many American plants promised to be very use-

ful in husbandry and physic.

Thus far this journey was a mere scheme; but as Captain Triewald, a man well known for his abilities in England, gave his Observations on the Cultivation of Silk in a series of Memoirs to the Royal Academy of Sciences, and mentioned therein a kind of mulberry-tree, which was difcovered by Dr. Linnaus, and which bore the rigours of the Swedish climate as well as a fir or pine tree; this circumstance revived the propofal of such a journey in the year 1745. Count Tessin, a nobleman of established merit both in the political and learned world, becoming prefident of the Royal Academy, it was unanimously agreed upon to fend Professor Kalm to North America. The expences were at first a great obstacle; but the Royal Academy wrote to the three universities to assist them in this great and useful undertaking. Aobo sent first her small contribution, Lund had nothing to spare, but Upfala made up this deficiency by a liberal contribution.

Count Piper was intreated to give a family exhibition to Mr. Kalm, which he readily promised; but as the Academy had obtained from the convocation of the university of Upsala and the magistrates of Stockholm, another exhibition of the family of Helmssield for Mr. Kalm, Count Piper refused to grant his exhibition, as being contrary to the statutes of the university and without any precedent, that one person should enjoy two exhibitions. The present king of Sweden being then prince royal, successor to the throne,

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