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T H E

Nova-Scotia Magazine,

FOR APRIL, 1790.

PLAN OF A SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR PARR, PATRON.

1. ANY person subscribing and paying one guinea, or upwards annually, to be applied to such purposes as the society shall direct; may be a member of the society.

2. There shall be a general meeting of the members at Halifax, on the First Tuesday in December; and a president, vice-president, treasurer and secretary, shall be then chosen to serve the ensuing year.

3. Twenty Directors shall be annually chosen at the above meeting; and those directors shall have authority to make rules, propose premiums and establish regulations for conducting the affairs of the society; and any six of them, with the president, or vice-president, may proceed to business: But no person shall be eligible for a director, unless he is a member of the society.

4. As gentlemen in distant parts of the province may be desirous to become members of the society, and to promote its design; some of those, in different districts, shall be chosen for directors: And these, if not present at meetings of the directors, may, by letter, suggest their sentiments on any matter; and their letter is to be considered as equivalent to their vote on that subject.

5. There shall be three stated times in the year for the directors to meet; namely, the second Tuesday in March, June and September: But the president or vice-president may call occasional meetings at other times, as business shall require; and the treasurer and secretary, when present,

shall have a vote at those meetings equally with other members.

6. The members shall pay in their subscriptions to the treasurer, at or before the annual meeting in December: And the treasurer shall make up his accounts to be laid before the society at the same time.

7. The Honourable Richard Bulkeley shall be president—The Honourable Henry Newton, vice-president—Mr. Lawrence Hartthorne, treasurer, and Mr. James Clarke, secretary of this society, to serve respectively till the annual meeting in December 1790.

The design of this society embraces a great variety of objects, and will comprehend whatever relates to agriculture in general—The improvement of land by tillage, manures, clearing or draining—The cultivation of such grasses and other articles as may be most advantageous to the farmer and best adapted to our soil and climate—The properest kinds of seeds, with the time and manner of sowing, and the subsequent treatment of them—The culture of fruit and other trees, as well as the raising, feeding and management of cattle, are matters that will engage the particular attention of this society; and they will be obliged to all who are conversant in these, or any other branches of farming for their observations, and also for information of the mode of practice, which they find to be most successful, that the society may publish them. Thus knowledge will be diffused, and the public

will derive benefit from the experience of individuals. It frequently happens that useful discoveries and improvements in agriculture are lost to mankind for want of communication—They die with those who made them—This society will preserve all discoveries and improvements of this kind that are communicated to them; and make them extensively beneficial by conveying them to others.

There is no art more useful or necessary than agriculture—hereby mankind procure subsistence. The profit of the earth is for all; the King himself is served by the field. Experience shews that every state, possessed of an extensive and fertile territory, will flourish, and abound in the conveniences of life, in exact proportion to the industry of its inhabitants, and their skill in agriculture. No other instance need be adduced, in proof of this, than that of the parent state, whose wealth and power are not more owing to manufactures, or commerce, than to agriculture; in this knowledge and practice of which, Great Britain confessedly surpasses every other kingdom or state in Europe; and the societies, there instituted, for promoting agriculture, have contributed much to that superiour knowledge and practice.

Their example and success should stimulate us to similar endeavours. In fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, and other natural advantages, Nova-Scotia is inferior to few countries, and superiour to many: The design of this society is to awaken the attention of the inhabitants to their situation, call forth their exertions, and assist them in improving those advantages which providence has so bountifully bestowed. Besides the information that shall be communicated to the public, from time to time, the society will give such premiums as their funds may admit, in cases that shall be judged most likely to promote those purposes: They will also be attentive to procure from Europe, and other places, such seeds, plants, trees, &c. as may be deemed conducive to the same design. Actuated by these views and motives, they firmly rely on the assistance of all the inhabitants who possess any share of public spirit; since the greatest benefits may accrue to the province from their united endeavours; not only by an increase of useful knowledge, of industry, and of provisions of every kind; but by a great advance in the value of lands, which is the certain consequence of the former.

An institution, which has for its object the real welfare and prosperity of the province, cannot but meet with the most generous and liberal support; and those who

have formed this society freely invite communications upon all subjects comprehended within their extensive plan.—Such persons as incline to become members, are requested to signify the same to the secretary, by letter, who will enrol their names; as such, upon their paying any sum, not less than a guinea, into the hands of the treasurer. The secretary will carefully lay before the society every communication he may receive.—Information from gentlemen in the neighbouring provinces, upon such matters as they may think conducive to the general design of this institution, will be gratefully acknowledged.

Halifax, Nov. 3, 1789.

At a meeting of the Society for promoting Agriculture in the Province of Nova-Scotia, held, by adjournment, at Halifax, the 17th of December, 1789.

The President not being able to attend, through indisposition, the Vice-President took the chair.

THE following gentlemen were afterwards unanimously chosen Directors for the ensuing year.

The Right Reverend Bishop of Nova-Scotia.	}	Halifax.	
His Excellency John Wentworth,			
The Reverend Andrew Brown, D. D.			
The Honourable Charles Morris,			
The Honourable Thomas Cochran,			
John Newton, Esq;			
James Morden, Esq;			
Doctor William J. Almon,			
Winckworth Tonge, Esq;			County of
John Clarke, Esq;			Hants.
John Burbidge, Esq;	}	King's County.	
Elisha Lawrence, Esq;			
Mr. Joseph Ellison,			
The Hon. Timothy Ruggles	}	County of	
Thomas Barclay, Esq;			Annapolis
Edward Barron, Esq;		Cumberland.	
Joseph Pernette, Esq;		Lunenburg.	
James Bruce, Esq;	}	County of Shel-	
Isaac Wilkins, Esq;			burne.
John Stewart, Esq;		Manchester.	

Many observations were made by the members upon the nature and design of this institution, and every argument went to prove, not only its general utility, but the very great benefits that would accrue to the farmer from the particular attention and encouragement he will experience from this society; which, connected as it is with the general prosperity of the province, must receive that countenance and support, that every establishment, formed on

on principles, evidently tending to promote the welfare of a country, will unquestionably realize, from a candid and liberal community.

The secretary read a letter he had received from a member in the country, expressive of the high expectations he had formed of the society, which, being approved, was directed to be published, with the sincerest thanks to the writer, for his early correspondence and assurance of a continuance.

To the Secretary of the Society for promoting Agriculture in Nova-Scotia.

Sir,

I lately read, with sincere pleasure, the plan of your society; and, as a testimony of my cordial approbation of the institution and wishes for its success, I have sent my name and my guinea to your treasurer, that I may have the honour of being enrolled a member, according to your regulations. I never paid a guinea with more cheerfulness in my life; and were my brother farmers to view the society, in the same important light with me, there are very few who would not follow my example.

Perhaps there was nothing more wanted in this province than such a society, or that could be more conducive to its prosperity. Agriculture is a science or art; like other arts, it is reducible to certain principles, and should be regulated by them. A knowledge of those principles is to be acquired by observation and experiments; and these, joined to practice, must unite in carrying this art to perfection.

The great utility of your society may hence appear. The settlers of a new country, like this, labour under peculiar disadvantages in all those respects. Their circumstances will not admit of making many experiments; they have little leisure for observation; their whole time is employed in procuring a subsistence by that mode of farming which chance threw in their way, and is seldom founded on right principles. Besides, different soils and climates require different modes of culture. Observation, experiments and practice only can discover what those modes are; and the united labours of many, for a series of years, are necessary to make the discovery. It is needless to say, that your society will be highly beneficial in these particulars, and help to conduct the farmer in this new country, to the right mode of practice. Nay, it will call forth the

exertions of the people, and promote that industry which is the principal requisite in agriculture.

For my part, I glory in the name of farmer—No class of men is more useful or respectable in society—none more independent or happier. The farmer feeds the whole community—by his labour all subsist, of whatever rank or condition, To him, commerce owes its support—the sail cannot be spread without the assistance of the plough. Agriculture is a much surer source of wealth and plenty, than mines of gold and silver. The Spaniards toil to get those metals for the farmers of Great-Britain and other countries; but are poor themselves, in the midst of their mines.

These sentiments of the importance of agriculture, are confirmed by the judgment and practice of the wisest nations. I am one of the few farmers who have joined theory and reading, to the practical part of this most useful art; and have consulted many, who have treated of the subject. Among the writers on agriculture, I could mention some of the most celebrated princes, statesmen and poets of antiquity; and I find, that the nations which have been most distinguished by their wisdom, policy and power, have paid the most attention to agriculture.

Agriculture was held in the highest estimation by the Egyptians; they made it an object of policy and government; and no country was richer, better peopled, or more powerful, than Egypt. In Assyria and Persia, the governors of provinces were rewarded, if the lands were well cultivated in their respective districts; but, if neglected, they were punished.

The peculiar regard which the Romans paid to agriculture, is well known. Some of their greatest generals and statesmen were taken from the plough; and several of the most eminent families derived their names from the articles which their ancestors cultivated with success; such as the Fabii, Lentuli, &c. &c. To be called a *good husbandman*, was expressive of the highest honour; and whoever neglected the culture of his land, was subject to animadversion by the Censor. Notwithstanding their enmity to Carthage, yet they procured a translation, into Latin, of twenty-eight books on husbandry, written by Mago, a Carthaginian; and we have, at this day, several treatises on agriculture, written by the Romans, which are deemed among the best upon the subject. In a word, their attention to agriculture was a principal foundation of their grandeur; but, when luxury had corrupted their morals, this art, like the frugality, virtue,

and disinterestedness by which they rose to power, was thrown aside; and then they depended on Sicily, Egypt and Africa for bread.

The Chinese empire has subsisted the longest of any that is recorded in history; and the wisdom displayed in its policy is admired by Europeans in this enlightened period. In China, every possible encouragement is given to agriculture, which is so necessary to feed fifty millions of people—the lowest number, at which the population of that empire is estimated. Among various methods to promote industry and encourage agriculture in China, one is—that the Emperor, accompanied by his court, goes every year into the field and plows; he sows the land which he has plowed; and when the grain is ripe, he reaps it with his own hand. All the nobles follow the Emperor's example; and this spirit is diffused through every subordinate class of men.

It would take up too much time to specify the steps that have been taken in modern Europe for the advancement of agriculture. I shall only observe in general, that as Europe emerged from barbarism; and literature was cultivated—as the inhabitants of any state became enlightened, saw their true interest, and adopted maxims of sound policy, agriculture was proportionably encouraged. Hence chiefly it is, that we no longer hear of those desolating famines in Europe, which formerly swept off thousands. The partial dearths that sometimes happen, through unfavourable seasons, are speedily relieved by supplies from other districts or countries that were more favoured.

Within these few years, *professors of rural economics* having been established in several European universities, whose business is to teach the principles of agriculture systematically and considered as a science, great benefits may be expected from those establishments; and I would humbly beg leave to recommend the example to the attention of those gentlemen who are intrusted with the government of our public seminary. A *professor of rural economics*, at King's College, might be of infinite service to this province.

In Great-Britain, the most unwearied exertions have been made, for a century past, to promote this useful art. Several acts of parliament were passed for its encouragement. Men of the first character, eminent for their abilities, and of independent fortune, not only employed their pens, to elucidate the subject; but they also applied themselves with ardour to make experiments for its improvement. Societies were formed; and the collected

information derived from the members of those societies, and their numerous correspondents was communicated to the public. Hereby knowledge was widely spread; a spirit of industry was excited; husbandry, in its various branches, was carried on systematically, and on right principles. The same measures are still zealously pursued, and with increasing success. The result is such as might be naturally expected—the farmer is amply repaid for his labour; the nation is abundantly supplied with provisions, which give a spring to commerce and manufactures; and great quantities of provisions, of every kind, are annually exported. From England, the export of wheat in one year lately, was *one million, two hundred and twenty six thousand, seven hundred and forty-four bushels*; the bounty on which, amounted to 72,433*l.* besides barley, malt and rye. What a fund of wealth is this? How decided a proof of the benefits resulting from agriculture, when well conducted!

This detail may serve to evince, in what high estimation agriculture has been held by the wisest nations; and of how much importance it is to the prosperity of every country. These ideas, or such as these, were, doubtless, strongly impressed on the minds of those public-spirited gentlemen, who formed your society. They knew the advantages of skilful husbandry, and wished their fellow-citizens might partake of them. They are intitled to the thanks of every inhabitant. There is an ample field for their exertions in Nova-Scotia; for in few countries is the assistance of such a society more wanted, and few, where it may be of more advantage. Proceed then with ardour in your laudable design; and perfect, by patient perseverance, what you have, with so much public spirit, begun.

So far as respects myself, I shall most cheerfully contribute, all that is in my power, to forward the benevolent purpose of your society; and it is impossible to think favourably of any man who withholds the help he can give—he must be a bad member of the community. I have much to offer, concerning agriculture; but am unwilling to trouble you with too much at one time. Should this little essay, on the general subject, meet the society's approbation, I shall hereafter enter occasionally into minuter details of matters which, I conceive, are interesting to the execution of your scheme.

In the mean time, I have the honour to be, with much esteem and respect, for you and the society,

Sir, your very humble servant,
Nov. 25, 1789. COLUMELLA.

All letters approved by the society and designed for publication, the secretary will, whenever requested, transcribe for the press, without discovering the writer's name, which, it is hoped, will remove every discouragement to a free and full communication of such matters as are comprized within the society's plan.

To the Farmers and other Inhabitants of Nova-Scotia.

THE Directors of the society for promoting Agriculture in the province of Nova-Scotia, held an occasional meeting this day; and being desirous to extend, as much as possible the benefits of the institution, were unanimously of opinion, that if similar and subordinate societies were formed in the different counties and populous districts of the province and to be considered as branches of the general society at Halifax, it would greatly conduce to that end—for thereby information of various kinds may be collected, which could not otherwise be obtained; and a more extensive communication might also be opened between the several parts of the country.

The Directors therefore take the liberty of suggesting the following hints to assist in organizing these smaller societies which are to co-operate with the general society for promoting agriculture: And they beg leave to recommend them to the serious consideration of every person who feels himself interested in the welfare and prosperity of a country, which by proper industry and prudence may, in the course of a few years, be brought into a state of improvement and cultivation, that will give new vigour to its fisheries and commerce, and render it a valuable appendage to the parent state, and a sure source of permanent supplies to our West-India islands.

I. That the director or directors of the general society in each county will endeavour, as soon as it may be convenient, to form a society, consisting of such persons in their neighbourhood as are qualified to answer the purposes in view: And if there be several populous districts in a county, it will be advisable to form a society in each; or in as many as shall be found practicable.

II. That a director of the general society shall act as president of each of those societies, and that a secretary shall be chosen for each, to take down minutes and correspond with the secretary of the general society at Halifax.

III. That these societies shall form their own rules, and meet at such convenient times and places as they shall judge best for the dispatch of business.

IV. That these societies will endeavour to procure authentic intelligence concerning the culture of the following articles in their vicinity, viz.—wheat—barley—oats—rye—peas—Indian corn—potatoes—turnips—carrots and horse beans; What mode of culture for each, and what kind of seed, is found to succeed best. Also, what grasses are most productive and most nutritive for cattle.

V. That whatever intelligence in these matters those societies can procure, either by their own observation and practice or by information from others, in conversation or writing, shall be transmitted to the secretary at Halifax, in order that such articles as shall appear useful, may be selected and laid before the public with other transactions and communications of the general society.

VI. With the view of prosecuting more effectually the business which the society have in hand, and to facilitate the communications of their correspondents, they beg leave to propose the following questions; to which the different societies, or others, will be pleased to return answers as soon as it may be convenient.

QUESTIONS concerning WHEAT.

1. What is the course of crops for three preceding years, and how many ploughings are used before the wheat is sown?
2. Is the wheat ploughed or harrowed in, and which answers best? And in what kind of soil?
3. What kind of wheat succeeds best? Whether bearded or bald wheat? Whether red, white, &c.?
4. Does winter wheat succeed? And in what kind of soil—whether old or new—whether light or heavy?
5. What is the best time and season for sowing winter wheat, and what for sowing spring wheat?
6. Is the wheat liable to injury by insects, and what are they? Or by smut or blast, or mildew? And which is most subject to any of these—the spring or winter wheat?

Many of the above questions will apply to barley, oats, rye, and Indian corn.

The society will be very cautious in recommending any new measures or alterations in the usual mode of husbandry. They will recommend none but such as experience has decidedly proved to be useful; and even these should be introduced gradually, and first tried on a small scale.

For as different soils and climates require a different mode of culture; the experiments which have succeeded in other countries may not be equally successful in this province.

In the mean time, the society wish to call the attention of all who are engaged in that most useful employment of agriculture, to the following particulars, which are necessary in all countries, and without which the farmer's labour and hopes must in a great degree be frustrated every where.

1. The farmer should be careful in chusing the seed that he sows: For instance—his seed wheat should be perfectly clean, without the mixture of any other seed whatever; it should be fair and plump; not dark or shrivelled, or of a bad kind; and he should change his seed every two or three years.

2. The soil in which he sows his wheat should be prepared and made light by ploughing or other culture; and this is more necessary, if the soil be a loam, or clay, and is inclined to be stiff. Vegetables and plants of all kinds, like animals are nourished and increased by food: Vegetables and plants receive their food chiefly from the earth by their roots, which strike downwards for that purpose. But if the earth be stiff and hard, the tender roots and fibres of vegetables cannot easily enter and spread; in that case, they will not find much food, and the vegetable must be checked and starved in its growth. This is the reason why in England, where farming is well understood, they plough so often for sowing wheat. Unless the field be prepared by a course of crops for three or four years before, they generally give four ploughings, sometimes five. This is always the case when they sow a fallow with wheat. Hereby the soil is separated and made light for the roots and fibres of wheat to shoot out vigorously and spread for their food; and the increase of crop thereby gained, amply repays the labour, as the experience of every year demonstrates.

3. The farmer should be very careful to keep his wheat field clear of all weeds or sprouts of trees: Weeds are nourished by the same food that nourishes wheat; all the food they get is taken from the wheat, which must thereby suffer. Besides, they shade it from the sun, which also spoils its growth. The farmer may be assured he never will have a good crop of wheat, if his field be over-run with weeds, briars, or the sprouts and suckers of trees.

These rules will apply to every other species of grain. By proper attention to them land will yield double the increase that is now got. An acre of land thus

managed, and kept in good heart and tith, will produce from 20 to 40 bushels of wheat. In England, upwards of two bushels of seed-wheat are commonly sowed on an acre: In this province they seldom allow two bushels to an acre; some allow but one. It will be prudent in our farmers to allow a little more seed to their land, and observe the event.

JAMES CLARKE, Sec'y.

Halifax, Jan. 12, 1790.

At a meeting of the Society for promoting Agriculture, in the Province of Nova-Scotia.

The Honourable RICHARD BULKELEY,
President, in the chair.

THE society, from a view of increasing its members, and rendering the institution as extensively useful as possible, agreed, That any person paying half a guinea annually, to be applied to such purposes as the society shall direct, may become a member.

It was also thought necessary to increase the number of directors, that every part of the province may equally participate in those benefits, which, it is hoped, will be experienced from the communications that the society, from time to time, may receive and lay before the public, upon the various objects comprehended within their plan.

The following gentlemen were afterwards appointed directors, from a persuasion that they will cheerfully lend their aid in furthering the views of an establishment, which, if properly encouraged and supported, cannot fail of producing the most important effects to this country in general.

The Honourable Alexander Brymer,	} Halifax.	
The Honourable Sampson S. Blowers,		
Richard John Uniacke, Esq;		
William Thompson, Esq;		
Roger Johnson, Esq;		
J. M. Freke Bulkely, Esq;		
Timothy Folger, Esq; Dartmouth.		
Theophilus Chamberlain, Esq;		} Preston.
Mr. Titus Smith,		
John Day, Esq; Newport.		} Horton.
Peter Shey, Esq; Falmouth.		
Mr. James Johnson,	} Cornwallis.	
Mr. Thomas Hill,		
Benjamin Belcher, Esq;	} Wiltmot.	
Mr. John Ellison,		
Mr. Robert Walker, Aylesford.	} Wiltmot.	
John Ruggles, Esq;		
Samuel Bayard, Esq;		

Mr. Fowler, } Digby.
 James Moody, Esq; }
 Mr. John Polhemus, } Clements.
 James Delancey, Esq; }
 Thomas Williams, Esq; } Annapolis.
 John Crawley, Esq; }
 Benjamin Barnard, Esq; } Yarmouth.
 Mr. David Ogden, Argyle.
 John Sarjent, Esq; Barrington.
 Simeon Perkins, Esq; Liverpool.
 John Creighton, Esq; } Lunenburg.
 Christopher Jessen, Esq; }
 Jonathan Prescott, Esq; Chester.
 James Lodge, Esq; }
 Wm. Armstrong, Esq; } Manchester.
 Thomas Hamilton, Esq; } Country Har-
 George Dawkins, Esq; } bour.
 William Sutherland, Esq; } Sheet Har-
 Nicholas P. Olding, Esq; } bour.
 Timothy Hierlihy, Esq; Antigonish.
 John Fraser, Esq; } Pictou.
 Robert Patterson, Esq; }
 James Fulton, Esq; Londonderry.
 Mr. Robert Ripley, } Amherst.
 Mr. Wm. Black, }
 Mr. Robert Forster, Cumberland.

One of the members laid before the society the Kentish method of preparing wheat for seed, which being approved, was ordered to be published with a request that experiments may be made in different parts of the province, and the effects communicated to the secretary.

Put a quantity of salt water into a tub, sufficient to make it two feet deep, and add as much salt as will make it bear an egg—Have a strong wicker basket of the size of 10 or 12 gallons, in which you may wet nearly a bushel of wheat at a time—Place the basket in the tub which contains the pickle, and put in the wheat, keeping it stirring for about 5 or 6 minutes, carefully skimming off whatever may swim on the surface—Take the basket out of the pickle and place it on the rim of the tub, and as soon as it is properly drained, turn the wheat upon the floor, and sift over it a small quantity of lime carefully stirring it, that every part may equally partake of the lime. A greater quantity should not be prepared at a time than may be wanted for one or two succeeding days—This method is generally considered a very great, if not an entire preventive from smut or collar bags in the crop.

The secretary is requested to inform the gentlemen by letter of their appointment, as directors, and to transmit them the plan of the society, with a copy of the proceedings which have been published, for their further information.

Taken from the minutes,

JAMES CLARKE, Secretary.

Halifax, Jan. 26, 1790.

At a meeting of the Society for promoting Agriculture, in the Province of Nova-Scotia, held by adjournment from the first of March.

The President and Vice-President being absent, from indisposition, Mr. Morden was requested to take the chair.

THE secretary laid before the society several letters he had received during its recess, which were read: That upon compost contains the most useful information, and the society hope to be favoured with a continuation of this gentleman's judicious observations.

The letter from a farmer, pointing out, from his own experience, the most effectual remedy to prevent smut in wheat, the society recommend to the farmers in the warmest manner. It proves the utility of the Kentish method, heretofore published by the society.

The society make their warmest acknowledgements to Columella, for the many judicious remarks contained in his letter of the 1st of March.

The secretary will have these letters published as soon as convenient.

The society afterwards appointed the following gentlemen directors, in addition to those heretofore elected.

Major Thomas Millidge, } Greaville.
 Alexander Howe, Esq; }
 George Henry Monk, Esq; Windsor.
 John Taylor, Esq; Sissibou.

On motion by one of the directors, it was unanimously resolved, that the following premiums should be given, viz.

I. A silver medal, value one guinea, to the person who, in the province of Nova-Scotia, shall raise the largest quantity of merchantable wheat in either of the years 1790 or 1791. The claimants of this medal must produce to the society, certificates of the respective quantities of wheat on which their claims shall be founded; and those certificates must be signed by three or more of the Justices of the inferior Court, at one of the quarterly sessions held in the counties respectively where the claimants reside.

II. A silver medal, value one guinea, to the person who shall, between May 1, 1790, and May 1, 1792, bring to the market of Halifax for sale, the fattest ox, or any other of the neat kind, whose four quarters shall weigh the most, and which has been raised and fattened in the province of Nova-Scotia. The candidates for this medal must produce to the society certificates of the weight and quality of their respective cattle, and signed by the clerk of the market in Halifax.

III. A Silver medal, value one guinea; to any person who shall between this time and May 1, 1792, produce to the society the best account in writing of the Plaister of Paris, as a manure for grafs or grain. The society expect that the above account will contain—1. Directions for the best and cheapest methods of preparing the Plaister of Paris, by burning and grinding. 2. Information of the kind of soil to which it is best adapted, either for grafs or grain. 3. Information about the quantity of Plaister of Paris per acre, best suited to grafs or grain, and in different soils. 4. The properest season for laying it on the ground, and the subsequent treatment of the soil, to make it most productive in

grafs or grain. The claimants of this medal are to send their papers sealed under cover, and directed to the secretary of the society; not signed with their names; but dated from the village, or township and county in this province where they respectively reside.

The medals are to be procured from England in the course of the ensuing summer, and executed in the neatest manner. The time of giving them has been prolonged as above, to remove any complaint that the notice was too short and limited for the exertions of those who were desirous to become claimants.

Extracts from the proceedings,

JAMES CLARKE, Secry.

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE PLAISTER OF PARIS.

In a Letter from Robert Morris, of Pennsylvania, to Jesse Lawrence.

AFTER the conversation which passed between thee and me, on the subject of Plaister of Paris, I conceived it might not be improper to give thee an account of the several trials which I have made with it as a manure for land. Perhaps it might have been in the year 1775 that it was recommended to me as a manure for land; I accordingly purchased five bushels, yet my faith therein was so weak, that it lay by me until 1778, when in the month of March I sowed at the rate of 2½ bushels per acre, on some ground which I had tilled and sowed with clover seed the spring preceding, leaving a piece in the middle not sown, and likewise on each side. That season, where there was no plaister sown, the clover stood on the ground about 12 inches high, but where the plaister was sown, the clover stood upon an average 34 inches high; this ground I sowed for about four seasons after, I found it to have less grafs every year, though that which was sown with the plaister had as much more in proportion as the first year. I afterwards ploughed up all this ground except ½ of an acre, upon this I again put plaister of Paris in the year 1785, and no other manure whatever since 1778, and it was now in much better order than it was at that time, and it has produced me about two tons of hay every year since for the first crop, and a tolerable good second crop, and sometimes a third crop, or very good pasture; tho' the last time I manured it, I put in the proportion of six bushels of plaister to an acre. I have likewise made many expe-

riments otherwise; I have tried it with Indian corn, where it does tolerably well, with buck-wheat, and makes it grow so rapidly that it has always fallen down, and I have lost my crop. I have tried it with wheat, and it is not possible to discover that it makes any difference when sown on the crop; but when it is sown on grafs ground, and this ground turned up and laid down in wheat, it is amazing the advantage it is of to the crop. Last fall was a year I put down about eight acres of wheat, which I harrowed in, and then sowed clover seed, which came up and looked very fine in the fall; but the winter being very severe, with but little snow, the clover was dead in the spring; when I sowed it again with clover seed, and about six bushels of plaister of Paris to the acre, and by harvest time I had clover all over the piece above 12 inches high, and which I mowed in about two or three weeks after my wheat was cut; I believe I might have cut a full ton of hay off from each acre, and I am well satisfied that if I had not put any plaister of Paris on it, I should not have had any grafs that I could have cut. I have likewise sold this manure to many people in this State, as well as in New-Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, &c. and after trial, their applications to me have been very great, which induces me to believe they have found the like benefits from the use of it as I have myself.

With respect, I am thy friend,

ROBERT MORRIS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1789.

A NEW METHOD OF CULTIVATING AND PREPARING HEMP.

[By the Abbt Bralla. Printed by order of the Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations.]

IT is sufficiently known, that land intended for a crop of hemp must be well manured, well ploughed, cleaned, and gotten fine; and the season being arrived; which varies much according to the soil, weather, and conveniency of the cultivator, extending from the 15th March to the 15th June; sow the hemp seed, which ought always to be new seed, thin, not exceeding two bushels to an acre, and if you have the advantage of a drill plough, still less will do. After the land is sown, go through the whole with a shovel, and with it makes little paths at seven feet distance from each other, the lengthway of your piece, so that at the proper season you may reach the female hemp, which you will have occasion to pull out, without trampling on the male, which must stand at least a month longer to ripen its seed. The female hemp (which is that which bears only flowers and no seed) is known to be ripe by the flowers fading, the farina fecundans falling, and some of the stems turning yellow. You must then draw out carefully the whole of the female hemp, breaking as little as possible the stems of that which you take, or that which you leave.

Immediately as it is gathered, take it in as large handfuls as you can, and either cutting the roots off, or leaving them on, as you like best (I prefer cutting them off) hold the root end uppermost, and with a wooden sword dress of the flower and leaves, which you leave on the field, since they assist in manuring; pick out any weeds or spoilt plants; put twelve handfuls or gripes together to make a bundle; then lay the bundles in water: it is much the best to be a running and clear water; and if shaded and overhung with trees the better: lay poles or planks, or whatever else you have that is suitable, across a large number together, so as to keep them at least two inches under water. Take particular notice which you lay in first, and how you lay the bundles, in order that you may be able to get them out again successively as they were laid in, without breaking or tangling. At the end of six days visit the hemp, and see whether the reed will draw out from some of the bundles. The time required for soaking depends very much on the nature of the hemp, the weather, and of the water it is soaked in—from six days to nine, or even eleven. It is a trouble that is not ill be-

flowed to sort the hemp for soaking, if it is of unequal sizes, the slenderest generally requiring most soaking.

When you find any quantity sufficiently soaked, take it with care, putting the hands under it to prevent breakage, and transport it to a trough or to a table; for there are two methods of working it. If you work it in a trough, you must be provided with one somewhat longer than any hemp that you mean to work in it—twelve or fourteen inches deep, and of what width you think proper, according to the number of persons you employ at it, as one, two, or four. To this trough must be fitted two pieces of plank, of about a foot length, but of such width as to stretch over a bundle of the hemp as it lies spread in the water: these planks must be set on one side with teeth of brass wire, and when the hemp is ready for drawing, must be laid on it as it lies in the water, to keep it strait and immersed.

If you work the hemp on a table, you must, before taking it out of the water, open a little the bundles, and rub the stems between your hands to get off what you can of the slime, and to loosen the rind. You must likewise push the bundle along in the water, with the loose end foremost, to loosen the rind at that end where the operation is to be begun. If you do not thus rub and scour your hemp in the water where you soak it you must do it in the trough. But in either case you must be careful to keep an even and steady hand to avoid breaking the reed, which, as many times as it happens, renders the operation of getting the reeds out tedious. If it is wrought on a table, the bundle must be frequently but slightly wetted. If any suitable method could be taken to make water drip gently on it, it would be best. A plank must be laid on the bundle to keep it steady.

All matters being properly disposed, either on the table or in the trough, you must begin at the root end to push back a little of the rind from the stem; then taking hold of one stem at a time, and rather near the outside than middle of the bundle, keep your hand and the reed under water (if you work in a trough) and draw it out from the bundle as strait as possible, you will find it come out as clean as a sword from its scabbard. As you proceed you may take two, afterwards four, and up to six or more reeds at a time, which

which will draw out still more easily. When you have drawn out all the reeds that you can find at the root end, lift up the spiked plank which was at the upper end, leaving on that which was in the middle, and draw out such pieces of reed as you may find at the upper end, and which have remained after drawing out what you could at the root end, because they were broken. Lastly, take off the plank which lay on the middle; and take out all the relics of reed you can perceive. If your hemp was in good condition for drawing, you will find all your reeds perfectly clean on the floor, and the rind, which is the hemp, lying in strait threads, in the water or on the table.

You will perceive that among the hemp there is a great quantity of gum left looking like a jelly; this you will wash out as if you were washing any long strait piece of cloth, observing not to displace or twist the threads, which would thwart the future operation of dressing or heckling. The finer and whiter you desire the hemp to be, the more waters you will run it through, squeezing it out at each time of washing; but I think it *always* right at the last to run it through a water in which a slight quantity of soft soap has been beat up, after the rate of an ounce of soft soap to three pounds of the hemp when dry. Do not squeeze it out from this soap water, but hang it to drain, and when a little stiffened, open a little the bundle, and lay it to dry on a grass plat or floor; the former is preferable. This soap water is not absolutely necessary, but is certainly of great use for softening the hemp, and rendering it pleasant and easy to dress; but may be dispensed with where it is very inconvenient, and where the hemp is intended for coarse purposes. It is obvious that all these operations would be carried on to the most advantage near to some running stream or large lake, if it be a standing water, on account of the great use that is made of that element, and to save a great deal of the trouble of transportation.

When thus dried, the hemp is proper either for dressing or storing; if the latter, particular care must be taken that it be thoroughly dry, it will otherwise heat and spoil. As the Hemp peculiarly intended to be hitherto spoken of is the female, or flower-bearing Hemp, which is intended for fine uses, it is to be observed that it must be worked with heckles or hatchels, such as are used for Flax dressing; and may be brought to an extreme fineness; and the shorts, having no pieces of straw or reed among them, may be carded and spun, and brought into use for all the same

purposes as Cotton, and the same methods used for bleaching and softening. It is likewise requisite to work this hemp as soon as pulled, without which the greatest softness and whiteness cannot be obtained; and as this sort generally falls ripe between hay time and harvest, when the weather is warm and fine, and the women most at liberty, it will be a suitable occasion to draw and cleanse the hemp—the dressing may be reserved for winter.

I now proceed to speak of the male hemp, which being a more considerable crop, cannot all be worked as fast as it is pulled or cut. It is known to be ripe enough by the stems becoming pale; for if you stay till the tuft containing the seed appears ripe, or the stem turns brown, the hemp will be in a great measure spoiled. When it is come to a proper maturity, you must get a good number of hands, so as to expedite the business, because such as remains standing after it is ripe, will have its rind fixed to the reed, the gum turned hard and dark coloured, and the whole operation of drawing becomes difficult, troublesome and ungrateful. The leaves are to be stripped off with a wooden sword, in the same manner as those of the female hemp, as are likewise the seed, the branches which grow laterally, and even the tuft bearing seed at the top: But if this latter should not come off clean, it must be chopt off with an iron instrument. All this must be done over a cloth, or on a spot of ground in the field, well levelled and smoothed, to avoid losing any of the seed. And it is proposed, and said to be successful, to leave the seed abroad, covered with the leaves, &c. to preserve it from birds, in order that it may heat and be thrashed in the field, and the leaves and chaff strewed on the land. This certainly saves trouble, and is practised in many parts; but seems to me slovenly, and I should rather take it home to a barn; but I would certainly burn all the roots, and such parts as are too hard to rot easily, and strew the ashes as well as the leaves, and such other parts as will easily rot, upon the ground, as these matters are reckoned to go half way towards manuring the land for next year's crop. The male hemp, thus stripped of leaves and seed, will generally dry for storing in 24 hours; but at any rate must not be left long abroad, but rather taken into sheds to dry, which, when thus stripped, it will speedily do. Sun and rain would soon spoil it. That which can be wrought green must be treated as before, set forth for the female hemp; and it is obvious that it is a great advantage to work it in this manner, rather than to dry and store it, which causes much trouble and expence.

and produces less and worse hemp; but where the crop is considerable, and the hands few it is unavoidable.—If, however, much rain comes, it is impracticable to dry it for storing without spoiling, as every year's experience shews in the present received method; whereas the working the hemp green entirely avoids this disadvantage and inconveniency, and the hands engaged may continue their employment under the shelter of trees, or of a temporary shed made of a few rough poles and hurdles, covered with straw, reeds, &c.

All the same procedure is to be used with the male as with the female hemp, as to drawing, scouring, &c. but as the reeds of it are less brittle, and the rind coarser, it requires more soaking, but is easier to draw, and produces much more and stronger hemp. What is stored must, when wanted to be wrought, be soaked, peeled, washed, and in general treated as before said. In cold weather it takes long soaking.

The calculation of expences and profit of an acre of hemp in this country, [England.]

	£.	s.	d.
Rent 20s. per acre	1	0	0
Manure the first year more than others, but it is most advantageous to sow after a turnip crop—say 40s.	2	9	0
Three times ploughing and harrowing	0	15	0
Seed 2 bushels—price unknown; but in France, 5s.	0	10	0
Pulling the female hemp, and trimming	0	20	6
Cutting male, and trimming for putting in water	0	7	0
Getting from the reed, and washing the female 7lb. per diem at 9d.—50 bundles containing 125lb.—160d : 5	0	13	6
Getting the male from the reed, and washing 14lb. per diem at 9d.—375lb. 24d.	1	0	3
Soap 10lb. at price in France 3d	0	2	6
Thrashing seed	0	2	6
Total expence	7	4	0

	£.	s.	d.
Female hemp, 125lb. at only 1s. but worth in the rough much more	6	5	0
Seed 16 bushels, at 5s.—supposed under valued	4	0	0
Male hemp 375lb. at 7d. 1/2 lb.	11	14	0
Faggots	1	0	0
Total produce	22	19	0
Total expence	7	4	0
Total profit	15	14	0

Suppose the expences under-rated 20s. per acre, and the gain over-rated 4l. 15s. there still remains 10l. clear gain; to which is to be added, that the further improvement of the material in dressing and spinning, employs the poor, and particularly women and children, who are a heavy burthen to the farmer in all countries.

DETACHED OBSERVATIONS ON HEMP.

IT is capable of being cultivated on all kinds of land; the poorer land producing the hemp finer in quality, though smaller in quantity and the rankest land producing strong and long, though coarse; and this sort being the easiest to draw and work in the new mode, the quantity of manure requisite in the first instance is not above half of that for wheat, and the subsequent years not above half of that half, and the hemp still improving in quality. All the work in the new method, not even excepting the dressing, is fitter for women than men, and may be practised advantageously by every cottager.

No bleaching is wanted for the linen made of hemp prepared in the new method; and it is certain, that if the hemp be fine, well managed, and dressed with the finest flax-hackle, it may supersede almost all the uses of flax, which flax is a more uncertain and less abundant crop, requires more culture and better lands, which it exhausts; whereas hemp-grounds increase in goodness. If the male hemp intended for cords has been treated with little attention, and but little scoured or bleached, the shorts which come from it in dressing may be scoured over again, to render them more useable. The hackle, and even the hemp itself, may be a little oiled in the dressing, which will much facilitate that business, and instead of fouling, will rather

rather assist in bleaching the threads, when they come to be washed.

Both the dressing and spinning of hemp are best carried on in a damp place. Hemp is naturally inclined to twist too much in spinning.

The greatest injury that can befall hemp is that of sun-baking. But after all the greatest injuries that can be done to hemp, the new operation may be performed on it; though with little success, yet sufficient to render it better than that which is procured by any other operation, whereof I have, at this moment, the proof under my eye. The greatest whiteness can never be procured but by working it green. If stored, the greener it is got in, the whiter it will be. The more the colour is changed, the worse will be the colour of the thread.

Fifteen pounds of male hemp may be gotten off in a day by one person; only seven pounds of female. It is necessary to pick the hemp-plants over at several different periods; in order to avoid having any bad stems among the good, which might spoil a whole parcel, especially if intended for fine linen.

There is great reason, from a slight attempt that has been made, to think that a dye might be procured from the water in which the hemp is scoured, after that it is gotten off from the reed.

It is likewise thought that an instrument may be imagined for drawing the reeds from the threads or rind or else the rind or threads from the reed, more expeditiously. A few bundles have been cleaned with a common rake.

In France it is common, at the time of pulling the female hemp, to scatter turnip seeds in among the stems of the male

hemp, which are left standing, and these turnips frequently produce a good deal of feed for sheep or cattle after the male hemp is taken off. It is obvious that whatever has this effect, has, besides the benefit of supporting the stock of a farm, that of aiding to manure the hemp-grounds, especially if it be sheep that are fed on it; therefore if this method fails, it would be prudent, immediately as the hemp is off the ground, to plow it up, and sow turnips, cole-seed, rye, or any other thing proper for sheep feed, which can be gotten off early in the next spring, so as to be able to till the land well in time for receiving the hemp seed.

It is less an injury to the hemp to pull the plants before they are ripe enough, than to leave them too long standing. It is a less injury, in soaking the hemp, to leave it too long in the water than to take it out before it is sufficiently soaked.

The more the hemp is cleaned after getting off the reed, the finer it becomes, and the finer dressing it requires: nothing but experience can mark the degrees.

The most advantageous time to begin the culture of hemp on any land, is immediately after a crop of turnips;—exactly the same as if you were about to sow barley.

The coarsest black soap, which costs in France only three pence per lb. will suffice for making the suds through which the hemp should pass.

It is asserted from experience, that putting the clusters containing the hemp seeds to sweat and heat, causes many of the seeds to come to perfection, which, in the common method, would wither and become dead; and that it of course improves both the quantity and quality.

ON A NEW SPECIES OF GRAIN CALLED SIBERIAN OR HALIDAY BARLEY.

[From Hunter's *Georgical Essays*. *Essay 9*.]

THE surface of the earth is clothed with a variety of grasses. Such as are intended for the use of cattle are spontaneous in their growth. Such as are intended for man require culture and attention. The grasses of the field yield a never failing verdure. They shoot early in the spring, and continue to send forth radical leaves, which are daily cropped without injuring the plants. Animals seldom

destroy the flowering stems. A variety of grass-seeds are consequently sown upon our meadows and pastures by the hand of Providence. This dislike in animals to brows upon the straw that bears the seed, is particularly favourable to the annual grasses, and gives an useful hint to the intelligent husbandman not to keep his grasslands too long under the scythe.

Wheat, oats, barley, and rye are grasses for

These grasses are one of the seven natural families, into which all vegetables are distributed by Linnæus. They are defined to be plants which have very simple leaves, jointed

for the use of man. These vegetables are found in almost every climate. Man is a citizen of the world, and indulgent Heaven supplies him with food wherever he goes. The earth produces a variety of grains. Different countries support some kinds more luxuriantly than others. In the northern climates we find plenty of oats and barley. The more southerly latitudes are particularly favourable to wheat. Could we look back into the remote annals of time, we should discover that few countries were originally blessed with the variety of grains and fruits which they at present enjoy. Crabs, sloes, and bramble-berries are the natural fruits of this island; and there was a time when wheat was hardly known. Oats, barley, and rye fed the vassal and his Lord.

In consequence of a liberal communication with foreigners, we have daily increased the number of vegetable productions, and have, as it were, naturalized them to our climate. I shall in this essay give an account of a new species of barley lately brought into this kingdom. As it has been made known to us by the care and attention of Mr. Haliday, I have called it by his name, as an honour due to him. Mr. Haliday, in the most correct and circumstantial manner, communicated his sentiments upon this new species, in a letter to my ingenious friend J. B. Bailey, Esq; of Hope, near Manchester, by whom I am favoured with the following extract.

“On the 25th of May, 1767, I received about a moderate wine-glassful of this grain, from a member of the Society of Arts, &c. at London, with this information that a foreign nobleman had presented that Society with about a pint of it, and that it came from Siberia. Not having seen Pontoppidan's account of the *Tbor-barley*, or *Heaven's-corn*, I was doubtful whether it was the product of a cold or warm climate. The amazing extent of Siberia, and the low latitude of its southern bounds created this uncertainty. I was from hence induced to divide my small quantity with a neighbouring gentleman, who had in his garden the advantage of glasses and fire. But the result of his trials shewed that it was a native of a cold rather than a warm climate. In the morning of the 26th I sowed the other half in drills, in a south border of my garden, each grain from four to five inches asunder. The rows were

carefully weeded, hoed, and sometimes watered; but proving rank, I was obliged to support them with stakes and lines. By the latter end of August some few ears were ripened, which I snipped off. I continued this practice, morning and evening, until the first week in October, and laid the ears by in linen bags.

“In April, 1768, I rubbed out by hand the last year's crop, and was happy in finding the quantity was near a quart, equal, if not superior, in quality to the original seed. Having prepared all the south borders in the garden, and part of a last year's potatoe butt in a field adjoining, I sowed the whole in drills, as before, in the first week in May. The crops were kept clean and hoed. What grew in the garden was snipped off as it ripened, and the butt was reaped in the common way on the 28th of August. The whole was hung up in sacks until the beginning of April, 1769, when it was thrashed out, and produced near a bushel. On the 19th and 20th, having prepared about an acre, of seven yards, pretty fine, I drew drills with a plow about ten inches apart, then a space of three feet and so on. The grain was sown with hand, and the drills were smoothed with garden rakes. To keep the corn from falling, though, as it happened, there was no need, large beans were dibbled in the middle of the three-foot spaces. In June, the whole was carefully hand-hoed, and on the 14th or 15th of August was reaped. The calculation I made of the produce from the thraves, proved just about 36 bushels of clean corn.

“Having now got a stock, on which I could afford to make experiments of its utility in the grand points of bread and beer, I had two bushels of 35 quarts, weighing 132 pounds, sent to a country mill. When ground, it yielded 80 pounds of fine flour, equal to London seconds, 40 pounds of a coarser sort, and about 12 pounds of bran. The best flour made excellent bread, sufficiently light, and so retentive of moisture, as to be as good at twelve or fourteen days after baking, as wheaten bread on the fourth day. But, to give it the fairest trial, I had 12 pounds of the barley, and 12 pounds of the wheat flour, equally fine kneaded with some yeast, and baked in the same oven. The wheaten loaf weighed 15 pounds, and the barley 18 pounds.

“These

jointed stem, a husky Calix, termed Glumor, and a single seed. This description includes the several sorts of corn as well as grasses. In Tournefort they constitute a part of the fifteenth class, termed *Apetali*; and in the Sexual System of Linnæus they are mostly contained in the second order of the third class, termed *Triandria Digynia*.

These trials sufficiently established its excellence as a bread-corn. The foregoing year had proved its fecundity. To find out its quality for ale, I readily accepted the offer made me by a gentleman of Liverpool, of equal skill and attention, and sent him two bushels to be malted. He obligingly took the trouble of this small quantity, and made me happy in the account he gave me of its working.

In the latter end of January, it was brewed into half a barrel of ale, and another of small beer. The latter was used at a month old, and proved good. The ale was tapped on the 27th of May, and proved of fine colour, flavour, and body.†

You have now all the particulars of my three years experience of this excellent grain. The idea I entertain of its superior utility to any other spring-corn, has induced me to make it as universally

known as the narrow circle of my acquaintance would permit.

On the 30th of April, I laid down, in the broadcast way, two large acres, of eight yards, with six bushels and a half of this barley, white clover, and hay seeds, and have sown four other bushels in a field of poor natural soil. Both fields look well. I am also happy in knowing that above 20 bushels of my last year's crop are now under skilful culture in the several counties of Kent, Surry, Essex, Middlesex, Hereford, Stafford, Chester, Derby, York, Durham, and many parts of this county; in two or three counties in Wales, six or seven in Ireland, and some in Scotland; from all which I am filled with hopes of its soon becoming as universally esteemed as known.

W. HALIDAY,

Aurfield, June 13, 1770.

METHOD OF MAKING OIL-COMPOST.

[From the same.]

TAKE North-American pot-ash 12lb. Break it into small pieces, and put it into a convenient vessel with 4 gallons of water. Let the mixture stand 48 hours, then add coarse train oil, 14 gallons.—In a few days the salt will be dissolved, and the mixture, upon stirring will become nearly uniform.—Take 14 bushels of sand, or 20 of dry mould. Upon these pour the above liquid ingredients. Turn this composition frequently over, and in six months it will be fit for use.

When the liquid ingredients are put to one or two hogsheads of water, a liquid compost will be formed which must be used with a water-cart. I apprehend that the above quantity will be sufficient for an acre; my trials, however, do not give me

sufficient authority to determine on this point.

For the convenience of carriage, I have directed no more earth to be used than will effectually take up the liquid ingredients. But if the farmer chuses to mix up the compost with the mould of his field, I would advise him to use a larger portion of earth, as he will be thereby enabled to distribute it with more regularity upon the surface.

I shall here observe, that the oil-compost is only intended to supply the place of rape-dust, soot, woollen rags, and other expensive hand dressings. It is in all respects inferior to rotten dung: where that can be obtained every kind of manure must give place to it.

ON THE OIL-COMPOST. BY MR. ROBBUCK, GARDENER, IN YORK.

[From the same.]

IN the month of May I planted twelve alleys that lay between my asparagus-beds with cauliflower-plants. Each alley

took up about 30 plants. One of the alleys I set apart for an experiment with the oil-compost, which was prepared according

† Dr. Lochster, in his dissertation de medicamentis Norwegiæ, extols the liquor made by it both as palatable and wholesome. Palmam, says he, quoque reliquis præcipit decoctum hordei cœlestis, vulgo Himmelbyg, grato tam sapore quam effectu te commendans. The decoction of Heaven-barley, vulgarly called Himmelbyg, carries off the prize from all others, recommended by its pleasant flavour and salubrious effect.

ing to the directions given in the first volume of the Geographical Essays.

About a handful of the compost was put to the root of each cauliflower plant. In all respects the alley was managed like the rest. The plants in general flowered very well, but those to which I applied the compost, sprung up hastily with small stalks, and produced very poor flowers. I imputed this unfavourable appearance to the freshness of the compost, which was

only a few weeks old. In all future trials I shall expose it to the action of the air, to abate the heat and neutralize the acrimony of the salt.—In the September following, I planted the same alleys with early cabbages. The necessity for meliorating the compost was in this trial fully confirmed, for the cabbages that grew upon the alley, which in May had received the compost, were larger, and in all respects, finer than the others.*

ON THE SAME. BY JAMES STOVIN, Esq. OF DONCASTER.

[From the same.]

IN the year 1769, I made the following experiment with the oil-compost, which was prepared agreeable to the directions given in these essays.

	Expense	Produce			
	£. s. d.	grs. bush. pk			
One acre sown with barley and manured with oil-compost,	0 18 0	5 5 0			
One acre adjoining sown with barley, and manured with rotten dung, twelve loads, worth	3 0 0	4 3 2			
Difference		1 1 2			

The compost barley was bolder and better corn than the other. In the year 1770, the dunged acre produced of ryé three quarters. The compost acre, of ditto, two quarters six bushels. In the year 1771, the same lands were sown with oats, and the produce was greatly in favour of the dunged acre. This last experiment being contrary to the idea of good husbandry was made with a view to determine the absolute strength of the compost. All top-dressings are exhausted in the year. The oil-compost seems to retain its vigour longer.

ON THE SAME. BY RICHARD TOWNLEY, Esq. OF BELFIELD.

[From the same.]

IN the spring 1770, I prepared a piece of ground for onions. It was laid out into six beds of equal size and all sown at the same time. Over two of them the oil-compost was scattered in a very moderate quantity. Over other two pigeon-dung. And over the remaining two, some of my weed compost, which I esteem one of the best manures that can be made.

The onions came up well in all the beds; but, in about six weeks, those that were fed by the oil-compost plainly distinguish-

ed the advantage they had over the rest, by their luxuriance and colour; and, at the end of the summer perfected the finest crop that I had ever seen, being greatly superiour to the others both in quantity and size.

I also tried the oil-compost upon carrots, and it answered exceedingly well. I did the same in the year 1771, both upon them and my onions; and had the finest crops of those vegetables I ever saw any where upon the same compass of ground.

EXPERIMENTS

* It appears by several other experiments that this compost requires to be often turned and exposed to the air before it is used; or if new, will only admit of being scattered over the surface of the ground. When too fresh, and mixed with the earth, or buried under it, as in the foregoing experiment, it generally proves injurious.

EXPERIMENTS ON THE CULTURE OF CARROTS:

[From Young's Six Months Tour.]

THIS excellent root is not so univ-
sally known as a food for cattle, as
it well deserves: The experiments I met
with upon it are not numerous, but some
of them are very valuable.

The Duke of Bedford finds them of great
use for winter feeding large stocks of
cattle and deer. Soil, a sand.

Gardeners at *Sandy*.

Soil. A rich deep fine sand, at 3l. 10s.

Culture. Sow at *Lady-day* on one spit
digging; hoe very carefully three
times; leave them from eight to ten
inches asunder.

Product. Two hundred bushels per acre,
at 2s.

Expences. Digging, 1l. Seed, 8s. Sow-
ing, 6d. Raking, 4s. Hosing, 1l. 5s:
Digging up, 10s.

Parsnips these gardeners also cultivate in
the same manner, but the crop never e-
qual to that of carrots by fifty or sixty
bushels.

Mr. *Lyffer* at *Batory*.

Soil, a very light sand.

Culture. No hoeing, but hand weeded.

Produce. They are found to be of in-
comparable use in feeding hogs.

Duke of *Norfolk*, at *Workshop*.

Soil. A light sand.

Culture. Hoes and weeds thoroughly.

Product. They answer incomparably.

Mr. *Hewett* at *Bilham*.

Soil. A fine light hazel mould, a foot
deep.

Culture. Sowed during four years in
drills one foot asunder, the middle of
April; four pound and a half of seed
per acre; horse hoed thrice, and hand
weeded once. Left at the distance of
six inches in the rows.

Product. Six hundred and forty bush-
els per acre, 32l. at 1s. per bushel.

Beasts fattened on them and turnips,
which evidently preferred the carrots
so much, that it was soon difficult to
make them eat the former at all. Six
horses kept on them thro' the winter
without oats; they performed their
work as usual, and looked equally
well. A lean hog was fattened on car-
rots in ten days time, eat nothing else,
and the fat very fine, white, and firm,
nor did it boil away in the dressing;
he eat fourteen stone. Hogs in ge-
neral feed on them with great eager-
ness.

Mr. *Turner*, at *Kirkleatham*.

Soil. A black rich sand: and a white
poor one.

Culture. Six acres were sown in 1767;
summer fallowed and sown broadcast
the beginning of *April*, hand weeded
four times, and also hand hoed; but
the crop left within three or four in-
ches of each other.

Product. The size in the black sand
from six to eight inches long, but less
than a man's wrist. In the white
five inches long, and less than the o-
ther. Fed milch cows and hogs, the
first very fond of them, and their
milk received no ill taste from them.
Several hogs of six stone (14lb.) were
fattened on them: No pork could be
finer. They fattened quick and ex-
ceedingly well. The carrots given
raw.

Expence. Weeding, hoeing, and taking
up, 2l. 10s. per acre.

Mr. *Scoop* at *Danby*.

Soil. The rich fine black loam.

Culture. Drilled in single rows four
feet asunder; horse hoed thrice, but
left thick in the rows,

Produce. Very fine; eighteen inches
long, and eleven in circumference.
Given to hogs, who fattened so well
upon them, that a few weeks finished
them, and the fat was very fine and
very firm.

Mr. *Wilkie*, of *Hutton*.

Soil. A light loam.

Culture. Sows the end of *March*; hoed
them twice; to the distance of five
inches.

Product. Grow to the size of a man's
wrist, and twelve inches long. All
cattle are very fond of them particu-
larly hogs:

These minutes clearly prove the great
importance of the culture:

The products, drawn into one view, are
as follow:

Sandy gardeners; at 2s. per bushel	£. s. d.
200	20 0 0

Mr. <i>Hewett</i> , 640 bushels, at 1s.	32 0 0
Ditto at 2s.	64 0 0

I think it fair to add the last valuation;
as it is the actual one of the first inserted;
nor do I think 2s. an extravagant price:
The average price is 38l. 13s. Rejecting
the last price it is 26l.

Mr. *Lyffer*'s, Mr. *Turner*'s, Mr. *Hewett*'s
Mr. *Scoop*'s, and Mr. *Wilkie*'s experiments
all prove, that carrots raw are of incom-
parable use in both feeding and fattening
hogs; and that they are also very fine
food for milch cows, giving the butter no
bad taste.

THE LIFE AND PONTIFICATE OF GREGORY I.

[From Gibbon's *History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.*]

THE chair of St. Peter was filled under the reign of Maurice by the first and greatest of the name of Gregory. His grandfather Felix had himself been Pope, and as the bishops were already bound by the law of celibacy, his consecration must have been preceded by the death of his wife. The parents of Gregory, Sylvia and Gordian, were the noblest of the senate and the most pious of the Church of Rome; his female relations were numbered among the saints and virgins; and his own figure, with those of his father and mother, were represented near three hundred years in a family portrait, which he offered to the monastery of St. Andrew. The design and colouring of this picture afford an honourable testimony, that the art of painting was cultivated by the Italians of the sixth century; but the most abject ideas must be entertained of their taste and learning, since the epistles of Gregory, his sermons, and his dialogues, are the work of a man who was second in erudition to none of his contemporaries: his birth and abilities had raised him to the office of prefect of the city, and he enjoyed the merit of renouncing the pomp and vanities of this world. His ample patrimony was dedicated to the foundation of seven monasteries, one in Rome, and six in Sicily; and it was the wish of Gregory that he might be unknown in this life, and glorious only in the next. Yet his devotion and it might be sincere, pursued the path which would have been chosen by a crafty and ambitious statesman. The talents of Gregory, and the splendor which accompanied his retreat, rendered him dear and useful to the church; and implicit obedience has been always inculcated as the first duty of a monk. As soon as he had received the character of deacon, Gregory was sent to reside at the Byzantine court, the nuncio or minister of the apostolic see; and he boldly assumed, in the name of St. Peter, a tone of independent dignity, which would have been criminal and dangerous in the most illustrious layman of the empire. He returned to Rome with a just increase of reputation, and after a short exercise of the monastic virtues, he was dragged from the cloysters to the papal throne, by the unanimous voice of the clergy, the senate, and the people. He alone resisted, or seemed to resist, his own elevation; and his humble petition, that Maurice would be pleased to reject the choice of the Romans, could on-

ly serve to exalt his character in the eyes of the emperor and the public. When the fatal mandate was proclaimed, Gregory solicited the aid of some friendly merchants to convey him in a basket beyond the gates of Rome; and modestly concealed himself some days among the woods and mountains, till his retreat was discovered, as is said, by a celestial light.

The pontificate of Gregory the Great, which lasted thirteen years six months and ten days, is one of the most edifying periods of the history of the church. His virtues, and even his faults, a singular mixture of simplicity and cunning, of pride and humility, of sense and superstition, were happily suited to his station, and to the temper of the times. In his rival, the patriarch of Constantinople, he condemned the anti-christian title of universal bishop, which the successor of St. Peter was too haughty to concede, and too feeble to assume; and the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Gregory was confined to the triple character of bishop of Rome, primate of Italy, and apostle of the West. He frequently ascended the pulpit, and kindled, by his rude, though pathetic eloquence, the congenial passions of his audience; the language of the Jewish prophets was interpreted and applied, and the minds of a people, depressed by their present calamities, were directed to the hopes and fears of the invisible world. His precepts and example defined the model of the Roman liturgy; the distribution of the parishes, the calendar of festivals, the order of processions, the service of the priests and deacons, the variety and change of sacerdotal garments. Till the last days of his life, he officiated in the canon of the mass, which continued above three hours: the Gregorian chant has preserved the vocal and the instrumental music of the theatre, and the rough voices of barbarians attempted to imitate the melody of the Roman school. Experience had shewn them the efficacy of these solemn and pompous rites, to soothe the distress, to confirm the faith, to mitigate the fierceness, and to dispel the dark enthusiasm of the vulgar, and he readily forgave their tendency to promote the reign of priesthood and superstition. The bishops of Italy and the adjacent islands acknowledged the Roman pontiff as their special metropolitan. Even the existence, the union, or the translation of episcopal seats, was decided by his absolute discretion: and his successful inroads

into the provinces of Greece, of Spain, and of Gaul, might countenance the more lofty pretensions of succeeding Popes. He interposed to prevent the abuses of popular elections; his jealous care maintained the purity of faith and discipline, and the apostolic shepherd assiduously watched over the faith and discipline of the subordinate pastors. Under his reign, the Arians of Italy and Spain were reconciled to the Catholic Church, and the conquest of Britain reflects less glory on the name of Cæsar than on that of Gregory I. Instead of six legions, forty monks were embarked for that distant island, and the pontiff lamented the austere duties which forbade him to partake the perils of their spiritual warfare. In less than two years he could announce to the Archbishop of Alexandria, that they had baptised the King of Kent with ten thousand of his Anglo-Saxons, and that the Roman missionaries, like those of the primitive church, were armed only with spiritual and supernatural powers. The credulity or the prudence of Gregory was always disposed to confirm the truths of religion by the evidence of ghosts, miracles, and resurrections; and posterity has paid to his memory the same tribute, which he freely granted to the virtue of his own or the preceding generations. The celestial honours have been liberally bestowed by the authority of the popes, but Gregory is the last of their own order whom they have presumed to inscribe in the calendar of saints.

Their temporal power insensibly arose from the calamities of the times; and the Roman bishops, who have deluged Europe and Asia with blood, were compelled to reign as the ministers of charity and peace. I. The church of Rome, as it has been formerly observed, was endowed with ample possessions in Italy, Sicily, and the more distant provinces; and her agents, who were commonly subdeacons, had acquired a civil, and even criminal, jurisdiction over their tenants and husbandmen. The successor of St. Peter administered his patrimony with the temper of a vigilant and moderate landlord; and the epistles of Gregory are filled with salutary instructions to abstain from doubtful or vexatious lawsuits; to preserve the integrity of weights and measures; to grant every reasonable delay, and to reduce the capitation of the slaves of the glebe, who purchased the right of marriage by the payment of an arbitrary fine. The rent or the produce of these estates was transported to the mouth of the Tyber, at the risk and expence of the Pope: in the use of wealth, he acted like a faithful steward of

the church and the poor, and liberally applied to their wants the inexhaustible resources of abstinence and order. The voluminous account of his receipts and disbursements was kept above three hundred years in the Lateran, as the model of Christian œconomy. On the four great festivals, he divided their quarterly allowance to the clergy, to his domestics, to the monasteries, the churches, the places of burial, the alms-houses, and the hospitals of Rome, and the rest of the diocese. On the first day of every month, he distributed to the poor, according to the season, their stated portion of corn, wine, cheese, vegetable, oil, fish, fresh provisions, cloths, and money; and his treasures were continually summoned to satisfy, in his name, the extraordinary demands of indigence and merit. The instant distress of the sick and helpless, of strangers and pilgrims was relieved by the bounty of each day, and of every hour; nor would the pontiff indulge himself in a frugal repast, till he had sent the dishes from his own table to some objects deserving of his compassion. The misery of the times had reduced the nobles and matrons of Rome to accept, without a blush, the benevolence of the church: three thousand virgins received their food and raiment from the hand of their benefactor; and many bishops of Italy escaped from the barbarians to the hospitable threshold of the Vatican. Gregory might justly be styled the father of his country; and such was the extreme sensibility of his conscience, that, for the death of a beggar who had perished in the streets, he interdicted himself during several days from the exercise of the sacerdotal functions. II. The misfortunes of Rome involved the apostolical pastor in the business of peace and war; and it might be doubtful to himself, whether piety or ambition prompted him to supply the place of his absent sovereign. Gregory awakened the Emperor from a long slumber, exposed the guilt or incapacity of the exarch and his inferior ministers, complained that the veterans were withdrawn from Rome for the defence of Spoleto, encouraged the Italians to guard their cities and altars; and condescended, in the crisis of danger, to name the tribunes, and to direct the operations of the provincial troops. But the martial spirit of the Pope was checked by the scruples of humanity, and religion; the imposition of tribute, though it was employed in the Italian war, he freely condemned as odious and oppressive; whilst he protected against the imperial edicts, the pious cowardice of the soldiers who deserted a military for a monastic life.

If we may credit his own declarations, it would have been easy for Gregory to exterminate the Lombards by their domestic factions, without leaving a king, a duke, or count, to save that unfortunate nation from the vengeance of their foes. As a Christian Bishop, he preferred the salutary offices of peace; his mediation appeased the tumult of arms: but he was too conscientious of the arts of the Greeks, and the passions of the Lombards, to engage his sacred promise for the observance of the truce. Disappointed in the hope of a ge-

neral and lasting treaty, he presumed to save his country without the consent of the Emperor, or the exarch. The sword of the enemy was suspended over Rome; it was averted by the mild eloquence and seasonable gifts of the pontiff, who commanded the respect of heretics and barbarians. The merits of Gregory were treated by the Byzantine court with reproach and insult; but in the attachment of a grateful people, he found the purest reward of a citizen, and the best right of a sovereign.

ANECDOTES OF FREDERIC THE SECOND, LATE KING OF PRUSSIA.

[Concluded from page 181.]

A Captain, named S——, having unfortunately killed another officer in a duel, was taken and carried to the main guard. Frederic could not prevent his trial according to the laws; and, therefore, he was condemned to die. This prince, who liked the captain because he was a brave man, wished to save him, and secretly insinuated to the officers, his friends, that he should not be sorry to see the prisoner escape. Every thing was prepared accordingly for the flight, and, to facilitate it, Frederic sent for the captain that day on guard, and said unto him, 'If you suffer S—— to escape to-night, rest assured that you shall be put under an arrest for four-and-twenty hours.' The officer understood the king's meaning, and, towards midnight, invited the prisoner to take the air before the guard-house. His friends, who were at a little distance with a chaise, approached, told him of the preparations they had made, and carried him off. The next day the captain made his report to the king of the escape, and Frederic, who pretended to be greatly incensed against him, ordered him to be put under arrest during four-and-twenty hours.

When Frederic built the palace of Sans Souci, there happened to be a mill which greatly straightened him in the execution of his plan, and he desired to know how much the miller would take for it. The miller replied, that, for a long series of years, his family possessed this mill from father to son, and that he would not sell it. The King employed solicitations, offering to build him a mill in a better place, besides paying him any sum he might demand. The obstinate miller persisted in his determination to preserve the inheritance of his ancestors. The King

irritated at this resistance, sent for him, and said to him angrily, 'Why do you refuse to sell your mill notwithstanding all the advantages which I have offered to you?' The miller repeated all his reasons. 'Do you know,' continued the King, 'that I could take it without giving you a farthing?' 'Yes,' replied the miller, 'if it was not for the chamber of justice at Berlin.' The King was extremely flattered with this answer, which shewed that he was thought incapable of an act of injustice. He acquiesced in the miller's refusal and changed the plan of his gardens.

It is well known that the King had a quantity of small money coined of base alloy, called pieces of six sennings. With this money the soldiers, the workmen, and part of the pensions of the civil and military officers, were paid; but it was received at no royal treasury; so that the King drew all the good specie into his coffers, never to return, and distributed among the people this bad money, which never returned into his coffers. One day, Frederic, passing by a baker's door, saw him disputing with a peasant; he demands the reason, and is told that the baker wants to pay the peasant for his corn in pieces of 6 sennings, but that the latter refuses to take the money. Frederic advances, and says to the peasant, 'Why will you not take this money?' The peasant, looking at the king, peevishly replies, 'Wouldst thou take it thyself?' The king answered not a word, but went on.

The king was often in danger of being poisoned, but never sentenced those to death who made an attempt upon his life. One of his valets de chambre meditated the perpetration of this abominable act. The wretch, one morning, carried the king

his chocolate as usual, but, in presenting it, his resolution failed him, and the king remarked his extraordinary confusion. 'What is the matter with you?' says Frederic, looking stedfastly at him; 'I believe you mean to poison me.' At this word the villain's agitation augments; he throws himself at the feet of the monarch, avows his crime, and begs his pardon. 'Quit my presence, knave!' answered the king; and this was all the punishment, though some pretend that he was shut up at Spandau.

From that period, Frederic, before he took his chocolate, always gave a little to his dogs.

Nothing was more disagreeable to Frederic than the indiscretion of the people about him. In the year 1756, some time before the commencement of the seven years war, a serjeant of his guards asked him for a furlough to go into Westphalia, his native country. 'My friend' answers the king, 'this is not the time to demand a furlough! We shall march very soon.' A few moments after, hearing the pages disputing in the anti-chamber, he listens at the door. One of them said, 'Where do you think we shall go?' 'Into Silesia,' replied the other. 'Good?' rejoined the first, 'you are all mistaken; it is to Saxony we are going.' 'No my friend,' observed the king, opening the door, 'it is to Spandau, where he sent the young gentleman for some time who had guessed so well.

Previous to the campaign of 1756, the king went to pay a visit to a general's widow, who had very handsome men in her service. 'It is a pity' says he to his attendants, 'that such strapping fellows should serve a woman.' 'If your Majesty orders it,' replied the officers in his suit, 'we can easily procure them.' 'Well,' replied the king, 'do so, provided it be in a proper way.'

They took advantage of this word, and the patrols soon ran over Berlin, carrying off merchant's clerks, hair-dressers, and other journeymen, dragging the servants from behind carriages, and conveying them all to the guard house. The people of Berlin were terrified at this violence, and shut their doors; not a soul was to be seen in the streets, and only the bitterest complaints to be heard. As soon as the king knew of these outrages, he, in a violent rage, ordered all persons thus taken to be released, and assured the citizens that they need not be under apprehensions of further violence, the whole having been committed against his will. The king has often said that this was the most disagreeable day of his whole reign.

The king having raised a new regiment, some Italian officers asked for commissions in it; but when the commandant proposed them to the king, he answered,

'My dear colonel,

'I am very fond of the Italians, and give sufficient proof of it by the large salaries which I pay to the fingers of my opera. But, in my armies, I should be afraid of the effeminacy and the cowardice with which they are reproached. Accordingly, you may politely thank the petitioners.'

At the end of a bloody battle, Frederic asked his officers, 'Who, in their opinion, had shewn the most bravery that day, —' 'Your majesty, sire,' was the general reply; and the king, who expected this answer, said, 'No: you are in the wrong; it is a sifer whom I passed twenty times during the engagement, and who, from the first charge to the very last, never ceased from the performance of his martial airs.'

The king, passing a few days at Cleves after the seven years war, had a state of the province laid before him, and was surprised to find a considerable sum paid annually to the Cordeliers out of the receipt of the forests. 'Why all this sum to these monks?' says the king to the president. 'Sire,' replied he, 'it is a legacy of the last dukes for masses to the repose of their souls.' 'Is this contribution never to cease! Where is the convent? I would speak with the guardian.' 'Sire, it is behind the park, —' 'I will go there at three o'clock. Let the monks be told of it.'

At the appointed hour the king repairs to the convent. The monks come to receive him in procession, and as soon as he appeared struck up the canticle of St. Ambrose. The king says to the guardian, on approaching him, 'Are you the superior of the convent?' — 'Yes, sire.' — 'You receive, gentlemen, a large sum every year out of the revenue of the forests; what is the reason of that?' — 'Sire, it is a legacy of the last dukes of Cleves, and we are obliged to say so many dead masses for them, to get their souls out of purgatory.' — 'My poor cousins! they stay a long time in purgatory. Could not you tell me whether they will soon come out of it?' — 'Not precisely, sire; but the moment they do escape, I shall not fail to send an express to potzdam to inform your majesty.'

The king burst into a fit of laughter; and, turning to the president, said, 'There is nothing to be made of this man; he has certainly studied among the Jesuits.' A reduced officer, who had served as a brave man in quality of lieutenant-colonel during the seven years war, attended eve-

fy day in the king's anti-chamber to demand a pension. The king had often said to him, 'Have a little patience, I cannot yet do any thing for you.' The officer did not give up the point, but, wherever he could find the king, besieged him with his demands. Frederic, wearied with his importunity, ordered him to be refused admission for the future. In the mean while there appeared a most violent satire against the king; and Frederic, contrary to his usual forbearance, offered 50 louis-d'or to any person who should discover the author. The next day the lieutenant colonel presents himself at the palace, and is refused entrance. He insists upon not being excluded, declaring that he has something of importance to communicate to his majesty. He is announced, therefore, and enters. 'Have I not already told you,' exclaims Frederic on seeing him, 'that I can do nothing at present for you?'—'I do not ask any thing,' replies the officer. 'But, your majesty has promised fifty louis to any person who shall discover the author of the new pamphlet written against you; I am the author. Punish the criminal, but pay that money to my wife, that she may get bread for her unhappy children.'—'The devil confound you!' says the king, 'you shall go to Spandau.'—'Sire, I submit to whatsoever your majesty thinks fit to order respecting me; but pay the fifty louis.'—'In an hour's time your wife shall have them. Stop a moment.' The king sits down to a table, writes a letter, and gives it to the officer saying, 'You will deliver this letter to the commandant of Spandau, and tell him I forbid him to open it before dinner.' After this, he orders the officer to be conducted to Spandau. He arrives, presents the letter to the commandant, and tells him the king's order. During the dinner, the poor man remained under the most dreadful apprehensions. At length, the letter is opened, and the commandant reads as follows—'The bearer of this letter is named commandant of the fortresses of Spandau. His wife and children shall be with him in a few hours with fifty louis. The late commandant of Spandau will repair to Berlin, where a better place is destined for him.' Let the reader judge of their mutual surprise!

The king saw one day from his window a number of people reading a paper that was pasted up, and directed one of his pages to see what were its contents. The page, on his return, tells him that it is a satirical writing against his person. 'It is too long,' says he, 'go and rake it down, and place it lower, that they may read it more at their ease.'

During the war, when on any difficult march, Frederic generally went a foot-pace in the midst of his soldiers, whom he encouraged by entering into familiar conversation with them. Once, when the army were greatly fatigued, he made them continue their march early in the morning, in a heavy rain mixed with snow, and through roads almost impassible. Discovering, by the faces and the silence of the soldiers, that they were not too well satisfied with him, he put himself at their head, and proceeded at the same pace with them. After marching thus in silence for a few minutes, he suddenly turned about to his soldiers, and exclaimed, 'Come along, my friends; march! If we were a set of effeminate miscreants, we might now be sitting in our night gowns by a warm stove; but, remember that we are men, we are soldiers. March!'

A major general in the Prussian service, of the greatest talents and merit, was constantly talking of liberty and the humiliating chains of despotism. The king wrote to him, 'Monsieur the major general, I beg you will no longer act Brutus in my state, otherwise I shall be obliged to conspire against your liberty.'

The king, reading once in a newspaper that Bahrdr, a doctor in theology, had been called to Halle, with a salary of 4000 crowns a year, exclaimed, 'What! 4000 crowns to a doctor of divinity! that is rather too much;' and he immediately wrote to his minister de Zedlitz, 'That he had read in a newspaper, that a certain Doctor Bahrdr was invited to Halle on a salary of 4000 crowns, and it seemed as if he ought to have been previously consulted in the affair.' Zedlitz, piqued at the king's reproach, without entering into any explanation, replied, 'That, if his majesty wished to make him responsible for every thing the news-writers have thought proper to advance, he found himself under the necessity of declaring, that his place would become very disagreeable to him, and should beg leave to resign.' Frederic sent the letter back to the minister, after writing at the bottom, 'There! there! there is no harm in asking!'

A young officer sometimes quitted his uniform, though such a deviation from military dress was severely prohibited, and put on a green coat to go on parties of pleasure. Imagining the king was absent, he went, thus clad, to walk with his mistress in the gardens of Sans-Souci. At the winding of an alley, however, he perceives the king, who distinguished him by his regimental sword, which he had imprudently put on. 'Who are you?' says Frederic to him. 'Sire, replies the young man

man, recovering from his fright, 'I am an officer, but I am walking here incognito.' The king laughed, and said, 'Well, well, take care the king does not see you!' and went on.

A man, accused of a criminal intercourse with his daughter, was condemned to lose his life. The sentence being sent to the king for him to sign it, he wrote underneath, 'It must be first proved that she is his daughter;' and sentenced the accuser to a few months imprisonment.

At the battle of Kosbach, Frederic saw a French grenadier defending himself with desperate intrepidity against a Prussian hussar; and, notwithstanding the little hope which he could entertain of assistance refusing to surrender, and preferring death

to captivity. The king approached the combatants, and cries out to the Frenchman, 'Brave grenadier, are you invincible?'—'Sire,' replies the Frenchman, 'I should be invincible, if you were my commander.'

One of Frederic's singularities was, that, constantly, after the month of June, 1737, he signed himself Federic, and never Frederic. He was fond, likewise, of changing names. He called Suhm his dear Diaphane; Kaiserling, Cesarion; Rheinsberg, Remusberg, &c. &c. When asked for money, and not in a humour to give it, he wrote a few words in the margin, as, 'Non habeo pecuniam;' or, 'I have not a farthing left;' or, sometimes, 'I am as poor as Job.'

ACCOUNT OF DR. ZABDIEL BOYLSTONE.

[From the Massachusetts Magazine.]

DR Boylstone was born at Brookline (near Boston) in the year 1684, of respectable parents, who gave him a good private education, and then placed him with Dr. Cutler, an eminent physician and surgeon in Boston; under whom he made such proficiency as brought him into life with great advantage.

He arrived soon at distinction and eminence in his profession, and accumulated an handsome fortune. He was distinguished for his skill, his humanity and close attention to his patients.

But without something more than these, he would not have merited perhaps the biographical distinction which is now paid him. He would have been honoured and beloved as other good men of his profession are, but his name in a few years, have been forgotten and unknown.

In the year 1721, the small pox prevailed in Boston. This distemper had always been fatal, like the plague to great numbers, and was therefore viewed as an object of the utmost horror. Dr. Mather, who with many weaknesses possessed much knowledge, with more humanity, happened to meet in the philosophical transactions, with an account of the method of inoculation used in Turkey. This account he sent to Dr. Boylstone, accompanied by the letter marked No. 1. Hinting to the Dr. the propriety of adopting this practice.

Such a proposal merited very close consideration, and required an high degree of steady fortitude to carry it into execution.

It was a new practice never introduced before into America, nor as he knew, into Europe. He might expect the envy of his own profession and the censure of the world in general. The practice might be unsuccessful, and this would bring upon him the charge of having sported with human life, and sacrificed it to his curiosity, or a worse motive.

Still the practice appeared to him so rational, and he conceived that it would be so beneficial to mankind, that he determined to venture upon it. He began the practice in his own family, and inoculated some of his children and servants. The experiment succeeded happily and realized his hopes. He then enlarged his practice, inoculated in Boston and the neighbouring towns 247 persons, in the year 1721 and in the beginning of the year 1722; 39 were inoculated by other physicians; in the whole amounting to 286, of which number no more than six died. This demonstrated the utility of the practice beyond dispute, and tended to introduce it into Europe as well as America.

It is not easy to describe the virulent opposition which Dr. Boylstone experienced upon this occasion. The greater part of the physicians in the town, and those of eminence, reprobated inoculation in the strongest terms. Dr. Douglas (author of the summary view of America) placed himself at the head of this opposition, and hesitated not to use any weapons, lawful or unlawful, to destroy his antagonist. This man left no method untried to load

Dr.

Dr. Boylstone with obloquy and prevent the success of his practice. Religious prejudices, the most violent and the most difficult to be eradicated from the human heart of any which infect it, were called into play on this occasion: But, to the honour of the clergy of that day be it spoken, they uniformly supported and assisted by their public and private influence, this useful practice. They could not, however, prevent a high fermentation in the minds of many, and to such a pitch were rage and prejudice raised, as that a lighted granado was thrown into the chamber of a young gentleman under inoculation, on a certain evening, and his life, with those of his attendants, would have been lost, had not the safe been stricken off by its passing through the window.

It certainly required a cool and determinate spirit to combat such a powerful opposition, and bear up under such an heavy load. But this coolness and determination, Dr. Boylstone possessed naturally; he was also a man of piety; he believed himself to be in the way of his duty, and therefore cheerfully trusted in God. It is not many weeks since the author of this account was informed by one of his children, (three of whom are still living) of the expressions of pious calmness and trust in God, which he was wont to drop when his family trembled at his leaving his house, for fear that he should be sacrificed to popular fury, and never visit it again.

Some attempts were made in England, in the year 1721, to introduce inoculation there. The experiment was tried upon 11 persons, (all of whom, I believe, were convicts, under sentence of death) but how it succeeded I do not recollect to have seen. But when Dr. Boylstone's account of his practice here, and its success, was published, it confirmed Dr. Mead and Sir Hans Sloane in the good opinion which they had began to entertain of it. The same account encouraged the inoculation of the princesses Amelia and Carolina, (daughters of King George II.) which gave a sanction to it in England. Had Dr. Boylstone then taken a voyage to Europe, the honour of attending them on this occasion, would have been granted him.

However, his visit to England, which took place about the year 1725 or 1726, was attended with every honorary distinction which he wished. He was chosen a member of the Royal Society, and was admitted to the intimacy and friendship of some of the most distinguished characters in the nation, among whom he used to mention, with great affection and regard, the celebrated Dr. Watts, with whom he

afterwards corresponded, and from whom he received the letter No. 2.

After his return to his native country, he continued at the head of his profession, and engaged in a number of literary pursuits. His communications to the royal society were respectable, and it was probably on occasion of one of them that he received the letter from Sir Hans Sloane No. 3.

At length he grew so enfeebled by age and disease, that he chose to retire to his country seat (the patrimonial estate) at Brookline. There he passed his last days in the dignity which ever accompanies those who have acted their part well in life. He had the pleasure of seeing inoculation universally practised, and of knowing that he himself was considered as one of the benefactors of mankind. He died, full of days and of honour, June 2d 1766.

His remains lie interred in the family vault at Brookline, and there is a plain, decent monument erected over them; the inscription upon which commemorates the most important transactions of his life.

His surviving children are, John Boylstone Esq; of Bath in England; Mrs. Jerutha Fitch, widow of Benjamin Fitch, Esq; and Miss Mary Boylstone, both of Boston.

No: I.

Sir,

June 24, 1721.

YOU are many ways endeared unto me, but by nothing more than the very much good which a gracious God employs you and honours you to do to a miserable world.

I design it, as a testimony of my respect and esteem, that I now lay before you, the most that I know (and all that was ever published in the world) concerning a matter, which I have been an occasion of its being pretty much talked about. If upon mature deliberation, you should think it adviseable to be proceeded in, it may save many lives that we set a great value on. But, if it be not approved of, still you have the pleasure of knowing exactly what is done in other places.

The gentlemen, my two authors, are not yet informed, that among the (*illegible*) 'tis no rare thing for a whole company, of a dozen together, to go to a person sick of the small pox, and prick his pustules, and inoculate the humour, even no more than the back of one hand, and go home, and be a little ill, and have a few, and be safe all the rest of their days. Of this I have in my neighbourhood a competent number of living witnesses.

But,

But see, think, judge; do as the Lord
our healer shall direct you, and pardon
this freedom of Sir,

Your hearty friend and servant;
CO. MATHER.

Dr. Erythant.

No. II.

SIR,

I am sorry to hear the account your son
gives me of your indisposition and confine-
ment to your house. Such a genius is
suited to do extensive service in the world,
but the great author of every gift some-
times teaches his favourites a peculiar self
denial by such restraints, and we learn o-
bedience by the things that we suffer, as
our blessed Lord did. The inoculation
was a glorious and successful retreat, or
if you will, a victory over the powers of
death in Boston, when it was first practi-
sed under your conduct. It has not been
so happy among us in England, nor do I
find it has been equally happy in New-
England since, but the want of conduct in
the undertakers, may be one considerable
cause of it. May the Almighty restore
your health, in order to save mankind, to
employ more years in works of piety and
preparation for heaven. Sickness and
deaths are your professed adversaries. May
our great Saviour make you superiour to
them in your person and in your patient.
May your hopeful and ingenuous son live
to be the comfort of your growing years,
and a blessing to the world. Amen. This
is the hearty desire of Sir,

Your very humble servant,

J. WATTS.

Newington, near London,

April 25, 1735.

No. III.

December 28, 1727.

SIR,

I have ten thousand pardons to ask for
being so late in my acknowledgments for
your many favours when here, and your
remembrance when arrived, by the great
present you made me of the stone from
(the stomach of) the horse, which was one
of the largest I have seen. I have indeed
several smaller, but none so large, unless
one pretended to be a bezoar, from a horse,
which is much bigger. I shewed it to the
Royal Society, who ordered me to give
you their thanks. The account you gave
of it was confirmed by a letter from Mr.
Dudley, wherein was mention made of the
same stone. I hope your relation, who
was with me, is arrived safe. I intended
him the two volumes of my natural histo-
ry of Jamaica, but was disappointed by
the bookbinder. Since that I have been
looking for an opportunity to send them,
but could not find one till Mr. Bevan pro-
mised me to take care to see them convey-
ed to you. This, I hope, will in some
measure plead my excuse, for I have been
really concerned for my seeming disrespect
for one for whom I have so great a value,
I beg of you to let me know if I can any
way serve you here, and I do sincerely as-
sure you I will take pleasure in doing any
thing I can for you. I hope you will re-
member to give us notice here of what
you find curious, which will be extremely
grateful to

Your most obedient,
and most humble servant,

HANS SLOANE.

PARTICULARS IN THE LIFE OF THE LATE CAPTAIN COOK.

[Concluded from page 170.]

HE said at the board, that his consci-
ence would not allow him to trust
any ship of His Majesty's to a person who
had not regularly been bred a seaman. On
being farther pressed upon the subject,
Sir Edward declared, that he would suffer
his right hand to be cut off before he
would sign any such commission. In this
he was, in some degree, justified by the
mutinous behaviour of Halley's crew,
who refused to acknowledge the legal au-
thority of their commander, and involved
him in a dispute which was attended with
pernicious consequences. Mr. Dalrymple,

on the other hand, was equally steady in
requiring a compliance with the terms he
had proposed. Such was the state of things,
when Mr. Stephens, secretary to the admiral-
ty, whose discrimination of the nume-
rous characters, with which by his station
he is conversant, reflects as much credit
on his understanding, as his upright and
able conduct does on the office he has fil-
led, for so many years, and under so ma-
ny administrations, with honour to him-
self and advantage to the public, observed
to the board, that, since Sir Edward Hawke
and Mr. Dalrymple were equally inflexi-
ble,

ble, no method remained but that of finding out another person capable of the service. He knew, he said, a Mr. Cook, who had been employed as marine-surveyor of Newfoundland, who had been regularly educated in the navy, in which he was a master, and whom he judged to be fully qualified for the direction of the present undertaking. Mr. Stephens, at the same time, recommended it to the board, to take the opinion of Sir Hugh Palliser, who had lately been governor of Newfoundland and was intimately acquainted with Cook's character. Sir Hugh rejoiced in the opportunity of serving his friend. He strengthened Mr. Stephens's recommendation to the utmost of his power; and added many things in Mr. Cook's favour, arising from the particular knowledge which he had of his abilities and merit. Accordingly, Mr. Cook was appointed to the command of the expedition by the Lords of the Admiralty; and, on this occasion, he was promoted to the rank of a lieutenant in the royal navy, his commission bearing date the 25th of May, 1768.

From the relation that has been given of Captain Cook's course of life, and of the important events in which he was engaged, my readers cannot be strangers to his general character. This, therefore, might be left to be collected from his actions, which are the best exhibitions of the great qualities of his mind. But, perhaps, were I not to endeavour to afford a summary view of him in these respects, I might be thought to fail in that duty which I owe to the public on the present occasion.

It cannot, I think, be denied, that genius belonged to Captain Cook in an imminent degree. By genius I do not here understand imagination merely, or that power of culling the flowers of fancy which poetry delights in; but an inventive mind; a mind full of resources; and which, by its own native vigour, can suggest noble objects of pursuit, and the most effectual method of attaining them. This faculty was possessed by our navigator in its full energy, as is evident from the uncommon sagacity and penetration which he discovered in a vast variety of critical and difficult situations.

To genius Captain Cook also added application, without which nothing very valuable or permanent can be accomplished, even by the brightest capacity. For an unremitting attention to whatever related to his profession, he was distinguished in early life. In every affair that was undertaken by him, his assiduity was without interruption, and without abatement. Wherever he came, he suffered nothing

which was fit for a seaman to know, or to practise, to pass unnoticed, or to escape his diligence.

The genius and application of Captain Cook were followed by a large extent of knowledge; a knowledge which, besides, a consummate acquaintance with navigation, comprehended a number of other sciences. In this respect, the ardour of his mind rose above the disadvantages of a very confined education. His progress in the different branches of the mathematics, and particularly in astronomy, became so imminent, that, at length, he was able to take the lead in making the necessary observations of this kind, in the course of his voyages. He attained, likewise, to such a degree of proficiency in general learning, and the art of composition, as to be able to express himself with a manly clearness and propriety, and to become respectable as the narrator, as well as the performer, of great actions.

Another thing, strikingly conspicuous in Captain Cook, was the perseverance with which he pursued the noble objects to which his life was devoted. This, indeed, was a most distinguished feature in his character. In this he scarcely ever had an equal, and never a superior. Nothing could divert him from the points he aimed at; and he persisted in the prosecution of them, through difficulties and obstructions which would have deterred minds of very considerable strength and firmness.

What enabled him to persevere in all his mighty undertakings, was the invincible fortitude of his spirit. Of this, instances without number occur in the accounts of his expeditions; two of which I shall take the liberty of recalling to the attention of my readers. The first is, the undaunted magnanimity with which he prosecuted his discoveries along the whole south-east coast of New Holland. Surrounded as he was with the greatest possible dangers, arising from the perpetual succession of rocks, shoals, and breakers, and having a ship that was almost shaken to pieces by repeated perils, his vigorous mind had a regard to nothing but what he thought was required of him by his duty to the public. It will not be easy to find, in the history of navigation, a parallel example of courageous exertion. The other circumstance I would refer to is the boldness with which, in his second voyage after he had left the Cape of Good Hope, he pushed forward into unknown seas, and penetrated through innumerable mountains and islands of ice, in the search of a southern continent. It was like launching into chaos: All was obscurity, all was darkness before him; and no event can

be compared with it, excepting the sailing of Magelhaens, from the straits which bear his name, into the Pacific Ocean.

The fortitude of Captain Cook, being founded upon reason, and not upon instinct, was not an impetuous valour, but accompanied with complete self-possession. He was master of himself on every trying occasion, and seemed to be the more calm and collected, the greater was the exigence of the case. In the most perilous situations, when our commander had given the proper directions concerning what was to be done while he went to rest, he could sleep during the hours he had allotted to himself, with perfect composure and soundness. Nothing could be a surer indication of an elevated mind; of a mind that was entirely satisfied with itself, and with the measures it had taken.

To all these great qualities, Captain Cook added the most amiable virtues. That it was impossible for any one to excel him in humanity, is apparent from his treatment of his men through all his voyages, and from his behaviour to the natives of the countries which were discovered by him. The health, the convenience, and, as far as it could be admitted, the enjoyment of the seamen, were the constant objects of his attention; and he was anxiously solicitous to meliorate the condition of the inhabitants of the several places which he visited. With regard to their thieveries, he candidly apologized for, and overlooked, many offences which others would have sharply punished; and when he was laid under an indispensable necessity of proceeding to any acts of severity, he never exerted them without feeling much reluctance and concern.

In the private relations of life, Captain

Cook was entitled to high commendation. He was excellent as a husband and a father, and sincere and steady in his friendships: And to this it may be added, he possessed that general sobriety and virtue of character, which will always be found to constitute the best security and ornament of every other moral qualification.

With the greatest benevolence and humanity of disposition, Captain Cook was occasionally subject to a hastiness of temper. This, which has been exaggerated by the few (and they are indeed few) who are unfavourable to his memory, is acknowledged by his friends. It is mentioned both by Captain King and Mr. Samuel, in their delineations of his character. Mr. Hayley, in one of his poems, calls him the *mild Cook*; but, perhaps, that is not the happiest epithet which could have been applied to him. Mere mildness can scarcely be considered as the most prominent and distinctive feature in the mind of a man, whose powers of understanding and of action were so strong and elevated, who had such immense difficulties to struggle with, and who must frequently have been called to the firmest exertions of authority and command.

Lastly, Captain Cook was distinguished by a property which is almost universally the concomitant of truly great men, and that is, a simplicity of manners. In conversation he was unaffected and unassuming; rather backward in pushing discourse; but obliging and communicative in his answers to those who addressed him for the purposes of information. It was not possible that, in a mind constituted like his, such a paltry quality as vanity could find an exile.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FINLAND.

[From the Political Magazine.]

IT may be expected, while I am at this place, that I should say something of the inhabitants of the neighbouring province of Swedish Finland. Tornao, as I have informed you, stands at the very head of the gulf of Bothnia, the eastern shore of which is inhabited by the Finlanders, subjects of the King of Sweden. The other division of Finland lies farther to the east, and owes allegiance to the Empress of Russia.

The Finlanders which fell under our observation at, and near Tornao, appear

to be more uncouth in their figures, less civilized in their manners, and less intelligible in their language than their neighbours, the natives of Lapland. Like these, they are low in stature, but stout and active; and from that temperance inseparable from their situation, live to very great ages. Their country is of the same nature with Swedish Lapland, abounding in mountains, high and rugged, with rich and fertile vales, extensive and beautiful lakes. Many of these lakes are navigable, and might be made still more so at a very trifling

king expence. They communicate with the gulf of Finland, and might very easily be made the seats of a good trade. Ships are built here of a very large burden; and ship-building in this place is a trade, which, from the cheapness of materials, might be very beneficial. Several French agents, during the late war, visited Tornao to purchase tar and other naval stores. This, in all probability, would have turned to great advantage, if the suddenness of the peace had not put a stop to their transactions. From this circumstance, I was credibly informed, they lost above a third part of their contract.

At Tornao there is a great annual fair, frequented by the mountain Laplanders and Finlanders. At that season they resort thither in great companies, and barter furs and other commodities, the produce of their country, for hard-ware and other necessaries. This fair continues a week, and is considered as a sort of Finland jubilee. When they depart for their own mountains, the arrangement of their deer, and loaded pulchra, or sledges, make a very singular appearance. They do not travel in a mixed multitude and without order, but with much regularity and method. Precedency is always claimed, and allowed to the senior. The others follow in rotation, which presents to the eye a procession of deer and sledges; the uncouth figures of men, and utensils of various kinds and shapes; extending from seven to eight or nine miles in length.

The furs, which are purchased by the merchants of Tornao and the other Finland towns, are made into male and fe-

male dresses, and sent to Stockholm and other parts of Sweden.

There is no very essential difference between this country and those of the neighbouring latitudes. Their fish, fowl, and wild animals, are much the same, though preference has sometimes been given to the Finland fish. The lakes, though of a pacific appearance, and presenting to the eye a transparent glassy surface, are often turbulent and stormy, so that many instances have occurred of vessels, even of large burthens, being shipwrecked.

The religion of the inhabitants of Finland, like those of Lapland, is the Lutheran. But, alas! much is still wanting to make them real Christians. It would be a charitable action, nay, I could go farther and say, that it is the duty of all the neighbouring sovereigns to endeavour to inculcate the knowledge of true christianity into this, yet unlightened people. They are not separated by unnavigable seas, or inaccessible mountains. Their understandings though unimproved are not mean; their tempers, though rough and uncivilized, are yet gentle enough to receive instruction. It would be a glorious act to undertake to civilize this ferocious people. I would not here be understood to mean that this is a general description of all ranks of men in this district of the globe. I would confine these observations to the mountain inhabitants, for the inhabitants of their large towns and other places of trade are not far behind the rest of the world in the arts of life, or in the cultivation of religion.

ACCOUNT OF THE SPANISH ARMY.

[From *Bourgoanne's Travels*, lately published.]

THE Spanish infantry consists of forty four regiments of two battalions each without including those of the Spanish and Walloon guards, each containing four thousand two hundred in six battalions. Of these forty-four regiments, thirty five are Spanish, two Italian, three Flemish, and four Swiss.

These eighty eight battalions, each of which should contain six hundred and eighty four men, would make the Spanish infantry account to about sixty thousand men were they complete, but this is far from being the case; and I have frequently heard it asserted, though that perhaps is exaggeration, that Spain would find a

difficulty to bring into the field thirty thousand effective men, in Europe. It is, however, certain that her infantry is not sufficient for her great extent of possessions, since garrisons must be maintained in Africa, and in several important places in her colonies, as at the Havannah, Porto Rico, Buenos Ayres and Vera Cruz. At the end of the year 1776 Spain had thirty two battalions out of Europe; and in 1782 thirty six in America alone.

The means of recruiting are very confined. The Spanish nation, brave as it is, has for some time had a dislike to the foot service. Each regiment finds a difficulty in procuring men; the colours are

raised in places in which it is supposed most dupes and libertines are assembled, and thus in France, the regiment is increased by the disorders of society; and by a happy metamorphosis those who disturb its repose, are appointed to its defence. The soldiers of our regiments, impelled by their inconstancy, to pass the frontiers, take advantage of the neck of the pyrenees to go and engage themselves to Spanish recruiters. Foreign regiments in the service of Spain are recruited at the expense of ours in particular; and as the Spaniards are far from that unsatisfied restlessness which characterises their neighbours, and induces them to wander to every part of the globe; and as besides, the French army is much more considerable than that of pain, all the inconvenience of the proximity of the respective garrisons is on the side of the French, and the Court of Madrid is by no means desirous of concluding with that of Versailles a cartel for reciprocally giving up deserters: it was thought sufficient in 1763, that each should agree to restore the arms, horses and haggage of the soldiers which should pass from one service to the other. Another mode of recruiting the Spanish army is that of the quintas, a kind of drawing of militia, which however must be distinguished from that of France, though they are there both in use, one for recruiting the regular troops, the other for the provincial regiments. The ordinance of 1705 enacts, that for the first, lots shall be drawn in each village to chuse one person in five; but then the drawing of the militia shall be suspended. This undoubtedly is the etymology of the word *quintas*. As it always happens, the thing is changed and the word remains. The quintas do not at present require so great a number; and as the people have on some recent occasions shewn how odious it was to them, government has recourse to this expedient only in the last extremity. To employ rigour without occasion, is not firmness but folly; and to avoid the exertion of authority, except when a violent crisis requires extraordinary efforts is not weakness but prudence. The last time the levy of the quintas took place, was in 1775, when Spain was preparing to make war against the Portuguese in South America; she had not recourse to it in the last war, and the regiments employed at the sieges of Minorca and Gib-

raltar, were completed at the expense of those which were not in actual service.

Besides the forty four regiments of regular infantry, Spain has forty two of militia distributed in the provinces of the Crown of Castile. They are more or less near to each other according to the population and extent of the province. The regiments are assembled only during one month in the year, in the principal place of which they bear the name: and then the officers and soldiers are paid; the same regulation is observed in time of war, when they replace the regular troops in garrisons. At all other times they are dispersed in their villages and follow their respective occupations. The regiments, which all consist of one single battalion of seven hundred and twenty men,* must always be complete. As soon as a soldier of the militia dies, deserts, or is discharged, lots are drawn in the village whence he was taken, to replace him. The ordinances of 1703 and 1705, enact that the drawing of the militia shall take one person from a hundred; a rule which must have been departed from in practice. It cannot be supposed that such a regulation has ever been observed; forty two regiments of seven hundred and twenty men each would amount to thirty thousand men. These thirty thousand multiplied by a hundred will give three millions of subjects fit to bear arms in the provinces of the Crown of Castile; and it would be found difficult to reconcile this calculation with the real state of population in those provinces.

The regiments of militia have a particular inspector. Their colonels are chosen from among the most distinguished gentry of the district; and their authority is very extensive over the men. They have the power of inflicting punishments, and there is no appeal from their sentences, but to the King, through the medium of the council of war. Few states in Europe have a better regulated body of militia. The grenadiers of these regiments are in time of war united to the regular troops. They enjoy among their fellow-citizens a reputation which their whole conduct during the last war justly merited.

All I have said of the infantry is applicable to the other corps of the Spanish army. The cavalry consists of fourteen regiments, not including the brigade of carbineers.

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* Besides these there are several companies of burges militia at Cadix, Port St. Mary, Cologne, and nine other places in Spain.

† Except that of Majorca, which has two.

peers, raised in 1730. There are eight of dragoons. These two corps have each an inspector. Each regiment of cavalry is composed of four squadrons, which should contain a hundred and fifty men: Were the corps complete, Spain would have an army of thirteen thousand two hundred horse. I have been, however, assured, that in 1776, at the approach of a war, which soon after took place, there were but eight thousand effective horse. In time of peace, the six hundred men, of which each regiment ought to be composed, are reduced to four hundred and eighty, and of this number there were eighty men dismounted.

This arrangement was produced by the economy of 1768. The result is, that the cavalry is less agreeable than it otherwise would be to the Spaniards, because the new recruits remain three or four years on foot, waiting for their turn to have spare horses. Notwithstanding these defects, the Spanish cavalry may be reckoned amongst the finest in Europe.

The corps of carabineers deserves the attention of connoisseurs. It only requires to be a little better disciplined to be equal to the best regiments of cavalry of other kingdoms. It is stationed in La Mancha, which it never leaves but from time to time to be reviewed by the King, when his Majesty is at Aranjuez. I was present at several of these reviews, and could not but admire the beauty, docility, and vivacity of the horses. The carabineers are besides a chosen corps, inspired with the true military spirit. But their residence in La Mancha, of which they are, if I may use the expression, become citizens, benumbs their activity, and is not without its ill effects on the morals of the inhabitants.

The cavalry is not easily mounted in Spain as might be supposed, from the great celebrity of the Spanish horses. It is generally said the breed is degenerated, and it is certain that fine horses are become more rare. This is attributed to the little care that has been taken to cross the breed, and particularly to the too great

number of studs of mules bred from the finest mares in the kingdom. The indefatigable ardour of these animals has given them the preference to horses, both with the court and individuals. As the studs of Spain do not produce a sufficient number of mules, the deficiency is supplied by a lesser species from some of the French provinces. The studs of horses which still exist in Andalusia, have been neglected, and there are but few, except those of the King, and the grandees, with that his Majesty keeps at Aranjuez, which still support the ancient reputation of the breed of Spain.

Nature which has so liberally bestowed on Spain all the necessaries and luxuries of life, and has scarcely refused that kingdom any of the enjoyments that peace permits to be tasted, has been equally lavish of bestowing all the materials of which war composes the means of destruction; she has given iron in abundance, copper, lead, and salt-petre, and we shall see that this country need not be indebted to any other to supply its artillery with these destructive treasures.

It is only since 1710, that the Spanish artillery has taken its present form. At that period it was collected into one regiment, composed of five battalions, without including the cadets, who are brought up at Segovia. The colonel of the regiment is the commander general, who to the corps of artillery is what the inspector is to the infantry, cavalry, dragoons, and militia. This place is at present held by the Count de Lacy, a general officer, originally from Ireland, who had previously represented the Spanish monarch in several northern courts, where he was received with an attention and respect which he well merited. It was said, on the occasion of his promotion, that after having been entrusted out of Spain to advance the political interests of the sovereign, he was at length appointed to improve and urge the last reasoning of Kings; alluding to the motto on some of these destructive engines, the last resource of Kings: *ultima ratio regum*.

VIEW OF GREAT-BRITAIN, ITS LIBERTIES AND PRIVILEGES.

(Continued from page 178.)

TRIAL BY JURY.

TWELVE sworn citizens, whom they call a jury, give judgment in all the

courts of justice. They actually acquit or condemn. It is true, they are assisted by one or more judges, whose business it is to hear the witnesses, take care of the legality

lity of the procedure, sum up the evidence and pronounce the sentence according to the tenor of the law. Besides this, to prevent the inconvenience that must naturally arise from the pretended criminals being dragged before a court of justice on slight suspicions, every accusation is first examined by a grand jury, whose decision either annihilates or continues the process. The petty juries, who give a final sentence, must be unanimous, and are shut up in a chamber until they bring in their verdict; on the other hand, the proceedings of the grand jury are regulated by a plurality of voices. If one of the twelve jurymen dies after the arraignment and before the conviction of the supposed criminal, he is immediately released, because no person can be tried twice for the same offence.

The great impartiality of the English courts of justice is interwoven with the very constitution of the government. Never has the most powerful minister, however great his authority, or however profligate his conduct, attempted to bid defiance to the laws. Whatever may be his power, and however numerous his adherents, if he but attempt to oppress the least of his fellow citizens, a process will immediately issue against him, and he will be obliged to appear before the judges in person. Whoever knows the value of such an inestimable privilege, will not fail to admire the administration of justice in England; which can never indeed be imitated but in a state equally free.

Every inhabitant housekeeper, at the end of two years, is obliged to undertake in his turn certain parochial employments gratis, and is also to serve on juries. Foreigners, although they have not been naturalized, are likewise liable to these offices as well as the natives. The twelve necessary for the determination of any process, are chosen out of a very large number; which renders intrigues impossible; and indeed there has been no example of an attempt of this kind. By these means, the trials are at once quick and impartial. Linguet himself, who before he smarted for his patriotism, had undertaken the task of reviling every thing in England, was forced against his own inclination to pay to these customs the tribute of his admiration. In a criminal trial, if the accused be a foreigner, the jury is composed of six Englishmen and six foreigners, whose names are communicated to him beforehand, to the end that he may be enabled to reject, without explaining his reasons, any of them whom he suspects to be his enemies.

Nothing is more astonishing than the mildness and humanity with which cri-

minals are here treated, whether they be thieves, murderers or incendiaries. Even if their guilt is evident, the bar, the jury, and the judges, all seem to conspire for their acquittal. They search the indictment for some trifling fault that may render it equivocal; a false surname, an intermediate date, a single letter omitted; all these are fatal to the process, and will immediately put an end to it. The counsel defend the culprit with zeal, and the witnesses against him are questioned with much strictness, and sometimes with much severity. His own confession is never demanded, and he can be convicted by the evidence of credible witnesses alone. It is repugnant to human nature to see a man bear testimony against himself; and this philosophical maxim affords a strange contrast to the practice of those tribunals of which torture is the grand resource. When all the evidence is ended, it is permitted the accused to make his defence; and the greatest attention is paid to every thing he says. If he is found guilty, a judge announces to him the punishment which the law inflicts on his offence, in a speech which, so far from being composed of reproachful and reviling words, is generally filled with tender and compassionate expressions.

Colonel de la Mothe, the French spy, executed at London in 1782, who in his own country had been considered as a despicable wretch, was not a little surprised at the indulgence he experienced here. They sent to him while in prison the heads of the accusation, that he might have time to prepare an answer. The most celebrated advocates undertook his defence without any fee. He received a list of the jury who were to try him; and, in a word, he was treated in such a manner as if the public welfare was interested in his preservation. The presiding judge, after having with great mildness stated the case which the laws had shewn to his situation, ended with these words: 'It is thus, sir, that you have been used in a country; where you had no right to expect the least favour; but such are the customs of a people whose dearest interests you have attempted to invade.' Are not such examples sufficient to destroy those vulgar prejudices, by which we are taught to believe that the manners of the English are barbarous? This is not the act of a few individuals, but of a nation, displayed in its constitution, its manners, its usages, and its laws. Whoever searches into facts and examines them with attention, must perceive the superiority of the laws of England.

THE RIGHT OF BEING REPRESENTED
IN PARLIAMENT.

Every freeholder, possessed of the annual rent of forty shillings per annum, has a right to vote at the election of the members of parliament for his own county. This right, however, is not always founded on the same claim, in the cities and boroughs. In some of them, every proprietor of a house has a vote; in others, only the members of the corporation. Some are allowed to name representatives without possessing any land at all. The two universities of Oxford and Cambridge possess this privilege, merely from the respect that the nation pays to learning and the sciences.

The means of corruption give the court great influence at general elections: however, the last king could not prevent the patriotic party from making the most efficacious laws against this shameful abuse, which is still continued with impunity. For example, the candidate goes among the electors, buys all kinds of trifles, and pays for them very dearly; for instance, five guineas have been given for a whistle, a fowl, &c. &c. The shopkeepers know what this signifies, pocket the money, and give their votes in return. As this is entirely a matter of speculation, it often happens that the candidate wastes prodigious sums in vain, when the influence of his rival happens to be greater than his own. Fordyce, the famous banker expended 30,000*l.* in an attempt of this kind; and then, imagining that injustice had been done him, had the folly to embark in a process equally expensive, in consequence of which many hundreds of the inhabitants were sent to London to appear as evidence. This second attempt, however, had the same fate as the first, and did not a little contribute to his total ruin. The regard in which a member of parliament is held there, and his influence on public affairs, more especially if he possesses eloquence—that eloquence which leads to the first offices of the state—have such powerful attractions to an Englishman, that they induce him to make astonishing efforts to obtain a place in the senate of his country. One of the principal reasons of modern venality proceeds from the great number of nabobs, who, on their return from India, attempt at any price to purchase a seat in parliament; and this is also the cause of the impunity which they experience, for the enormous crimes committed in that part of the world.

There cannot be a more astonishing contrast between any two civilized nations, than that with respect to Italy and Eng-

land. The Italians celebrate almost every day in the year a religious holiday; the English, a political festival. The latter is as little known in Italy, as the former in England. Nothing is more common in that island than meetings, processions, and other testimonies of public joy, which interest in a very lively manner all those who are acquainted with the reasons of them; but the finest and most extraordinary of all is, a general election. One may then behold the same scenes which were exhibited in ancient Rome, when the people chose their new magistrates. Those of the very first rank, who by their wealth and their talents deserve to be reckoned among the chief persons in the state, go about soliciting the meanest of the people for their votes.—The handsome duchess of Devonshire herself was not ashamed to entertain the lowest shopkeepers in Westminster, in behalf of Mr. Fox. That charming lady's motive was not to oblige this unquiet and turbulent statesman, but to please the Prince of Wales, who interested himself in his election.

The appointed day being arrived, all the electors assemble in bodies, and range themselves under their respective colours. The candidates walk in procession, accompanied by a crowd of their friends, and the different parties are distinguished from each other by the ribbands worn in their hats. Before each are carried colours on which the name of the candidate and his device are painted. These processions, consisting of some thousands of men, and which, in London, in particular, have always a hundred thousand spectators, are made without the assistance of armed soldiers, or the officers of justice, the presence of whom is regarded as indispensable in other countries, and who, for the most part, do more ill than good.

The candidates having ascended a kind of amphitheatre, covered with tapestry, and erected on purpose, harangue the people as the Roman orators did formerly in the forum. After this the names of the electors are registered without distinction of rank or age, and a majority of their votes determines the election of him, who, by his new dignity is empowered to watch over the interests and safety of the state, and to enact or annul the laws of his country. On these occasions, however great tumult may be among a people who enjoy so much liberty, there very seldom happens any serious affray, so much difference is there between a people accustomed to abandon themselves entirely, and without fear, to the impulse of their own breasts, and those unfortunate men, who, bending under the yoke of a frightful des-

potism, fall into the most guilty excess the moment that they perceive their chains either broken or relaxed. One neither perceives the glittering of swords or of pistols in the political lists of the English, however great the animosity of the combatants.

The choice being made, the victorious candidate is brought to his own house in triumph. On this election Mr. Fox, in allusion to his support from the fair sex, dedicated a banner to them with this motto, 'Sacred to female patriotism.'

I myself was present, and never beheld a spectacle which affected me so much, of which, in my opinion, was capable of conveying to the human mind such a noble degree of energy. A celebrated French author, who was also there, observes, 'My satisfaction was complete, when I recollected that this universal homage was paid to a simple individual, without dignities and without power, supported only by his own courage, his own zeal, and the attachment of his friends; that the same man, the object of this cavalcade and of these honours, thus recompensed for his services to the people, and his opposition to the ministers of the crown, would, in every other country, have groined under persecutions; that he would, perhaps, have terminated his life in a dungeon; that in place of this pomp, which seemed to elevate him above mortality, an arbitrary order would have precipitated him, with the greatest ignominy, into the abysses of a Bastille or a Spandau, or exiled him into the deserts of Siberia. What a lesson! How truly does it justify the pride of Englishmen! How well does it excuse that preference which so many great men have even involuntarily given to their constitution above all others!'

It is a certain fact, that those elections greatly augment the haughtiness of the English, and inspire them with high ideas of equality. I was witness, at a contest for the town of Newcastle, to a very singular circumstance. Two candidates had offered themselves for this place: the one was the friend and relation of the late duke of Northumberland, who went there on purpose to assist him, and engage the people in his interests: the other was patronized by a merchant of London, of the name of Smith, who had acquired a fortune of 100,000*l.* in the coal trade, and had a considerable interest among the inhabitants. The duke of Northumberland, who besides the advantages of his rank and fortune, had also occupied some of the most distinguished situations in the state, did not imagine that such a man could op-

pose him with any probability of success. However, on his arrival at Newcastle he was soon convinced of his mistake. In consequence of this he sent for Mr. Smith, who observed, that he had no business with the duke, and that his grace must wait upon him. The duke actually complied, and said, that if he would allow his relation to represent the borough, his friend should be returned for a town in the neighbourhood that was entirely at his own disposal. Smith upon this roughly refused his grace's proposition, saying, 'I have promised my friend that he shall represent this place, and no other; and I am not in the habits of breaking my word.' 'Very well,' replied the duke, 'it then only remains that we should try our strength,' and immediately departed. In fine, each used his utmost efforts; but the coal-merchant's candidate was elected in spite of all the interest of the lord lieutenant of the county, whose little credit became the object of ridicule.

In regard to parliament, the great abuse consists in the inequality of the representations of the people in the House of Commons. Venality exists but in a small degree in the great cities, and is but of little consequence. What man is able to corrupt an almost innumerable crowd, who live at their ease, who are as rich, and oftentimes more so, than the candidates who solicit them? It was a project truly patriotic, and well worthy of the son of the great William Pitt, to attempt a reformation in regard to the little boroughs. Is it not the height of folly to behold towns which have 40,000 inhabitants; and sometimes even more, without a single member; while a few miserable hamlets have a representation equal to the most considerable cities? London, which ought to send forty members, sends only four. Manchester, Birmingham, and a great number of other places, whose manufactures and commerce renders England so flourishing, send not even one. This scheme of Mr. Pitt, which tended to support the political constitution of his country, then on the brink of ruin, was evidently dictated by the greatest propriety. Lord North and his colleagues, however, opposed him: for corruption would have been annihilated, and all their power had this fatal system for its basis. As long as the sovereign does not seek to extend the privileges of the crown so as to infringe on the constitution, this reformation can never do him any hurt. During the glorious administration of the immortal Chatham, he never had recourse to ministerial authority or the tricks of office; he scorned the arts of influence and corruption.

PRIVILEGE OF PUBLIC REMONSTRANCE.

In the year 1775, the king wished that a criminal condemned to death should not suffer at Tyburn, but be executed out of town, and before the very house where he had committed the burglary. His majesty's desire was notified accordingly by the secretary of state to the sheriffs of the county of Middlesex. In all other countries, they would have regarded with mere indifference the place where the culprit was to have been executed; but they think differently in England: The sheriffs refused to obey. An order drawn up with more precision had not a better effect; on the contrary, they presented an humble remonstrance to the king, wherein they gave the most solid reasons for their disobedience. They said, among other things, that if the place of punishment was changed at pleasure, this would by and by produce an abuse which would sap the fundamental laws of the realm. These executions might be made, sometimes in town, sometimes in the country; in a public place, in this or that street, and at last even in a house; from whence it would happen, that they might soon cease to be public, a circumstance so necessary in a free country. The sheriffs accordingly persisted in their refusal, and their conduct well deserved the thanks of the whole nation.

They are deceived who imagine that the situation of a king of England is disagreeable: on the contrary, if it were ever possible that a crown could confer happiness on the wearer, a sovereign of England if he so inclines, may enjoy this advantage in a peculiar manner. He possesses great and extraordinary privileges; indeed, the chief magistrate of no free people, either ancient or modern, ever had such extensive rights. Without appealing to remote times, let us only mention the stadtholders of Holland, the predecessors of the present king of Sweden, and the sovereigns of Poland; with these let us compare an English monarch, and we shall immediately perceive the difference.

He is empowered, without consulting his parliament to contract alliances, to declare war, and to make peace; to receive and appoint ambassadors and ministers, and to enlist troops: he can assemble parliament when he pleases, prorogue it, appoint the place for it to meet in, and even dissolve it entirely. All new laws must have his sanction: if they have been acceded to by both the other branches of the legislature, the refusal of his consent immediately annihilates them; nor is it

necessary that he should assign any reason for his conduct. He possesses the exclusive privilege of appointing the officers by sea and land; the magistrates, the ministers, the judges of the crown; the archbishops, bishops, and other ecclesiastics: he can ennoble; grant a pardon to criminals; found universities, colleges, hospitals, and establish fairs: he has the sole privilege of issuing proclamations: he is the guardian of all the souls in the kingdom, and he inherits the estates of all those who die without heirs. All the wrecks of which the owners are unknown belong to him, as well as the land left by the receding of the ocean: He can enact ecclesiastical laws, establish ceremonies for the church, convoke provincial and national synods, &c. When a king of England is contented with the peaceable enjoyment of these eminent advantages, without trenching on those of the nation, he may entirely confide in the administration of his ministers, who are answerable for every thing. 'That the king can do no wrong,' is a maxim among the English ministers.

As the attacks upon them are almost always accompanied with the most poignant personalities, it is evident that a great portion of phlegm is in this country one of the greatest virtues of a minister. Lord North possessed this in an eminent degree. During his long administration he seems to have adopted the principle of the Duke of Orleans, regent of France: 'Let them speak as long as they allow us to act.' It is asserted, that a party in opposition to the court is absolutely necessary in the English parliament: this is what made the celebrated Sir Robert Walpole affirm, 'That if such a party had not been already formed, he would have raised one with the public money.'

The least personal offence offered to the king, is high treason. He himself is so little bound down in the exercise of his prerogative, that, without consulting any one, he can appoint a common sailor to be lord high admiral of England, and translate a country squire to the see of Canterbury. But if the power of the sovereign is unbounded in doing good, on the other hand it is strictly limited as to evil. He dares not, without infringing the laws, command one of his positions to be chastised. Neither can he tack conditions to the favours which he grants; nor add to the quantum of punishment which he orders to be inflicted.

This line of demarcation is without doubt the ground-work of the constitution. The sovereign, having the executive power in his own hands, can apply to the management

agement of public affairs both with celerity and dispatch, and exhibit a salutary uniformity in the exercise of the laws. When we compare with this the slowness and prolixity with which other free states manage their affairs, we shall perceive the numerous advantages resulting from such a constitution.

At no period since the Revolution have so many and such successful attempts been made in favour of the prerogative as during the present reign. From the commencement of Lord North's administration, till his dismissal in 1782, the parliament was entirely governed by the crown, and every proposition of the minister confirmed by a decided majority. Such a constant acquiescence on the part of the Commons, and that too at a time when the people were discontented, is a circumstance unexampled in their history. The character of the sovereign was the sole cause of this. It is also probable, that it was a trait of this singular character, which seldom occurs in a subject, and still less frequently on a throne, that gave to Lord Bute such an ascendancy over him.

Without being either generous or attached to wealth, the king has nevertheless a decided aversion to luxury. No sovereign in Europe is so badly lodged, keeps so poor a table, or sacrifices so little to his pleasures. The economy of the court is such, that I myself was present at a ball at St. James's, when the apartments were lighted with tallow candles, which for a long time have been banished from all the genteel houses in London.

With a revenue of 900,000. sterling per annum, which belongs to the civil list, to which may be added 300,000. arising from his foreign dominions and other contingencies, one may be tempted to imagine that the king possesses immense treasures, notwithstanding he seems, from time to time, to be overwhelmed with debts, which the parliament is obliged to pay. Behold then that enigma explained, without which it would have been necessary to have added a commentary.

(To be concluded in our next.)

HISTORY OF THE BASTILE.

THE Bastile, in its original form, stood at the entrance of Paris, on the side of the Faubourg Saint Antoine.—It then

consisted but of two towers. The design of the castle was given, and the first stone laid April 23, 1369, by Hugh Aubriot,† Prevost

* Certain circumstances have occurred since the publication of the original which fully confirm the conjectures of M. de Archenholz.

† Hugh Aubriot, born of obscure parents at Dijon, was Prevost of Paris, and Minister of Finance, under Charles V. He built the bridge formerly called Le Grand Pont, but the modern name of which is Le Pont au Change. The walls of the gate St. Antoine extending along the Seine, Le Pont St. Michel, and Le Petit Chatelet, are monuments of his zeal for the public good. This last edifice was erected as a restraint on the licentiousness of the members and students of the University. Aubriot was also the original inventor of subterranean channels for carrying off the water. The clergy united themselves with the members of the University to compass his destruction; they accused him of impiety and heresy. The adherents of the house of Orleans, in opposition to that of Burgundy, to which he was greatly attached, joined in the persecution. He was suddenly confined in the Bastile, which he had himself but lately built; and was soon afterwards removed to this prison L'Obliette. By their incessant intrigues, his enemies at last obtained his condemnation, and he was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in this place. At the beginning of the reign of Charles VI. in the year 1381, a popular insurrection took place on account of the taxes. The rioters forced the gates of the Hotel de Ville, to obtain arms, and thence carried away between three and four thousand iron hallebats, from which circumstance they obtained the appellation of Maillotins. They destroyed the prison where Aubriot had now languished several months—elected him their chief, and forced him to accept the office. Of this honour he fortunately availed himself to compass his escape—passed the Seine that very night, and fled to Burgundy, where he resided unknown to his enemies, and peacefully ended his days. Chronologie Manuscrite de la Bibliotheque Royale, Chroniq. de St. Denis, Antiquites de Paris, Histoire de Paris, Juvenal des Ursins, le Laboureur. Hugh Aubriot was of the same family with Jean Aubriot (of Dijon), who was bishop of Chalons from 1342 to 1350.

Prevost of Paris, who had been charged with the management of the new inclosure and fortifications of that city under Charles V. The two towers with which the castle was first built served as a defence against the attacks of the English; but there were soon afterwards added two, for the purpose of retreat, fronting to and parallel with the first. The entrance to Paris was thus lengthened by two separate towers and a double bridge: the remains of the first bridge are still visible. The edifice was not completed till the reign of Charles VI. about the year 1383. That monarch added four new towers at equal distances. He constructed apartments between the towers in the solid walls, pulling down the bridges, and surrounded the whole eight towers by a dry ditch sunk twenty-five feet below the level of the street. The public road was marked out in the form it has at present; but the Boulevards, and the moat which now surround the building, were not made till the year 1634.

The Bastille is situated on the left bank of the Seine, and near the arsenal.—Its entrance is on the right hand side at the end of Rue St. Antoine. Here is an advanced Corps de Garde and a sentinel stationed day and night. Near the Corps de Garde are the draw-bridges, to which there is one great gate; and a lesser gate leading to the Court of l'Hotel du Gouvernement, a modern building, separated from the Castle by a ditch, over which are thrown other draw-bridges; and which when passed lead to a Corps de Garde, separated from the great Court by a barrier of considerable height, armed with thick plates and bars of iron.

In the way to the great Court are two draw-bridges, five gates, at all of which sentinels are posted, and three Corps de Garde. This court forms a square of about one hundred and twenty feet in length, and eighty feet wide; and here is a fountain.

To the right of the entrance of the barrier are apartments for the subaltern officers; and in these are occasionally lodged such prisoners as are destined to less rigorous confinement than usual. Near this building stands the Tour de la Comté; beyond which is the Tour de la Trésor, so named from its having been the deposit of the immense treasure amassed by the Duke of Sully to carry into effect the great project of Henry IV. Beyond this tower, and about the middle of the court, is an arcade which formerly served as an entrance to the city, and which contains several apartments: further on stands an ancient chapel, which has been turned into pri-

soners rooms; and in an angle of the court is seen the Tour de la Chapelle. Both the towers du Trésor and de la Chapelle are very ancient buildings. The walls are of freestone, ten feet thick, carried up the full height of the towers, which they serve to connect; and in the space between the towers are several apartments for prisoners. At the lower end of this court is a large modern Corps de Logis, by which it is separated from a lesser court, called the Cour de Puits. In the middle of this building is a flight of five stone steps, by which we pass to the principal gate. We come afterwards to the stair-case leading to the upper apartments; and a passage through to the second court. On the right of this stands a hall, where the Ministers, Lieutenant de Police, &c. interrogate the prisoners. This is called the Council-hall; and it is here that the prisoners are allowed to receive the visits of strangers: at the bottom of this place is a large and secure kind of closet, where are deposited the papers and effects which are taken from the prisoners.

Behind the Council hall are lodgings for the subalterns, turnkeys, &c.

To the left of the last-mentioned stair-case stands the kitchens and other offices; from which run double outlets to the Cour de Puits. Above these are three stories; the first and second of which are appropriated to the use of prisoners of distinction, and such as are sick.

The Lieutenant de Roi has an apartment at the upper part of the Corps de Logis, and over the Council-hall; the Major lodges on the second floor, and the Surgeon on the third.

On the other side of the great court, near the kitchens, and the Tour de la Liberté, are prisoners apartments, each consisting of one large room and a closet, commanding a view of Paris. The dungeons of the Tour de la Liberté extend under the kitchens; and close to this tower they have erected a small chapel on the ground floor. In this chapel are five small niches, or closets, with strong locks, of which three are fortified in the wall; the others are only wainscot. Every prisoner admitted to hear mass is put in by himself, and can neither see other objects, nor be seen of any. The doors of these niches are secured by two bolts on the outside, and lined within by iron bars; they are also glazed; but before each is hung a curtain, which is drawn back at the Sanctus, and again closed at the concluding prayer. Five prisoners only being admitted at each mass, it follows that no more than ten can assist at that ceremony

in a day. If there be a greater number than this in the castle, they either do not go at all, or go alternately; because there are generally some who have a constant permission,

By the side of the chapel, as you descend near the barrier, is the Tour de la Bertaudière, adjoining to which are apartments for the Aid Major, and other officers. In an angle near the barrier stands the Tour de la Bazinière; to arrive at which you cross a small court, having communication by a strong double gate with the Corps de Garde. Such is the order in which are constructed the six towers; and other buildings surrounding the great court.

Passing through the avenue of the Cour de Logis, which separates the two courts, you arrive at the Cour du Puits. On entering this, you perceive at the bottom, on the right hand, the Tour du Coin. Between this and the Tour du Puits are several old apartments, occupied by the cook, scullions, &c. &c. as are also some others for the reception of prisoners; but these last are rarely used. The Cour du Puits is only twenty-five feet long, and fifty broad; there is a well in it for the use of the kitchen; but as poultry is fed, and ordure discharged by the cook in this place, it is always nasty, and often infectious.

The outside front of the castle presents four towers towards Paris, and four next

the Fauxbourg. The tops of these towers make a platform connected by terraces, strongly made and kept in perfect order; on these the prisoners are sometimes permitted to walk, but always accompanied by a guard. There are thirteen pieces of cannon mounted on this platform, which are discharged on solemn occasions, and on days of public rejoicing.

All the towers are secured at the bottom by strong double doors, with enormous locks and bolts. The filthy dungeons beneath exhale the most offensive stench, and are the common abodes of lizards, toads, rats, spiders, and almost every other species of vermin.* In a corner of each dungeon is placed a camp-bed, formed by planks laid across iron bars fixed in the wall. It is here they put such prisoners as they wish to terrify into any measure, and allow them nothing but a little straw for bed-furniture. Double doors, each seven inches thick, and fastened by monstrous bolts are the entrances of these horrid and pestilential dens.

All the upper apartments are secured in the same manner; there are four, one above another, in each tower, the last of which is an arched vault, called la Charlotte. All the inner doors are lined with plates of iron, two or three inches thick.

The apartments are divided into five classes.

After the dungeons, the most horrible are those containing iron cages,† which are

* It was in these dungeons that the tyrannical Lewis XI. confined those whose miserable lives he was desirous of prolonging by gradual torture; such was his treatment of the princes of Armagnac, who were placed in these dungeons, in holes sunk in the stone-work into the forms of sugar-loaves, terminating in points, so constructed to deprive their feet of rest, and their wearied and tormented bodies of all possibility of repose; from this miserable situation they were taken twice a week—to receive the scourge, under the inspection of Philip L'Huillier, then Governor of the Bastille; and at the end of every three months they had one or two teeth wrenched from their jaws. The elder of these princes at length went mad; but the youngest was happy enough to be delivered from this dreadful incarceration by the death of Lewis XI. and from his records, dated 1483, we have obtained these facts, which could never have been credited, nor even imagined, without so positive an evidence. Hist. de l'ancien Gouvern. de la France, par le Comte de Boulainvilliers, Lettre 14. tom. 3. p. 226.

† Le Comte de Boulainvilliers, in page 224 of the volume already cited [See the last note] says, that it cannot be positively affirmed, that Lewis XI. was the inventor of the iron cages and dungeons that are found in the Bastille, in the castles of Blois, Bourges, Angers, Eoches, Tours, and Mont St. Michel. According to Mazerai, the Bishop of Verdun was the contriver of these cages. He had constructed some for the castle of Angers, in which the first person confined was himself, and where he remained ten or twelve years. Boulainvilliers says, p. 225, that he saw in the castle Duplessis les Tours, the iron dungeon wherein the Cardinal de la Baillue was confined about the year 1430, and where, by the orders of Lewis XI. he languished the full term of eleven years. The walls, the floor, the gate, and the wicket at which he received his food, &c. were formed by strong plates of iron, secured by strong massy bars of the same metals. The last-mentioned monarch had two of these dungeons constructed in the castle de Loches. Ludovico Sforza, Duke of Milan, having been made prisoner, April 20, 1500, in a battle with

are three in number. These cages are formed of beams, cased with strong plates of iron; and are eight feet high by six feet wide.

The next class to these, are les Carlottes, which are a degree more tolerable; these, the highest in the towers, are constructed of eight arcades of free-stone, and it is only in the middle of the room that it is possible to walk; between each arcade there is barely room for a bed. The windows, being made in walls of ten feet thick, and grated both internally and externally with iron, are capable of admitting very little light. In summer the heat is intolerable, and the cold in winter; though stoves are allowed in les Calottes.*

Almost all the other chambers of the towers are octagonal, about fourteen or

fifteen feet high, and twenty in diameter; the chimnies are exceedingly high; and to come at the casements of the rooms, you go up three steps. The windows in all are double grated with iron bars, each as thick as one's arm. The lower chambers only look into the ditch; and those above have but a sorry light, on account of the thickness of the wall, and the consequent depth of the windows.

The most tolerable chambers are those which command a view of the country, of Paris, and the Boulevards. For in these, though the windows are doubly grated, yet from the circumstance of the inner bars having larger interstices than those on the outside, a comfortable light is obtained.†

The greater part of the rooms have chimnies

with Lewis XII. was conducted into France, and shut up in one of the iron cages of the castle of Loches, where he ended his days. Observations Hist. & Crit. relativement à l'Hist. de Charles VIII. dans le Recueil des Mémoires de l'Acad. des Inscript. p. 238. in 4to.

Lewis XII. himself, when Duke of Orleans, was made captive in 1453, at the battle of St. Aubin du Cormier, in Brittany. After having been led from prison to prison, he was at length shut up in an iron cage in the castle of Bourges, during the space of three complete years.

* Le Comte de Boulainvilliers says (Letter XIV.) that the Bastille was chiefly appropriated to such prisoners as it was determined to destroy, either by the apparent forms of justice, or by the more summary punishment of the Oubliettes; which last was much in use with Tristan l'Hermitte, Prevot de l'Hotel, and favourite companion of Lewis XI. This man, of execrable memory, was himself judge, witness, and executioner. It was his custom to cause those victims whom the King delivered into his hands, to pass over a spring-trap, into which they fell on wheels armed with spikes and cutting instruments; a milder fate was allowed to others, who were either drowned with a stone suspended from their necks, or strangled in their dungeons. In this manner did the tyrant assassinate four thousand persons. (Mezerai, Abregé Chronol. T. 4. & Commynes, Liv. 6. Ch. 12.) During the stay I made at the Bastille (says the Comte de Boulainvilliers) I could not obtain a sight of the Chamber des Oubliettes; but I saw in the Chateau de Ruel, which was the pleasure house of the Cardinal de Richelieu, and now belongs to Le Duc d'Aguillon, a closet which still retains the name of the Cabinet des Oubliettes. That cruel minister caused the person whom he meant to sacrifice to his vengeance to walk into this chamber; wherein they had scarce set foot when the floor opened by a spring, and they perished in a profound and horrid abyss.

† The futility of the extreme rigour and caution of the French Government is illustrated by the following passage in the Memoirs of the Cardinal de Retz:

'The ninth day of my imprisonment, one of my two guards named Carpentier, approached me while his comrade was asleep (for I was watched both night and day at least by one of the two) and slipped a note into my hand, which at first sight I knew to come from Madame de Pomeru. The note contained only these words: 'Trust the bearer, and write a line by him.' He then gave me a pencil, and a bit of paper, on which I only writ that I had received the note. Madame de Pomeru had found means to become acquainted with the wife of this Carpentier, and had given her five hundred crowns for this first service. The husband was used to that sort of trade, and had not been unserviceable to Mr. de Beaufort in procuring his liberty. He is dead himself, and so are likewise his wife and family, which gives me room to be the more free. But considering that some unforeseen accident may bring to light whatever is set down in writing, you must give me leave to enter into no particulars that relate to the other manner of corresponding with my friends, which I had besides this, and in which some of the persons concerned are still living. It is enough that I tell you, that notwithstanding the changing of three exempts, and of twenty four life-guardsmen, who succeeded

chimnies, the rest slaves, but in the dungeons are neither. All the chimnies are secured at the top and bottom, and in other parts, by iron bars. The greatest precaution is used to prevent any communication; for it was formerly customary for the prisoners to converse together through the medium of their chimnies, and not unfrequently to climb to the top, with the hopes of accomplishing an escape. Each tower is furnished with a privy, grated in different parts like the chimnies; some apartments have this convenience within.

All the chambers are badly finished, and in winter extremely damp and cold. Every one is numbered, and has its degree of elevation, and its right or left situation, marked. Thus, the first Baziniere is the first chamber above the dungeon in the

tower of that name; then the second Baziniere, the third, the fourth; and lastly, the Calotte Baziniere. In the same manner the prisoners are distinguished by the name of their tower and the number of their chamber; thus, we have the second Baziniere, the first Bertaudiere, the fourth Comté, the third du Trésor, &c. &c.

The inferior chambers consist merely of four bare walls; on which however we read the names of the prisoners who have been confined there, together with a multitude of distichs, and other verses, sentences, &c.—A bed of green serge, composed of a straw mattress and curtains, two tables, two pitchers for water, an iron fork, a pewter spoon, and a drinking-mug of the same metal, a copper candlestick, with iron snuffers, a pot du chambre, two or three

one another, during the fifteen months I staid at Vincennes, my correspondence was not interrupted.

I received twice a week regularly letters from Madame de Pomeru, and Messieurs de Caumartin and d'Hacqueville, which tended all towards seeking out means to set me at liberty. The shortest way was to escape out of my prison. I made two attempts towards it, one of which was suggested to me by my physician, who understood mathematics. He took it into his head to file off the bar of the grate of a little window that was in the chapel where I heard mass, and to tie to the window a sort of machine, with which I might, 'tis true, have got down easily enough from the third story, wherein I was lodged, into the ditch. But considering I must from thence climb up the wall, from whence there was no way afterwards of getting down, he quitted that thought, which indeed was impracticable, and we stuck to another which in all likelihood would have done, if it had not pleased Providence to prevent the execution of it. I had observed at the time that I was carried upon the platform, that there was at the top of it a cavity, the use of which I could never guess. It was about half filled up, but there was room enough left to go down into it, and to hide one's self in it. This brought a thought into my head, that upon the day that Carpentier was to guard me, and while all the rest of the guards except his comrade, were at dinner, it would be an easy matter to make that comrade drunk. The man, whose name was Tourville, was old, and a few glasses of wine were enough to make him dead drunk, as Carpentier had experienced more than once. I proposed to make use of that moment to go upon the platform, and to hide myself in the cavity which I have mentioned, with a provision of some loaves, and some bottles both of wine and water. Carpentier owned that this first step was not only possible, but even easy, and what made it the more so, was, that the two guards who were to relieve his comrade and him, had always had the civility not to come into my chamber, but stay at the door till they thought that I was awake; for I had used myself to sleep in the afternoon, or at least to make my guards think so. Carpentier was to have tied two cords to the window of the gallery, through which Mr. de Beaufort had escaped, and to have thrown into the ditch a woven engine, which Mr. Vacherot had been working upon all night long in his chamber, by means of which it might have been thought that I had got up the wall, which had been made since Mr. de Beaufort's escape. This trusty guard was at the same time to have given alarm as if he had seen me pass into the gallery, and to have shewn his sword stained with blood, as if he had wounded me in pursuing me. This alarm would have gathered together the whole guard, who had found the cords tied to the window. They would have perceived in the ditch the engine I mentioned stained likewise with blood. Eight or ten men on horseback were to have appeared in the wood that surrounds Vincennes with pistols in their hands ready to receive me. A man with a red calot on his head was to have been seen as running out of Vincennes, and after having joined those who were waiting for him, he was to have marched with part of them towards Mezieres; while the others would have marched another way. The guns were to have been fired at Mezieres three or four days after, as if I was actually arrived

three chairs, and sometimes an old armed chair, make up the common inventory of the apartments, which rarely can boast the possession of either poker or tongs.

Each prisoner is furnished with flint, steel, and tinder, and is allowed a candle every day; once a week a broom; a pair of sheets every fortnight, and four towels a week; and at the same time that they receive these, they return the linen that is to be washed.

Treble doors are here shut upon every prisoner; and the grating of the bolts and bars, and clanking of the keys, are truly horrible; the prisoners receive their meals from their turnkeys, who fetch away their remains, which are their peculiar perquisites.

The food of the prisoners is regulated by a book of rates according to their quality. Princes are classed at fifty livres per day; others at thirty, twenty, ten, five, and three livres; the lowest class, as servants, &c. is rated at two livres, ten sous. This allowance comprehends washing and candle; fire wood is a separate article.

The kitchen is supplied by the Governor's steward, who has under him a cook, a scullion, and a man whose employment is to cut wood for fuel. All the victuals are bad, and generally ill-dressed; and this is a mine of gold to the Governor, whose revenue is daily augmented by the hard fare of the prisoners under his keeping. Besides these profits, which are indeed inconceivably great, the Governor receives a hundred and fifty livres a day for fifteen prison-rooms; at ten livres each, as a sort of gratification in addition to his salary; and he often derives other considerable emoluments.

On fest days the prisoners have soup, with boiled meat, &c. for dinner; at night

a slice of roast meat, a ragout, and salad. The diet on fast days consisting, at dinner, of fish, and two other dishes; at night, of eggs, with greens. The difference in the quality of diet is very small between the lowest rank of prisoners, and those who are classed at five or ten livres; the table of the latter is furnished with perhaps half a starved chicken, a pigeon, a wild rabbit, or some small bird, with a dessert; the portion of each rarely exceeds the value of two sous.

The Sunday's dinner consists of some bad soup, a slice of a cow, which they call beef, and four little *pâtés*; at night, a slice of roast veal or mutton, or a little mutton, or a little plate of haricot, in which bare bones and turnips greatly predominate; to these are added a salad, the oil to which is always rancid. The suppers are pretty uniformly the same on fest days. Monday: Instead of four *pâtés* a haricot.—Tuesday. At noon, a sausage, half a pig's foot, or a small pork chop. Wednesday. A tart, generally half warm, or burnt up. Thursday. Two very thin mutton chops. Friday. Half a small carp, either fried or stewed, a stinking haddock or cod, with butter and mustard; to which are added greens or eggs; at supper, eggs, with spinage, mixed up with milk and water. Saturday. The same. And this perpetual rotation recommences on Sunday.

On the three holidays, St. Louis, St. Martin, and Twelfth Day, every prisoner has an addition made to his allowance, of half a roasted chicken or a pigeon. On Holy Monday, his dinner is accompanied by a tart extraordinary.

Each prisoner has an allowance of a pound of bread and a bottle of wine per day; but the wine is generally flat and good

arrived there. Who would ever have thought that I had been in the hole I have mentioned? They would in all likelihood have removed the guards from the castle of Vincennes, and would have left there only the soldiers that were usually in it, who had given leave to the inhabitants of Paris to come in for two pence a-piece to see the window and the cord I escaped by, as they did those of Mr. de Beaufort. My friends had come thither out of curiosity as well as the rest, they had disguised me in a woman's or monk's habit, or what else you please, and I had got away without the least suspicion. I do not think that any thing could have rendered the court more ridiculous than my escaping in this manner. It was so extraordinary, that it may appear impossible, notwithstanding which it was certainly easy, and I am fully persuaded that the success would have been infallible, if one of the guards, whose name was l'Escarmouche, had not spoiled it by mere accident. He was sent to Vincennes in the room of another who fell sick, and being an old hard-hearted and observing man, he told the exempt, that he did not conceive why he did not cause a door to be made at the foot of the little stair case that went up to the platform; the door was set up there the next morning, and so my project came to nothing. That same l'Escarmouche told me in a very friendly manner that same evening, that, if his Majesty was pleased to order it, he would strangle me.

good for nothing. The dessert consists of an apple, a biscuit, a few almonds and raisins, some cherries, gooseberries, or plums; these are commonly served in pewter, though sometimes they are favoured with earthen dishes and a silver spoon and fork.—If any one complains of receiving bad provisions, a partial amendment may take place for a few days, but the complainant is sure to meet with some unpleasant effects of resentment. There is no cook shop in the kingdom, where you may not get a better dinner for twelve *sous* than what are served in the Bastille. The cookery, in short, is wretchedly bad, the

soup tasteless, and the meat of the worst quality, and ill-dressed. All this must inevitably operate to the injury of the health of the prisoners; and, added to other grievances, excites frequent imprecations of vengeance from Heaven.

The officers of l'Etat-Major have nothing to do with the œconomy of the kitchen, which department belongs to the Governor only, who sometimes will allow a prisoner permission to send into the city for provisions, but in this case it is sure to cost very dear to his hands.

(To be continued.)

CIRCULAR LETTER FROM THE KING OF FRANCE TO THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF THE KINGDOM.

YOU know the troubles that desolate my kingdom; you know that bands of robbers and vagrants have dispersed themselves in many provinces—where unsatisfied with the commission of all manner of excess, they have proceeded to excite, in the inhabitants, a spirit of defection and revolt; and even carried their audacity so far as to counterfeit my orders; so far as to disperse pretended acts of my Council, tending to persuade the people, that, in the attack and demolition of Castles, and in the destruction of archbishops and titles to property, they executed my will. It is thus, that in the name of the Sovereign, torn the protector of justice; and in the name of the Monarch, who I can say has approved himself its constant defender during his reign, they have excited the people to outrages which the most tyrannical oppressor had dreaded to avow. In fine, to augment the disorder and complete the general calamity, the counterband supported by an armed force, destroys, with an alarming progress, the revenues of the state, and drains those resources destined either to the payment of the most legitimate debts, or to that of the national troops, or to the indispensable expences requisite to the public safety.

This is not yet all; a new species of calamity penetrates my soul with the most grievous affliction. My people, distinguished by the mildness of their manners and character—my people, in some places, happily indeed in a few, having taken upon themselves to be the arbiters and executioners of condemnations, that the depositaries of the law, after the most mature examination, had never determined without a secret emotion.

So many evils, so many afflictions, oppress my soul! and have employed, in concert with the National Assembly, every expedient that remained in my power to stop the course of these disorders; warned by experience how limited is human wisdom, I design publicly to implore the aid of Divine Providence, in the hope that the prayers of a whole people will move the Supreme being, and draw upon this kingdom the blessings of which it has so much need. The fineness of the harvest in most parts of the kingdom, that benefits becoming so necessary and so precious, seems to announce, that the protection of Heaven is not yet entirely withdrawn from us; and that to our prayers we shall have to join acts of thanksgiving. Accompany these prayers with the most pressing exhortations, make the people sensible; make all my subjects sensible, that the prosperity of the state, that the happiness of individuals, essentially depend on an exact observance of the laws. The success of violence, and its criminal prosperity, is but momentary; all will on every side rise against it; and men who violate the social compact, that foundation of public tranquility, will suffer sooner or later inevitable punishment.

Wealth and punishments are not, nor can be distributed in equal portions; but when the rich live without any apprehensions or distrust, in the midst of those who are less affluent, their superiority necessarily reverts to industry, commerce and agriculture, and as their enjoyments are bounded by the immutable laws of providence, they are often less happy than those whose life is occupied by labour, and who are the remotest from the tumults of the

the passions. But what you should chiefly recall to my subjects, is, that in assembling round me the representatives of the nation, I have principally at heart, to assuage the lot of the people, by every disposition that appears to be reconcilable with that which is due to justice.

Already actuated by the same spirit, the nobles, the gentry, the rich men of all conditions, are emulous in the means of rendering the people happier; and to attain this end, they have offered sacrifices, that could not of right have been exacted from them. Exhort then, all my subjects, to await with tranquility, the success of these patriotic dispositions; remove dissuade them from disturbing their progress, by insurrections calculated to discourage, and deter the well intentioned. Though all the world should abandon them, I should yet watch over them; and my people may confide themselves to my protection, and to my love; but never, at any time, has there been in their favour so general a concurrence of the will and affections of all orders of society. Exhort them to be grateful, and to maintain this sentiment by their obedience to the laws of justice; caution, point out to these good people, the snares of the wicked, to the end that they may spurn from them the enemies of the country; all those who would seduce them to acts of violence; all those who would dissuade them from contri-

buting their part to the public burthen, and thus degrade them from the honourable condition of citizens of the state.

The several imposts which compose the public revenues shall be examined in course by the national assembly; those which appear erroneous, shall be replaced by others, and all shall be successively ameliorated by good management and the regularity of collection. But till that approaching epoch of a general arrangement, all my subjects are equally interested in the maintenance of order; for confusion draws on increased confusion; and often at such a time, the wisdom of men is unable to remedy the evil in its full extent, and to stop the progress of enmity and mutual distrust. I shall make, for the re-establishment of order in the finances, all the personal renunciations, which shall be judged necessary or convenient, forasmuch, as not only by the diminution of the pomps or pleasures of the throne, which for some time have been converted for me into bitterness and affliction, but by the greatest sacrifices I wish to be empowered to restore to my subjects, tranquility and happiness. Come then to my aid, bring to the succour of the state your exhortations and your prayers; I invite you with the most earnest importunity, and I reckon on your zeal and on your obedience.

MANNER OF SELLING SLAVES IN THE WEST-INDIES.

WHEN the ships arrive in the West-Indies, these slaves are disposed of by different methods.

Sometimes the mode of disposal is that of selling them by what is termed a *scramble*; and a day is soon fixed for that purpose. But previous thereto, the sick, or refuse slaves, of which there are frequently many, are usually conveyed on shore, and sold at a tavern by vendue or public auction. These, in general, are purchased by the Jews and surgeons, but chiefly the former, upon speculation, at so low a price as five or six dollars a head. Sometimes the captains march their slaves thro' the town at which they intend to dispose of them; and then place them in rows where they are examined and purchased.

The mode of selling them by scramble is as follows.

The negroes being landed, and placed together in a large yard, belonging to the merchant to whom the ship is consigned,

as soon as the hour agreed on arrives, the doors of the yard are suddenly thrown open, and in rush the purchasers, with all the ferocity of brutes. Some instantly seize such of the negroes as they can conveniently lay hold of, with their hands.—Others, being prepared with several handkerchiefs tied together, encircle with these as many as they are able. While others, by means of a rope, effect the same purpose.—It is impossible to describe the confusion of which this mode of selling is productive. It likewise causes much animosity among the purchasers, who, not unfrequently upon these occasions, fall out and quarrel with each other; and often the poor astonished negroes are so much terrified with their proceedings, that several of them, through fear, climb over the wall of the court-yard, and run wild about the town; but are soon hunted down and retaken.

When the scramble is on ship-board, the negroes

negroes are collected together on the main and quarter decks, and the ship darkened by sails suspended over them, in order to prevent the purchasers from being able to see, so as to pick or chuse. The signal being given, the buyers rush in to seize their prey; when the negroes appear to be extremely terrified, and many of them jump into the sea. But they are soon retaken, chiefly by boats from other ships.

On board a ship, lying at Port Maria, in Jamaica, the poor negroes were greatly terrified. The women in particular, cling to each other in agonies scarcely to be conceived, shrieking through excess of terror, at the savage manner in which their brutal purchasers rushed upon, and seized them. Though humanity, one should imagine, would dictate to the captains to apprise the poor negroes of the mode by which they were to be sold, and by that means to guard them in some degree, against the surprize and terror which must attend it.

Various are the deceptions made use of in the disposal of sick slaves:—and many of these, such as must excite in every humane mind, the liveliest sensations of horror. A Liverpool captain boasts of his

having cheated some Jews by the following stratagem; a lot of slaves, afflicted with the flux, being about to be landed for sale, he directed the surgeon to stop the anus with oakum. Thus prepared, they were landed, and taken to the accustomed place of sale; where being unable to stand but for a short time, they are usually permitted to sit. The Jews, when they examine them direct them to stand up, in order to see if there be any discharge; and when they do not perceive this appearance, they consider it as a symptom of recovery. In the present instance, such an appearance being prevented, the bargain was struck, and they accordingly sold. But it was not long before a discovery ensued.—The excruciating pain which the prevention of a discharge of such an acrimonious nature occasioned, not being to be borne by these poor wretches, the temporary obstruction was removed, and the deluded purchasers were speedily convinced of the imposition.

So grievously are the negroes sometimes afflicted with this troublesome and painful disorder, that large numbers of them, after being landed, are obliged by the violence of the complaint, to stop almost every three minutes, as they pass on.

ACCOUNT OF A VOYAGE TO BOTANY-BAY.

(Continued from Vol. 1. page 362.)

WE had scarcely bid each other welcome on our arrival, when an expedition up the Bay was undertaken by the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, in order to explore the nature of the country, and fix on a spot to begin our operations upon. None, however, which could be deemed very eligible, being discovered, his Excellency proceeded in a boat to examine the opening, to which Mr. Cook had given the name of Port Jackson, on an idea that a shelter for shipping within it might be found. The boat returned on the evening of the 23d, with such an account of the harbour, and advantages attending the place, that it was determined the evacuation of Botany-Bay should commence the next morning.

In consequence of this decision, the few seamen and marines who had been landed from the squadron, were instantly re-embarked, and every preparation made to bid adieu to a port which had long been the subject of our conversation; which but three days before, we had entered with so many sentiments of satisfaction; and

in which, as we had believed, so many of our future hours were to be passed. The thoughts of removal banished sleep, so that I rose at the first dawn of the morning. But judge of my surprize on hearing from a sergeant, who run down almost breathless to the cabin where I was dressing, that a ship was seen off the harbour's mouth. At first I only laughed, but knowing the man who spoke to me to be of great veracity, and hearing him repeat his information, I flew upon deck, on which I had barely set my foot, when the cry of "another sail" struck on my astonished ear. Confounded by a thousand ideas which arose in my mind in an instant, I sprang upon the barricada, and plainly descried two ships of considerable size, standing in for the mouth of the Bay. By this time the alarm had become general, and every one was lost in conjecture. Now they were Dutchmen sent to dispossess us, and the moment after storeships from England, with supplies for the settlement. The improbabilities which attended both these conclusions, were sunk in the agitation of the moment.

ment. It was by Governor Philip that this mystery was at length unravelled, and the cause of the alarm pronounced to be two French ships, which, it was now recollected, were on a voyage of discovery in the southern hemisphere. Thus were our doubts cleared up, and our apprehensions banished; it was however, judged expedient to postpone our removal to Port Jackson, until a complete confirmation of our conjectures could be procured.

Had the sea breeze set in, the strange ships would have been at anchor in the Bay by eight o'clock in the morning, but the wind blowing out, they were driven by a strong lee current to the southward of the port. On the following day they re-appeared in their former situation, and a boat was sent to them, with a lieutenant of the navy in her, to offer assistance, and point out the necessary marks for entering the harbour. In the course of the day the officer returned, and brought intelligence that the ships were the *Bouffole* and *Astrolabe*, sent out by order of the King of France, and under the command of Monsieur De Perrouse. The astonishment of the French at seeing us, had not equalled that we had experienced, for it appeared, that in the course of their voyage they had touched at Kamtschatka, and by that means learnt that our expedition was in contemplation.—They dropped anchor the next morning, just as we had got under way to work out of the Bay, so that for the present nothing more than salutations could pass between us.

Before I quit Botany-Bay, I shall relate the observations we were enabled to make during our short stay there; as well as those which our subsequent visits to it from Port Jackson enabled us to complete.

The Bay is very open, and greatly exposed to the fury of the S. E. winds, which when they blow, cause a heavy and dangerous swell. It is of prodigious extent, the principal arm, which takes a S. W. direction, being not less, including its windings, than twenty-four miles from the capes which form the entrance, according to the report of the French officers, who took uncommon pains to survey it. At the distance of a league from the harbour's mouth is a bar, on which, at low water, not more than fifteen feet are to be found. Within this bar, for many miles up the S. W. arm, is a haven, equal in every respect to any hitherto known, and in which any number of ships might anchor secured from all winds. The country around far exceeds in richness of soil, that about Cape Banks and Point Solander, though unfor-

tunately they may resemble each other in one respect, a scarcity of fresh water.

We found the natives tolerably numerous as we advanced up the river, and even at the harbour's mouth we had reason to conclude the country more populous than Mr. Cook thought it; for on the Supply's arrival in the Bay on the 18th of the month, they were assembled on the beach of the south shore, to the number of not less than forty persons, shouting and making many uncouth signs and gestures.—This appearance whetted curiosity to its utmost, but as prudence forbade a few people to venture wantonly among so great a number, and a party of only six men was observed on the north shore, the Governor immediately proceeded to land on that side, in order to take possession of his new territory, and bring about an intercourse between its old and new masters. The boat in which his Excellency was, rowed up the harbour, close to the land, for some distance; the Indians keeping pace with her on the beach. At last an officer in the boat made signs of a want of water, which it was judged would indicate his wish of landing. The natives directly comprehended what he wanted, and pointed to a spot where water could be procured; on which the boat was immediately pushed in, and a landing took place. As on the event of this meeting might depend so much of our future tranquility, every delicacy on our side was requisite. The Indians, though timorous, shewed no signs of resentment at the Governor's going on shore; an interview commenced, in which the conduct of both parties pleased each other so much, that the strangers returned to their ships with a much better opinion of the natives than they had landed with; and the latter seemed highly entertained with their new acquaintance, from whom they condescended to accept of a looking-glass, some beads, and other toys.

Owing to the lateness of our arrival, it was not my good fortune to go on shore until three days after this had happened, when I went with a party to the south side of the harbour, and had scarcely landed five minutes when we were met by a dozen Indians, naked as at the moment of their birth, walking along the beach. Eager to come to a conference, and yet afraid of giving offence, we advanced with caution towards them, nor would they, at first, approach nearer to us than the distance of some paces. Both parties were armed, yet an attack seemed as unlikely on their part, as we knew it to be on our own. I had at this time a little boy, of not more than seven years of age, in my hand. The child seemed to attract their attention very

much, for they frequently pointed to him and spoke to each other; and as he was not frightened, I advanced with him towards them, at the same time baring his bosom and shewing the whiteness of the skin. On the cloaths being removed they gave a loud exclamation, and one of the party, an old man, with a long beard, hideously ugly, came close to us. I bade my little charge not to be afraid, and introduced him to the acquaintance of this uncouth personage. The Indian, with great gentleness, laid his hand on the child's hat, and afterwards felt his cloaths, muttering to himself all the while. I found it necessary, however, by this time, to send away the child, as such a close connection rather alarmed him; and in this, as the conclusion verified, I gave no offence to the old gentleman. Indeed it was but putting ourselves on a par with them, as I had observed from the first, that some youths of their own, though considerably older than the one with us, were kept back by the grown people. Several more now came up, to whom we made various presents, but our toys seemed not to be regarded as very valuable; nor would they for a long time make any returns to them, though before we parted, a large club, with a head almost sufficient to fell an ox, was obtained in exchange for a looking-glass. These people seemed at a loss to know (probably from our want of beards) of what sex we were, which having understood, they burst into the most immoderate fits of laughter, talking to each other at the same time with such rapidity and vociferation as I had never before heard. After nearly an hour's conversation by signs and gestures, they repeated several times the word *cabura*, which signifies *bone*, and walked away from us to the head of the bay.

The natives being departed, we set out to observe the country, which on inspection, rather disappointed our hopes, being invariably sandy and unpromising for the purposes of cultivation, though the trees and grass flourish in great luxuriance. Close to us was the spring at which Mr. Cook watered, but we did not think the water very excellent, nor did it run freely. In the evening we returned on board, not greatly pleased with the latter part of our discoveries, as it indicated an increase of those difficulties, which before seemed sufficiently numerous.

Between this and our departure we had several more interviews with the natives, which ended in so friendly a manner, that we began to entertain strong hopes of bringing about a connection with them. Our first object was to win their affec-

tions, and our next to convince them of the superiority we possessed; for without the latter, the former we knew would be of little importance. An officer one day prevailed on one of them to place a target, made of bark against a tree, which he fired at with a pistol, at the distance of some paces. The Indians, though terrified at the report, did not run away, but their astonishment exceeded their alarm, on looking at the shield which the ball had perforated. As this produced a little shyness, the officer, to dissipate their fears and remove their jealousy, whistled the air of *Malbrèque*, which they appeared highly charmed with, and imitated him with equal pleasure and readiness. I cannot help remarking here, what I was afterwards told by Monsieur De Perrouse, that the natives of California, and throughout all the islands of the Pacific Ocean, and in short wherever he had been, seemed equally touched and delighted with this little plaintive air.

Our passage to Port Jackson took up but few hours, and those were spent far from unpleasantly. The evening was bright, and the prospect such as might justify sanguine expectation. Having passed between the capes which form its entrance, we found ourselves in a port superior, in extent and excellency, to all we had seen before.—We continued to run up the harbour about four miles, in a westerly direction, enjoying the luxuriant prospect of its shores covered with trees to the water's edge, among which many of the Indians were frequently seen, till we arrived at a small snug cove on the southern side, on whose banks the plan of our operations was destined to commence.

The landing of a part of the marines and convicts took place the next day, and on the following, the remainder was disembarked. Business now sat on every brow, and the scene, to an indifferent spectator, at leisure to contemplate it, would have been highly picturesque and amusing. In one place, a party cutting down the woods; a second, setting up a blacksmith's forge; a third, dragging along a load of stones or provisions; here an officer pitching his *marque*, with a detachment of troops parading on one side of him, and a cook's fire blazing up on the other. Through the unwearied diligence of those at the head of the different departments, regularity was, however, soon introduced, and, as far as the unsettled state of matters would allow, confusion gave place to system.

Into the head of the cove, on which our establishment is fixed, runs a small stream of fresh water, which serves to di-

side the adjacent country, to a little distance in the direction of north and south. On the eastern side of this rivulet the Governor fixed his place of residence, with a large body of convicts encamped near him, and on the western side was disposed the remaining part of these people, near the marine encampment. From this last two guards, consisting of two subalterns, as many sergeants, four corporals, two drummers, and forty-two private men, under the orders of a captain of the day, to whom all reports were made, daily mounted for the public security, with such directions to use force, in case of necessity, as left no room for those who were the object of the order, but to remain peaceable, or perish by the bayonet.

As the straggling of the convicts was not only a desertion from the public labour, but might be attended with ill consequences to the settlement, in case of their meeting the natives, every care was taken to prevent it. The Provost Martial with his men was ordered to patrol the country around, and the convicts informed, that the severest punishment would be inflicted on transgressors. In spite, however, of all our precautions, they soon found the road to Botany-Bay, in visits to the French, who would gladly have dispensed with their company.

But as severity alone was known to be inadequate at once to chastise and reform, no opportunity was omitted to assure the convicts, that by their good behaviour and submissive deportment, every claim to present distinction and future favour was to be earned. That this caution was not attended with all the good effects which were hoped from it, I have only to lament; that it operated in some cases is indisputable, nor will a candid and humane mind fail to consider and allow for the situation these men unfortunately stood in. While they were on board ship, the two sexes had been kept most rigorously apart; but, when landed, their separation became impracticable, and would have been, perhaps wrong. Licentiousness was the unavoidable consequence, and their old habits of depravity were beginning to recur. What was to be attempted? To prevent their intercourse was impossible; and to palliate its evils only remained. Marriage was recommended, and such advantages held out to those who aimed at reformation, as have greatly contributed to the tranquility of the settlement.

On the Sunday after our landing divine service was performed under a great tree by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Chaplain of the Settlement, in the presence of the troops and convicts, whose behaviour on

the occasion was equally regular and attentive. In the course of our passage this had been repeated every Sunday, while the ships were in port; and in addition to it, Mr. Johnson had furnished them with books, at once tending to promote instruction and piety.

The Indians, for a little while after our arrival paid us frequent visits, but in a few days they were observed to be more shy of our company. From what cause their dislike arose we never could trace, as we had made it our study, on these occasions, to treat them with kindness, and load them with presents. No quarrel had happened, and we had flattered ourselves, from Governor Phillip's first reception among them, that such a connection might be established as would tend to the interest of both parties. It seems, that on that occasion, they not only received our people with great cordiality, but so far acknowledged their authority as to submit, that a boundary, during their first interview, might be drawn on the sand, which they attempted not to infringe, and appeared to be satisfied with.

Owing to the multiplicity of pressing business, necessary to be performed immediately after landing, it was found impossible to read the public commissions and take possession of the colony in form, until the 7th of February. On that day all the officers of guard took post in the marine battalion, which was drawn up, and marched off the parade with music playing, and colours flying, to an adjoining ground, which had been cleared for the occasion, whereon the convicts were assembled to hear his Majesty's commission read, appointing his Excellency Arthur Phillip, Esq; Governor and Captain General in and over the territory of New South Wales, and its dependencies; together with the act of parliament for establishing trials by law within the same; and the patents under the great seal of Great Britain, for holding the civil and criminal courts of judicature, by which all cases of life and death, as well as matters of property, were to be decided. When the Judge Advocate had finished reading, his Excellency addressed himself to the convicts in a pointed and judicious speech, informing them of his future intentions, which were, invariably to cherish and render happy those who shewed a disposition to amendment; and to let the rigour of the law take its course against such as might dare to transgress the bounds prescribed. At the close, three volleys were fired in honour of the occasion, and the battalion marched back to their parade, where they were reviewed by the Governor,

nor, who was received with all the honours due to his rank. His Excellency was afterwards pleased to thank them, in public orders, for their behaviour from the time of their embarkation; and to ask the officers to partake of a cold collation, at which it is scarce necessary to observe, that many loyal and public toasts were drank in commemoration of the day.

In the Governor's commission, the extent of his authority is defined to reach from the latitude of $43^{\circ} 37'$ south, to the latitude of $10^{\circ} 37'$ south, being the northern and southern extremities of the continent of New-Holland. It commences again at the 135^{th} degree of longitude east of Greenwich, and, proceeding in an easterly direction, includes all islands within the limits of the above specified latitudes in the Pacific Ocean. By this partition it may be fairly presumed, that every source of future litigation between the Dutch and us will be forever cut off, as the discoveries of English navigators alone are comprised in this territory.

Nor have government been more backward in arming Mr. Phillip with plenitude of power, than extent of dominion. No mention is made of a Council to be appointed, so that he is left to act entirely from his own judgment. And as no stated time of assembling the Courts of justice is pointed out, similar to the assizes and gaol deliveries of England, the duration of imprisonment is altogether in his hands. The power of summoning General Courts Martial to meet he is also invested with, but the insertion in the marine mutiny act, of a smaller number of officers than thirteen being able to compose such a tribunal, has been neglected; so that a military court, should detachments be made from head-quarters, or sickness prevail, may not always be found practicable to be obtained, unless the number of officers, at present in the settlement, shall be increased.

Should the Governor see cause, he is enabled to grant pardons to offenders convicted, "in all cases whatever, treason and willful murder excepted," and even in these, has authority to stay the execution of the law, until the King's pleasure shall be signified. In case of the Governor's death the Lieutenant Governor takes his place; and on his demise, the senior officer on the spot is authorized to assume the reins of power.

Notwithstanding the promise made on one side, and the forbearance shown on the other, joined to the impending rod of justice, it was with infinite regret that every one saw, in four days afterwards, the necessity of assembling a Criminal Court,

which was accordingly convened by warrant from the Governor, and consisted of the Judge Advocate, three naval, and three marine officers.

As the constitution of this court is altogether new in the British annals, I hope my readers will not think me prolix in the description I am about to give of it. The number of members, including the Judge Advocate, is limited, by act of Parliament, to seven, who are expressly ordered to be officers, either of his Majesty's sea or land forces. The court being met, completely arrayed and armed as at a military tribunal, the Judge Advocate proceeds to administer the usual oaths taken by jurymen in England to each member; one of whom afterwards swears him in like manner. This ceremony being adjusted, the crime laid to the prisoner's charge is read to him, and the question of Guilty, or Not Guilty, put. No law officer on the side of the crown being appointed, (for I presume the head of the court ought, hardly to consider himself in that light, notwithstanding the title he bears) to prosecute the criminal is left entirely to the party, at whose suit he is tried. All the witnesses are examined on oath, and the decision is directed to be given according to the laws of England, "or as nearly as may be, allowing for the circumstances and situation of the settlement," by a majority of votes, beginning with the youngest and ending with the president of the court. In cases, however, of a capital nature, no verdict can be given, unless five, at least, of the seven members present concur therein. The evidence on both sides being finished, and the prisoner's defence heard, the court is cleared, and, on judgment being settled, is thrown open again, and sentence pronounced. During the time the court sits, the place in which it is assembled is directed to be surrounded by a guard under arms, and admission to every one who may chuse to enter it, granted. Of late, however, our colonists are supposed to be in such a train of subordination, as to make the presence of so large a military force unnecessary; and two centinels, in addition to the Provost Marshal, are considered as sufficient.

It would be as needless as impertinent, to anticipate the reflections which will arise in reading the above account, where, in a regard to accuracy only has been consulted. By comparing it with the mode of administering justice in the English courts of law, it will be found to differ in many points very essentially. And if we turn our eyes to the usage of military tribunals, it no less departs from the customs

edness observed in them. Let not the novelty of it, however, prejudice any one so far as to dispute its efficacy, and the necessity of the case which gave it birth.

The court, whose meeting is already spoken of, proceeded to the trial of three convicts, one of whom was convicted of having struck a marine with a cooper's adze, and otherwise behaved in a very riotous and scandalous manner, for which he was sentenced to receive 150 lashes, being a smaller punishment than a Soldier would receive in a like case from the judgment of a court-martial. A second, for having committed a petty theft, was sent to a small barren island, and kept there on bread and water only, for a week. And the third was sentenced to receive fifty lashes, but was recommended by the court to the Governor, and forgiven.

Hitherto, however, (February) nothing of a very atrocious nature had appeared. But the day was at hand, on which the violation of public security could no longer be restrained, by the infliction of temporary punishment. A set of desperate and hardened villains leagued themselves for the purposes of depredation, and, as it generally happens, had art enough to persuade some others, less deeply versed in iniquity, to be the instruments for carrying it on. Fortunately the progress of these miscreants was not of long duration. They were detected in stealing a large quantity of provisions at the time of issuing them; and on being apprehended, one of the tools of the superiors impeached the rest, and disclosed the scheme. The trial came on the 25th of the month, and of four who were arraigned for the offence, three were condemned to die, and the fourth to receive a severe corporal punishment. In hopes that his lenity would not be abused, his Excellency was, however, pleased to order one only for execu-

tion, which took place a little before sunset the same day. The name of the unhappy wretch was Thomas Barret, an old and desperate offender, who died with that hardy spirit, which too often is found in the worst and most abandoned class of men. During the execution the battalion of marines was under arms, and the whole of the convicts obliged to be present. The two associates of the sufferer were ordered to be kept close prisoners, until an eligible place to banish them to could be fixed on; as were also two more, who, on the following day, were condemned to die for a similar offence.

Besides the criminal court, there is an inferior one, composed of the Judge-Advocate, and one or more Justices of the Peace, for the trial of small misdemeanors. This court is likewise empowered to decide all law suits, and its verdict is final, except where the sum in dispute amounts to more than three hundred pounds, in which case an appeal to England can be made from its decree. Should necessity warrant it, an admiralty court, of which Lieutenant-Governor Ross is Judge, can also be summoned, for the trial of offences committed on the high seas.

From being unwilling to break the thread of my narrative, I omitted to note in its proper place the sailing of the Supply, Lieut. Ball, on the 15th of the month, for Norfolk Island, which the Governor had instructions, from the ministry to take possession of. Lieut. King, of the Sirius, was sent as a superintendant and commandant of this place, and carried with him a surgeon, a midshipman, a lawyer, a weaver, two marines, and sixteen convicts, of whom six were women. He was also supplied with a certain number of live animals, to stock the island, besides garden seeds, grain, and other requisites.

(To be continued.)

THE CASE OF THE ACADIANS STATED.

[In our Magazine for February last, we inserted that part of the Abbé Raynal's history of the settlements in the East and West Indies, which relates to Nova-Scotia. That author was certainly fonder of indulging a very happy and vigorous imagination, than of searching with patience after historical truth. This has led him to give a high and poetical colouring to every event that could interest the passions. Among many others of this sort, we apprehend, his fidelity may be somewhat questioned, in the account he has given of the removal of the French Neutrals, as they were called, from this province; we, therefore, readily admit the following statement of that transaction, which we have received without any signature.]

In 1765, Nova-Scotia was solemnly ceded to the crown of Great-Britain by France, together with the inhabitants; re-

serving the liberty to those who chose it, of removing with their effects, provided such removal took place in 12 months; otherwise

otherwise to remain the subjects of Great Britain. In 1720, General Phillips was appointed Governour; and the inhabitants, having remained beyond the limited time, were called on to take the oath of allegiance: many scrupled this, and declared, they would not take arms against the French. It is said, that many, who at last took the oath of allegiance, did it under a promise; that, provided they behaved peaceably, they should not be required to bear arms against the French; but of this assertion there is no proof—nor could any Governour assume to himself such a dispensing power: however, from this, they were usually stiled French neutrals, and so-called themselves. In the mean time, they enjoyed the free exercise of their religion; they had priests in every district, and were suffered to govern themselves by their own usages and customs.

In the French war of 1744, they joined the Indians in the attacks made against the inhabitants and garrison of Annapolis-Royal, and supplied the Indians with provisions: to this, perhaps, they were instigated, in some measure, by the Governour, and the Bishop of Québec, and their priests, who were indefatigable in poisoning their minds with disaffection and enmity to the English.

When the settlement was made at Halifax, in 1749, before the people had erected their huts, they, with their priests, excited the Indians to disturb the progress making in building the town, and twice, within the space of two years, the Indians, with one of the Acadians (named Beau Soleil) at their head, attacked Dartmouth, and put many people to death. The town of Halifax was palisaded to prevent their irruptions, and no person was in safety who ventured one mile from the town; and it was to prevent such incursions, that a palisaded block-house was erected on the hill near this town, so called from thence—and, as a further security, a line of palisades, with guard-houses, was extended to the head of the North-west arm.

From this time until the end of the year 1755, this country was kept in an uninterrupted state of war by the Acadians, who, following the dictates of the Governours of Québec and Cape-Breton, to break up the English settlements, excited and assisted the Indians to cut off all communication between Halifax and the different parts of the Province; and, in those days, letters from the Governour at Halifax to the garrison at Windsor, and the reports of the officer commanding there, could not be conveyed with a less escort than an officer and thirty men.

In the year 1755, when the French were

driven, by the English troops, from their sejour, (afterwards called Fort Cumberland), six hundred French Acadians appeared in arms against the King's troops. During all the time, from 1749, and long before, these people were treated with the utmost lenity, and frequently called on to take the oath of allegiance; for no advantage could be expected from a country unpeopled; but every effort of this kind was in vain.

At length, in the middle of the year 1755, the French sent out a considerable squadron of men of war, with troops on board, to Cape-Breton. This squadron was commanded by Mons. Hoquart, who, with his own ship and another ship of the line, was taken and brought into Halifax, by Vice-Admiral Boscawen. In these two ships, some thousands of scalping knives were found, which were evidently for no other purpose than to be used against the English—a reward for every English scalp having been paid at Québec.

At this time, Cape-Breton, St. John's Island, Canada, and St. John's River, were in possession of the French; and it was discovered, and ascertained by undeniable proof, that detachments were to be made of French troops, from the places above-mentioned, against this province; and they were, in conjunction with the French Acadians, amounting to 8000 men, together with the Indians, to make an attack on Halifax, and burn it.

The number of troops in the different parts of the province, at this time, did not exceed 3000 men; part of which were troops raised in New England.

However, after this discovery, the French Acadians were repeatedly called on to give testimony of their fidelity to government; to which requisitions they, more than usually, obstinately refused. In this situation, self-preservation was necessarily to be consulted; and they were sent to the different provinces then under the King's government, with letters of recommendation; where they were treated with humanity and kindness. Several of them went afterwards to France, where the minister severely reprehended them, for quitting a country under such mild government, and where they enjoyed the toleration of their religion. Of these people many returned here, and received offers of lands, on condition of becoming good subjects; but they peremptorily refused acknowledging any other than the French King; and, on the invitation of the Count d'Estaing, then Governour of Martinique, they hired vessels and transported themselves to that island.

Besides the knowledge of several persons

sons now living, who can attest the truth of what has been related, there are records to prove it.

The Abbé Raynal writes in the spirit of a Frenchman disposed to find fault with the English government; and proud

of making historical discovery—but how had he his information? From a French Acadian, who complains that he had been treated as a rebellious subject, and with such lenity as is not known under the government of France.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF CHRIST.

[From Josephus.]

IT being the usual custom of the Roman governors to advertise the senate and people, of such material things as happened in their respective provinces—In the days of Tiberius Cæsar the Emperor, Publius Læntulus, at that time being President, wrote the following epistle to the senate, concerning Christ:

Conscript Fathers,

There appeared in these our days, a man of great virtue, named Jesus Christ, who is yet living among us, and of the Gentiles, is accepted for a prophet of truth; but his own disciples call him the Son of God—he raiseth the dead, and cureth all manner of diseases. A man, of stature somewhat tall and comely, with a very reverend countenance, such as the beholders may both love and fear; his

hair of the colour of a silbred fully ripe, plain to his ears, whence downward it is more orient of colour, somewhat curling, and waving about his shoulders. In the midst of his head is a seam, or partition of his hair, after the manner of the Nazarenes; his forehead plain and delicate, his face without spot or wrinkle, beautified with a comely red; his nose and mouth exactly formed, his beard thick, the colour of his hair, not of any great length, but forked; his look innocent, his eyes grey, clear, and quick—in reproofs, terrible—in admonishing, courteous—in speaking, very modest and wise—in proportion of body, well shaped.—None have seen him laugh; but many have seen him weep—a man for his singular beauty surpassing the children of men.

EPITAPH ON PETER THE GREAT.

[By C. Wyeill, Esq; lately published.]

Here under deposited
Lies all that could die of a man immortal,
PETER ALEXOWITZ,
It is almost superfluous to add
Great Emperer of Russia,

A title,
Which, instead of adding to his glory,
Became glorious by his wearing it.

Let antiquity be dumb,
Nor boast her *Alexander*, or her *Cæsar*.
How easy was victory
To leaders who were followed by heroes,
And whose soldiers felt a noble disdain
To be thought less brave than their Generals!

But *He*
Who in this place first knew rest,
Found subjects base and inactive,
Unwarlike, unlearned, untractable,
Neither covetous of fame, nor eager for
danger,

Creatures with the names of men,
But with qualities rather brutal than rational.

Yet even these
He polished from their native ruggedness,
And breaking out like a new sun,
To illuminate the minds of a whole people,

Dispell'd their night of hereditary darkness,

Till by force of his invincible influence
He had taught them to conquer,
Even the conquerors of Germany.

Other Princes have commanded victorious armies;

This commander created them!
Blush, Oh! Art, at a hero who owed thee nothing,
Exult, Oh! Nature, for thine was this prodigy.

P O L I T I C S.

DECREE of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE, on the Administration of CRIMINAL LAW.

I. **T**HAT one of the principal rights of man which it has acknowledged, is that of enjoying, when he is submitted to a criminal accusation, the full and certain liberty of defending himself, as far as that liberty can conciliate with the interests of society; which commands the punishment of offences.

II. That the spirits and forms of the preceding practice were so remote from this first principle of natural equality and political association, that an entire reform in the order of judicial processes for examining and punishing of crimes was necessary.

III. That if the execution of this entire reform requires the slowness and maturity of more profound meditations, it is nevertheless possible to make the nation enjoy at present the benefit of many dispositions, which, without subverting the order of the present mode of proceeding, shall assure the innocence, and facilitate the justification of the accused; and at the same time give more honour to the Ministry of the Judges in the public opinion, have resolved on and decreed the articles which follow :

Article I. In all places where there is one or more tribunals established, the Municipality, and if there is not one, the community of the inhabitants, shall name a sufficient number of Notables in proportion to the extent of the place, amongst whom shall be chosen Assistants who shall give their aid in the direction of criminal processes, as shall be hereafter expressed.

II. These Notables shall be chosen from amongst the citizens of known probity and good conduct. They must be twenty five years of age, and know how to write, and their election shall be renewed every year. They shall take an oath to the Community from the hands of Municipal Officers, or of the magistrates, or the person who acts in his place, to fulfil their functions faithfully, and above all things, to keep inviolably secret the contents of complaints, and other acts in the proceedings.—The list of their names qualities and places of abode, shall be deposited in the registers of the Tribunals, by the Register of the Municipality or Community.

III. No complaint can be presented to a Judge but in the presence of two

Assistants, brought by the complainant, or taken by his choice. There shall be mention made of their presence, and of their names, in the ordinance which shall be issued on the complaint, and they shall sign it with the Judge, under pain of nullity.

IV. The procurators (Attornies) in general and the procurators of the King, or the Treasury, who shall lodge an accusation, shall be obliged to declare, in an act separate from the complaint, if they have an informer or not, on pain of nullity; and if they have an informer, they should declare his name, his quality, and his place of abode, to the end that the information may be known to the Judge and the assistants before the suit be commenced.

V. The minutes of the state of the person wounded, or of the body killed, as well as of the place where the offence was committed, and the arms and clothes and effects, which may serve to convict or discharge the accused, shall be examined in the presence of two assistants, called in by the Judge, according to the order of the list mentioned in Article the second, who shall make their observations to him, of which mention shall be made in the minutes, and the minutes signed by the Assistants, under pain of nullity.

In cases where the place in which the offence was committed shall be at a great distance from the place of jurisdiction, the functions of the Notables named in the chief place may be performed (with respect to the examination and the signing the minutes, &c.) by the members of the Municipality or community where the offence was committed, and taken in equal number by the Judge, for information.

VI. The information, which shall precede the decree, shall continue to be made secretly, but in presence of three Assistants, who shall be equally called the Judge, and who shall assist in hearing the witnesses.

VII. The Assistants shall declare, on their soul and conscience, to make to the Judge all the observations, whether for or against the accused, as they shall find necessary for explaining the evidence of the witnesses, or throwing light on the deeds deposed; and there shall be mention made in the minutes of the information so obtained, as well as of the answers of the witnesses. The minutes shall be indorsed on

on every page by the three Assistants, as well as by the Judge, at the same moment, and without either of them quitting the place, on pain of nullity; and exact mention shall be made of every circumstance, on pain of having the whole deemed false.

VIII. In case of an urgent information being made on the spot of any flagrant offence, the officers assistants may be (if there is a necessity) assumed by two principal inhabitants, who shall not be in a situation to be called on as witnesses, and who shall take on the spot the necessary oath before the Judge.

IX. Decrees for personal removal (taking the body) can be no more pronounced but by three Judges, or by one Judge and two Graduates. No decree for taking the body can henceforth be pronounced against resident persons, but where, from the nature of the accusation and charges, it appears that corporal punishment may be due. The Judges may nevertheless cause any person to be seized on the spot, in case of flagrant offences, or of rebellion against the laws.

X. The accused person, for whatever crime he may be seized, shall have a right to chuse one or more Council, with whom he may confer freely in all states of the cause; and free entry to the prisons shall always be allowed to the Council. And in cases where the prisoner cannot procure Council for himself, the Judges shall name one to officiate for him, on pain of nullity.

XI. As soon as the accused shall become a prisoner, or shall be presented on the decrees of assignment for being heard in his own defence or for being removed; all the acts of information which have been made against him shall be made public, and the doors of the chamber of information shall be opened. And at that moment the aid of the assistants shall cease.

XII. Within twenty-four hours after the imprisonment of the accused, the Judge shall make him appear before him, cause the accusation to be read to him, and declare the name of the accuser; and if there have been any minutes or reports made thereon, they may be read to the accused, together with the information. The effects, &c. which have been deposited as information, shall be shown to him; and they shall demand of him if he will employ council, or if one shall be named to officiate for him.—In the last case the Judge shall name the council, and the interrogation cannot be began until the next day. Neither for this interrogation or any other shall an oath in future be required of the accused. He shall only take

it in the course of the information when he is willing to alledge any reproach against the witnesses.

XIII. The same rule shall be observed with regard to accused persons who appear voluntarily on a decree of assignment for being heard, or for personal removal.

XIV. After the interrogation, a copy of all the proceedings, signed by the register, shall be delivered without expence to the accused in a paper book, if he requires it. And his council shall have a right to see the minutes, as well as the effects deposited for the purpose of information.

XV. The continuation and the additional information which shall take place during the detention of the accused after his decree, shall be made public in his presence; without which he may interrupt the witnesses during their depositions.

XVI. After the deposition is finished, the accused can cause to be made to the witness, by the organ of the Judge, any observations and cross examinations, which he thinks may be useful to throw light on the facts reported, or to explain the depositions. The mention, as well of the observations of the accused, as of the answers of the witnesses, shall be made also according to the practice of confronting; but the variations or retractions of the witnesses in this first instance, shall not be reputed false testimony.

XVII. Criminal processes can be no more regulated in the extraordinary, but by three Judges at least. When they shall have been so regulated, they shall proceed publicly, and in the presence of the accused; (if there is place) then to the collection of evidence; and afterwards to the confronting the witnesses.

Exceptions against the witness may be proposed, and proved in any state of the cause as well after as before the knowledge of the charges. And the accused shall be permitted to produce his proofs if the Judges find them pertinent and admissible.

XVIII. The counsel for the accused shall have a right to be present at all the acts of information, but without speaking in the name of the accused, or suggesting to him what to say or to answer.

XIX. The accused shall have right, in all states of the cause, to propose what may justify or extenuate his deeds, and tend to make his defence; and the proof he produces, if it appears pertinent, shall be received; and even proofs of madness shall be admitted, though that has not been made an article by the accused, in his interrogation, or other acts of the proceeding. He may also call his witnesses

again to confront publicly with those of the accuser, in case of additional information.

XX. The accused shall be at liberty either to call his witnesses at his own request, or to indicate to the public office, who shall order their attendance; but in either case he shall take care to be within the three day's notice of judgment.

XXI. The report of the process shall be made by one of the Judges; the determination of the jury then given and explained, the last question put, and judgment pronounced before the public audience.

The prisoner shall not make his appearance to the audience until the moment of his interrogation, after which he shall again retire; but his counsel may remain during the setting of the court, and speak in his client's defense after the report is made, the determination given, and the last question put. The Judges shall then retire to their council chamber to deliberate, and return speedily to pronounce judgment.

XXII. All condemnations inflicting corporal punishment or infamy, shall express the crime of the accused, unless the Judge should employ this form for the cause explained in the process.

XXIII. The persons who attend to hear the proceedings, shall listen in perfect si-

lence, and without expressing approbation or disapprobation, on pain of being immediately imprisoned for the time appointed by the Judge, which cannot, however, exceed one week.

XXIV. The use of the scilicet in the last question, and the question in all cases is abolished.

XXV. Condemnation inflicting corporal punishment, or infamy, can only be pronounced when two thirds of the jurors agree, and four fifths shall be necessary for pronouncing sentence of death.

XXVI. All this shall be equally observed in the proceedings of all officers and the superior courts. The same publication of the reports shall have place; the same with respect to the determinations, and all the subsequent proceedings in criminal processes.

XXVII. In those processes, which are already commenced the proceedings already gone through shall subsist, but the trials shall proceed from their present state to their termination, according to the rules of this decree.

XXVIII. The ordinance of 1670, and the edicts, declarations, and regulations, concerning criminal matters, shall continue to be observed in all points, whenever they are not contrary to the present decrees, until it shall be otherwise ordered.

LETTERS from RICHARD H. LEE and W. GRAYSON, Esqrs. Senators in the Congress of the United States, to the Governor and Speaker of the House of Representatives of Virginia, on the Subject of the new Constitution.

[From the New-York Daily Advertiser, of Jan. 2, 1790.]

To his Excellency the Governor of Virginia.

New-York, September 28,

SIR,

WE have long waited in anxious expectations, of having it in our power to transmit effectual Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and it is with grief that we now send forward propositions inadequate to the purpose of real and substantial Amendments, and so far short of the wishes of our country. By perusing the Journal of the Senate, your Excellency will see, that we did, in vain bring to view the Amendments proposed by our Convention, and approved by the Legislature. We shall transmit a complete set of the Journals of both Houses of Congress to your address,

which with a letter accompanying them, we entreat your Excellency will have the goodness to lay before the Honorable Legislature of the ensuing meeting.

We have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient
Humble Servants,

RICHARD HENRY LEE.
WILLIAM GRAYSON.

The Honorable the Speaker of the House
of Representatives in Virginia,

New-York, Sept. 28.

SIR,

WE have now the honor of enclosing the proposition of Amendments to the Constitution of the United States that has been finally agreed upon by Congress. We can assure you Sir, that nothing

nothing on our part has been omitted to procure the success of those radical amendments proposed by the Convention, and approved by the Legislature of our country, which as our constituent, we shall always deem it our duty with respect and reverence to obey. The Journal of the Senate herewith transmitted, will at once shew how exact and how unfortunate we have been in this business. It is impossible for us not to see the necessary tendency to consolidated empire in the natural operation of the Constitution, if no further amended than as now proposed; it is equally impossible for us not to be apprehensive for Civil Liberty, when we know of no instance in the records of history, that shew a people ruled in freedom when subject to one undivided government, and inhabiting a territory so extensive as that of the United States, and when, as it seems to us, the nature of man, and of things join to prevent it. The impracticability in such case, of carrying representation on, sufficiently near to the people for procuring their confidence and consequent obedience, compels a resort to fear: resulting from great force and excessive power in government. Confederated republics, where the Federal hand is not possessed of absorbing power, may permit the existence

of freedom, whilst it preserves union, strength, and safety. Such amendments therefore as may secure against the annihilation of the state governments, we devoutly wish to see adopted.

If a persevering application to Congress from the states that have desired such amendments, should fail of its object, we are disposed to think, reasoning from causes to effects, that unless a dangerous apathy should invade the public mind, it will not be many years before a constitutional number of Legislatures will be found to demand a Convention for the purpose.

We have sent a complete set of the Journals of each House of Congress, and through the appointed channel will be transmitted the acts that have passed this session; in these will be seen the nature and extent of the judiciary, the estimated expences of the government, and the means so far adopted for defraying the latter.

We beg sir, to be presented with all duty to the Honorable House of Representatives, and to assure you that we are with every sentiment of respect and esteem.

Sir, your most obedient,
and very humble servants,
RICHARD HENRY LEE,
WILLIAM GRAYSON.

PAPERS ON THE SLAVE TRADE, LAID UPON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Extract of a Letter from Consul General Baldwin to the Duke of Leeds, dated Alexandria, 21st June, 1789.

HIS Majesty's commands, signified in your Lordship's dispatch of the 30th of October, relative to the slave trade carried on in Egypt, have, from that moment, occupied my most serious attention; and I have already drawn a memorial, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade, which makes part of this dispatch. Your Lordship's requisitions extended to matters not yet sufficiently in my possession to work upon; but I shall lose no time in obtaining them, and of obeying your injunctions, to the best of my skill. The subject of the slave trade being nearer my reach, and seeming to be a topic of present investigation, I have thought it my duty to transmit my information upon that point without delay. If any thing more is re-

quired, I shall be anxious to obey your Lordship's commands.

MEMORIAL relating to the trade in slaves carried on in Egypt, the numbers annually brought into it, and sold; distinguishing those that are natives of Asia from those who are natives of Africa; from what parts they are brought, and whether the male slaves are usually castrated.

And further—relating to the caravans periodically sent from Egypt into the interior parts of Africa; to what countries they go; of what article their commerce consists, and the probable amount of each article; together with what circumstances may tend to throw light on the nature and extent of this commerce, and on the condition, population, state of cultivation, and government of those countries in the interior of Africa, with which this trade is carried on. And

And first. To distinguish between the slaves of Asia, and those of Africa.

The slaves of Asia are brought from Georgia, Mingrelia, Circassia and the borders of Persia. They are of that race of men from which the Janissaries, so victorious and invincible in the history of the Turks, were constantly selected. They do not lose the name of slave when they are brought into Egypt; for the appellation of Mamaluk, which is given them, signifies it; but instead, it confers a title to reign. Their number, in all Egypt, does not *now* exceed four thousand; and the annual importation, since Russia has asserted the independence of their native province, does not surpass one hundred. The Beys, who originated from the same fount, are generally their purchasers. They become, by this act, of the body of Mamalukes, espouse the Mussulman religion, are trained to arms, and start to a career which infallibly leads the valiant and expert to grandeur and power.

In the time of Ali Bey, their numbers ascended to ten thousand; but his wars, and the spirit of contention and rebellion he left behind him, has wasted them to the present state. The sources of their replenishment too being obstructed, we are hastening to the period which will extinguish them quite, and leave Egypt naked to any power which may be preparing to subdue it.

The African slaves, on the contrary are brought to serve. They retain their characteristic title of Alid, signifying property slave; and their colour, diversified only by a few shades, is black. Their condition, however, in Egypt, is mild; for whether from humanity or interest, whether nature or good sense, it is remarkable that their masters treat them with a parental tenderness, adopt them with confidence, entrust them with the management of their concerns, marry them, and, in fact, pursue this plan of benevolence to the last. We see in return, generally speaking, a devotion, an attachment, a fidelity, which nothing can remove. We see a gravity in their demeanour, which seems the election of the mind. We see a discernment in their actions, which is not far from refinement. Yet these men are slaves, negroes of that same nursery, from which our plantations are supplied, and considered as being barely possessed of the *form* only of men.

It is true, that in this country they are not wanted for the laborious duties of life; the native peasantry does all that; and of course the numbers annually imported are inconsiderable, compared with the astonishing drains for the West Indies. I am

well assured that they do not exceed five thousand, comprising male and female; of which the latter are the greater part. They are taken in the kingdoms of Sernar, Darfour, Fezane, and Abyssinia; and the smallest number, though, on account of their docility, the most desired, is from Abyssinia.

The slave in Egypt is completely at the mercy of his master; but I cannot learn, from all my information, a single instance of any rash or revengeful exercise of that power. The master says, I can dispose of him if he displeases me—why should I destroy my property? And the slave can say, My master is cruel; proclaim me in the market, (i.e. *Soke il Sultan*) and he must be sold.

This seems a contradiction to the absolute power of the master; but there is so much odium in this barbarous country, attending the infliction of death upon a slave, that a claim to mercy has the voice of law. What harm can result from this order of things?—Will the slave capriciously say, Sell me? He does but change one master for another. Or will the master suffer by parting with a discontented slave?—I see no great danger of abuse from this lenity in our government of slaves; nor does experience contradict me. But how it would be in our islands, where the labour is heavy, where the food is unwholesome, where the irascibility of the master is provoked by the very nature of the service, I see the propriety of the rule giving way to the diversity of the case. The evil seems to follow the fatal necessity which it serves. Masters might be less exigent of labour, and temper better the necessity which constrains. It might be provident even to sacrifice a few hogheads of sugar to the preservation of the slaves. They should remember, that of all men these savages are born most free; that to pass from perfect freedom to the most tyrannic servitude, is not the easiest transition of life; that these slaves feel keenly the sentiment of their fate, a thousand instances of their preferring death, in its most desperate forms, sufficiently evinces; and shall Englishmen trample upon this sentiment! treat it as a spirit of revenge! Englishmen, who glory in this characteristic! whose boast is death or liberty! I should hope the example of the Turks might operate to soften the condition of the poor men subjected to our service; and if there are necessary evils which must be complied with, at least that the submission to them should be so tempered with all possible humanity, as to make it supportable.

The few slaves that are castrated for the

the service of the Seraglio, and for other people in power, do not undergo that abominable fate until they arrive in Upper Egypt, where I am informed is a Copthi family, who have exercised that profession from father to son for a long time; who continue to live by their dexterity in that practice, but the number does not exceed twenty annually.

The caravan, which is the vehicle of this particular commerce, is annual, and visits, as I have heard before, the kingdoms of Sernar, Darfour, Fezane, and Abyssinia—They take with them coral, Venetian glass, beads, and other ware, musket barrels, and linen of the manufacture of Egypt, and exchange them for slaves, for gold dust, gums, elephants' teeth, tamarinds, and ostrich feathers.—The value of this commerce altogether amounts to about one hundred thousand pounds; but it is capable, in the opinions of most men, were the government of Egypt favourable to commerce, of infinite enlargement.

Egypt dispatches too, annually, a considerable caravan to Mecca; its foundation is for holy purposes, but is encouraged likewise in objects of commerce so much, that the merchandize exported and received by this caravan, enjoys a perfect exemption of duty.—It employs about six thousand camels, and takes to Mecca and Gedds ordinary linens, coral, beads, amber, cochineal, French cloth, quicksilver, pimento, tinsef, German dollars, and Venetian sequins. The value of these articles amounts to about one hundred thousand pounds, and they are exchanged for Indian goods, muslins, Surat stuffs, rich shawls and coffee. But this is but a small portion of the trade carried on from Cairo to Gedda. The other part is carried on by sea, and employs upwards of fifty ships of two hundred tons burthen each, and some of a thousand tons.—The amount of this commerce keeps in circulation not less than three millions of pounds sterling.

There is likewise an almost constant intercourse by caravans between Cairo and Syria, composed generally of one hundred camels each. They bring cotton, silk, and soap, and take away linens, coffee, and money. The annual amount of this commerce may be fifty thousand pounds sterling.

Another caravan comes annually with the subjects of the King of Morocco from Fez and Morocco. It is commonly composed of about five thousand camels to carry the merchandize, and of about fifteen thousand mules for the travellers. They bring gold dust and massive curren-

cy, silver in bars; and they take in return India goods and raw silk. The amount of this branch is about one hundred thousand pounds annually. Part of this caravan passes on to Mecca, and part remains to transact business, and to return with the return of the caravan.

I know of no other caravans immediately commercial. What are called caravans from Suez to Cairo, and from place to place, in the dominion of Egypt, are merely caravans of transport. The camels are supplied by the Arabs, who constantly encompass all fertile countries bordering the desert, and who draw a very ample subsistence from this transport service; but they are not always contented with this. They are constantly finding pretences for war, or more properly speaking, for rapine, and become as hurtful by their depredations as they are useful in the other sense.

So far I have endeavoured to obey the immediate requisition at the head of this memorial; and, by a statement of things, as near the truth as the nature of the subject will admit. I am taking measures to come at such materials as may be depended upon to satisfy the further enquiries concerning what other circumstances may tend to throw light on the nature and extent of this commerce, and on the condition, population, state of cultivation, and government of the countries in relation with it, and will do my best to do it well. I can so far say, that an English gentleman, by the name of Roberts, is at Cairo, determined to visit Abyssinia, and with whom I am in such good intelligence, as warrants me to promise myself every interesting information he can procure. He is a very sensible old man, of a liberal mind, and loves his country. I could already give a general idea of the subject, from frequent conversations with people by some means acquainted with it; but where facts can be obtained, I imagine the wish of administration must be to be so ascertained, rather than be troubled with reports which may be contradicted.

GEORGE BALDWIN.

Alexandria,
21 June, 1789.

REPORT and Resolution of a Committee of the General Assembly at Barbadoes, upon the several Heads of Enquiry, &c. relative to the Slave Trade.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, That the probable effects and consequences of an abolition of the slave trade, as far as such a measure relates to Barbadoes,

Barbadoes, will be destruction of the cultivation of the lands in this colony.

Samuel Hinds,	Benjamin Babb
D. Maysack,	John Bishop,
Samuel Forte,	John Eustmond

1770	-	5,824
1771	-	2,728
1772	-	2,117
1773	-	1,269
1774	-	289
1775	-	379
1776	-	407
1777	-	34
1778	-	7
1779	-	No account
1780	-	No account
1781	-	1,138
1782	-	109
1783	-	194
1784	-	None
1785	-	149
1786	-	482
1787	-	712
1788	-	1,309

REPORT.

An Account of the number of Negroes annually imported into the island of Barbadoes, as far as any such account can be made up.

SLAVES imported, viz.

In 1764	-	3,946
1765	-	3,228
1766	-	4,361
1767	-	4,154
1768	-	4,620
1769	-	6,857

(To be continued.)

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT,

January 21, 1790.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

SINCE I last met you in Parliament, the continuance of the war on the continent, and the internal situation of different parts of Europe, have been productive of events which have engaged my most serious attention.

While I see, with a just concern, the interruption of the tranquility of other countries, I have, at the same time, great satisfaction in being able to acquaint you, that I receive continued assurances of the good dispositions of all foreign Powers towards these my Kingdoms: and, I am persuaded, that you will entertain with Me a deep and grateful sense of the favour of providence, in continuing to my subjects the increasing advantages of peace, and the uninterrupted enjoyment of those invaluable blessings which they have so long derived from our excellent constitution.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have given directions that the Estimates for the present year should be laid before you, and I rely on your readiness to grant such supplies as the circumstances of the several branches of the public service may be found to require.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The regulations prescribed by the Act of the last session of Parliament relative to the Corn trade, not having been duly carried into effect in several parts of the kingdom, there appeared reason to apprehend that such an exportation of corn might take place, and such difficulties occur in the importation of foreign corn, as would have been productive of the most serious inconvenience to my subjects. Under these circumstances it appeared indispensibly necessary to take immediate measures for preventing the exportation and facilitating the importation of certain sorts of corn; and I therefore, by the advice of my Privy Council, issued an order for that purpose, a copy of which I have directed to be laid before you.

I have only further to desire, that you will continue to apply yourselves to these objects which may require your attention, with the same zeal for the public service which has hitherto appeared in all your proceedings, and of which the effects have been so happily manifested in the increase of the public revenue, the extension of the country and the general prosperity of my people.

PROCEED

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

(Continued from page 219.)

Thursday, March 4:

THE House met according to adjournment.

Read a second time the act for enabling the court of sessions and grand jury to assist the county for paying clerks of the peace for services by them performed.

Mr. Belcher moved for the House to go into a Committee, to take into consideration the bills which had been read a second time, and stood committed.

Mr. Belcher's motion being agreed to Mr. Pyke at the request of the House took the chair.

Major Millidge's Election-Bill, as amended before by the Committee, was then read.

The *Speaker* mentioned a mistake, which he thought there was in it—which was, that the place to which the poll was to be removed in the County of Halifax, was Poictou; whereas, he knew of no town there was of that name—The river, or district, was called Poictou.

Mr. Morris being called upon, said the proper name of the town was Walmisley—This mistake was therefore rectified; and after a few other small amendments, the bill was agreed to by the committee.

Major Barclay now requested, that the House might be, for a few minutes, resumed; as one of the ordinance blacksmiths, whom Mr. Morden had been so obliging as to let try the iron he had presented to the House on Tuesday, was then attending with the specimens.

The House being resumed, the smith was introduced: He presented the House with several nails, which he had manufactured from the iron, and two or three small rods; he had likewise filed the edge of one of the pieces, by which the grain might be seen. On being asked his opinion of the iron, he was satisfied, if properly worked, it would answer for almost any purpose whatever.

The House went again into a committee.

The free-school bill was read.

Major Millidge wished it might be deferred till after the committee of accounts had made their report. He thought the measure a very laudable one; but as some objections had been made to the mode of raising the money, he thought it had better be deferred.

Major Crane approved of the bill, and thought it ought to be extended through-

out the province; for he really believed the children in the country were almost as ignorant as they were in the town of Halifax.

The *Speaker*, though he much approved of the bill, thought it best to defer the consideration of it, till the state of the revenue was known; as perhaps some alteration might take place in the system of revenue; and perhaps in the application of the very fund from whence the money was to be drawn; that if the bill was to pass at present, it might be pledging the House to a measure that might militate with a regulation they might be afterwards under the necessity of adopting.

Mr. Marceinton did not see why the license-duty should not appear with the other branches of the revenue. He said, he had never seen it in any accounts that had been laid before that House.

The *Speaker* said, that the reason why it had not been considered as a part of the revenue was, that it had, by consent, been appropriated to county purposes, such as opening and repairing the roads. In Halifax the appropriation of the monies had been in the care of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor. In other counties, in the disposal of the Justices in their sessions. If the House should chuse to take this duty into their hands, and appropriate it to any other purpose, would be a subject of consideration when they went into a committee of ways and means.

The further consideration of the school-bill was deferred until a future day.

After which the House was resumed, and the chairman reported the bills which had passed, and that progress had been made in the school and light-house bills, and prayed leave to sit again.

Mr. Marceinton then presented a petition in behalf of Mr. James Moody, of Sissibou, That he might be allowed the bounty on a ship built by him, and sent to sea within the time limited by an act of the Assembly granting bounties for this purpose.

Major Barclay rose, not, he said, to object to the petition, but from a doubt whether it was proper, in the first instance, to come before the House, as it was addressed to his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, the Hon. his Majesty's Council, and the Hon. the House of Assembly. He thought there was either an impropriety in the mode of address, or that in the first instance it ought to have been presented to his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and through

the Council have been handed down to that House.

The *Speaker* said, he had known petitions addressed to that House only, to have been rejected by the Council, and this being assigned as the only reason of their rejection of them.

The *Clerk*, at the desire of the *Speaker*, produced the petitions which had been presented to the House the last session. On examining these, it appeared that no regular form had been adopted; some being addressed to his Excellency the Governor, the Hon. his Majesty's Council, and the Hon. House of Assembly; and others merely to the House of Assembly.

The *Speaker* said, that all these petitions had been acted upon, and his Majesty's Council had concurred with the House upon them; though at other times they had deemed what they considered as an informality in the address, sufficient grounds for rejecting them.

The *Speaker* therefore thought it best that some mode of address should be agreed upon; and he suggested to the House whether it would not be best to appoint a Committee to confer with a Committee of the Council, that some form might be mutually agreed on; that applicants for redress might not in future be defeated in their applications through the informality of their petitions.

This led to a desultory conversation on the subject; but it seemed the general sense of the House, that as all Money Bills could only originate in that House, so all petitions for money ought to come before that House in the first instance.

Major Barclay thought, to remedy any inconvenience from either branch of the legislature taking offence, that it would be best for petitioners to present three petitions, one to each branch of the legislature.

Mr. Day thought that the mode recommended by *Major Barclay* was quite unnecessary; that if it was addressed to the three branches of the legislature, the petitioner might present it to which he pleased; though he thought it was most proper that it should in the first instance be presented to that House, they possessing the power of granting money.

Mr. Wilkins said, there was a manifest impropriety in the three branches of the legislature being included in a petition to that House. That all petitions for money to the British House of Commons, were directed to the Commons alone. That that House represented the Commons of this country, and ought to govern themselves by the example of the British House of Commons. He thought it would be

improper for that House to go into the consideration of a petition in the first instance, addressed to the three branches; that being first named in the petition, it ought first to go to them, and from them be sent down to that House: That if this was not the case, he thought they were in danger of giving offence to the other branches. He thought that addressing a petition to the Lieutenant Governor and Council, carried absurdity in the face of it; for his Excellency could not decide upon it; nor his Majesty's Council; it must therefore be sent to that House first to deliberate and decide upon; it must then go back again to the Council, and then to his Excellency the Governor. It certainly was very absurd to send the petitioner so round about a way to seek redress, when so plain a path lay before them, sanctioned by the example of the British parliament. He was therefore fully of opinion, that the address ought to run—to the Honorable the House of Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia, in General Assembly convened. Nor could he believe that when such a petition had been decided upon by that House, and by the House was sent up to the Council for their concurrence, with the necessary documents accompanying it, that the Council could ever suppose they ought not to take cognizance of it. He was fully of opinion, that all matters relating to money should commence in that House alone, and that the Constitution had given a distinct power to the other branches of the legislature, that of concurring or nonconcurring with the decisions of that House. He wished to shew always that deference and respect which was due to the other branches of the legislature; but at the same time he wished that House to be tenacious of their own rights and privileges.

Mr. M. Menagly agreed fully in opinion that petitions for money should be addressed to that House only.

Major Crane was of the same opinion. He thought that if petitions were sent to the other branches of the legislature in the first instance, they might in some instances never reach that House at all, where alone the petitioner could obtain redress.

Mr. Bulkeley could not agree in opinion with the gentleman who spoke last, that there was a possibility that a petition presented to the Governor and Council should not find its way to that House. He was convinced that no such instance would ever occur; and was of opinion that the petitions should be addressed to the Governor, Council, and House of Assembly.

Major Barclay differed in opinion with *Mr. Wilkins*, and saw no impropriety in

the House going into the consideration of a petition that was addressed to the three branches of the legislature jointly. He thought that the propriety of a petition, addressed to three branches, being first presented to and considered by that House, and by them sent up to the Council, might in some measure be justified by the practice of the Courts of Law. It was well known, that any process issued must first originate in a common Court of Judicature; from thence the proceedings might be removed to the Court of King's Bench, and from thence to the Court of Chancery: That neither the Court of Chancery nor Court of King's Bench would entertain any such cause in the first instance, because, till the lower court had decided upon it, they could not take cognizance of it. He was therefore of opinion, that such a mode of address should be adopted as would include the three branches of the legislature, and was at the same time calculated to give offence to neither: He, therefore, thought the address ought to be, To the General Assembly of the Province of Nova-Scotia, now convened. It might be thought, he said, that the contention was for a straw; but this was not the case; forms and regulations were essentially necessary to be observed in their proceedings; it prevented any unnecessary jarring with the other branches of the legislature, and prevented persons applying for favours to that House from being defeated, as had been the case, through the informality of former applications.

Mr. Wilkins still contended that the mode of address was certainly absurd; for that there could be no propriety in their being addressed collectively, unless the three branches possessed the power of deliberating together.

The House being at length, after a debate (so desultory that it is impossible to detail all that passed) tired of the subject.

Resolved, That in future the address of all petitions to be presented to this House, to the prayer of which the concurrence of all the branches of the legislature shall be required, shall be as follows, viz.—to the General Assembly of the province of Nova-Scotia, now convened at _____.

After which the House adjourned to

Friday, March 5.

When, after receiving a few private petitions, they adjourned till

Saturday, March 6.

The order of the day being read, Major Millidge's election-bill was read for the last time; and agreed so by the

House, and sent up to his Majesty's Council for their concurrence.

Mr. Pike, one of the committee which the House had appointed to report on the expiring revenue laws, made their report accordingly.

Mr. Belcher gave notice, that it was his intention to move for some alteration in the law authorizing the country people to slaughter their cattle in the town of Halifax, and to hawk about the streets and sell the meat in or out of market hours. He said they had met with some interruptions of late, which made it necessary that the law should be more explicit than it now stood: He said, that it was certainly for the interest of the town and country that it should take place.

On looking into the former acts, it appeared that a law had been suffered to expire, which might be revived, with a few alterations, to meet the wishes of Mr. Belcher.

Mr. Pike asked leave to bring in a bill to reduce the sum allowed to the collector of county rates from ten per cent to five.

Leave being given, the bill was brought in and read a first time.

Mr. Schwartz then presented to the House the report of the committee appointed to examine the state of the Poor-house. The report was read by the clerk, and was as follows:

That the Poor-house appears to be kept with that order, neatness and propriety, which does honour to the humanity of those concerned in the superintendency of it.

That the number of paupers under the denomination of transient poor amount at present in the whole to nearly three persons, men, women and children, forty-four of which number are now maintained in the Poor-house, and the remainder are out-pensioners.

That it appears to the committee, that many of them ought not to be considered as transient poor, but belong more properly to the class of county poor.

That although they conceive the sum expended for the maintenance of the transient poor is very great and burthen-some to the province, yet they are fully persuaded that the expenditure has been fairly and justly made, and the books very regularly and clearly kept.

That the paupers at present in the Poor-house appear to be such as are entitled to the public charity and attention, but they are not able to form a judgment of the out-pensioners.

The committee are at a loss what remedies can be applied either to lessen the number of transient poor, or to render their

their maintenances less expensive; they conceive, however, that a law to oblige masters of vessels on their arrival from foreign countries, or from our sister colonies, to give security not to leave behind them any persons incapable of maintaining themselves, and obliging all inn-keepers and other persons keeping lodging-houses, to make report of such persons, not belonging to the province, as shall from time to time remain at their houses more than twenty-four hours, would be very salutary.

The committee also recommend a law, ascertaining what persons should in future be denominated transient poor, and appointing one or more commissioners or overseers of such poor in each county, subject to such regulations as may be thought necessary.

Mr. Belcher, one of the committee, also presented to the House several papers, which contained the particulars of the information they had been able to collect. He spoke handsomely of the state of the house, and the great regularity in keeping the accounts of it, and did not doubt but the money had been honestly laid out; but he was of opinion, that there were persons charged to the province account, who were properly town poor; which convinced him of the necessity of appointing commissioners of their own to take charge of the province poor.

The Speaker and Mr. Pyle, on examining the names of the province poor, as given in, discovered one or two persons who they were convinced ought not to be charged to the province.

A sort of conversation now took place in the committee on this subject; but seeming to lead to no point, the Speaker framed three resolutions, and submitted them to the consideration of the committee. They were as follows:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the House to present an humble address to his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, to request that he will be pleased to grant a charter to the town of Halifax, for incorporating the same, and enabling the inhabitants thereof to make such bye-laws, as will be sufficient to regulate the police of said town.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the House to pass a bill, to enable the Governor to appoint commissioners to take care of such transient poor, as are intitled to a maintenance from the province, and to superintend the management of such persons.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the House to pass a bill, obliging all masters or owners of vessels, coming into

any port or place within this province, from any foreign port, or from any of the British colonies in America, to give good security not to leave any person in the province, who shall become chargeable on the same for support and maintenance, and to oblige all inn-keepers to make such returns of their lodgers as are specified in the report of the private committee on the subject.

As soon as the resolutions were read,

Major Barclay arose, and said, that the report of their committee had convinced him of what he had long ago suspected, that there had been improper management in this business, by charging the province with the maintenance of persons who ought to be supported by the town of Halifax; and served also further to satisfy him of the necessity there was to free the province entirely in future from the support of such persons as were stiled transient poor. He observed, that the term *transient poor*, was peculiar to this country; that in every other part of the kingdom, no such description of poor were known to be either a national or provincial expence; that towns and counties maintained their own poor, and it was the business of their magistrates and others, authorized for this purpose, to see that improper persons did not get in among them—and if they did, to see that they were removed to the places where they belonged, that they might not become chargeable. With regard to the resolutions now submitted to the consideration of the committee by the Speaker, the first and last of them met his concurrence: He thought them extremely proper, and such as the committee ought to adopt; but, with regard to the second, it did not meet his approbation, as it appeared to him still to leave the door open for the admission of transient poor, which, he apprehended, was contrary to what appeared to be sense of the committee, when the consideration of this business was last before them. With regard to the province poor, he said, God forbid that he should wish them to be abandoned; on the contrary, he wished them to be treated with as much humanity as it was manifest, from the report of the committee, they were at present, as long as they lived; and let the commissioners, to be appointed to take charge of them, be authorized for this purpose; but let their hands be so tied up, as not to have the power of admitting another person; for so long as the door remained open, the expences would be accumulating from year to year. And his objection to the second regulation, arose from his supposing it not sufficiently guarded with regard to the fu-

ture as it ought to be. He approved entirely of the first resolution, which went to request his Excellency to incorporate the town of Halifax. He believed there was a great want of a regular police in the town of Halifax, and that it was in a great measure to be attributed to this cause, that both the province and town had been so much burthened. He found some persons had objections to corporations; but he was convinced, if properly drawn up, they were productive of much good in populous cities. That the city of St. John, in our sister province, found great benefit from their corporation: By such a charter the Mayor and Aldermen would be authorized, from time to time, to make such bye-laws as the immediate exigency required, without waiting, as they were now obliged to do, till the Assembly was convened; and it might very often happen, that that House, from want of knowing the real state of the town of Halifax, might make very improper regulations for them. He declared, that he did not wish to throw any improper burthen on the town of Halifax; and, as the regulation now about to be adopted with regard to the transient poor, would throw an additional expence on the town, he would propose a way in which it might be eased of this additional expence. He had understood, that the money arising from licensed houses within the county of Halifax, amounted to about five hundred pounds yearly: He would therefore propose, that this money should be given to the town of Halifax, to assist them in the support of their poor. With regard to the objection that might be brought to the application of this fund, for the support of the poor, that it was applied to the purpose of opening and repairing roads near the town of Halifax, he thought that the county of Halifax was as well able to make and keep their roads in repair, as they were in the town of Annapolis, where, without any advantage from the license-money, the roads were in excellent order. He was fully of opinion, if the House, by making application to his Excellency, could procure a charter for incorporating them, by means of which their police might be put upon a respectable footing, and this license money was given to the town, that the House would thereby make full amends for the inconvenience the town would labour under, by exonerating the province from the future charge of the transient poor.

The Speaker rose, and began with noticing the objections made by Major Barclay relative to the second resolution. He said, there was nothing in the resolution

that would be finally binding on the House, if they were even now to adopt it; for the resolution only went to the appointing a committee to frame a bill for certain purposes, which when the House should go into a committee upon it, would, perhaps undergo a variety of alterations. They might then finally decide on the measure of the transient poor altogether, or they might make some partial provision for them, as might then be thought best. He therefore saw no inconvenience, the committee could be exposed to, by passing this resolution, as it now stood. With regard to Major Barclay's proposal, for appropriating the license money to the support of the poor, he was decidedly against it. He did not believe that money could be appropriated to a better purpose, than it was already: That it was laid out under the directions of his Excellency, the Lieut. Governor: That a great part of it had been laid out on the road from Halifax to Sackville: That a road had also been almost completed to Prospect, where one of our most valuable fisheries was carried on, and for the want of which a number of persons had perished in attempting to pass from thence to this town: That there was scarce a winter in which accidents of this kind had not happened: That besides this road there was also the road to Margarer's Bay, another to Nine Mile River, another to Pennant's Point: That besides all these roads on which this money had been usefully laid out, if they turned to the other side of the harbour, the House would find that through the assistance of this money, a road had been made to the settlement of Preston—a settlement formed entirely of persons whom the late war had introduced into the country: That this road might with a little more assistance, be soon enabled to extend to the valuable settlement on the Muscodobit river: That besides this road, considerable sums of this money had been applied to making the road to Lawrence Town, Cole Harbour, and the adjacent settlements. In short, he said, all the settlements near to the town of Halifax, had been more or less benefitted from the application of this money. He believed the license money for the past year had been about 3000: That in former seasons, the Governor had been obliged to wait some months for the first quarter's money to be collected, before he could enable the work to begin on the roads; by which means a considerable part of the working season was elapsed, before the work could be commenced: but his Excellency had now fortunately in his hands a sum of money that had not been expended the last year.

and by means of which, the work on the roads would commence early. From these considerations, he was against the money being taken out of his Excellency's hands, where it was so usefully employed, to be appropriated to the purposes that had been mentioned. He said, that this country had been as much distinguished for benevolence to the poor as any country he had ever known, and he hoped it would always be so distinguished. He said, the poor must be taken care of—they must not be suffered to perish in the streets; but such, he stated, was the expensiveness of the present establishment, that this town had eight persons in the Poor-House, and had been assessed cool the past year to maintain them. He was fully of opinion, that the best mode that could be adopted was to empower the overseers to board them out. That Mr. M'Nab would take some of them to board at his island: That Mr. Collins, of Dartmouth, would also take some, and he did not doubt but others might be boarded out reasonably in the settlement of Preston, and in one or the other of the adjacent settlements; and he was convinced, if this measure was adopted, and the town incorporated, so that a regular police could be established, that the country would soon be rid of the great expence they were obliged to be at for the maintenance of these vagabonds.

Mr. Wilkins was of opinion, that the door should be entirely shut against the admission of the transient poor in future. With regard to those persons the Province was at present burthened with they ought to be supported. He spoke of the kind attention they at present received in the Poor House, and he hoped that they would in future be equally well provided for. He also concurred with the resolve for petitioning his Excellency to incorporate the town of Halifax. Such regulations had been found of great benefit in all parts of the kingdom.

The resolves proposed by the Speaker were at length put, and passed. After which the House adjourned.

Wednesday, March 10.

The order of the day being read, and a few immaterial matters transacted, and there being no other business before the House.

Major Barclay said, it was the duty of every individual in society, when called upon by the public to execute any offices of trust, on acceptance of such offices, to execute them diligently and faithfully to the utmost of their abilities.—That he then stood as a representative for the province of Nova-Scotia, in General Assen-

ment; and that, however invidious and painful the fulfilling the important duties of his station might be to his feelings, as an individual, he was determined to sacrifice those feelings, whenever the public good required it. He then briefly opened to the House their former proceedings upon the subject of the discontents of the Province of Nova-Scotia, relative to the administration of justice, and the manner in which the Judges of the Supreme Court had been acquitted by the Council. He observed, that those discontents, instead of being allayed by the past proceedings, were greatly increased, and that an immediate and specific remedy ought to be applied. He observed, that it was as necessary for the Judges themselves, as for the Province at large, that a fair and impartial trial should take place; and that he then preferred to the House certain charges against the Judges of the Supreme Court, for their inspection and consideration, to be by them adopted as articles of impeachment, if well grounded.—And that he begged leave to move, that in case those charges were accepted by the House, an humble petition should be presented to his Majesty, accompanied with a copy of the impeachment, praying his Majesty to institute a court for the trial of those Judges. And with the permission of the House, he said, he would read the articles.

Leave being given, he read the articles accordingly; after which by permission of the Speaker, he laid them on the table.

The articles exhibited were 13 in number.

The Speaker, gave his opinion to the House on this occasion, and pointed out the modes which he apprehended would be proper for them to adopt. He said, that on a former occasion, he had delivered his sentiments on the conduct of the Judges; that he had never disavowed those sentiments, nor ever would. That the charges now exhibited to the House, if the House should adopt them, would impeach the conduct of two gentlemen placed in important and respectable situations in the community. That the honour of those gentlemen was not only at stake, but the honour of that House also, if they should lightly, and without due consideration, adopt the charges now exhibited as the charges of the House. It was the right of any member of that House to impeach any officer of government, if it appeared to him the public good required it. That it was the duty of that House to receive such impeachment, and go into an investigation of the witnesses whom such member should

should bring forward to substantiate the charges. That the parties accused should have due notice of the accusation preferred against them, and might, if they chose, be present at the examination of the witnesses. If, after making this deliberate enquiry, the House should be of opinion that the charges exhibited, or a certain part of them, were justly founded, it then became their duty to make such charges the charges of the House, and to appoint managers of their own to conduct the prosecution of them, before such tribunal as might be instituted. To whom the application should be made for such trial to take place, whether to his Majesty, as had been proposed, or to his Excellency the Governor, would be a subject of after consideration. Perhaps the House, on examination of the charges, might be of opinion they were not sufficiently supported by the evidence exhibited; or they might think them of too trifling a nature to be solemnly preferred under the sanction of that House. The public was intitled to justice—the individuals were also intitled to justice, and in rendering to both their due, it should be the care of that House, to proceed with dignity and propriety. The Speaker apprehended it to be his duty, as the business before them was of the most serious nature, to point out to them the different stages through which it ought regularly to pass; this it was which had led him to take up so much of their time on this occasion. He concluded by recommending it to the House, to proceed temperately and deliberately, and to avoid all unnecessary warmth. He assured them, he would not interpose further than was absolutely necessary to preserve due order, and to establish the propriety of their proceedings.

Mr. Hill said, it would, he did not doubt, be remembered, that when the former enquiry took place in that House, relative to the Judges he had stewn his disapprobation of the matter. That he had done it from motives of friendship to the Judges, and from regard to his constituents. That it appeared to him the enquiry conducted to no other purpose than to create strife and animosity in the country. That the House had, however, examined witnesses on that occasion, and had sent certain charges to his Excellency the Governor, and prayed that such an investigation might take place as his Excellency should judge best. That such an investigation had taken place, and the gentlemen were acquitted; and that the proceedings had, as he understood, been sent home to his Majesty's ministers, and, as he had learned, had met with the ap-

probation of the government at home. In the articles of charge now exhibited, he perceived that a great part of the charges which had been already decided upon, were again brought forward. He said, he lamented the situation of the gentlemen who had been deprived of the exercise of their professions: For Mr. Sterns, in particular, he entertained a great regard, and ever viewed him as a gentleman of respectable character; and would readily do any thing that might be in his power to assist in his restoration; but he should have been glad if some measures could have been adopted to remove the contentions that were among us, and to unite the community at large; but, if these charges were adopted by the House, it would revive the rancour which had begun to subside, and throw the country again into confusion; he therefore was against the articles being received at all.

Mr. Marchinton said, he rose as a friend to public justice—as a friend to the Judges themselves. To the public at large an investigation into their conduct was due. It was also for the credit of the Judges that a fair and impartial trial should take place. That this matter had not been like a candle set under a bushel, but as a light set on a hill; which light had shone through the adjoining provinces, and through the kingdom, and had been the topic of conversation an hundred times over, in all companies. He wished our courts might shine with lustre, and do honour to the province; but, for a long time past, there had been a dark cloud hanging over the law and the practice of it; and it might be remembered, that three years ago he had given this as his opinion in that body. He now hoped, that every gentleman was determined to keep close to the standard of justice. He looked upon himself bound by conscience to do justice to the county he had the honour to represent, as well as the province at large: And, in order to do justice to the country, he thought, a fair trial ought to take place. It was his opinion, that it was more for the honour of the judges, to submit to an impartial investigation of their conduct, than to continue in the situation in which they now stand. And he wished, on such investigation, they might be able to acquit themselves of the charges brought against them.

Major Crane said, the people in the province had very little regard to the dissatisfaction of lawyers—they were sorry, however, that Messrs. Sterns and Taylor had suffered through this business of the Judges, as those gentlemen were known to be very worthy characters; but that the real complaints

complaints against the Judges were from the people at large—the Country in general was dissatisfied with them. The Judges ought certainly to have a fair investigation of their conduct. He said, if he discharged any public office, in the exercise of which there were charges exhibited against him for bad conduct, he should certainly wish for, and insist on a fair investigation; that truth feared no examination; that the Province at large was in a most disagreeable situation; a part of it have manifested their disapprobation of the conduct of the Judges, whilst others were vindicating of them—and one ground of complaint is, that parties are tried, and not causes, and that the Judges do not fail to favour their friends. One part of the Legislature was dissatisfied with the other—that many who wished to live in peace, could not, until this general cause of uneasiness was removed. He declared it as his opinion, that those persons who were opposed to the fair investigation of this business, were accessory to the grievances which the community laboured under, from the irregular and partial mode in which justice was administered, and ought to be answerable for the ill consequences that would flow from it, if the same measures were continued.

Mr. Wilkins said, that the most painful duty in the whole circle of political duties, was that of public accusation—that the feelings of humanity revolted, against it—that he felt, upon this occasion more reluctance, in coming forward than he had ever done upon any other occasion, and he was persuaded, there was not a member in that House who did not in some degree experience a similar sensation. He was conscious, at the same time, that he was doing his duty, and though he did it tremblingly, he would do it with firmness. The representatives of the people were the only persons who could in a grievance of such magnitude and importance, apply an adequate remedy. They were the Grand Inquest of the province. It was their immediate business to form laws for the well being and happiness of the community, and it was also their indispensable duty to have a watchful eye upon the administrators of those laws. That it was better that no laws were made, than that they should be irregularly administered, or perverted to partial purposes; where the persons and the property of the subject were insecure, it was impossible that public order or felicity could subsist. The general and almost universal discontent and dissatisfaction which prevailed at this time, against the Judges of the Supreme Court, were in the highest degree alarm-

ing; he heard of it in all companies; it was the common topic of conversation every where; and, whether well or ill founded, it was certainly the indispensable duty of every member of that House, immediately and without delay, to enquire into the cause, and, if possible, to remove the evil. He had been repeatedly informed, and he believed it to be true, that almost every person who had a cause depending in that court, was solicitous to keep off the determination of it, through want of confidence in the bench. If that was the case, to what a wretched state was this province reduced, and how deplorable was our present situation? The fountains of justice were choked up; or ran in so foul and impure a stream, that they conveyed poison not medicine to the people. The Judges, he observed, had been not long since accused in that House of mal-administration; the House had addressed the Governor, requesting an enquiry into their conduct; an enquiry, he confessed had been made; but it was such a one, as had most assuredly increased the evil, and was an insult to that House and the community. The Judges had acquiesced in that enquiry; and by acquiescing in it, had rendered themselves more culpable in his eyes, than even the charges brought against them had done. A Judge should not only be free from guilt, but he should also be free from suspicion.—If he shrunk from enquiry—if he did not demand a vindication of his conduct—or could rest satisfied with an equivocal reputation—it was such a want or virtue, as almost amounted to a proof of his guilt. As for his own part, he said if he had been in their situation, he would have shut himself up in his house, and would have avoided the sight and intercourse of his fellow citizens; he would have sculked into any hole or corner, rather than not have demanded such a public and full investigation of his conduct, as would have clearly vindicated his innocence, and wiped off every stain from his reputation. He said, he knew the importance of his situation; that, as a member of that House, as one of the representatives of the people, it was his duty to watch carefully the interest, the welfare, and the prosperity of this province; he was determined to do it at all hazards, and that no consideration should deter him from it; that neither the feelings of humanity, which operated powerfully in the present instance, nor any other motive, however formidable, should induce him to depart in the least from that line of rigid duty which he had ever determined to pursue; and he declared, whenever he found his virtue or his resolution in any danger

danger of yielding to temptation, he would instantly withdraw, and consider himself as no longer worthy of a seat in that honourable Assembly,

Mr. *Bellier* followed Mr. Wilkins. He said, that however painful it was to his feelings as an individual, to deliver his sentiments on such an occasion as the present, as a representative of the province, it became him to dispense with those feelings. He considered himself as bound to look to the good of the community at large. When that House was convened together, it became them to provide good and wholesome laws, to govern the inhabitants of the province; and whenever it should appear that any person who was appointed to carry those laws into execution, acted either partially, negligently, or corruptly, it became them to take the same into consideration, and to see that so alarming an evil was speedily remedied. That in the session of that House in 1787, complaints were exhibited to them against the Judges. That the House was much alarmed on the occasion, and fully convinced that some steps ought to be taken to satisfy the country at large, and secure the rights of his Majesty's subjects. But while the House wished to do justice to the country, tenderness and humanity to the Judges, led them to avoid any hasty measures; and to petition his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to order an impartial investigation into their conduct. Had such an enquiry taken place, it would have given satisfaction to the people at large; but the country had been disappointed, and the general uneasiness had increased: All parts of the province were discontented with the conduct of the Judges, and his own feelings were much hurt by what had taken place. He thought the greatest friend the Judges had could not be against a fair and impartial trial taking place, for unless this was the case, no person could have that confidence in the Judges which they ought to have if they were innocent. For these and other reasons, he said he should give his hearty consent to receiving the charges which had been presented to that House.

Mr. *Hill* rose again, and said he was fully of opinion these articles should not be received by the House.—What did they contain? nor the charges of individuals in the country, who had been injured by the decisions of the Judges, but they were the charges of Lawyers, who had lost their causes, and felt themselves hurt on the occasion: Besides, he said, the Judges had already had a trial, and, he believed, a fair trial: He, for his part, was satisfied with it; and therefore wished the House to re-

ject the present charges exhibited, and not suffer them to lie on the table. He saw no good that could arise from receiving them, but he saw every evil, besides taking up the time of the House, for this business would take a long time to investigate, and would accumulate the public expences, and he was convinced the province, in its present situation, could very ill afford it. He had opposed this business at the beginning: He had opposed it in every stage of it—and would forever oppose it, let him meet it in what shape soever it might assume.

Major *Barclay* rose and observed, that what had dropped from the hon. member, again compelled him to deliver his sentiments upon a subject which had been fully discussed in the late sessions; and on which, he then appealed to the House, he had lightly and very delicately touched on the present occasion; namely, the proceedings before the Council on the subject of the Judges and their acquittal. He said it was an insult on the understanding of each member of the House, to assert, that the trial of the Judges before the Council, was in any measure agreeable to reason, justice, or the mode usually practiced in any Court of Judicature. He asked whether the doors of the Council were open on that occasion; whether any evidences were admitted or sworn; or whether even the parties accused were called up personally to answer? Neither of these usual requisites had been attended to; but, on the contrary, when evidences offered themselves to come forward in proof of the charges, they were rejected, and their allegations, as taken down in the House of Assembly, declared to be groundless and scandalous. With regard to the proceedings of the Council transmitted by the Governor, to be laid before his Majesty, for his consideration, it was ridiculous to assert that the House ought to wait till his Majesty's opinion was known upon the subject. More than a year had already transpired, since these proceedings had been transmitted, and he conceived it improbable that his Majesty would ever manifest either his assent to, or disapprobation of those proceedings; but would leave the subject open for the investigation and prosecution of the province at large—and therefore it became a duty incumbent on the House, should they adopt the articles then lying on the table, to present a petition to his Majesty, as he had mentioned. He could not agree with the Hon. gentleman that the House should interfere in behalf of Messrs. *Sterns* and *Taylor*: On this occasion he knew no such men; their interest or injuries were not matters

matters now to be considered of by the House. The Judges of the Supreme Court undoubtedly had a controuling power over their own officers; and if that power had been improperly exerted, the individuals affected by it, might obtain their private remedies: He therefore begged the House, on this occasion, abstractedly to consider the present object of their enquiry, unconnected with any idea relative to those two Attornies.

Major *Millidge* said, that an Hon. member had stated that many of the articles of impeachment now exhibited, had already been tried. In his opinion a trial implied a fair and impartial investigation of the witnesses for and against the person accused; after which judgment must be deliberately made up. Had this been the case, every man ought to have been satisfied. For the reverse of this had been the case—the Obors had not been opened; witnesses had not been examined under the solemnity of an oath; the written answers of the parties accused, had been the only evidence considered by this tribunal. A trial like this could certainly satisfy no man. He appealed to any member of the House, if he could lay his hand upon his heart, and say he was satisfied. On the contrary, he believed any member in that House would think he was veiging to offend himself he was seriously to ask him, if he approved of such a trial: "The House, when this business was originally before them, entered upon it with coolness and deliberation." He wished the same temper might guide them on the present occasion, and that it might appear to be their wish, that a fair investigation should take place—that justice might be done to the accused and the accusers, and that they might preserve secure and entire the rights of their constituents, which they ought to consider as a sacred deposit in their hands. That he perfectly agreed with the Hon. gentleman who brought forward the articles of impeachment, that if, after investigating the evidences as well for as against the charges, the same should be substantiated, that it would then be the duty of that House to petition his Majesty, and to request that he would in his Royal Wisdom appoint such a trial as he might think proper, and that justice might be done to all concerned. If, after such an investigation, the Judges should be declared innocent, it would give a lustre to their characters, and establish them in the public opinion.

Major *Crane* rose to reply to Mr. Hill: He said, that with respect to the first trial, he was always dissatisfied with it. The Council perhaps, did all they could with

such evidence as they had before them. It was, however, well known to the members of that House, that they acquainted the gentlemen who gave the evidence, that they needed only to give the heads or substance of their charges against the Judges, as the House expected a fair trial would be instituted, and then their evidences would be more particularly investigated. He declared he had never heard of such a form of trial, except in Spain.

Mr. *McManagle* thought it would be best to let the articles lie on the table for the consideration of the House; they might, on investigation, alter them, or perhaps strike out part of them.

Mr. *Dight* said, the sudden manner in which this business had been brought before the House, led him to move that it be adjourned to a future day: He was convinced that many of the members were not apprized that such a measure was to be proposed to the House, and on that account were absent.

The question was put, whether the House would receive the Articles of Impeachment presented by Major Barclay, and let them lie on the table for further consideration.

When the House divided as follows,

For the motion.	Against the motion.
Major Barclay	Mr. Hill
Mr. Sberlock	Mr. Morris
Mr. Schwartz	Mr. Dight
Mr. Wilkins	Mr. Jefferson
Major Crane	Mr. Dewolf
Mr. Marchinton	Mr. Bulkeley
Major Millidge	Mr. Dennison
Mr. Wallenkaupt	Mr. Filler
Mr. McElhinny	Mr. Northrup
Major McNeil	Mr. Pyke.
Mr. Belcher	
Mr. McManagle	
Mr. Day	
Mr. Archibald	
Colonel Lawrence	
Colonel Delaney	
Captain Wylie	

It was then agreed to put off the further consideration of this business till Monday, and that in the mean time the Speaker be requested to write a letter to the Judges, acquainting them with the charges which had been exhibited against them; and also apprizing them, that it was the intention of the House to go into an examination of witnesses in support of the charges exhibited; that those gentlemen might have an opportunity, if they chose, of being present at said examinations, either personally or by their Attornies.

(To be continued.)

NEW BOOKS.

REPORT of a Committee of the Council on the Subject of promoting the Means of Education. Quebec. Neilson. 1790.

(Concluded from page 224.)

THE Chairman then added, that he was lately honoured with the following communicative letter on the subject, from the Right Reverend Bishop of Quebec.

Quebec, Nov. 18, 1789.

The Honorable William Smith, }
Chief-Justice. }

Sir,

The following is the result of my reflections upon the scheme which you did me the honour of communicating by your letter of the 13th of August.

Nothing is more worthy of the wisdom of the Government under which we live, than the encouragement of science by every possible means; and with respect to myself, let me assure you, nothing can be more agreeable to my views and wishes. At the name of an University in the province of Quebec, my native country, I bless the Almighty for having inspired the design, and my prayers are offered for the execution of it. However, as you give me to understand, that my opinion will be received with pleasure, I ought to suggest to the Honourable Council and the Committee, in whose name, I conceive, you have written to me, the following observations:

1.—It is very doubtful whether the province can, at present, furnish a sufficient number of students to occupy the masters and professors that would necessarily be required to form an University. While there remains in Canada so much land to clear, it is not to be expected that the country inhabitants will concern themselves about the liberal arts. A farmer in easy circumstances, who wishes to leave his children a comfortable inheritance,

will rather bring them up to agriculture, and employ his money in the purchase of lands, than procure them learning of which he knows nothing himself, and of the value of which it is scarcely possible he should have an idea. Every nation upon the globe has successively given proof of my assertion, the sciences having flourished only, when there have been more inhabitants than necessary for the cultivation of the land. This is not yet the case in Canada; an immense space of country, where the lands, little improved, offer on all hands, wherewithal to exercise the industry, and stimulate the interest of the settlers. The towns therefore stand alone for furnishing students to the University.

There are but four towns in the province: William Henry, still uninhabited; Three Rivers, scarcely meriting the name of a town: The inhabitants of Quebec and Montreal; it is known, are not very numerous. Besides, is it probable, considering the present scarcity of money and the poverty of the citizens, that Montreal can send many youths to the University? —In the course of every two years, ten or twelve scholars are sent from thence to Quebec to study philosophy; if more should come from thence, the whole town would murmur. Many, for want of funds, are compelled to finish their studies when only in the class of rhetoric. Yet the seminary of Quebec teaches philosophy gratis, as well as the other branches of science, and the greatest sum required from a student, never exceeds twelve pounds sterling per annum. Hence I conclude, that the period is not arrived for founding a University at Quebec.

2.—I understand by *University*, a company, community or corporation composed of several colleges*, in which profes-

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* This, we believe, is not a strict definition of the word. The English universities happen to be composed of several colleges, founded at different times, by different persons. But Dublin has an university, and yet but one college. So Edinburgh, and other places that might be named. The word *Universitas*, we apprehend, is borrowed from the civil law, and signifies a corporation or community, not of constituent bodies, but individuals. Dr. Johnson says, it is 'a school where all the arts and faculties are taught and studied.' See his dictionary on the word. This applies to a single college, where those studies are prosecuted, as well as to a number combined. Indeed, in their primitive use, the difference between the meaning of the words *Universitas* and *Collegium*, if any, is very small.

sors are placed to teach several sciences. The foundation then of an university presupposes an establishment of colleges dependant thereon, and furnishing students for it. According to the most esteemed chronologists, the university of Paris, the most ancient in the world*, was only founded in the twelfth century, though the kingdom of France had subsisted from the fifth†. Nothing therefore seems to urge such an establishment in a province newly risen into existence, where there are but two small colleges, and which might, perhaps, be obliged to apply to foreign countries for professors to sit in the chairs, and for scholars to receive their lectures.

It will be objected that the Anglo-Americans, our neighbours, though the settlement of their country is not of long date, have nevertheless furnished themselves with one or more universities. But it must be observed, that their proximity to the sea, which is not the case with us, having rapidly extended their commerce, multiplied their towns, and increased their population, it is not to be wondered that they should be more advanced than we are, and that the progress of two countries, so differently situated, should not be exactly alike.

3.—Supposing the two foregoing reflections refuted by others more judicious and wise, I wish to know by what plan it is proposed to govern the administration of this community, before I take any step respecting the clergy of my diocese, or the Canadians collectively. The project of an university in general does not meet my sentiments: I should like a more minute detail. How many different sciences are intended to be taught there? This question is important; a greater number, requiring, of necessity, a greater number of professors, and consequently, greater revenues. Is it intended that it should be governed by one Rector, or by a society of directors? If by a Rector, is the appointment to be for life, or is he to be removable at the end of a given number of years? Who are to be the persons to nominate either him, or the directors, if that mode of administration were to take place? Would it be the King, the Governor, the

citizens of Quebec, or the province at large? What rank or character would be given to the Bishop, and what to his Co-adjutor in the establishment? Would it not be proper that both, or one at least of them should hold a distinguished station?

This is not all. An union protesting the catholic and protestant subject has been previously announced. These terms are very vague. What are the measures to be taken to procure so necessary a junction? Will it be answered by proposing for the university, persons unprejudiced in their opinions? This, far from resolving the difficulty, seems only to increase it. For what is meant by persons unprejudiced? The true sense of the expression relates to persons who are neither unwisely prepossessed in their notions in favour of their own nation, nor unadvisedly zealous to inspire into youth, not instructed therein, the principles of their communion. Further, they ought to be virtuous and moral persons, who govern themselves by Gospel-principles, and Christianity: Whereas in the stile of modern writers, a person unprejudiced in his opinions, is one who opposes every principle of religion, who, pretending to conduct himself, by the law of nature alone, soon becomes immoral and not subordinate to the laws, so necessary to be inculcated upon youth, if it be intended that they should conduct themselves uprightly. Men of this character (and this age abounds with them, to the misfortune and revolution of nations) would by no means suit the establishment proposed.

After these preliminary observations, which seemed to me essential, I shall endeavour, Sir, to answer your different questions.

Question 1.—The condition or present state of education.

A list of the parishes and incumbents, and of the number of the parishioners in each, and the amount of their respective church revenues.

Answer.—Nothing so easy as to give a list of the parishes and incumbents; but it will be shewn by and by that such list is unnecessary in the business in question. It is not so easy to shew the amount of the church revenues.

* Anthony Wood certainly would have disputed this with the Bishop. It is beyond doubt, that if Alfred did not found, he at least regulated and endowed the university of Oxford, in the ninth century. If, then, that of Paris was founded in the twelfth century, it cannot be the oldest in the world.

† According to this reasoning, we cannot hope for a complete seminary, in this part of the world, in less than five hundred years. But, we apprehend, no just comparison lies between the barbarous Franks, groping their way towards the light, and the colonies of an highly polish'd nation.

1.—What is termed ecclesiastical contributions or oblations, is merely a casualty.

2.—Tithes are not so rigorously exacted, nor in the same proportion, as in Europe. Here they are only the 26th part of wheat, oats and pease; 'tis true, they must be brought to the parsonage-house. To this, are reduced in Canada, what are called in England predial tithes. Respecting the mixed tithes, collected upon hogs, milk, wool, &c. and the personal tithes collected from manual labour or works proceeding from industry, such as the mechanic arts, fisheries, &c. they are altogether unknown and disused in this country. Our tithes therefore proceeding but from grain, are liable to great changes of augmentation or diminution from one year to the other, depending upon a favourable or unfavourable season. Therefore it would be difficult to ascertain with precision the amount of the revenues belonging to the incumbents.

Question.—What schools are there, and what the kind of instruction? What their support?

Answer.—The Reverend Fathers the Jesuits of Quebec, before the year 1776, always kept or caused to be kept a well regulated school, where young persons were taught reading, writing and arithmetic. This school was free to every one. But government having thought fit to lodge the records of the province in the only apartment of the house where scholars could be admitted, the Reverend Fathers could not continue the good work.

There are some Canadian masters in town, who, for payment, teach reading and writing. Their schools are regular and daily, and pretty well frequented. The parents of the children sent there are tolerably well satisfied with the progress they make.

At Montreal, the seminary, ever since the time of its institution, has supported a free school, where children of all ranks are taught reading and writing. Books are given them gratis. This school, remarkable for its extreme regularity, has had 300 children at a time.

The Nuns or congregated sisters at Montreal have a numerous boarding school for the instruction of young gentlewomen. The Ursuline Nuns at Quebec and Three Rivers have each another boarding school. Also the Nuns of the General Hospital of Quebec. The young ladies in these schools are taught reading, writing, needle and other work suitable to the sex, such as embroidery, &c. But above all things, they are taught virtue. Public schools are also kept for young women in the three

towns of the province; one at Montreal by the congregated sisters, one at Three Rivers by the Ursulines, one at Quebec by the Ursulines and one by the sisters in the lower town. The schools kept in the country parishes by missions from the congregated sisters, must not be forgotten. They spread a great deal of instruction. These communities at their own charge support their respective schools; and they are also supported and encouraged, by the attention and vigilance of the superiors of the church, who are careful to see that the intent of the establishments be fulfilled. Above all things, the minds of the children in those schools are inspired with morality, and a love and veneration for religion, the principles of which they are taught to understand.

There are some English masters who teach schools at Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers, but I do not know their different branches of instruction, nor their support.

Question.—Can it be true that there are not more than half a dozen in a parish that are able to write or read?

Answer.—Such a report, it is true, is publicly spoken of, and, if I mistake not, maliciously spread abroad, to disgrace the Canadians. The imposition had even reached his Royal Highness Prince Wm. Henry. It would be difficult to practice such deception upon persons well acquainted with the province. For my part, I am convinced that upon an average, from twenty-four to thirty persons may easily be found in every parish who can read and write. 'Tis true the number of women so instructed, exceeds that of the men.

Question.—The cause of the imperfect state of instruction.

What kinds of public and general tuition are established? What the funds? What the income? To what the uses and ends?

Answer.—Classical learning and rhetoric are publicly taught in the college of Montreal since the year 1773, and geography and arithmetic are beginning to be taught. I have reason to expect this establishment will in time produce a good effect. The proprietors of the college solicited me in September last to let them have a professor of philosophy and mathematics, and I shall do all in my power to procure them one. The college belongs to the administrators of the parish church revenues of Montreal; it has no other fund than the board paid by the students, and the liberality of the ecclesiastics of the seminary. The church-wardens seem to have ^{its} support much at heart, it is already

ready of great public use. Boys, who cannot afford to live in the college as boarders, are received as day scholars, for the moderate sum of one guinea per annum.

The seminary at Quebec was founded and endowed by Mr. Francis De Laval de Montmorenci first Bishop of Canada. Its own revenues support it. The administration of those revenues is submitted to the inspection of the Bishop, who annually examines the accounts of the income and expenditure, as well as those of acquisitions made under the foundation. This seminary, by its constitution, is only held to instruct young clergymen for the service of the diocese; but since the conquest of the province by His Britannic Majesty's arms, public instruction has been gratuitously given. Theology, the Classics, Rhetoric, moral and natural Philosophy, Geography, Arithmetic, and all the different branches of the Mathematics are taught. It has produced, and produces daily learned men in all the sciences they have studied, capable of doing honor to their education, and to their country, witness Mr. De Lery, Mr. De Salaberry, Mr. Cugnet the younger, Mr. Descheneaux, &c. without naming a great number of ecclesiastics who distinguish themselves among our clergy.

When English young gentlemen have desired to come into the seminary, they have been admitted there upon the same footing with Canadians, without any distinction or partiality. They were exempted, however, from attending religious duties, differing from the principles of their belief.

I should not omit mentioning, that, since the conquest, the Bishops of Quebec have always resided at the seminary, where it is made a point of duty to furnish apartments and a table for them gratuitously and honorably. Moreover, this seminary has always been as remarkable for the charities daily bestowed there, as for zeal in cases of public contribution.

Question.—Whence proceed the discouragements and faults?

Answer.—It may be answered, that of all the young gentlemen, naturally studious and virtuous, who have begun their studies at a fit age, not one has been discouraged at the seminary; they left it with thanks and acknowledgments for the principles they learnt. Indeed, there has been found among the number, some of stubborn dispositions, little adapted for the sciences, or incapable of that restraint, which is necessary to the acquisition of good morals. These have gone away ignorant, and unfortunately, judging by

their incapacity, an unfavourable opinion is entertained of the learning to be acquired in the seminary. Hence, proceeds the idea, pretty generally propagated, that none are admitted into the classes there, but such as are disposed to take up an ecclesiastical life; that their instruction is directed only to that study, and otherwise very contracted; an idea, that could not be repelled even by the publication in the Quebec Gazette of the 4th of October 1787, No. 1155, which announced to the English and French youth the opening of the ordinary mathematical class at the seminary, wherein would be taught, according to usage for twenty years back, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, together with the Conic Sections and Tables, in both languages, and without expence to the scholars.

The preference given to old subjects, and even to strangers, over the Canadians, in appointments to public offices and places of trust, may, perhaps, be an additional cause of discouragement: But this is not within my sphere, nor is it with me to enquire whether such complaints are well or ill founded; besides, it is my duty and the duty of all my countrymen to render endless thanks to The Right Honorable Lord DOCKWORTH, for the favors he has been pleased to heap upon our nation, whenever opportunities have offered.

Question.—The remedy or means of instruction.

What steps can be taken towards establishing a university in this province? or schools introductive of a university?

Answer.—To this I answer,

1.—That according to my first observation at the beginning of this letter, it appears we are not yet arrived at the period for establishing an university at Quebec.

2.—That in order to put the province in a state of enjoying, in the process of time, so precious an advantage as that of an university, it is necessary to use all possible means of supporting and encouraging the education already taught in the college of Montreal and seminary of Quebec. This I watch over with great attention. Generally speaking, the scholars, are capable, at the time of quitting their studies, of embracing with success any kind of science taught at an university, whether Jurisprudence, Physic, Surgery, Navigation, Fortification, &c.

3.—Another object, not less essential, for the present, would be to procure a third place of public instruction for youth. It will be asked, no doubt, by what means? I shall mention one that is not, perhaps, impracticable. There is in the center of Quebec a handsome and spacious college, the

the greatest part of which is occupied by the troops in the Garrison. May not that college be drawn nearer to its primitive institution by substituting instead of those troops, if it should be His Excellency's pleasure, some useful classes, such as the Civil Law, and Navigation, to which may be added, if approved of, the Mathematical class now taught at the seminary? Might not that college itself, in the course of time, be constituted an University, and support itself, in part, with the revenues of the estates now belonging to the Jesuits? This mode of proceeding gradually to the establishment of an university, appears to me much more prudent and sure. I acknowledge the meritorious services of the Reverend Fathers the Jesuits, for that zeal with which they have laboured in this colony for the instruction and salvation of souls. Nevertheless, I should not be backward in taking immediate measures for securing their college as well as their other estates to the Canadian people, under the authority of the Bishop of Quebec. But to whom ought the government of the Jesuit's college belong if it were again set on foot? First, to Father Clapion for his life, and afterwards to those who should be appointed by the Bishop. Does any one wonder at such a plan? I will state the principles upon which I ground it.

- 1^o. The funds of the college will only consist of the estates of the Jesuits.
- 2^o. The province has no right to appropriate them to itself but for their original destination.
- 3^o. The propagation of the Catholic Faith, is the principal motive assigned in all the title deeds.
- 4^o. The circumstances of the donations, and the quality of the donors would alone prove that to be their intention. The Canadians, considered as Catholics, have therefore a right to those estates, which appears incontrovertible.
- 5^o. The instruction of the savages, and the subsistence of their missionaries, appearing to have greatly actuated the donors of those estates, is it not fit that the Bishop of Quebec, who names those missionaries, should have it in his power to decide in their favour, respecting the application of that part of the said estates, which shall have been found to have been given with that intent, rather than see them burdensome to government, as many of them have been for some years? Therefore, in preserving the estates of the Jesuits to the Canadians under the authority of the Bishop, he would have a right to cause this essential part of the intention of the donors to be executed; and it is besides very probable that the college and the public would become gainers by it.

Question.—By what means can a taste

or desire for instruction be excited in the parishes?

Answer.—This, in my opinion, should be committed to the zeal and vigilance of the curates, supported by the country magistrates.

A calumnious writer hath maliciously reported to the public, that the clergy of this province do all in their power to keep the people in ignorance, in order to dominate over them. I do not know upon what ground he has been able to found so rash a proposition, contradicted by the care always taken by the clergy to procure to the people such instruction as they are susceptible of.—The severity of the climate of this country; the distances between the houses of its country inhabitants; the difficulty of assembling the children of a parish into one place, especially in the winter as often as it would be necessary for their education; the inconvenience to a teacher of going daily to a great number of private houses: Such are the obstacles that have rendered useless the desires of many of the curates, whose efforts to instruct the children of their parishes are within my knowledge. But in towns or villages, such as l'Assomption, Boucherville, La Prairie de la Madeleine, Terrebone, La Riviere da Chesne, &c. we have the pleasure of finding the people, in general, pretty well informed; most of these villages are supplied with school-masters.

Question.—Will the principal citizens concur in asking a charter of incorporation.

Answer.—I understand a charter to be letters patent fixing and consolidating the establishment of any society or body whatsoever. To which I answer, that such a charter as should be immediately procured in favour of this renovated Jesuits' college, might hereafter be renewed in favour of an university, which would afford a great support to those establishments, and much encouragement to the people.

Question.—Are there not lands of the crown, which it might be proper to request the grant of, for the benefit of an university?

Answer.—Time will bring all things about. On the supposition that the estates of the Jesuits were to be left to the public for the education of youth; a part of those estates would in time be improved, and produce sufficient funds to be able to spare a part for the necessary support of an university. Independently thereof, may we not hope that his Majesty, full of benevolence towards the prosperity of his subjects, would grant them, for a work of this nature, some new grants *en rente*; or *en fief*.

out of the waste lands belonging to the crown ?

Question.—The funds and design being committed to such trusts as the Governor General may think proper, may not much be expected when men of learning free from illiberal prejudices are in the Professor's chair for the liberal arts and sciences ?

Answer.—It seems to me I have sufficiently answered this question in my third preliminary observation: I shall only add, that Theology will always be taught at the seminary, and consequently, this object will never be burdensome to the public.

* You have now, Sir, my reflections and answers respecting the plan of an university proposed by the honorable Legislative Council. I have informed you with freedom and sincerity, that so early an establishment of an university at Quebec, does not appear to me suitable to the present circumstances of the province. Upon this occasion, I have laid open my views and way of thinking, relative to the education of our youth. It remains that I request you to refer this letter to the committee upon the establishment in question, assuring them that nothing is nearer to my wishes than to conciliate in all things my respect for the Government and the Honorable Council, with what I owe to my Nation, to my Clergy, and to that religion which I have sworn, at the foot of the Altar, to maintain to the end of my life.

I have the honor to be, SIR,

Your most humble and

Most obedient servant,

JEAN FRANCIS HUBERT,

BISHOP OF QUEBEC.

* The Committee, finally, came to the following resolutions :

* *First*, That it is expedient without delay, to erect parish or village free-schools, in every district of the province, at the determination of the magistrates of the district, in their quarter sessions of the peace.

* *Second*, That it is also expedient, that each district have a free-school, in the central or county town of the district.

* *Third*, That the tuition of the village schools, be limited to reading; writing, and cyphering.

* *Fourth*, That the instruction in the district or county schools, extend to all the rules of Arithmetic, the Languages, Grammar, Book keeping, Gauging, Navigation, Surveying, and the practical branches of the Mathematics.

* *Fifth*, That it is expedient to erect a collegiate institution, for cultivating the liberal arts and sciences usually taught in the European universities; the Theology of Christians excepted, on account of the mixture of two communions, whose joint-aid is desirable, as far as they agree, and who ought to be left to find a separate provision for the candidates in the ministry of their respective churches.

* *Sixth*, That it is essential to the origin and success of such an institution, that a society be incorporated for the purpose; and that the charter wisely provide against the perversion of the institution, to any sectarian peculiarities; leaving free scope, for cultivating the general circle of the sciences.

Signed by order of the Committee, 26th November, 1789.

WM. SMITH, Chairman.

P O E T R Y.

FEATURES IN CERTAIN GREAT CHARACTERS.

[From the Final Farewell, a late Publication.]

NOT like *Misanthropos* I quit the town,
Hating mankind, and loving self
alone:

Good heaven knows, and all my friends
can tell,

I love society, perhaps too well:

I love society;—but it must be
From affectation and from folly free;

Men that will speak the language of the
heart,

Nor wound decorum with licentious dart;
Women with sense enough and charms to
please,

Whose native pride is lost in native ease.
Sweet such society! and doubly blest'd
are those

Who from the weedy world can pluck so
rich a rose!

But I, alas! have search'd and search'd
around,
Till *Patience* has receiv'd her dying
wound;

Nothing like friendship in the world I trace
Though plagued with 'greetings in the
market-place.'

'Tis true, acquaintance, each for his own
end,

Squeezes my hand, and writes, 'Your
faithful friend.'

But then this friendship if I would acquire
On worthless altars Feeling must expire!

What can I do?—My tongue was never
taught

To utter language foreign to my thought:
I, a mere dunce in Flattery's polish'd
school,

Hardly forbear to call a fool, a fool.
When things are talk'd of, which do not
appear,

I have not eyes to see, nor ears to hear;
When things are sworn to, which I can't
conceive,

Is it not monstrous that I won't believe?
Since, then, I cannot settled rules obey,

Where art and artifice bear sovereign
 sway;

O let me fly from follies such as these,
Murders of blifs, and antidotes to ease!
All that the busy and the vain adore

Shall waste my time, and charm my heart,
no more.

No more of politics!—tho' Party rave,
And madd'ning Discontent her enflam-
wave;

No more of politics!—tho' Burke should
strive

To make us fancy Cicero alive:
Pythag'rus, hearing him, perhaps might
say,

The Roman soul gave life to Irish clay.
The same splenetic tale told o'er and o'er
Makes old men cough, while young men
cry, "A bore!"

Thou canst not make white black, not
yet black, white;

And though we listen a whole winter's
night

To the smooth rhetoric of thy polish'd
tongue,

We're still convinc'd that what is wrong—
is wrong.

Pleas'd with thy language, we could sit
whole days

To hear such music in prosaic lays;
Evn' women read thy speeches with de-
light.

In *Woodfall's* morning paper, brought at
night;

And, but the rigid order* still prevails,
Would sit attentive to thy *Indian Taler!*

No more of politics!—though wit
should flow

In useless simile and petty show;
Though *Sberidan*, who seldom aims at
more,

Should set the gaping senate in a roar,
And by his comic eloquence make clear,

Where'er he is, the 'School for Scandal's'
there

Thou 'modern Congreve!' quit the se-
nate's jar,

Nor waste stage wit in whiggish wordy war.

See from the sacred hill the Muse de-
scend!

Why shun the Muse, thy best and earliest
friend?

Oblations bring to her neglected shrine,
And never-fading laurels shall be thine.

No more of politics!—tho' Pitt should
show

How calmly Truth can conquer every foe;
What mighty magic in a good name lies,
And his least praise to be reputed wise!

* The order excluding ladies from the gallery of the House of Commons.

How youth, well spent, the steepest heights
may climb,

And join the sense of *North* with *Burke's*
sublime;

A mind unhackney'd in the tricks of state,
And aiming to be good as well as great.

Such once was *Chatham*! whose prophetic
eye

Beheld a future statesman in his boy.

T' extend her conquests, and to see un-
furl'd

Britannia's colours in the western world;
To see, triumphant, England's navy ride,

Was *Chatham's* happy lot, and *Chatham's*
noble pride!

But *Chatham's* son more arduous cares
employ;

'Tis his to save what Faction would de-
stroy:

'Tis his—the hardest task impos'd by fate,
To save the glory of a sinking state.

So, when autumnal fruits and summer
flowers

Submit to Boreas and the wintry powers,
Nature seems dead: Time moves with

frozen wing,
Till circling hours bring on the youthful
spring.

No more of politics!—but let me quit
The sophistry of *Charles*, and *Courtney's*
wit;

The Bible eloquence of holy *Hill*,
And quoting *Jedary*, with his 'book-
learn'd skill.'

Whatever wonder or contempt excites,
The 'human properties' of new-made
knights,

Speeches to clear, or speeches to oppose,
No more shall interrupt my calm re-
pose.

The milky words of all the courtier Peers
No more shall find a passage to my ears:

Not subtle *Saelburn's* eloquence shall
move.

Nor well-skill'd *Manfield*, whom the *Graces*
love;

Nor courtly *Loughb'rough*, elegantly great,
Nor nervous *Sturmont*, strength'ning the
debate;

Nor yet new-*Norfolk*, though he should en-
gage

To charm a siren from the sportive stage;
Nor *Hawksbury*, by scribbling wits ab-
horr'd;

Nor meriting the title of a Lord;
Nor smooth-tongued *Richmond*, he who

strove with sneers
To combat *Thurlow* in the House of Peers;

Nor *Thurlow's* self, who dignifies the
helm,

The *Ulysses* of the law, th' *Achilles* of
the realm!

AN ADDRESS TO THE REVIEWERS

[From the same.]

YE sage *Reviewers*!—ye whose month-
ly toil

Spreads twilight knowledge over all the
isle;

Who, Luna-like, your borrow'd beams
bestow

On those that seldom to the fountain go:
Ye sage *Reviewers*!—who with skill con-
dense

In narrow limits every author's sense;
Who bring all Europe's learning in a page,

And all the wit of all this witty age;
Who bind huge quartos in a little cell,

Like Homer's *Iliad* in a walnut-shell;
Who strip the goose-quill hero of renown,

By puffing purchas'd from a tasteless town:
Ye, who as literary monarchs sit,

Waving your sceptres o'er the realms of
wit;

Who shew each obvious and each latent
fault,

Each venial error, and each brilliant
thought;

Forbear! forbear! nor your dread wrath
dispense

On this my first, and this my last offence!
Surely, 'tis no such mighty heinous crime

To take one's last farewell in harmless
rhyme!

Though often prompted by the love I bear
Some names of worth, and one accom-
plish'd fair,

Yet, unambitious of a wit's renown,
I ne'er disturb'd the ever-patient Town:

Me can no printed pamphlet e'er accuse
Of holding daring commerce with the
muse:

To charm the mind with verse I never
strove,

Save when my half-strung lyre was wak'd
by love;

Imperial love, that bids the bosom glow
With tender sighs, will prompt the verse
to flow.

I call'd not, to adorn a classic song,
Unheard-of, sorrow and fictitious wrong;

Nor have I, twisting Hudibrastic wire
With the bold strings of Pindar's sounding
lyre,

Like *Peter*, whom a random muse attends,
With mirth convuls'd by laughter-loving
friends.

Nor is this all: I never did expose
The ramblings of my mind in humble
prose;

No tempting letter-box by me was fed
With libels on the living or the dead:

Diurnal prints I wisely let alone,
O'erwhelm'd with rapid nonsense of their
own;

Nor did I ever paint lascivious scenes,
Or lying *tit-à-tête* for magazines:
To please the vicious, or amuse the vain,
No lascivious novel issued from my brain:
Scorning that strongest band of Virtue's
foes,
I ne'er destroy'd her innocent repose.

Thus having past my inoffensive days,
Deaf to the lure of literary praise;
If now I trespass, mitigate the crime,
By still remembering—'tis the *only* time;
Nor let me find myself, for this *Adieu*,
Hung, drawn, and quarter'd in the next
Review,
Yet what avails it?—I were much to
blame
Idly to dream of wild poetic fame.
'The happy hermit, in his cell retir'd,
Forgets the world, nor seeks to be ad-
mir'd;
Yet, favour'd by the muse, his pensive
strain
Shall sometimes sooth the melancholy
pain;
His harp with harmony the vallies fill,
And simple shepherds bless his tuneful
skill.
Hence let me haste; and, led by powers
divine,
Find the calm transports of his bosom
mine!

ODE TO A FRIEND, ON THE HAZARD OF FALLING IN LOVE.

[From *Dr. Akenfide*.]

NO, foolish boy—To virtuous fame
If now thy early hopes be vow'd,
If true ambition's nobler flame
Command thy footsteps from the crowd,
Lean not to Love's enchanting snare;
His dances, his delights beware,
Nor mingle in the band of young and fair.

By thought, by dangers, and by toils,
The wreath of just renown is worn;
Nor will ambition's awful spoils
The show'ry pomp of ease adorn:
But Love dissolves the nerve of thought;
By Love unmanly fears are taught:
And Love's reward, with slothful arts is
bought.

True, where the Muses, where the pow-
ers
Of softer wisdom, easier wit,
Assist the Graces and the Hours
To render beauty's praise complete,

The fair may then perhaps impart
Each finer sense, each winning art,
And more than schools adorn the manly
heart.

If then, from Love's deceit secure,
Such bliss be all thy heart intends,
Go, where the white-wing'd evening-
hour
On Delia's vernal walk descends:
Go, while the pleasing, peaceful scene
Becomes her voice, becomes her mein,
Sweet as her smiles, and as her brow se-
rene.

Attend, while that harmonious tongue
Each bosom, each desire commands;
Apollo's lute by Hermes strung,
And touch'd by chaste Minerva's hands,
Attend. I feel a force divine,
O Delia, win my thoughts to thine,
That half thy graces seem already mine.

Yet conscious of the dangerous charm,
Soon would I turn my steps away;
Nor oft provoke the lovely harm,
Nor once relax my reason's sway.
But thou, my friend—What sudden
glis?
What means the blush that comes and
flies?
Why stop? why silent? why avert thy
eyes?

So soon again to meet the fair?
So pensive all this absent hour?
—O yet, unlucky youth, beware,
While yet to think is in thy power,
In vain with friendship's flattering
name
Thy passion masks its inward shame:
Friendship, the treacherous fuel of thy
flame!

Once, I remember, tir'd of Love,
I spurn'd his hard, tyrannic chain,
Yet won the haughty fair to prove,
What sober joys in friendship reign.
No more I sigh'd, complain'd, or swore;
The nymph's coy arts appear'd no
more,
But each could laugh at what we felt be-
fore.

Well-pleas'd we pass'd the cheerful day,
To unreserv'd discourse resign'd,
And I enchanted to survey
One generous woman's real mind:
But soon I wonder'd what possess'd
Each wakeful night my anxious breast;
No other friendship e'er had broke my rest!

Fool that I was—and now, even now
While thus I preach the Stoic strain
Unless

Unless I shun Diome's view,
An hour unfays it all again.
O friend!—when Love directs her eyes
To pierce where every passion lies,
Where is the firm, the cautious, or the
wife?

S T A N Z A S

Read on the day of the publication of Mr.
GIBSON'S Continuation of his History;
which was also his Birth-day.

[By Mr. Hayley.]

GENII of England and of Rome!
In mutual triumph here assume
The honours each may claim!
This social scene with smiles survey!
And consecrate the festive day
To friendship and to fame!

Enough, by desolation's tide,
With anguish, and malignant pride,
Has Rome bewail'd her fate;
And mourn'd that time in havoc's hour,
Desac'd each monument of power
To speak her truly great.

O'er maim'd Polybius, just and sage,
O'er Livy's mutilated page,
How deep was her regret!
Touch'd by this queen, in ruin grand,
See! Glory, by an English hand,
Now pays a mighty debt.

Lo! sacred to the Roman name,
And rais'd, like Rome's immortal fame,
By genius and by toil,
The splended work is crown'd to-day,
On which oblivion ne'er shall prey,
Nor envy make her spoil!

England, exult! and view not now
With jealous glance each nation's brow,
Where History's palm has spread!
In every path of liberal art,
Thy sons to prime distinction start,
And no superior dread.

Science for thee a Newton rais'd;
For thy renown a Shakspeare blaz'd,
Lord of the drama's sphere!
In different fields to equal praise
See History now thy Gibson raise
To shine without a peer!

And bless to-day the double birth,
Lager to honour living worth,
And bless to-day the double birth,

That proudest joy may claim;
Let artless truth this homage pay,
And consecrate the festive day
To friendship and to fame.

AN ADDRESS TO POVERTY.

[By Peter Penryliss.]

HAGGARD, hateful, hideous power,
Parent of the woe fraught hour,
Nurse of never-ceasing care,
Horrid source of fell despair!
POVERTY, detested name,
Leagued with misery and shame,
Long beneath thy yoke I've groan'd,
Long thy tyrant power have own'd;
From my luckless natal day,
I've confess'd thy iron sway,
And have found thy constant hate,
Still attending on my fate.
Once indeed, in days of yore,
Rome's fam'd sons thy livery wore,
Nor were Grecia's chiefs atham'd;
'Mong thy subjects to be nam'd;
But in these our modern times,
And in these enlighten'd climes,
Wealth's the power by men ador'd;
Thou the FRIEND by all abhor'd!
Wealth, procures respect and fame,
Thou confer'st disgrace and shame,
Wealth, with wit the duncce inspires;
Thou appear'st and wit retires—
Wealth secures th' obsequious friend;
Thy approach marks friendship's end!
Hence then with thy hated train,
Let me bow at wealth's fair fane;
But if PLUTUS rites require,
That strict justice should retire,
If integrity must yield,
And to cunning leave the field,
If honour's path I must resign,
'Ere the treasure'd heaps be mine,
If on terms like these alone,
WEALTH thy smiles are to be won!
Let me to my latest hour,
POVERTY confess thy power,
And all hateful as thou art,
Hug thee closely to my heart.

THE ROSE TO DR. PRIESTLY,

[By Mrs. Moody.]

AH! once to purest unpolluted fame
I, fairest flower, with ardent hope
aspir'd;

Once every Muse rever'd my honour'd
name,
And every eye my blushing charms desir'd.

My blooming race th' immortal bard has
sung,
That first in groves of Paradise we grew ;
That there we, lovelier blossom'd, fairer
sprung.
Our verdant stems no thorny briars knew.

My fame the animated canvas speaks ;
Descriptive beauty borrows charms from
me ;
Behold my hues display'd in Hebe's cheeks !
The radiant morn with rosy fingers see !

Unblemish'd long my modest beauties
glow'd,
Unblemish'd sweets those beauties shed
around,
And wafted odours by the breeze bestow'd
Were balmy treasures in my bosom found.

The nymphs and swains, delighting to
inhale
So pure a breath, oft woo'd the vernal air ;
Presumptuous Science now defames that
gale
Whose rich effluvia Gods might deign to
share.

Detested sage ! whose penetrating eye
Surveys mysterious Nature's secret powers,
Dare thy experiments my fame decry,
And rank my scent with that of vilest
flowers ?

With night shade, hellebore, and aconite ?
Whose noxious juice contains the livid
death,
Who lurk in deserts far from mortal sight,
Nor blend with Flora's sweets their taint-
ed breath.

Ah ! should persuasion crown thy learned
lore,
And fame applaud thy scientific taste ;
An exile I from this luxuriant shore,
On barren mountains may my odours
waste.

No more of summer's chosen bowers the
pride,
My leaves expanding to the orient sun ;
No more on beauty's snowy breast reside ;
Beauty shall learn my baleful charms to
shun.

Nor e'er transplant me to th' embellish'd
room,
In China's splended vases to appear ;

Nor round her couch admit my dread per-
fume,
Nor dare to slumber if the Rose be near.

No more shall luxury, to give me birth,
Raise the warm pill excluding winter's
cold ;
Nor, mid the dreary scenes of frozen earth,
Court my reluctant graces to unfold.

Yet know—whate'er thy celebrated art,
Whate'er thy volumes may presume to
shew,
The Rose shall grateful pleasure still im-
part,
And still a welcome fragrance shall bestow.

Remote from science, in the unletter'd
plain,
Where no philosopher our fame assails,
There, unrequit'd, shall bloom the ver-
nal train,
There, unimpeach'd, shall flow our spicy
gales.

ADIEU AND RECALL. TO LOVE.

[By Della Crusca.]

GO, idle Boy ! I quit thy pow'r ;
Thy couch of many a thorn and
flow'r ;
Thy twanging bow, thine arrow keen,
Deceitful beauty's timid mien ;
The feign'd surprise, the roguish leer,
The tender smile, the thrilling tear,
Have now no pangs, no joys for me ;
So fare thee well for I am free.
Then flutter hence on wanton wing,
Or lave thee in yon lucid spring,
Or take thy beverage from the rose,
Or on Louisa's breast repose :
I wish thee well, for pleasures past,
Yet bless the hour, I'm free at last.
But sure methinks the alter'd day
Scatters around a mournful ray ;
And chilling every zephyr blows,
And every stream unuseful flows ;
No rapture swells the linnet's voice,
No more the vocal groves rejoice ;
And e'en thy song, *sweet Bird of Eve* !
With whom so oft I lov'd to grieve,
Now scarce regarded meets my ear,
Unanswer'd by a sigh or tear.
No more with devious step I chuse
To brush the mountains morning dews ;
To drink the spirit of the breeze,
Or wander midst o'er arching trees ;
Or woo with undisturb'd delight,
The pale check'd virgin of the night,

That

That piercing thro' the leafy bow'r,
 Throws on the ground a silv'ry show'r.
 Alas ! is all this boasted ease,
 To lose each warm desire to please,
 No sweet-solicitude to know
 For others blifs, for others woe,
 A frozen apathy to find
 A sad vacuity of mind ?
 O hasten back then, idle boy,
 And with thine anguish bring thy joy !
 Return with all thy torments here,
 And let me hope, and doubt, and fear.
 O rend my heart with ev'ry pain !
 But let me, let me love again.

Yet in those hours thy aid can form
 A landscape ever gay ;
 A landscape which defies the storm,
 Nor e'en admits decay.

Beneath thy stroke the rural race
 In fair succession rise,
 And with a never fading grace,
 Thy pow'r the scene supplies.

But too unskilful in my verse,
 My muse too weak and poor,
 Or I'd in loftier strains rehearse
 Thy pleasing, soothing pow'r.

ADDRESS TO A PEN.

[From the New-York Magazine.]

THE gentle dew, distill'd from Heav'n,
 Revives the drooping flow'r ;
 So was thy pleasing influ'nce giv'n
 To cheer the lonely hour.

When anxious cares the mind invade,
 And troubled thoughts arise,
 Thy pleasing, soothing, pow'rful aid,
 A healing balm supplies.

When storms descend and waters roll,
 To intercept my friend,
 Thou can'st transmit from pole to pole
 The fears my bosom rend.

Tho' hoary frosts and chilling snows
 Impede the fountains' course,
 The sable ink incessant flows,
 And proves a kind resource.

Now Phœbus faintly gilds the plains,
 And stormy winds arise,
 A gloomy melancholy reigns,
 Each rural-beauty dies.

No more the lab'ring eye descries
 Yon castle's tow'ring height ;
 Thick fogs and blended clouds arise
 And veil it from the sight.

The feather'd songsters seek the shade,
 Each to its young repairs ;
 No more they cheer the lonely glade
 With soft melodious airs.

The shrubs their falling verdure mourn,
 And woods responsive meet ;
 The fleecy herd their sighs return
 And seek the next retreat.

ODE ON SPRING.

[From the same.]

HAIL ! gentle season, whose reviving
 gale
 Skims o'er the earth and swells the float-
 ing sail ;
 Wafts od'rous spices from the balmy
 flow'rs,
 And brightens nature with caliv'ning
 showers.

The swain with pleasure views thy lovely
 scene,
 Inhales its sweets, and wantons o'er the
 green ;
 At ease reclines beneath the cooling shade,
 For love, for innocence, and virtue made.

Above the larks their tuneful mattins
 sing,
 A welcome tribute to returning Spring :
 Each chorister attempts his feeble lay
 To usher in the fair approaching day.

See the young flocks, from shiv'ring Win-
 ter freed,
 Diversly roaming o'er the springing Mead,
 Crop the green buds just op'ning to the
 view,
 And all the dying springs of life renew !

The gen'rous seed impatient bursts away,
 Flies o'er the fields and snuffs the rising
 day ;
 From hill to hill, from plain to plain he
 bounds,
 The grove remurmurs and the vale re-
 sounds.

In this gay season, fair Belinda come,
 A lover's voice invites your steps to roam
 Where

Where yon majestic elm its boughs extend,
Waves o'er the earth and in mid-ether
bends:

The sportive streams run gently murmur-
ring by,
Around the birds in tuneful concert fly;
The fields, beneath a verdant couch pro-
vide,
And opening lilies bloom in snowy pride.

These all invite you to the green retreat,
And spread their soft profusion at your
feet;
Swift fly to crown their wishes, heav'nly
fair,
'Tis love demands, nor slight a lover's
pray'r.

An APPEAL to our FEELINGS, with
Respect to the NEGROES.

[By Miss Marc.]

PERISH th' illib'ral thought which
would debase
The native genius of the sable race!
Perish the proud philosophy which sought
To rob them of the powers of equal
thought!
Does then th' immortal principle within
Change with the casual colour of a skin?
Does matter govern spirit? or is mind
Degraded by the form to which 'tis join'd?

No: they have heads to think, and
hearts to feel,
And souls to act, with firm tho' erring
zeal;
For they have keen affections, kind de-
sires,
Love strong as death, and active patriot
fires;
All the rude energy, the fervid flame,
Of high-soul'd passion, and ingenuous
shame;
Strong but luxuriant virtues boldly shoot
From the wild vigour of a savage root.

Nor weak their sense of honour's proud
control;
For pride is virtue in a Pagan soul;
A sense of worth, a conscience of desert,
A high, unbroken haughtiness of heart;
That self-same stuff which erst proud em-
pires sway'd,
Of which the conquerors of the world
were made:
Capricious fare of man! that very pride
In Afric scolding'd, in Rome was deify'd.

FATAL EFFECTS OF MONASTIC
SECLUSION.

[From Birch's *Abbey of Ambresbury.*]

O! were these walls permitted to
rehearse,
Or might our retrospective vision pierce
Time's sacred volume, through each
crowded page
Dark with the annals of thine iron age,
What monuments of blind, mistaken zeal,
The faithful record would at once reveal!
Myriads of youth by thy destructive spell
Sent living fun'rals to the cloister'd cell;
Condemn'd the wretched penance to abide
Of soul, hypocrisy and monkish pride.
Each warm affection and paternal care
Left unrequited by the pomp of pray'r;
Each social duty, each endearing tie,
The soul's best bond, its native sympathy,
And those few virtues which our natures
own,
Alike forgotten, or alike unknown.

There the pale vestal to thy shrine be-
tray'd
Her spirits wast'ed, and her bloom decay'd,
All melancholy mourns the ling'ring day,
Forbid to feel and tutor'd how to pray;
Taught to confess through the unblushing
gate
Those sins (if sins) the darksome walls
create,
While soft confession and reluctant pray'r
Follow the bead less frequent than the
tear:
And from the lonely midnight couch arise
The lovely captive's ineffectual sighs.
With silent anguish is her bosom torn
And native transports struggling to be
born;—
The sigh of meek compassion, faithful
guest!
Supreme and sacred in the female breast;
The soft vibrations of the tender vow,
And all the nameless extacies that flow
From kindred harmony, domestic peace,
Maternal rapture, and connubial bliss.
Add too the mild sensations which await
The daily comforts of the crowded gate.
Whose bounty never fails the poor to bless
Like Heaven's own manna, in the wilder-
ness;
Where streams no sorrow, where the sons
of need
Are cloth'd if naked, and if hungry fed:
Those blameless transports of the virtuous
mind
From Heav'n descended, and by Heav'n
design'd
To soothe our sad variety of woe,
And harmonize the state of man below.

Such

Such might have render'd many a vestal
 dear,
 The sun and solace of her social sphere.
 But these expir'd at some foul dæmon's
 hour,
 Crush'd by the iron hand of papal pow'r,
 Hard state! the soul of sympathy deny'd
 To share the pleasure, or the pain di-
 vide;
 Joyless herself: To others' joys un-
 known,
 She drops no tear for sorrow but her
 own;
 Till pining in the solitary gloom.
 She sinks unpity'd to an early tomb.

Thus droops the beautiful plant of
 tender birth,
 When rudely sever'd from its parent earth:
 Tho' all alluring to the spoiler's view
 The grace and fragrance of the vale it
 grew,
 In some dank cave its dying sweets ex-
 hale,
 Where cheers no sun, where breathes no
 vernal gale;
 The infant buds just bursting into day,
 Strive to expand, and ere they bloom
 decay.

ON CHEARFULNESS.

[By Fitzgerald.]

FAIR as the dawning light! auspicious guest!
 Source of all comfort to the human breast:
 Depriv'd of thee, in sad despair we moan,
 And tedious roll the heavy moments on.
 Though beautiful objects all around us
 rise
 To charm the fancy and delight the eyes;
 Though art's fair works, and nature's
 gifts conspire
 To please each sense, and satiate each de-
 sire,
 'Tis joyless all—till thy enliv'ning ray
 Scatter the melancholy gloom away.
 Then opens to the soul a heavenly scene,
 Gladness and peace, all sprightly, all se-
 rene.

Where dost thou deign, say, in what
 blest retreat,
 To choose thy mansion, and to fix thy
 seat?

Thy sacred presence how shall we ex-
 plore?
 Can a'rice gain thee with her golden
 store?
 Can vain ambition with her boasted charms
 Tempt thee within her wide-extended
 arms?
 No, with Content alone canst thou a-
 bide,
 Thy sister, ever smiling by thy side.

When boon companions void of ev'ry
 care,
 Crown the full bowl, and the rich ban-
 quet share,
 And give a loofe to pleasure—art thou
 there?
 Or when th' assembled great and fair
 advance
 To celebrate the mask, the play, the
 dance,
 Whilst beauty spreads its sweetest
 charms around,
 And airs ecstatic swell their tuneful
 sound,
 Art thou within the pompous circle
 sound?
 Does not thy influence more sedately
 shine?
 Can such tumultuous joys as these be
 thine?
 Surely more mild, more constant in their
 course,
 Thy pleasures issue from a nobler source,
 From sweet discretion ruling in the
 breast;
 From passions temper'd, and from lusts
 repress'd;
 From thoughts unconscious of a guilty
 smart,
 And the calm transports of an honest
 heart.

Thy aid, O ever faithful, ever kind!
 Thro' life, thro' death, attends the virtu-
 ous mind;
 Of angry fatewards from us ev'ry blow,
 Cures ev'ry ill, and softens ev'ry woe.
 Whatever good our mortal state desires,
 What wisdom finds, or innocence in-
 spires;
 From nature's bounteous hand whatever
 flows,
 Whate'er our Maker's providence be-
 flows,
 By thee mankind enjoys; by thee repays
 A grateful tribute of perpetual praise.

CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Feb. 28.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

THE necessity of terminating the subdivisions of the kingdom, that the whole might be completed within the time allotted, produced a décret on Monday the 25th, 'That the Assembly should, for the remaining days, dedicate the whole of their time appropriated to the business of the constitution, as well the evenings as the mornings, in going on with the subdivisions of the districts and cantons.'

A Member of the Committee of Finances then made a report of some demands from the cities of Douai and Valenciennes, concerning the public revenue, the principal of which was, that the heretofore privileged persons should be subject equally with the rest of their fellow citizens to the impost denominated the Octrois, which is an impost granted in the feudal times by Kings to particular cities, to levy taxes on themselves for the service of the public. This occasioned the following décret :

'All Octrois, rights of aid, and all other public imposts, shall be levied as hitherto, but without any privileges in favour of any order of citizens; and the sums received from the Octrois shall be converted to the profit of the Municipalities. The farmers of the said rights shall keep a register of the money received from the heretofore privileged persons, as well as of those who were formerly subject to this contribution, to be exhibited to the Municipal Officers, and the money to be delivered into the chest of the Municipality.'

Mons. Robertspière, after this decree had passed, made a successful attempt towards the repeal of the famous act which excludes from voting at elections all those who do not, in direct contribution to the state, pay to the value of a mark of silver. Mons. Robertspière observed; that the Province of Artois, of which he is Deputy, pays no direct impost by the ancient constitution of the province, consequently in the first elections, there being, according to this law, no active citizen in the whole province, no Deputy can be sent from thence, and the whole province will be without representation. From this peculiar case, he took occasion to bring the law itself into reconsideration, and notwithstanding the violent opposition, made to its revision by many of the Members,

he succeeded so far that his amendment, the subject of which is, to give the right of voting at elections to all Frenchmen, without any distinction of property, was sent over to the Committee of Constitution.

The next sacrifice to the public spirit of the times was, a rigorous addition to a former décret which excluded the Deputies of the National Assembly from holding any place under Government.

A kind of evasion of this regulation had been committed by Mons. Cantelau, who had submitted to the Assembly, whether he ought or ought not to accept the place of Treasurer to the Caisse de l'Extraordinaire, offered him by the Minister, and upon their non-interference, had accepted the place.

Mons. Goupil de Pupels reminded the Assembly of this beginning of corruption, as he termed it, and spoke in the strongest language of the report of two other places about to be conferred by the Minister on two Members of the National Assembly; the direction of the subsistence of the army on Mons. Nourissart, and the inspection over the commerce of Corsica on Mons. Volney.

The debates which succeeded this speech ended in the following rigorous décret :

'Conformable to the spirit of the décret which passed on the 2d of November last, the National Assembly declares, that no Member can, during the course of the present session, accept of any place, gift, pension, gratification, or employ under Government, not even by resignation of his office of Deputy.'

An incontestible proof of how much consequence the good opinion of the National Assembly is to its Members, at this critical period, before the approaching general election was shewn on this occasion. During the debate, and before the décret passed, not only M. Cantelau declared, that he would immediately resign the place, the acceptance of which had occasioned the debate, preferring his duty in that Assembly to the most lucrative employment; but the Duke de Biron also, who had two months ago been named Commandant of Corsica, and with the approbation of the Assembly, rose in his place, and said, 'Gentlemen, I had proposed to myself the pleasure of carrying your decrees and your sentiments among a simple and virtuous people; but the principles of incompatibility that you seem disposed to pronounce, determine me to remain

remain among you, and to renounce the government of Corsica.

Mons. Nourissart also declared, that he should not accept the place designed him by the Minister.

An affecting scene passed on Monday, occasioned by the condemnation of the two brothers Agasse, for forging Bank-notes; and, by the decree of the National Assembly, intended to put an end to the disgrace falling upon the relations of criminals. We have before mentioned the first effect of this decree, that the uncle of these youths had been elected President of his district immediately after their condemnation. On Monday a deputation from the battalion, in which a brother and cousin of these youths served, presented themselves to the Assembly, to relate the manner in which they had put in force the above humane decree. The commander of the battalion, in which the young Agasses served, having, by permission of the Marquis de la Fayette, assembled his battalion on the square of the Louvre, attended by the whole district, which is that of St. Honore, conferred the rank of Lieutenant of grenadiers on the two Agasses in the most public and distinguished manner—'Receive,' says he, 'the thanks which your Generals conferred on you, and at the same time these two swords, remembering through life that these honours are conferred on you as a testimony of the opinion entertained of your virtue, and that no man's reputation ought to be sullied by anything but his own personal demerits.'

At the end of the relation of this transaction, which was read in a solemn manner before the National Assembly, the President, in his reply, observed with great energy, 'That such actions as these added to the zeal of the National Assembly in promoting the progress of virtue, the destruction of hurtful prejudice, and the general good of the kingdom. Towards these ends, says he, I will venture to pronounce that you have on the present occasion gone more and gone farther than we; we have made a law, but you have given an example: and all the world knows that in matter of opinion, examples are more forcible than laws.'

March 10. The report of the Military Committee is ordered to be printed; the principal articles contained in it are as follow:

'The King of Frenchmen is the supreme chief of the military forces by land and by sea.

'No military man can be broken or dismissed from his employment without a previous trial.

'That no law or ordinance whatever shall be established under any pretext whatever, which shall tend to exclude any citizen from holding a military rank.

'That every military man who shall retire after sixteen years service, shall be entitled to the privileges of an active citizen.'

The report further orders that the King should be requested immediately to favour the assembly with his ideas concerning the organization of the army, that it might then deliberate on the several objects which concern the legislative power.

Mr. Nestem, the young midshipman, whose gallantry in saving the life of M. Plantaire, at the instant when a savage mob were hurrying him to execution, received the decree of a civic crown, and a sword of the uniform of the national guard, from the Assembly of the Commons of Paris. The President addressed him in the following terms:

Young Stranger,

'You have merited well of the capital of the French empire, in saving a citizen which is dear to it, at the hazard of your own life! The Assembly of the commons wishes to acquit itself of the debt, by presenting you with its acknowledgments. After the example of Rome, in the days of its glory and liberty, it presents you with a civic crown, as the reward of your virtue. It arms you with the sword of the national guard, to be the future instrument of your courage. Your parents will there read and not without interest, the inscription of your generous achievement. When, on your return, you shall meet the regard of your country—you shall say, that you have seen on the Banks of the Seine, a people brave and generous—too long addicted to frivolity—but now enjoy with pleasure the occasion of recompensing virtue—You will tell them, that free nations are as brethren—that France and England owe to each other a reciprocal esteem, and that the object most worthy the ambition of each is—to ensure the general happiness of humanity.'

Translation of a letter from a Benedictine Monk, in a religious house at Cluni, to the Abbe de—

'It may now be justly said, my dear friend, How are the mighty fallen!—The people no longer regard us with that smile or complacence to which our order in particular has ever been habituated. So far from that, that it is with the utmost caution we dare to venture abroad beyond the verge of our walls; when we do, it is in the night, like beasts whom all mankind have armed themselves to destroy.

Throwing

Throwing stones at these sacred walls, which have been dedicated ages ago to religion and the author of it, is but one of the most common insults of the illiberal-populace. Mankind are forever flying from one extreme to another: Like boys turned out of a school where they have long been habituated to the severest discipline there is reason to fear our nation will now abuse its liberty, and from what they esteemed a too rigorous observance of forms will degenerate into every species of atheism and immorality.—I even professed that these would be the fruits of tolerating such men as Rousseau, Voltaire, D'Alembert, and many others of the same stamp, and allowing them to publish their heretical opinions with impunity. We have every reason to fear that the situation of the clergy in France will eventually be little better than that of the society of Jesus in Spain, doomed to wander thro' the world and fated to live by secular employments, of which in general they know as little as men just dropped from the moon.

The proceedings of the National Assembly on the 13th were extremely tumultuous and violent. After having for several days, quietly proceeded on the new division of the kingdom, the discussion of the following question was like a storm after a long calm, and the decision of one day destroyed the fabric of ages. The words of Pliny have been long applied to the feet of Monks, *gens aeterna in qua nemo nascitur*—but this eternal race has at length found a period to its eternity.

On Saturday M. Rogent moved, that religious orders should be suppressed at the Convent of St. Maur, the Monks of which had been of great service to literature, and therefore ought to be supported.

M. Garat seconded the motion, and in a very elegant discourse observed, that neither society or religion, the rights of men nor government, could gain any thing by the continuance of Monkism, which was a burial upon earth, and a kind of civil suicide.

At these words the members of the clergy, and some of the nobility, took fire; and the bishop of Nancy vehemently cried out, that religion was sacrificed. The bishop then insisted that the Assembly should come to a vote, that the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion, was the religion of the country.

On the other hand it was supported that there was no necessity for this declaration since it was evident, from the Assembly's having lately passed a vote of allowing 80 millions for the support of the Roman Catholic Clergy.

The Abbe de Montesquoi then rose, and put an end to the debate. He said that religion and politics were equally interested in this motion, and quoting the words of the Evangelist,—Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God that which belongs to God, he inferred that temporal power could certainly dissolve and suppress the establishment of religious orders, dispose of their effects, and even put an end to their existence; and that every man had the right of settling his conscience according to his own opinion; and again to become a member of the community if he thought fit. He was of opinion that all cloisters should be opened.

After a debate of eleven hours, the Abbe finished the sittings, by making the following motion, which passed:

That the law no longer acknowledged the solemn monastic vows, made by individuals of either sex;—that in consequence, all religious orders are suppressed, and cannot be re-established;—that those who wish to come out of the convents shall make a declaration before municipal officers, and that means shall be immediately taken for their subsistence: that the departments shall fix on houses where those should retire who wished to follow their former opinions; but that the convents of nuns should continue.

18. On the three preceding days, the proposal of the municipality of Paris had been taken into consideration, and undergone the most obstinate opposition from that side of the House that cannot be supposed to prove very friendly to any measure which is likely to secure the success of the Revolution. Yesterday the matter was again resumed at nine in the morning, and at about four in the afternoon the discussion was closed, when a considerable number of representatives, both of the clergy and nobility, headed by the Abbe Maury, went off, leaving the field to their antagonists; they could not sit still and hear the articles of the following decisive decree, which passed at last in these words:

The National Assembly decrees,

1st. That the domainial and religious estates, which have been ordered for sale by their decree of December 29, to the amount of four hundred millions, shall be instantly sold and transferred to the municipalities of Paris, and of the rest of the kingdom that may be accommodated with such purchases.

2d. That to the effect thereof, the National Assembly shall chuse from among themselves twelve Commissaries to advise contradictorily with such members as are elected by the municipality of Paris upon

the choice and estimate of the said estates, to the amount of two hundred millions, as desired by the said municipality; that the final alienation of the said two hundred millions shall be made over on such clauses and conditions as shall be finally determined; and that the municipality of Paris shall be bound to transfer, to the above price of the estimate, such parts of the said estates as may suit other municipalities, on the same clauses and conditions that may suit the metropolis.

2d. That a previous account shall be given as soon as possible, by the Commissioners to the National Assembly, of the result of their operations and of the estimates of appraisers.

4th. That it will be the duty of the Commissaries of the National Assembly to seek for the best means of anticipating the terms of reimbursement, and of the general liquidation of those domainial and religious estates, the sale of which has been decreed; and in order to proceed more efficaciously to the recommended purpose, the National Assembly lays it as their injunction, that under the inspection of the said Commissaries such municipalities as shall purchase any part of the said domainial and religious estates, shall be bound, without delay, to put again the same to sale to the highest bidder, as soon as any buyer shall present himself with an offer adequate to the estimate made by appraisers.

The proposal of the municipality is so far accepted; the difficult task of reviving the national credit is at last effected; as to the mode of the intended loan on the part of the municipality, and of the security or paper currency which is to represent the momentary absence of specie, it is likely that Mr. Bailly's scheme of annexing premiums bearing interest, to be determined by way of a lottery, will not be adopted, as the Deputies of the Commerce have already remonstrated against it. They warn the Assembly that however enticing it may prove for monied men in Paris, used as they are to financiering jobs, it would not do in the provinces, and especially in those trading towns where merchants do not like to run any risk, and will also give a preference to a fixed and certain interest of their money; it is thought therefore that the lottery scheme shall be given up, and that the municipal notes (*effers municipaux*) shall bear an adequate interest to their fictitious value.

Brussels, March 1. The following are the articles of capitulation of the Citadel of Antwerp.

Art. 1. If this fortress is not relieved on the 29th of March inclusive by the Imper-

rial troops, we engage to evacuate it on the 30th, and deliver it into the power of the United States, with the usual forms.

Answer. Accepted; but if the fortress is not relieved by the Imperial troops on the 29th of March, the fortress shall be surrendered that day with all the artillery, arms, ammunition, and every thing except what belongs to any private persons in the garrison, or to the citizens.

2d. The garrison shall march out with all the honours of war, drums beating, and colours flying, with their arms and baggage, and shall take with them two 12 pounders, two 6 pounders, two 3 pounders, and two howitzers, carrying ten pound balls, with their respective waggons, and shall be escorted the shortest way to the advanced posts of the Imperial troops in the province of Luxemburgh; so that they may repair in safety to Luxemburgh.

Answer. The garrison shall depart on the 29th of March, at seven o'clock in the morning, drums beating, and colours flying, with their arms (but unloaded), and without any artillery, and when they reach the parapet shall lay down their arms, and yield themselves prisoners of war to the United States; but the officers shall be conducted, with all that belongs to them, wherever they chuse, at the expence of the States, who will allow them a month's pay on the war footing to defray their expences; the Surgeons, the Harbinger, the Commissary of the Fortifications, and the Chief Baker, shall all have a month's pay.

III. The United States shall furnish horses for the cannon, and waggons and carriages to convey the baggage and women and children, and horses for the officers.

Answer. It ceases by the stipulations of the second article.

IV. The sick, after their recovery, shall be escorted in the same manner as the garrison, and a surgeon shall be left to attend them.

Answer. The sick shall be treated as citizens, the remainder of the article ceases, for as part of the garrison they will become prisoners of war to the United States.

V. An inventory shall be taken of all the artillery, powder, ammunition, and provisions; which shall be delivered to a Commissary appointed by the States, and which shall be signed by the parties. Accepted.

VI. No person shall enter the Citadel before it is entirely evacuated, except the above Commissary, to avoid any inconveniences that may arise. Accepted.

VII. No act of hostility shall be committed

mitted on either side from the signing of the capitulation till the 29th of March. Accepted.

VIII. During that time the blockade shall be raised, and the correspondence to be as free as before the blockade. The women shall be permitted to go into the city to purchase what they want; and the herbmen and milkwomen shall come into the citadel as before.

Answer. This cannot be accepted; and as to the entry, departure, and purchases to be made by the women, the same mode to be continued as has been hitherto observed.

IX. It shall be lawful, during this interval of peace, to procure whatever may be wanted for the fortress from Luxembourg.

Answer. The garrison shall have two oxen a week.

X. The United States are requested to suffer those persons who, on account of having incurred the public hatred have taken refuge in this fortress, to retire to Holland in a boat.

Answer. The States will put those persons in a place of safety in our country that they may be tried by their own judge according to the laws of the country.

XI. The citizens and inhabitants shall continue to enjoy all their privileges and houses, or shall receive a satisfactory compensation.

Answer. The rules of justice shall be observed towards them, according to the laws of the country.

XII. The United States shall take care that the garrison is not insulted or molested in leaving the citadel; or on its route. Accepted.

XIII. All the keys belonging to the Commissaries shall be faithfully given to the Commissaries of the States. Accepted.

XIV. If the citadel is not relieved by 29th of March inclusively, the States shall take possession of Notre Dame, but shall not enter further than the gate till the 30th of March, at day-break, and the garrison shall depart by the gate of secours.

Answer. The troops of the United States shall enter by the gate of Notre Dame on the 29th of March, at 7 o'clock in the morning, and shall take post as those of his Majesty evacuate the fortress, to deliver it over to the troops of the United States.

XV. The widows and orphans in the citadel and in the city shall enjoy the bounty granted them by his Majesty, from the revenues of the Abbeyes and religious foundations, a list of which will be given in due time.

Answer. At present that article cannot

be settled; a list is expected from the Commandant, with an account of the persons, their pensions, and from whence their pensions proceed.

XVI. The effects of the late deceased Governor shall be given to his heirs, and those of Major Pifa likewise; and an inventory shall be given to the Commissaries for them to examine whether every thing is right. Accepted.

XVII. If any difficulties occur in the capitulation, they shall be adjusted to the advantage of the Imperial troops.

Answer. They shall be settled according to the rules of justice and equity.

XVIII. As the salaries of Major Colonel Baron de Hayden and of Adjutant Wellust are included in the emoluments or rent contracts made with the public, it is but just that the Committee oblige the contractors to pay them what is due up to the day they evacuate the citadel.

Answer. They shall have whatever is due, and shall be paid up to the day of the evacuation.

Agreed to, and resolved upon in the citadel of Antwerp, this 29th of January, 1790.

(Signed) P. DE GAUVAUX.

Major-General and Commandant.

BRITISH NEWS.

London, March 15.

THE Empress of Russia, by endeavouring to raise her favourite Prince Potemkin to the sovereignty of Moldavia, Wallachia, and other countries on the frontiers of Turkey, is artfully promoting her great design of obtaining that vast extent of territory lying between the Archipelago, the Dardanelles, and her own dominions. Such an acquisition would make her the most powerful potentate in the world.

The city of Petersburg has suffered much by the uncommon mildness of the season. Meat, poultry, &c. usually carried thither in a frozen state, from places 300 miles distant, have this winter become putrid, and as the country round that capital is not sufficiently fertile to supply it, at the close of the summer, much scarcity and distress have in consequence ensued.

Letters from Milan say, that so great a fall of snow had never been remembered in that place and its environs, as in December last.—The whole country was on a sudden covered so thick with it, that it was

was impossible to discover the roads, which had occasioned a number of bad accidents to travellers and carriages by missing the road, without perceiving it, and being overturned into rivers and ditches, from whence they had with great difficulty been drawn out. The most fatal accident of that kind happened to the Grand Archbishopical Vicar of that city and the Master of the ceremonies to the Court, in returning to that capital, they had a bridge to pass; the postilion, deceived by the great quantity of snow which was on the bridge went too much to the right, and fell with the carriage and horses, into the river; a boat, which happily passed by at the time, went to their assistance, but could only save the Grand Vicar, the rest were all drowned.

March 19. The Commissioners of the Grand Seignior, had scarcely left Jassy, after having broken up the negotiation entered into by them and Prince Potemkin, on account of the grand concessions insisted on by the latter, when they returned thither again on the 28th of January, accompanied by two new Commissioners. It is yet unknown whether they have since received further instructions to comply with these demands, but it is probable they have. In the mean time the following are an abstract of the proposals which Prince Potemkin insisted on as the ultimatum of his Sovereign.

1st. The Porte shall cede to Russia, for ever, the Crimea, the Cuban, Oczakow, and that part of Tartary which bears that name.

2d. It shall in like manner cede Akiermann and Katschieba, so that the Dniester shall in future become the frontier of the two empires.

3d. On the other hand Russia shall restore Bender and Besserabia.

4th. The whole of Moldavia excepting Choczim, which shall belong to the Emperor, shall be given to some independant Prince, nominated by the Empress, and to be under her protection.

6th. In regard to Austria, the treaty of the peace of Passarowitz shall regulate the frontier.

7th. Sweden shall be included in this peace, but not without first making an excuse for having attacked Russia.

It is said that an eighth article is added to the above, viz. That the Porte, by its declaration of war against Russia, has caused the Court of Petersburg already to spend twenty millions of roubles, but that the Empress was nevertheless able to continue the war as long as the Porte should choose; but that if the latter should not accede to the articles, her Majesty

solemnly declares that she will never restore any part of those countries which her arms have conquered.

The following articles were signed at Berlin on the 9th of January last, by the ministers of the King of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and their High Mightinesses the States General of the United (Dutch) Provinces.

Whereas the troubles in the Netherlands are of a nature to interest the High Contracting Parties, and which may possibly call for their interference, the following general articles have been provisionally agreed to, which they severally bind themselves to carry into execution:

Art. 1. They will not take any part in these troubles, unless invited or compelled so to do by circumstances.

Art. 2. Having an interest in the preservation of the privileges of the Netherlands, the High Contracting Parties shall invite his Imperial Majesty to secure them and see the Prussian and Dutch frontiers be not hereafter disturbed or alarmed.

Art. 3. Should the Netherlands become free and independant, then the High Contracting Parties shall take into consideration the nature of their constitution, and deliberate; whether they will recognize their independance.

Art. 4. No foreign Power shall be suffered to accede and become a party in this Treaty, without the consent of all the present High Contracting Parties.

Art. 5. Whatever may be the consequences which this Treaty may produce, the High Contracting Parties will stand by each other, and make a common cause of it.

A part of the Emperor's conversation, but a short time previous to his death, is well worth recording. I know not (said he to the surrounding ministers) how far the poet may be right, when he says, *from the throne to the coffin, the passage is terrible*. As for me, I regret not the throne: I feel myself on that point perfectly at ease, but I suffer a little at seeing, that, with all the pains I have taken, I have made so many ingrates.

The body of the deceased Emperor was deposited in the Imperial vault in the night of the 20th, after having been laid in state only twelve hours. The body was not opened, his late Majesty having positively forbid it.

Though the revenues arising to an Emperor of Germany are but small, yet the different principalities are obliged, if demanded, to furnish their respective quota of troops, or else to give subsidies in proportion. The hereditary dominions of the Austrian family are the largest in Europe, Russia

Russia excepted, and the Sovereigns have always maintained the greatest armies of any other country, unless perhaps that of the Empress Catharine. Tuscany, being now added will make them greater, but still far from compensating the loss of the Low Countries, if the present monarch should not be able to conciliate their regards, by granting them the full possession of their ancient rights and liberties, and rendering himself a limited Sovereign of the States.

A young officer belonging to the Carysfort frigate, lately shot himself at Naples. He went on shore to resent a reproach cast on his birth by a shipmate; but his adversary, declining the meeting, he addressed a farewell letter to his much regarded Commander Captain Smith, and afterwards directing the contents of the two pistols at his head, expired.

The question respecting the slave trade will in all probability not be settled this parliament. The committee in the mean time go on with examinations, but as their commission ends with the parliament, the whole business must be gone over again at the next meeting.

AMERICAN OCCURRENCES.

George-Town, April 15.

An Address to the United Nations of Indians by Mr. Bennet Ballew, agent and plenipo for the said nations.

Great and beloved Brothers.

I HAVE thought the time long to see you all, that we might smoke the pipe of friendship together: I have been a long and tedious journey to the grand council of the United States, where they received our talk with open ears and willing hearts. Brothers, I have the honour to inform you, the great and mighty government of the United States are determined to have all matters settled on terms of justice and equity between the white people and your nations, that peace may be on both sides so long as woods grow or waters run. Brothers I can also inform you, that the great and beloved chiefs of the United States are desirous to see you live at home in peace and possess your own lands, these beloved men don't want your country for nothing; it is bad people who have no regard for Congress, and much less for your nations; it is the desire of those beloved men that you should become more civilized, bring up

your children in the fear and admiration of the Great Spirit, which would make your nation flourish and become numerous as the white people. You see brothers, how these civilized nations live plenty, of every thing to eat at their tables, their pastures are covered with cattle and sheep, their barns filled with grain, and they live at home in peace, whilst your families are distressed in the mountains like wild beasts. You also know, brothers, that when you go to war with these civilized people, they drive you before them as you drive the bears in the cane brakes; the reason of this is, because you will not talk with the Great Spirit above, and put your faith and confidence in him, as the white people do at this time. Brothers, we read of whole nations who now are our own people, that were not many ages past as uncivilized as you are at this time; behold the consequence of these things, there was a sort of people called Philistines, who lived in the manner you do, uncivilized, and did not believe in, or talk to our Great Father above; one thousand of our people who were brought to the knowledge of truth, and believed in that Great Almighty Spirit above; they were able to drive them, and kill one hundred thousand without the loss of a man. Now brothers would it not be much better for you to belike these beloved people, than to be as you are, drove and harrassed from one mountain to another: Lay down your spears and tomahawks, make use of your horses and ploughs, raise cows, be like the white people, talk to the Great Spirit above, he will send down rains upon your lands, which will cause you to make great crops, live rich and well; and possess your country in peace and happiness. If you will become civilized and live like us, one thousand of you will be able to drive a hundred thousand of those nations that will not become civilized. The government of the United States will be obliged to give you your lands when you are become civilized like themselves. Now brothers, if you like my advice, I will lead you in the right path, and walk before you until the whole business is completed.

The first thing I would advise you to do, is, to choose representatives, in order to form a plan of government, and make laws like white people. 2d. Divide your land according to the different families, when your young people take wives, let the lands be subdivided as you may find it necessary: Endeavour to make as much corn this year as possible, let the most active amongst you learn to plough, and the others use the hoe.

Brothers, I most sincerely hope the Great Spirit

Spirit above will cause your hearts to listen to what I say: in the mean time, I pray in presence of you all, with an uplifted hand, and devout heart that the Great Spirit above may send down his spirit upon you all and make you like the white people.

Philadelphia, April 14. A letter from New-York, dated April 12, says: "This day, the proposition for the assumption of the State debt, was rejected in a committee of the whole House—31 against 29. The Messrs. Muhlenbergs, Mr. Scott, and General Heister, of your State, were in the majority. Under certain conditions and limitations, an assumption might be acceptable. For instance, let the States discharge their requisitions—let the accounts be settled—and then assume the balances; but under the late doctrine of burning the books, assumption would have been political madness."

24. Wednesday afternoon, at four o'clock, were interred the remains of the illustrious and venerable BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, F. R. S. with every mark of respectful sorrow, which an affectionate family, devoted to him—friends truly sensible of his worth—or an intelligent and grateful city could shew.

The ships in the harbour, and even those of Great Britain, hung their flags half-mast high.

The following was the order of the procession observed on the above occasion.

All the Clergy of the city, including the ministers of the Hebrew congregation, before the corpse.

The Corpse, carried by citizens. The pall supported by the President of the State, the Chief Justice, the President of the bank, Samuel Powell, William Birmingham, and David Rittenhouse, Esqrs.

Mourners, consisting of the family of the deceased; with a number of particular friends.

The Secretary and the members of the Supreme Executive Council.

The Speaker and members of the General Assembly.

Judges of the Supreme Court and other officers of government.

The gentlemen of the bar.

The Mayor and Corporation of the city of Philadelphia.

The Printers of the city, with their journeymen and apprentices.

The Philo-sophical Society—the College of Physicians—the Cincinnati.

The College of Philadelphia.

And sundry other societies, together with a numerous, and respectable body of citizens.

The concourse of spectators was greater than ever was known on the like occasion.

It is computed that not less than twenty thousand persons attended and witnessed the funeral. The order and silence which prevailed, during the procession, deeply evinced the heartfelt sense, entertained by all classes of citizens, of the unparalleled virtues, talents, and services of the deceased.

Thursday the Supreme Executive Council of this State, and also the House of Representatives of the United States, agreed to wear mourning for one month, in memory of their great and good fellow-citizen, Dr. Franklin.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS;

Halifax, April 28.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor came to the Council Chamber, and sent a Message to the Assembly requiring their attendance. His Excellency then gave his assent to all the Bills which had been agreed to by both Houses, except the Bill for limiting the duration of the Assembly to 7 years. The reason assigned by his Excellency for refusing his assent to the latter Bill, was its being contrary to his instructions—After which his Excellency was pleased to prorogue the General Assembly to the 15th of July next.

29. Last Friday a boat unfortunately overset near Prospect, by which accident Mr. Michael Meagher, and Mr. Thomas Quin were drowned.

DIED,

Feb. 28. At the Island of St. John, Phillips Callbeck, Esq; His Majesty's Attorney-General—Lieutenant Colonel of the Militia, and Speaker of the Assembly. The Assembly to shew their regard to their late Speaker, and their sense of the great public loss sustained by his death, have ordered a monument to be erected to his memory, at the public expence, and appointed a Committee of the House to prepare a suitable inscription.—All accounts from the Island agree, that considered in a public or private view, the death of Colonel Callbeck is greatly lamented.—To a handsome education, which he received in Dublin, his native place, he possessed in an eminent degree, that pleasing suavity of manners, which insensibly, yet universally attaches all ranks of people.—In the walks of private life his conduct was peculiarly amiable—and few men exceeded him in that hospitality so generally acknowledged to be characteristic of his countrymen.