

and unnoticed. Fortune at length brought him into observation. He was appointed to arrange the case of Mr. Archibald Douglas, in the great contest with the Duke of Hamilton. How well he executed this task the printed statement will evidence. In the course of this proceeding he had an opportunity of shewing that bravery was not his least qualification, having had an occasion to fight a duel, which ended however without bloodshed.

Though slow in his progress to the honours of his profession, his conduct in the Douglas cause, and the patronage of Lord Weymouth, introduced him both into notice and practice. In 1762 he was appointed King's Counsel; in 1770 was advanced to the post of Solicitor-General; and in March 1771 became Attorney-General. He was twice elected into parliament for the borough of Tamworth. During the time, he sat in the House of Commons. He was an uniform defender of the measures of Government. If when he became a senator in the Lower House he found some his superiors, it may be truly said, taking all his talents together, that when he left us he left scarce an equal.

It may be observed of this nobleman, that his character for abilities and integrity, as it unfolded itself, continued gradually to improve, and as it was more known it became more respectable. On the 2d of June, 1778, he was advanced to the dignity of Lord High Chancellor, and created a Peer by the title of Lord Thurlow, Baron of Ashfield, in the county of Suffolk. In a short time after his entrance into the House of Lords he had an opportunity afforded him of shewing the superiority of talents over rank. In exercising the power of Speaker, he undertook to restrain the speakers in a de-

bate from wandering into extraneous matter, and confine them to the point then before the House. This liberty at first gave offence to several peers, and at length was noticed by the Duke of Grafton with great acrimony. The correction which that nobleman received on the spot was at once severe and spiritedly decent. It made a lasting impression on the House, and fixed the Chancellor in a state of authority which has been unknown to any of his predecessors, and probably, to the most distinguished Peer of former times.

During the remainder of Lord North's administration Lord Thurlow supported the measures of Government. He continued in his post while Lord Shelburne was at the head of affairs; but on the entrance of the Coalition Administration he was dismissed his office, and for the first time became an opposer of Ministers. In this situation he did not remain long. The Coalition was driven out by the united voice of the people, and the Chancellor once more resumed his employment. Since that period every transaction is within the recollection of our readers. To praise as it deserves Lord Thurlow's conduct during the Regency Bill, we shall not attempt. To have received the acknowledgments of both King and people at the same time is not the fortune of many. It cannot, however, be too often noticed, or too much applauded. Where so much magnanimity exists, it would be invidious to notice some circumstances, not connected with the public, which might be mentioned as unfavourable to an undiminished eulogium. These we shall pass over, and conclude with a wish, that this nation may never want a man of equal probity, sense, and spirit, to assist in directing its operations.

## HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

[From the *Abbe Raynal*.]

**N**OVA-SCOTIA, by which is at present to be understood all the coast, of 300 leagues in length, contained between the limits of New-England and the south coast of the river St. Lawrence, seemed at first to have comprehended only the great triangular peninsula, lying nearly in the middle of this space. This peninsula, which the French called Acadia, is extremely well situated for the ships that come from the Caribbees to water at

It offers them a great number of excellent ports, in which ships may enter and go out with all winds. There is a great quantity of cod upon the coast, and still more upon small banks at the distance of a few leagues. The soil, which is very gravelly, is extremely convenient for drying it; it abounds, besides, with good wood, and the inland parts are fit for every sort of cultivation, and extremely well situated for the far-trade of the neighbouring