,
 Tune the rapt soul, and fan the sacred fire,
 Those plains and shades shall reach the appointed date,
 And all their fading honours yield to fate :

Thy wide renown and ever blooming fame,
Stand on the basis of a nobler claim.

In thee his harp immortal VIRGIL strung,
Of shepherds, flocks, and mighty herces sung.

See HORACE, shaded by the lyric wreath,
Where every Grace and all the muses breathe;
Where courtly ease adorns each happy line,
And Pindar's fire, and Sappho's softness join.
Politely wise, with calm, well-govern'd rage,
He lash'd the reigning follies of the age;
With wit, not spleen, indulgently severe,
To reach the heart, he charm'd the list'ning ear;
When smoother themes each milder note employ,
Each milder note swells soft to love and joy;
Smooth as the fame-prefaging doves * that spread
Prophetic wreaths around his infant head.

Ye num'rous bards un Sung, (whose various lays
A genius equal to your own should praise)
Forgive the muse, who feels an inbred flame,
Resistless to exalt her country's fame;
A foreign clime she leaves, and turns her eyes
Where her own Britain's fav'rite tow'rs arise,
Where Thames rolls deep his plenteous tides around,
His banks with thick ascending turrets crown'd.

Britannia, hail! o'er whose luxuriant plains
For thy free natives wave the rip'ning grains;
'Twas sacred Liberty's celestial smile,
First lur'd the muses to thy gen'rous isle:
'Twas Liberty bestow'd the power to sing,
And bade the verse-rewarding laurel spring.

Here CHAUCER first his comic verse display'd,
And merry tales in homely guise convey'd:
Unpolish'd beauties grace the artless song,
Tho' rude the diction, yet the sense was strong.
To smoother strains chastising tuneless prose,
In plain magnificence great SPENCER rose:
In forms distinct, in each creating line,
The virtues, vices, and the passions shine;
Subservient nature aids the poet's rage,
And with herself inspires each nervous page.

Exalted SHAKESPEAR, with a boundless mind,
Rang'd far and wide, a genius unconfin'd,
The passions sway'd, and captive led the heart,
Without the critic's rule, or aid of art:
So some fair clime, by smiling Phœbus blest,
And with a thousand charms by nature drest,

* Horace, book iii. Ode 5.

Where limpid streams in wild meanders flow,
 And on the mountains tow'ring forests grow,
 With lovely landscapes cheers the ravish'd sight,
 While each new scene supplies a new delight;
 No industry of men, no needful toil,
 Can mend the rich uncultivated soil.

While COWLEY's lays with sprightly vigour move,
 Around him wait the gods of verse and love;
 So quick the crowded images arise,
 The bright variety distracts our eyes;
 Each sparkling line, where fire with fancy flows,
 The rich profusion of his genius shows.

To WALLER next my wand'ring view I bend,
 Gentle as flakes of feather'd snow descend:
 Not the same snow, its silent journey done,
 More radiant glitters in the rising sun.
 O happy Nymph! who could those lays demand,
 And claim the care of his immortal hand:
 In vain might age thy heavenly form invade,
 And o'er thy beauties cast an envious shade:
 WALLER the place of youth and bloom supplies,
 And gives exhaustless lustre to thy eyes:
 Each muse assisting, rifles ev'ry grace,
 To paint the wonders of thy matchless face!
 So when at Greece divine Apelles strove
 To give to earth the radiant queen of love,
 From each bright nymph some darling charm he took,
 This fair one's lips, another's lovely look:
 Each beauty pleas'd, a smile or air bestows,
 Till all the Goddesses from the canvas rose.

Immortal MILTON, hail! whose lofty strain
 With conscious strength does vulgar themes disdain;
 Sublime, ascended thy superior soul,
 Where neither lightnings flash nor thunders roll;
 Where other suns drink deep th' eternal ray,
 And thence to other worlds transmit the day;
 Where high in æther countless planets move,
 And various moons attendant round them rove.
 O bear me to those soft delightful scenes,
 Where shades far spreading boast immortal greens,
 Where Paradise unfolds her fragrant flowers,
 Her sweets unfading, and celestial bow'rs;
 Where Zephyr breathes amidst the blooming wild,
 Gentle as nature's infant beauty smil'd;
 Where gayly reigns one ever-laughing spring,
 Eden's delights, which he alone could sing,
 Yet not these scenes could bound his daring flight,
 Born to the task, he rose a nobler height.

While o'er the lyre his hallow'd fingers fly,
 Each wond'rous touch awakens raptures high.
 Those glorious seats he boldly durst explore
 Where faith alone, till then, had pow'r to soar.

Smooth glide thy waves, O Thames, while I rehearse
 The name that taught thee first to flow in verse:
 Let sacred silence hush thy grateful tides,
 The oser cease to tremble on thy sides:
 Let thy calm waters gently steal along;
 DENHAM this homage claims, while he inspires my song:
 Far as thy billows roll, dispers'd away,
 To distant climes, the honour'd name convey:
 Not Xanthus can a nobler glory boast,
 In whose rich streams a thousand floods are lost.

The strong, the soft, the moving and the sweet,
 In artful DRYDEN's various numbers meet;
 Aw'd by his lays, each rival bard retir'd:
 So fades the moon, pale, lifeless, unadmir'd,
 When the bright sun bursts glorious to the sight,
 With radiant lustre and a flood of light,

Sure heav'n, who destin'd William to be great,
 The mighty bulwark of the British state,
 The scourge of tyrants, guardian of the law,
 Bestow'd a GARTH designing a Nassau.

Wit, ease and life in PRIOR blended flow,
 Polite as GRANVILLE, soft as moving ROWE.
 GRANVILLE, whose lays unnumber'd charms adorn,
 Serene and sprightly as the op'ning morn:
 ROWE, who the spring of ev'ry passion knew,
 And from our eyes call'd forth the friendly dew.
 Still shall his gentle muse our souls command,
 And our warm hearts confess his skilful hand.
 Be this the least of his superior fame,
 Whose happy genius caught great Lucan's flame
 Where noble Pompey dauntless meets his doom,
 And each free strain breathes Liberty and Rome.

O ADDISON, lamented, wond'rous bard,
 The god-like hero's great, his best reward:
 Not all the laurels reap'd on Blenheim's plains,
 A fame can give like thy immortal strains;
 While Cato dictates in thy awful lines,
 Cæsar himself with second lustre shines:
 As our rais'd souls the great distress pursue,
 Triumphs and crowns still lessen to our view;
 We trace the victor with disdainful eyes,
 And, all that made a Cato bleed, despise.

The bold Pindaric and soft I'ric muse
 Breath'd all her energy in tuneful HUGHES,

His sweet cantatas and melodious song
 Shall ever warble on the tuneful tongue :
 When nobler themes a loftier strain require,
 His bosom glows with more than mortal fire :
 Not Orpheus' self could in sublimer lays
 Have sung th' omnipotent Creator's praise ;
 With fall'n Damascus' fate display'd to view
 From ev'ry eye the ready tribute drew.

High on the radiant list, see POPE appears,
 With all the fire of youth, and strength of years :
 Where'er, supreme, he points the nervous line,
 Nature and art in bright conjunction shine :
 How just the turns ! how regular the draught !
 How smooth the language ! how refin'd the thought !
 Secure beneath the shade of early bays,
 He dar'd the thunder of great Homer's lays ;
 A sacred heat inform'd his daring breast,
 And Homer in his genius stands confess'd.
 To heights sublime he rais'd the pond'rous lyre,
 And our cold isle grew warm with Grecian fire.

Fain would I now th' excelling bard reveal,
 And paint the seat where all the muses dwell,
 Where Phœbus has his warmest smiles bestow'd,
 And who most labours with th' inspiring god !
 But while I strive to fix the ray divine,
 And round that head the laurel'd triumph twine,
 Unnumber'd bards distract my dazzled sight,
 And my first choice grows faint with rival light :
 So the white road that streaks the cloudless skies,
 When silver Cynthia's temp'rate beams arise,
 Thick set with stars o'er our admiring heads,
 One undistinguish'd streaming twilight spreads ;
 Pleas'd we behold, from heaven's unbounded height,
 A thousand orbs pour forth promiscuous light ;
 While all around the spangled lustre flows,
 In vain we strive to mark which brightest glows ;
 From each the same enliv'ning splendors fly,
 And the diffusive glory charms the eye.

On seeing Mr. BARRY's Picture of VENUS rising out of the Sea, at the Exhibition of the Royal Academy in Pall Mall, May the 8th, 1772.

SUCH was the Goddess of the Cyprian Grove,
Such Homer thought her, when he dream'd of love;
The heav'n-wrapt bard, has but in vision shewn,
What Barry's genius into life has thrown.

O! had he seen that breathing canvas glow,
With tints that dropp'd from off the living bow;
Beheld the Goddess rising into view,
In all the charms his ravish'd fancy drew,
When quick'ning nature felt the genial fire,
And men and gods were waken'd to desire;
Rash painter, he'd have cry'd, the form you've stole;
Yet dread Prometheus' fate—beware the soul.

Account of Books for 1772.

The History and present State of Discoveries relating to Vision, Light, and Colours. By Joseph Priestley, LL. D. F. R. S.

THE work upon electricity, formerly published by Dr. Priestley, has given the world a proof of the advantages arising from the plan of treating science historically. Nothing can be more agreeable than a view of the gradual progression of human industry; and the gradual unfolding of knowledge, from the first imperfect hints, to a full view of the whole scheme of nature.

However, this method too strictly pursued, might, in some cases, prevent a distinct view of the system, which it endeavours to explain: natural philosophy might be sacrificed to its chronology. The author, therefore, frequently and properly departs from the strict chronological method of treating his subject; and thus preserves the great object of instruction, to which the entertainment of the reader ought always to be subordinate.

It cannot be doubted that the completion of a work by one man singly, carries with it the advantage of an uniformity and harmony, which the joint labours of even the wisest must want; and the great industry, as well as know-

ledge of Dr. Priestley, has shewn us in this volume, that the well-directed exertions of an individual, may leave us no room to regret that more labourers did not work in this vineyard.

We can only join our wish to that of all the learned, that the Doctor may find such encouragement as will induce him to finish this great undertaking, of which the history of electricity and opticks, makes but a lesser, though a very valuable part. The extract we shall offer the reader, shall be a general summary of the doctrine concerning light.

“The more we know of any branch of science, the less is the compass into which we are able to bring its principles, provided the facts from which they are inferred be numerous. Because, in an advanced state of knowledge, we are able to reduce more of the *particular* into *general* observations: whereas, in the infancy of a science, every observation is an independent fact; and, in delivering the principles of it, they must all be distinctly mentioned; so that though a *selection* may be made, a proper *abridgment* is impossible.

Notwithstanding the vast additions that have been made to the science of opticks within the last hundred years, a judicious summary of the whole will be much shorter

shorter now, than it would have been a century ago, and yet I hope it is much larger than there will be any necessity of making it a century hence; as it may be presumed 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 separately.

To be as concise as possible in delivering the elementary principles of the doctrine concerning light, I shall purposely omit the application of them to any of the phenomena of nature, though that be the chief object in all philosophical enquiries; it being my business at present, barely to recite the knowledge we have acquired of the *laws of nature*, as discovered by an attention to those appearances.

The observations that were made in the first part of the last period of this history will authorize us to take it for granted, that light consists of very minute particles of matter, emitted from luminous bodies. Some of these 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 surface of the new medium, if the incidence be oblique to it. In general, rays of light falling obliquely on any medium, are bent as if they were attracted by it, when it has a greater degree of density, or contains more of the inflammable principle, than the medium through which it was transmitted to it. More of the rays are reflected when they fall upon a body with a small degree of

obliquity to its surface, and more of them are transmitted, or enter the body, when their incidence is nearer to the perpendicular.

The velocity with which light is emitted and reflected is the same; and so great, that it passes from the sun to the earth in the space of about eight minutes and twelve seconds. The velocity of light is supposed to be increased or diminished by refraction, in proportion to the degree in which the angle of refraction is less, or larger than the angle of incidence.

Rays of light, emitted or reflected from bodies, enter the pupil of the eye, and are so refracted by the humours of it, as to be united, accurately, or nearly so, at the surface of the retina, or choroides, and so make images of objects, by means of which they are visible to us.

When a beam of light is bent out of its course by refraction, all the rays of which it consists are not equally refracted, but some more and others less; and the colour which they are disposed to exhibit, is connected invariably with the degree of their refrangibility. The red-coloured rays are the least, and the violet the most refrangible; and the rest are more or less so, in proportion to their nearness to these, which are the extremes, in the following order; violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, red.

These colours, when they are separated as much as possible, are still contiguous, and all the shades of each colour have, likewise, their separate and invariable degrees of refrangibility. When they are separated by refraction, the extremes are removed from one another to such a distance, that they divide
the

the whole space between them exactly as a musical chord is divided, in order to sound the several notes and half notes of an octave. The mixture of all these differently coloured rays, in the proportion in which they cover the space, so divided, makes a white, and the absence of all light is blackness.

The degree in which these differently-coloured rays are separated from one another, is not in proportion to the mean refractive power of the medium, but depends upon the peculiar constitution of the substance by which they are refracted. The dispersing power of glass, into the composition of which lead enters, is great in proportion to the mean refraction; and it is little in proportion to it in that glass in the composition of which there is much alkaline salt.

Not only have the different rays of light these different properties with respect to bodies, so as to be more or less refracted, or dispersed by them; but the different sides of the same rays have different properties; for they are differently affected according to the sides with which they are presented to Iceland crystal. With the same degree of incidence, they are refracted in different angles.

Rays of light are not reflected or refracted by impinging on the solid parts of bodies, but by virtue of a power which extends to some distance from the surface. They are refracted by a power of attraction, and reflected by a power of repulsion.

At the first surface of any body, rays of all kinds are promiscuously reflected or transmitted; but if the next surface be very near to it, so that their powers of attraction and

repulsion interfere, the rays are affected in such a manner, that, in some particular places, those of one colour only are reflected, and those of another colour, chiefly, are transmitted; and those places occur alternately for rays of each of the colours, in passing from the thinnest to the thickest parts of the medium; so that several series, or orders of colours, will be visible on the surface of the same thin transparent body.

When rays of light pass near to any body, so as to come within the sphere of its attraction or repulsion, an *inflection*, that is a partial refraction or reflection, of all the rays takes place; all the kinds being bent either *towards* or *from* the body; and these powers affecting some rays more than others, within the same distance, they are, by this means, also, separated from one another; so that coloured streaks appear both within the shadow, and on the outside of it. The red is inflected at the greatest distance from all bodies. There are several distances at which the different rays are differently affected by the powers that are lodged at the surfaces of the bodies, to which they make a near approach, so that different orders of colours are made by rays which come within different distances from the bodies. Three of these orders have been observed.

Part of the light which falls upon bodies is retained within them, and proceeds no farther. This is more especially the case in respect to light falling with certain degrees of obliquity on the surfaces of bodies. Part of this light is retained so loosely by some kinds of bodies, that a very small degree of heat makes them emit it again; but

but the more heat is applied to them, the sooner is the light they have imbibed expelled.

Not only do bodies become luminous when they are heated to such a degree that their texture is intirely destroyed by it, and their near approach gives us the sensation of intense burning; but light is also emitted by bodies which are not in the least sensibly hot. This has been observed with respect to many substances tending to putrefaction, and also in phosphorus."

Lectures on the Feudal and English Laws. By the late Francis Stoughton Sullivan, L. L. D.

UNTIL our own times, the science of our common law lay a vast and confused heap, from whence, with infinite labour and difficulty, the practitioner at the bar only, extracted a dry unpleasing knowledge, which, though it might enable him to raise his fortune, tended but little to enlarge his mind; few others attempted a study, which, separated from the interests of a profession, promised so little rational, and so little liberal entertainment.

Dr. Sullivan, though he has not the honour of being the first who has led his countrymen through a liberal and philosophic road to the study of the laws of his country, which undoubtedly is the palm of Judge Blackstone, has the no small merit of seconding that idea, and, as far as he has gone, of completing it.

The historical method, which is agreeable even in treating the abstract sciences, becomes almost necessary, in treating a science which

belongs wholly to political society and civil life. The true reason of all law, is best discovered where the principles of all human conduct are only found, in the interest and passions of mankind.

We shall not pretend to decide which is preferable, Dr. Blackstone's mode of beginning with the law of *persons*; or our author's, with the law of *things*: it does not, in fact, seem to us material; neither the law of *things* can be comprehended by one totally ignorant of the law of *persons*, nor that of *persons*, by one intirely ignorant in the law of *things*; some definitions and general ideas of both must be had, before either can be the just object of study; and those once had, we humbly conceive it to be very immaterial which of the two roads is travelled first.

The nature of our work admits only of a general account, not of a particular criticism; we therefore simply present the reader with such works as we think worthy of his attention. The extract we shall make from this work, shall be that lecture, which, treating of the parliaments of England and Ireland, naturally makes a discussion on Poyning's law; that link, be it of gold or iron, still that great link of English and Irish Government.

"The house of commons growing daily in consequence, and the socage tenants having got the same privilege of voting for the knights of the shire as the military ones, it naturally followed, that every free person was ambitious of tendering his vote, and thereby of claiming a share in the legislature of his country. The number of persons, many of them indigent, resorting to such elections, introduced many incon-

inconveniences, which are taken notice of, and remedied by the statute of the eighth of Henry the Sixth, chapter the seventh, which recites, that of late, “ elections of
 “ knights had been made by very
 “ great, outrageous, and excessive
 “ numbers of people, of which the
 “ most part was of people of small
 “ substance, and of no value,
 “ whereof every of them pretended
 “ a voice equivalent with the most
 “ worthy knights and esquires,
 “ whereby manslaughter, riots,
 “ batteries, and divisions among
 “ the gentlemen and other people
 “ of the same counties shall very
 “ likely rise and be, unless con-
 “ venient and due remedy be pro-
 “ vided in this behalf;” and then it provides, that, “ no persons shall
 “ have votes, but such as have
 “ lands or tenements to the value
 “ of forty shillings a year above
 “ all charges.” And so the law stands at this day, though by the change in the value of money, by the spirit of this statute, no person should have a vote that could not dispend ten pounds a year at least. Such a regulation, were it now to be made, would certainly be of great advantage both to the representers and represented; but there is little prospect of its ever taking place: and if it should be proposed, it would be looked upon as an innovation, though in truth, it would be only returning to the original principles of the constitution.

Our legislature, then, consisting of three distinct parts, the king, lords, and commons; in process of time, each of them grew up to have distinct privileges, as to the beginning particular businesses. Thus all acts of general grace and

pardon take their rise from the king; acts relative to the lords, and matters of dignity, in that house; and the granting of money in the commons. How the commons came by this exclusive right, as to money matters, is not so easy to determine. Certain it is that, originally, the lords frequently taxed themselves, 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 should equally affect the whole nation, these generally took their rise in that house which represented the bulk of the people; and this, by steadiness and perseverance, they have arrogated so far into a right peculiar to themselves, as not to allow the lords a power to change the least tittle in a money bill. As to laws that relate not to these peculiar privileges, they now take their rise indifferently either in the lords or commons, and when framed into a bill, and approved by both, are presented to the king for his assent; and this has been the practice for these two or three hundred years past.

But the ancient method of passing laws was different, and was not only more respectful to, but left more power in the crown. The house which thought a new law expedient, drew up a petition to the king, setting forth the mischief, and praying that it might be redressed by such or such a remedy. When both houses had agreed to the petition, it was entered on the parliament roll, and presented to the king, who gave such answer as he thought proper, either consenting in the whole, by saying, *let it be as is desired*, or accepting part
 and

and refusing and passing by the rest, or refusing the whole, by saying, *let the ancient laws be observed*, or in a gentler tone, *the king will deliberate*. And after his answer was entered on the roll, the judges met, and on consideration of the petition and answer, drew up the act, which was sent to be proclaimed in the several counties.

Lord Coke very justly observes, that these acts, drawn up by men, masters of the law, were generally exceedingly well penned, short, and pithy, striking at the root of the grievance, and introducing no new ones; whereas the long and ill-penned statutes of later days, drawn up in the houses, have given occasion to multitudes of doubts and suits, and often, in stopping one hole, have opened two. However, notwithstanding this inconvenience, there was good cause for the alteration of method. The judges, if at the devotion of the court, would sometimes make the most beneficial laws elusory, by inserting a salvo to the prerogative, though there was none in the king's answer; whereas, by following the present course, the subjects have reduced the king to his bare affirmative or negative, and he has lost that privilege, by the disuse of petitions, of accepting that part which was beneficial to himself, and denying the remainder.

I have the rather mentioned this ancient practice of making laws, because it shews how inconsistent with our constitution is that republican notion, which was broached by the enemies of Charles the first, that the king, by his coronation-oath, swearing to observe the laws *quas vulgus elegerit*, was obliged to pass all bills presented to him, and

had no negative. The meaning, certainly, only extended to his observation of the laws in being. For if the words were to be construed of future propositions, and in the sense that those people would put upon them, the lords also, as well as the king, must be deprived of their power of dissent, and so indeed, it appears, they expounded it; for, when the lords offended them, by refusing the trial of the king, they, consistently enough with the maxim they had established, turned them out of doors.

But though such as I have mentioned is the constitution of the English parliament, the form of the legislature in this kingdom hath been for above two hundred and sixty years very different, the nature of which, and the causes of its deviation from its model, it is proper every gentleman of this country should be acquainted with. In the infancy of the English government in Ireland, the chief governors were generally chosen by the king out of the lords of the pale, the descendants of the first conquerors, both as they were better acquainted with the interest, and more concerned in the preservation of the colony, and also as, by their great possessions, they were better enabled to support the dignity of the place whose appointments, the king's revenue here being inconsiderable, were very low. These governors, however, though men of the greatest abilities, and of equal faithfulness to the crown, were not able to preserve the footing the English had got soon after the conquest; but were every day losing ground to the natives, down to the reign of Edward the Third, which is generally, and, I believe, justly,

justly, attributed to the negligence of the English lords, who, by intermarriages, had acquired great estates in Ireland. The power of these lord-lieutenants was, in one respect, likewise exorbitant, namely, in giving consent to laws without ever consulting his majesty, a power, perhaps, necessary at first, when the country was in a perpetual state of war, and its interest would not brook delays, but certainly, both for the sake of king and people, not fit to be continued.

It was natural, therefore, for the king, who found himself ill served, to change hands, and to entrust this exorbitant power with persons not estated in the country, and whose attachment he could confide in; and accordingly, from that time, we find natives of England generally appointed to the government, to the great discontent of the Irish lords, who looked upon themselves as injured by the ancient practice not being continued. This discontent was farther inflamed by a very extraordinary step, which this otherwise wise and just king was prevailed upon to take, and which first gave rise to that famous distinction between the English by blood, and the English by birth. This king, and his father Edward the Second, had granted great estates and extensive jurisdictions to many Irish lords of English blood, for services pretended to have been done, many of which, it is probable enough, as the king alledged, were obtained by deceit and false representation; and had he contented himself with proceeding in a legal course, by calling these patents in by *scire facias*, and vacating them upon proof

of the deceit, no person could have complained; but he took a very different method, as appears from the writ he thought proper to issue on that occasion. *Quia plures excessivæ donationes terrarum, tenementorum & libertatum, in terra Hiberniæ, ad minus veracem & subdolanæ suggestionem petentium, tam per Edward II. quam per regem nunc factæ sunt, rex delusorias hujusmodi machinationes volens elidere, de concilio peritarum sibi assistentium, omnes donationes terrarum, tenementorum, & libertatum prædictarum duxit revocandas, quousque de meritis personarum, de causis & conditionibus donationum prædictarum fuerit informatus, & ideo, mandatum est justicianis regni Hiberniæ, quod omnia terras tenementa & libertates prædicta per dictos regis justicianos aut locum tenentis suos quibuscunque personis facta scisire facias.* This hasty step alienated the English Irish from the king and his advisers, and though, after a contest of eleven years, the king annulled this presumption, the jealousy continued on both sides, and the Irish, of English blood, were too ready to follow the banners of any pretender to the crown of England.

In the reign of Henry the Sixth, that weak prince's ministers, jealous of the influence of Richard duke of York in England, and of his pretensions to the crown, constituted him governor of Ireland; than which they could not have done a thing more fatal to their master's family, or to the constitution of this kingdom, as it turned out in the sequel; for to induce him to accept it, so eager were they to remove him from England, they armed him almost with regal powers,

ers. He was made lieutenant for ten years, had all the revenue, without account, besides an annual allowance from England; had power to farm the king's lands, to place and displace officers, and levy soldiers at his pleasure. The use the duke made of his commission was to strengthen his party, and make Ireland an asylum for such of them as should be oppressed in England; and for this purpose passed an act of parliament, reciting a prescription, that any person, for any cause, coming into the said land, had used to receive succour, tuition, supportation, and free liberty within the said land, during their abiding there, without any grievance, hurt, or molestation of any person, notwithstanding any writ, privy seal, great seal, letters missive under signet, or other commandment of the king, confirming the said prescription, and making it high treason in any person who should bring in such writs, and so forth, to attach or disturb any such person.

This act, together with the duke's popularity, and the great estate he had in this kingdom, attached the English Irish firmly to his family, insomuch that, in Henry the Seventh's reign, they crowned the impostor Lambert Simnel, and were afterwards ready to join Perkin Warbeck; and by this act of the duke of York's they thought to exculpate themselves. But when that king had trodden down all opposition, he took advantage of the precarious situation they were in, not only to have that act repealed, and to deprive his representatives there from passing laws *rege inconsulto*, but also to make such a change in the legislature,

as would throw the principal weight into his and his successors hands; and this was by the famous law of Poyning's. By former laws a Parliament was to be holden once a year, and the lords and commons, as in England, were the proposers. This act, intended to alter these points, gave occasion to many doubts; and indeed, it seems calculated for the purpose of not disclosing its whole effect at once. Its principal purport, at first view, seeming to be intended to restrain the calling the parliament, except on such occasions as the lord lieutenant and council should see some good causes for it, that should be approved by the king. The words are, that "from the next parliament that should be holden by the king's commandment and license, no parliament be holden hereafter in the said land, but at such season as the king's lieutenant and council there first do certify the king, under the great seal of that land, the causes and considerations; and all such acts as to them seemeth should pass in the same parliament, and such causes, considerations, and acts, affirmed by the king and his council to be good and expedient for that land, and his license thereupon, as well in affirmation of the said causes and acts, as to summon the said parliament under his great seal of England had and obtained; that done, a parliament to be had and holden after the form and effect before rehearsed, and any parliament holden contrary to be deemed void."

The first and great effect of this act was, that it repealed the law for annual parliaments, and made the

the lord-lieutenant and council, or the king who had the naming of them, with his council of England, the proposer to the two houses of the laws to pass, at least of those that should be so devised before the meeting of parliament. But the great doubt was, as there were no express words depriving the lords and commons of their former rights, whether, when the parliament was once met, they had not still the old right of beginning other bills, or whether they were not restrained to the acts so certified and returned. By the preambles of some acts, soon after made, expressing that they were made at the prayer of the commons in the present parliament assembled, one would be inclined to think that the commons, after assembling the parliament, had proposed these laws. Certain it is, the latter opinion, supported by the ministers of the king and his lawyers, gained ground: for, in the twenty-eighth of Henry the Eighth's reign, an act was made suspending Poyning's law with respect to all acts already passed, or to be passed in that parliament; the passing of which act was certainly a strong confirmation of what was before doubtful against the house of lords or commons in Ireland, whether they could bring in bills different from those transmitted by the council, since here they both consented to the suspension of the act, to make valid the laws they had passed or should pass in that parliament, without that previous ceremony.

But in the reign of Philip and Mary, by which time this opinion, before doubtful (for so it is mentioned in the act then made) was however to be maintained, and

strengthened, as it added power to the crown. The act we at present live under was made to prevent all doubts in the former, which was certainly framed in words calculated to create such doubts, to be extended in favour of the prerogative. This provides, that, as many causes and considerations for acts not foreseen before may happen during the sitting of parliament, the lord-lieutenant and council may certify them, and they should pass, if they should be agreed to by the lords and commons. But the great strokes in this new act were two, the first explanatory of part of the former in Henry the Seventh's reign, that is, that the king and council of England should have power to alter the acts transmitted by the council of Ireland; secondly, the enacting part, that no acts but such as so came over, under the great seal of England, should be enacted; which made it clear, that neither lords nor commons in Ireland had a right to frame or propose bills to the crown, but that they must first be framed in the privy-council of Ireland, afterwards consented to or altered by the king, and the same council in England, and then, appearing in the face of bills, be refused or accepted *in toto* by the lords and commons here.

It is true, that both lords and commons have attempted, and gained an approach towards their ancient rights of beginning bills, not in that name, but under the name of *Heads of Bills*, to be transmitted by the council; but as the council are the first beginners of acts of parliament, they have assumed a power of modelling these also. The legislature of Ireland

is, therefore, very complicated. First, the privy-council of Ireland, who, though they may take the hint from the lords or commons, frame the bill; next, the king and council of England, who have a power of alteration, and really make it a bill, unalterable, by sending it under the great seal of England; then the two houses of lords and commons, who must agree in the whole, or reject the whole; and, if it passes all these, it is presented to the king for his assent; which, indeed, is but nominal, as it was before obtained."

Travels, by Joseph Marshall, Esq;
3 vols. octavo.

SOME doubts have been entertained of the authenticity of this work; nor can we positively say whether there ever did exist such a person as Mr. Marshall; nor indeed is that material: for if a traveller has chosen to oblige the world with his observations, and that those observations are worthy of an enlightened curiosity, it is very little material, whether the author is or is not a gentleman of a good estate in any particular county of England.

But undoubtedly it is material, whether the facts are founded, upon which the writer reasons; and in justice to our readers, we cannot but inform them, that some doubts are entertained even on this head; yet still the manner and plan of travelling is so well conceived, that we hope it will at least be an example to travellers, to inform themselves thoroughly of those points, in which our country may be interested to have instruction; so that

with all its incorrectness of style, 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 displeased with the truly patriotic course of life of a Danish nobleman, whose good sense has established plenty, trade, and happiness in one of the before wildest parts of that kingdom.

"Here," said the count, "is a little town, every house of which I have built myself, and filled them with manufacturers. We entered it; he shewed me the fabrics which he had established; they were chiefly of wool: there were great numbers of spinners, combers, and weavers; they made coarse cloth, worn by the poor people of all this country. The manager of the works was an Englishman from Essex, who, I suppose, the count had brought with him when he was upon his tour through England. I am no judge of these sort of works, but the people, native Danes, as well as the Englishmen, carry on their work with quickness and intelligence. The count informed me, that he had four hundred hands employed upon woollen goods alone; that he wrought up all sorts of cloathing, which found a ready market in this country; that is, such as all the country men and women wore. I asked him how he succeeded as to profit? He replied, Very indifferently, if I speak as a manufacturer; for had I been a mere master of it, I should have been ruined. What this is owing to, I know not; but I suppose, to my not being able to give that attention to the business which a man would do who is to make his bread by it. However, Sir, continued he,

he, I make all I wish for by it; I pay my expences, and there is enough left to answer all the demands which are made on me, on account of the buildings I have erected; so that I am a clear gainer of the number of people I have fixed on my estate; and I dare say you comprehend my meaning sufficiently to see, that this was the only profit I wished to reap.

The count shewed me another manufactory, which was that of leather; he had erected several tanneries, which prepared the hides for manufacturing into doublets, breeches, boots, stockings, and shoes; of these various artists, he has to the number of near three hundred; and the products of their labour find, like those of his woollen manufacture, a free and quick sale in the neighbouring country. M. le Count informed me, that this manufacture was more profitable to him than that of woollen goods. The next fabric he shewed me, was that of turners ware. He had laid in large stocks of beech wood, elm, horn-beam, holly, and several other sorts; and fixed many artists in this way to turn dishes, plates, platters, cups, saucers, bowls, scoops, and various other articles, which are in common use among the people in all the adjacent towns and villages; of these artists, he reckons one hundred and twenty persons employed in preparing and working up the raw materials.

He has also a small linen manufactory, which employs above forty hands, and of which the success is so advantageous, that it increases every day: they work up only coarse cloths for sheets, shirts,

and other purposes, among the lower ranks of people.

But none of his works seemed to please this most patriotic nobleman, equal to his manufactories of iron; of these he worked all sorts of implements in common use, whether for the furniture of houses, or domestic utensils; the machines for artists, such as wheelwrights, carpenters, blacksmiths; the implements of husbandry, such as ploughs, harrows, rollers, carts, waggons, spades, shovels, forks, rakes, axes, &c. all these he worked in great numbers, and found a ready vent for them. These fabrics employed above two hundred men.

All these undertakings employ above a thousand hands, and the success of them has proved so great, as to fix above two thousand inhabitants in the town he has built for them. It consists of about three hundred houses, all of which the count either built at his own expence, or advanced part of the money towards them, or granted certain privileges to those who made him proposals of building. The streets are laid out very regularly, intersecting each other at right angles; in the center is a large market-place, and in the midst of it a small but neat church; all the town is well paved; the houses are small, but all raised 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 timber is cut in his forests; so that the expences were very small, compared to what they would have been in different circumstances; but notwithstanding

withstanding these advantages, the count assured me, that in three-and-twenty years, since he began these works, he has expended in them the sum of above thirty-three thousand ducats, which make near sixteen thousand pounds. This account includes the church, the paving the town, and the erecting the works and buildings for the several manufactures abovementioned, besides the houses and shares of houses: exclusive of this expence, he has been employed three years in erecting a handsome bridge over the river, a wharf on the banks of it, with warehouses for merchandize, and dry and wet docks for building barges, and decked sloops on the river: the tide flows up to the town, though at a considerable distance from the sea; and the count, among his noble plans, has schemed the fixing a trade at it. This town is situated between Pallisberg and Wingaard: the river falls into the gulph that Ringskopping stands on, but he is at present employed in cutting a canal, about two miles long, to gain a better navigation into a bay to the northward, near Wosborg. By this means, he hopes to be able to navigate brigs of one hundred tons; whereas he has at present only five sloops, each of fifty tons. These he employs for himself in bringing materials for his manufactures from the Baltic, England, and Holland. His bridge, wharf, docks, and warehouses, he calculates will cost him sixteen thousand ducats, and his navigation above three thousand.

I do not remember ever receiving so much real pleasure, as from viewing these great and noble exertions, of princely magnificence, which infinitely exceed all the

costly ornaments, which, in some countries, are given to the seats of the great. They reflect immortal honour on the worthy count, who has the spirit thus to prosecute the noblest works which Europe can exhibit. Other noblemen in Denmark have fortunes equal to this illustrious count; in England we have fortunes double and treble to his; but where are we to find an expenditure of a great estate, that reflects equal lustre on the owner? I must confess, I never yet met with an example comparable to this, nor can I possibly dwell on it in the manner it most richly deserves.

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 castle to a late dinner. I mentioned taking my leave of him, but, with great politeness, and in the most obliging manner, he desired me to defer my journey; saying he had shewn me only his manufactures, but he had the effects of them on agriculture yet to let me see. At dinner, and in the evening, we had abundance of conversation concerning the objects I had seen in the day; and particularly on the means, by which the count had been able to effect the establishment of the manufactures I had seen.

The beginning of all my undertakings, said that illustrious nobleman, I found ever the most difficult. In establishing the woollen fabric, I had infinite difficulties at first, in opening a regular channel by which to receive the wool, for our own was so bad, that I could use scarce any of it; and then to get people used to the dif-

ferent works, from picking and sorting for the spinners, quite to the weavers, who finished the working of it. Most of the people I procured from Germany and Flanders; but a few, who proved more useful to me than all the rest, from Scotland, and two or three from England. To all these people I have been forced to give great salaries, to build them fine houses, and to put up with many irregularities; but I was indefatigable in making my own people learn of them what they could perform; and the best way of doing this, I found, was to give a premium to the foreigners for every hand they perfected in every branch of work. Several of these people are dead, and I have not taken any pains to recruit their number; for my Danes are now, many of them, as expert as their masters. I have, however, very often straggling parties of Germans, who come to ask work, which I never fail giving them, and building houses immediately for them, if they continue in the mind of settling. This has in general been my conduct with every one of the fabrics except one, which has hitherto been entirely conducted and worked by native Danes; but I meditate attempting some new manufactures, for which I must have recourse to other countries for a few hands to instruct us. From the beginning of the undertaking, I found the necessity of uniting the characters of merchant and manufacturer; for had it not been for the possession of a little shipping, which supplied me with whatever materials were wanting, I should never have been able to bring my works to the height at which they are now arrived. My

sloops are strong and well built, and run, without difficulty, wherever I send 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 hundred tons, but I found too much inconvenience and expence in sending such a vessel for a cargo of not more than forty or fifty tons, unless I turned trader, and lost by the business; besides, her being forced to lie in the gulph, instead of coming up to the town; so that I sold her in Holland, and have found my sloops far more convenient and profitable, as with them I can always take a full cargo of whatever they are sent for. I have a Dutch ship-carpenter, who builds them for me, and he has six Danes under him, two of whom have worked in the king's yard at Copenhagen. This establishment is not more than three years old, but I purpose to keep it regular, and even to increase it: they have built me five sloops, each of fifty tons, which have performed their business exceedingly well, and are excellent sailors. You saw two more on the stocks, both which are herring buffes, built exactly on the same plan as those in Holland; with them I purpose attempting the herring fishery; for I have observed in my travels, and you certainly must have remarked the same thing, that nothing spreads more industry, or maintains so many people, as fisheries; and at the same time, the Danes make excellent ones; and I have no doubt of succeeding, as I have, though at a great expence, got three Dutch fishermen, used to their art of barrelling; if I meet
with

with success, I shall increase the busses; and when the canal I shewed you is finished, I shall build some larger sloops, and a brig or two of an hundred tons, for carrying the product of the fishery up the Streights; from whence I hope to return home loaded with salt, which, by that time, I shall 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 division of it the support of another: at first, I was forced to send out my sloops, wherever they went, empty; but, as my manufactures have increased, I have sent out some loads of them, which have obtained a very good market; I have loaded others with corn, having a perpetual licence from the king for that purpose; if my fishery proceeds, I shall never be obliged to go out empty, which is a very essential object.

All these works I find have a wonderful efficacy in increasing the people on my estate. I before told you, that the town has above two thousand inhabitants in it, though not a hut was standing there three-and-twenty years ago; my buildings increase considerably every year; I have a great number of brick and lime burners, masons, smiths, and carpenters, that do nothing else but build houses for the new-comers. This work regulates all the rest, for it is the first I provide cash for, being the great object of all the rest; and what sum is spared from this, I expend upon the other works: I raised five-and-thirty houses last year, and the number this year will be near forty. From the applications I have received, I ap-

prehend, I shall next year build above sixty; but the expence will be so large, that I shall be forced to retard my other undertakings. You shall to-morrow see the effect which this population has had upon my husbandry.

We passed the evening in conversation of this sort.—The count shewed me a map of his estate, as it was when his father left it him. The extent is nine English miles one way, and more than four another: but somewhat indented. It is a fine variegated country of hill and dale, with some mountains, well watered with rivers, streams, and lakes; and part of it nobly spread with exceeding fine timber. This was the description he gave me of it on explaining the map.

In the morning early, horses were ready for us, and the count, riding some miles from his castle, came into a track of cultivated country, all his own, at the extremity of his estate, opposite to the part on which the town is built. Here we rode through many valleys, and sides of hills, all cultivated, with great numbers of farm-houses and cottages, the inhabitants of which seemed as easy, chearful, and happy, as if they had been resident in England instead of Denmark; they all appeared to be pleased with the presence of their lord, and I have no doubt but they esteem him as their father, as well as master. This part of my estate, said the count, addressing himself to me, was cultivated of old, and it is all that was so; I found it farmed by my father's bailiffs and villains, and the appearance it made was very uninviting, and the people extremely miserable; I arranged it

a-new, formed most of the inclosures you see, built most of these houses; and to all the people that were industrious and saving, I let farms according to their ability of living and stocking; and I found very soon, that this way of managing the land brought me in a better revenue than the cultivating it on my own account; for the bailiffs I trusted generally turned out great rascals, and cheated me, at the same time that they infinitely oppressed the peasants. In my travels through England, I had fixed the design of letting farms, from the great success I saw attending it there; I liked the plan every day better and better, and by giving encouragement to such as tilled their land well, and kept their farms in good order, and by shewing no favour to idle persons and slovens, I brought them to be wonderfully attentive; so that at present I do not think you have many estates in Scotland or Ireland better cultivated than this part of mine, and some not better in England. I should, however, tell you, that I did not leave them to the customs of their own country entirely, but procured workmen and implements from Flanders, to instruct them in the practice of methods, to which they were unaccustomed. This I did not find so difficult a business as might be expected; for, very luckily, the people I procured were sensible and intelligent, and pointed out with great propriety the courses of management most proper for the lands. Our soil they thought not good enough for the Flemish crops of

coleseed, madder, &c. but ought rather to be applied to the productions of wheat, barley, oats, pease, beans, turnips, clover, &c. I was entirely of the same opinion, and rewarded them for their advice, sending them home, after they had fully instructed my Danes in the use of their implements. We have stuck very closely to these ever since, except the introduction of some others from England, which have been likewise well approved by them. I have given premiums for the best ploughmen; others, more considerable, for the best crops of all sorts; and have been very attentive to spread among them the culture of turnips and clover, as the most advantageous means of wintering their herds of cattle.

The attention of this sort, which I have given to their management, has been attended with great effects; for, though I have been all over Denmark more than once, I know scarcely any spot so well cultivated as this: and you will readily allow, that I have found the work profitable, when I tell you that great tracks of this improved land yield me a rent of a ducat and half for an English acre; and some of it two ducats (which is from fourteen to eighteen shillings) but it has not been so high rented many years; it hath been so only since the increase of my town has been considerable, which, by providing them the market they so much wanted, has enriched them all, and is a strong proof of the justness of the principles upon which I first undertook all my works."



THE
C O N T E N T S.



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surprize the castle of Cracow; are besieged, and make a long defence in it. Marshal Zarembo proposes to surrender upon terms; is refused by the king, and received by the Russians. Royal salt-mines seized by the Austrians. Joint manifesto presented by the partitioning powers. Specification from the Empress-queen, of the countries which she proposed to seize upon. Specification from the Empress of Russia. Letters patent of the King of Prussia, containing a deduction of his rights. Some observations upon them. [22

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