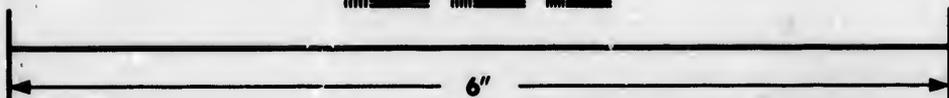
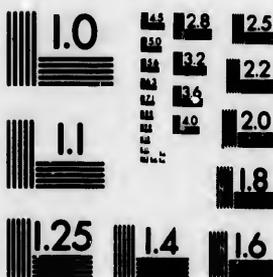


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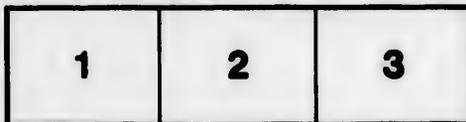
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THE
C A S E
OF THE
CANADIANS
disfranchised by THE
MONTREAL

44

1877

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COUF.

280 **M O T I V E S**

FOR A

S U B S C R I P T I O N

towards the relief of the sufferers at

MONTREAL in CANADA

by a dreadful fire on the 18th of May 1765, in which houses, (containing 215 families, chiefly CANADIANS,) were destroyed; and the greatest part of the inhabitants exposed to all the miseries attending such misfortunes. The whole loss in buildings, merchandize, furniture, and apparel, amounted to £. 87,580, 8s. 10d.

sterling; no part of which was or could be insured.



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M O T I V E S

FOR A SUBSCRIPTION

towards the relief of the SUFFERERS at
MONTREAL in CANADA.

THE several acts of private munificence to *French* prisoners during the late war, how soon soever they may be forgotten by that nation, will mark out the generosity and humanity of *Britons*, to the remotest posterity. If we fall short of the *French* in external civility, it is confessed, that sincerity and humanity constitute our characteristic. This is discoverable even in the most uncivilized part of our fellow-subjects: their compassion increases with their power of revenge; and as it is the great property of freedom to teach men a quick sense of human misery, we generally find that acts of benevolence to enemies

keep

keep pace with courage, as cruelty marks out the footsteps of fear.

A solicitude for the preservation of fellow-creatures, naturally arises in the minds of a thoughtful intelligent people, upon every great occasion; whilst the celestial fire, which warms the breast of the true followers of *Christ*, cherishes the most judicious as well as tender regard to those social duties by which *man* is bound to *man*.

The sufferings of the inhabitants of *Montreal*, by fire, is the present object. Whether we consider them as fellow-subjects, or only as *men* under affliction, their cause must be referred to the tribunal of humanity and religion. Such a dreadful fire, involving so many families in the most acute distress, cannot be deemed an ordinary or uninteresting event. It is surely *right* to give these people some relief, such as they shall *feel* and *rejoice in*, though it cannot reach them till after their first sorrows are abated.

abated. They naturally expect this of us. The Governor of Quebec has probably flattered them that so very dreadful a calamity, which can hardly befall such a city in treble the life of man, will not pass unheeded by so wise, humane, and politic a nation as this. The unhappy sufferers know that in our private capacities we are *rich*, and candidates for the reputation of the most extensive benevolence; and we cannot but admit the propriety of this opinion. It is likewise obvious that *sufferers*, such as these, are privileged, as it were by an express mandate from heaven, to *beg* relief; and of whom *can* they beg it, if not of *us*?

The *distresses* of our nation (if upon the comparison this expression is warrantable) do not immediately reach to individuals. On the contrary, the skill, industry, and labor of great numbers during our *war*, and in time of *peace* also, have been so well paid for, as to be converted into so much

property due from the public and whilst the state is maintained in its genuine dignity and power, it is so much real and substantial riches.—And what can we do more effectual to maintain it thus, than to preserve every individual who constitutes a part of the public, whose misfortunes are owing to accidents beyond his power to prevent? This is the truest policy of the wisest nations, and operates equally in promoting temporal and eternal felicity.

In the mean while the peculiar situation of our fellow-subjects, the neighbors of these Canadians ought to be taken into the account; not to hold back the hands of charity, but to open them the wider, lest the neglect should appear as an effect of resentment, when it is so apparently the duty of every individual to exercise all his virtue, and co-operate with the spirit of government, to subdue every difficulty that can obstruct the most perfect good understanding. In the same proportion, as there is so great

great occasion for the exercise of candor, and the most just discernment, the natural benevolence of our hearts ought to be exerted; and how *can* we exert it so properly as towards those who are by a fatal accident in real distress? The consideration of distance ought to make no difference in the minds of a people whose empire is extended over the whole earth, and who are as capable of judging of such an event as if it were within a few miles.

There are *other* weighty considerations: much the greater part of these sufferers are *strangers*, who, to use the language of liberty, the fortune of war has put under *our* protection: and we may form some idea of them by report. They are *stout, comely, and intrepid*, of a vigilant, laborious and *obedient* disposition. They have given proof of their *discernment*, as well as of the *necessity* of their situation, by the preference they have shewn to the British government, when they were at their liberty to have gone to

old France, instead of making themselves our fellow-subjects; and they felt the advantage even under our *military* government. Whether they will find still better under our *civil* oeconomy, time must demonstrate. Let us now shew them that we are as willing to be *their* friends, as *they can* be *ours*. Let us endeavor to secure their fidelity to the crown of these realms, by engaging their hearts as well as their tongues. They profess allegiance to the King, let us engage them to render that allegiance inviolable.

We ought also to carry our thoughts into the contemplation of all the *temporal* advantages of cultivating a perfect correspondency with these fellow-subjects of *Canada*; and in *general* indulge the pleasing prospect of the strength, felicity, and renown, which must result from the closest connection with our brethren of *North America* in general.—We have, in *this* instance, the fairest opportunity to shew, how little
the

the inhabitants of his Majesty's dominions in *America* have to fear from any false ambition on *our* part. It is the glory of British subjects to promote *universal* happiness, and to succor the distressed in every form, by a free communication of the bounties of providence, whilst they maintain an uninterrupted correspondency among themselves on principles devoid of every other mixture but *mutual interest*, supported by *mutual affection*.

Nor ought it to be deemed any diminution of the most substantial virtue, on our part, whilst we pay a religious regard to the laws of our country, that we hope, both in our national and private capacity, to reap the advantages of commerce with these very persons whose misfortunes now claim a portion of our attention.—Our fellow-subjects at home, whom heaven has indulged with affluence, prudence, or zeal, in *politics*, or *religion*, when they come to be duly informed, and maturely to think of the sub-

ject now laid before them, will see the propriety of this application. The bare thought of the miseries created by fire, where no fault is imputed, pleads with an *angel's voice* in behalf of the wretched sufferers.

Nothing will tend more to unite the hearts of British subjects, in *Europe* and *America*, than acts of real kindness and generosity, and a mutual regard for each country, as the subjects of the best of Princes, under the most happy government on earth. And it is beyond dispute that every one preserved from beggary, and restored to the exercise of a useful occupation, is an acquisition of riches, and strength to a community.

As every human Being is an object of the divine mercy, the charity that is *well applied* becomes a sacrifice the most acceptable to the great Lord and compassionate Father of mankind. Nor need we any proof of this, beyond the daily occurrences
of

of life, when we behold the arm of benevolence, as the instrument of providence, extended to the *poor* to encourage *virtuous industry*, and prevent the *sinfulness* and calamitous effects of *idleness*.

Thus are we invoked by the wisdom of our *forefathers*, and the policy of the *present age*; by our religion, our interest, and liberty, to endeavor to preserve every individual.

We can now inform our fellow-subjects what the real loss was. This may not yet have reached the knowledge of many judicious, pious and humane persons, who are desirous to contribute to such acts of charity; and they may also see the beginning of a subscription. Were we to suppose that because the loss amounts to upwards of £. 80,000 sterling, therefore nothing can arise from a private contribution worthy of notice, it would be a *very erroneous conclusion*. The greater the loss has been, it must

must be presumed that so many more of the sufferers are reduced to extreme distress, tho' a considerable part of them should still remain in a situation above the acceptance of *charity*; consequently every mite will be of moment. Instead of discouraging individuals from contributing, as if the object were beyond the bounds of relief, it is the more interesting to contribute, though in a small proportion. Every degree of assistance in promoting this good work, *will be accepted with the warmest gratitude.*

Who the sufferers were, with particulars what their loss consisted in, may be seen at the New-York coffee-house, in Sweeting's-alley, near the Royal Exchange, where any person, who requires it, may have a printed copy of the authentic certificate received from Quebec. In the mean while the following *abstract* will furnish a general idea.

THE LOSS sustained by the dreadful fire on Saturday the 18th of May, 1765, at Mon-

Montreal, attested by the Hon. James Murray, as Governor of the Province of Quebec, in which Montreal is situated; by J. Goldfrap, Deputy Secretary of the said province; and J. Potts, Deputy Clerk of the council; the account whereof distinguishes the names of each person, and in what the loss of each consisted.

In St. Francois street (a)	}	54 families
were burnt out - - -		
In St. Paul's street (b)	-	84 ditto
In the market-place	- -	25 ditto
In St. Louis Suburbs, - -	}	52 ditto
St. Ann, St. Sacrament,		
St. Eloix, Grey Sisters hos-		
pital, &c.		
		<hr/> 215 families (c)

of whom much the greater part were Canadians, newly become subjects.

(a) St. Francis's street constitutes a considerable part of the upper town, where the trading people reside.

(b) St. Paul's is a capital street that intersects the lower and upper town.

(c) Montreal contains about 7000 inhabitants. It is here the French Canadians were most desirous of retreating when they had acquired a subsistence; the adjacent country, where they have many seats and farms on the banks of the river, being delightfully pleasant, and the climate more agreeable than at Quebec.

The

The whole value, according to the said authentic account, stands thus :

	£	s.	d.
Value in buildings, —	31980	0	0
In merchandize —	54718	5	9
In furniture and apparel,	25261	12	6
In cash, plate, and bills,	4814	0	3
	<hr/>		
Their currency,	116773	18	6
	<hr/>		
Equal to sterling,	87580	8	10

Thus in one fatal day, within the space of *three* hours, the greatest part of these families, then happy under a British government, were reduced to the most grievous distress. The fire burnt with such resistless violence, occasioned by a very high wind, and the houses being covered with *shingles*, or wood, in the manner of tyles, though the walls of them are of lime-stone, a great number of these people were not able to rescue any thing from the devouring flames. A considerable part of them were labourers and mechanics, not possessed of any merchandize, but losing their habitations,

tations, their furniture, and apparel, their only property, were reduced to so much the greater misery. The streets above-mentioned constituting the chief part of the trading division of the town, many shopkeepers were involved in the misfortune, and also a number of those whom the *French* used to call *Voyageurs*, or itinerant traders, who come to this city to buy commodities, which they carry into the country, and after two or three months bring back the returns in *furs*.

There was some relief sent from Quebec, on this mournful occasion, and some assistance given by the other inhabitants of Montreal, but it was only a temporary support; and in the circumstances of the infant state of these colonies, since the conquest of them, more could not be expected.

Of all the calamities incident to human life, none surely can be more dreadful than *fire*, when it gets the command. Earth-
C
quakes

quakes when they do not throw down houses, and bury the inhabitants in the ruins : Inundations that reach not the lives of men : Epidemical diseases which do not rage with great violence, strike not the imagination with so much *horror*, nor call forth the compassion which the great author of nature hath implanted in the human breast, with such *energy*, as when we see our fellow-creatures distressed by the merciless fury of this element.

To behold amidst the flames, the *sick* or *maimed*, the *infirm old woman*, or more *decrepid man*, drooping under the resistless strokes of mortality, yet eagerly flying from the *fiery darts* of death : the *tender husband* anxious to preserve his *wife*, and the *more tender mother* seeking for her *children*, dearer to her than the blood that animates her frame! This is a scene *too interesting* for description!—Yet this is but the *beginning of the sorrow* that many experience on these occasions. We have too often seen, that many

ny

ny escape from fire who have no food to satisfy their hunger; no raiment to cover their nakedness; no house to guard them from the inclemency of the sky. Many were thus exposed on this sad occasion, and must have perished but for the mercy of their fellow-creatures.

Scarce was the sword well sheathed, and the widow's tears dried up, when this conflagration happened. These people had experienced the numerous calamities of war, under their former governors, who were grown desperate by repeated defeats: they had dreaded the same hard fate from us, but they were agreeably surprized by a different rule of conduct. The remains of their substance was now improving when this melancholy event suddenly fell upon them.—Shall we not take a *share* in their distress? Shall not the various reasons which concern the situation of these *Canadians*, our *new* fellow-subjects, move our compassion? Let us not think they have

no claim on us; but stretch forth our arms to that distant region, in hopes one day to receive the mercy which the great Parent of mankind will extend to all the obedient children of men, in endless ages of felicity, when the whole earth shall be dissolved by *fire!*

Nor ought we, whilst we draw the vital air, to forget in what manner it pleased divine Providence to bless his Majesty's arms, and to give him the possession of the country of which the city in question is in several respects the principal. It is impossible to look back on those laborious marches and hidden dangers, the lofty mountains and rapid streams, the stratagems of war, the skill of our leaders, the valor of our troops, and all the arduous efforts of the enemy, this cannot be thought of without the most *awful* gratitude! And how *can* we express our acknowledgments so well as by our munificence on this occasion, in the firm persuasion that we shall be instrumental in restoring many of our fellow-subjects to a

con-

condition of supporting themselves, so much the sooner and better, and by rendering them happy, return fourfold advantage into the bosom of our common parent, *our country*.

In these several views we present the cause of the sufferers at *Canada*, that no circumstance which religion, humanity, or *true policy* can suggest, may be omitted, to conciliate their minds to the British government, or to render the civil oeconomy of it, in that quarter of the world, so much the *safer* in proportion to the encouragement afforded for the promotion of the most useful *industry* and *labor*.

By such means we shall also shew them what *our protestantism* inspires, in the most essential part of christianity: we shall shew them that the *British* nation is not more to be dreaded for their *valor* and *intrepidity*, than beloved for the exercise of the *social virtues*: and that these qualities, displayed on this occasion, may, in some measure, promote

promote that *harmony*, on which the prosperity of the state depends.

Thus shall we behold commerce and navigation *supported* on the *securest* basis; benevolence cherished; the hearts of all the subjects of the *British empire* united by a concordance of sentiment, a just discernment of what is *right* and *fit* for the common good; and a resolution to adhere to such right. And being thus bound by a sincere and mutual affection, even the most adverse events, properly directed, may, in the issue, contribute to give permanency to the state, and uninterrupted happiness to the King and his people.

Those who see the case in any point of view, to induce them to contribute, may be assured that all possible attention will be employed in the distribution of their munificence with the utmost propriety, and that we who have accepted the charge of this business, as a *committee* selected, at a general meeting

meeting of the subscribers, will do every thing in our power to answer the end in view, in relieving the *sufferers* in the best manner. And in due time the *subscribers* will be informed, to whom, and in what proportions the money has been distributed, so as to do *them* the most honor, and be of the most service to the objects of their bounty.

Nothing more need be added as to information of fact, or reasoning, but that the time is drawing on when the river of *St. Lawrence* will be open; and the correspondence free; and the better news we can communicate to our *Canadian fellow-subjects*, the more happy we shall esteem ourselves.

The

The COMMITTEE OF TRUSTEES, who meet at the NEW-YORK Coffee-House every Thursday at 11 o'clock (where they will be glad to be favored with the assistance of any subscriber) are

JOHN THORNTON, *Esq.* Treasurer.

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<i>William Burke, Esq.</i>	<i>Andrew Devisme, Esq.</i>
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<i>Robert Macky, Esq.</i>	<i>Mr. Robert Grant.</i>
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D

POST.

P O S T S C R I P T.

*I*T must be observed, that the inhabitants of Montreal had been also distressed by their wars with the native savage Indians; by the interruption of their trade, and the suspension of their paper money, as well as by their war with us: so that this misfortune of the fire falls so heavily on them as to render their case most truly deplorable.

This fire was so uncommonly rapid, that the furniture, apparel, and merchandize brought out of the houses into the streets, or put on floats in the river, were for the most part burnt by the dispersion of the flames and flakes of fire, or pillaged.

The Canadians were in no kind of fault, for the fire broke out at the house of an English subject, by name Levingston, occasioned by a black servant carrying of hot ashes into a garret, with a view to make soap. The floorings are all made of clay, and covered with flat stones, but the roofs are covered with shingles or boards, as already mentioned.

As the French in Europe are much behind us in the mechanic arts, which contribute to the safety and conveniency of life, they are still more so in their colonies; to which cause we may attribute these Canadians

nadians having been without fire engines on this occasion. This misfortune will be remedied hereafter, and it may be hoped every other conveniency will be introduced among them, and especially the conveyance of water to reservoirs, which is much wanted there. This defect indeed is the more pardonable, when it is considered, that in so vast and opulent a city as London, it is but the other day it was attended with very fatal consequences. These Canadians should also use tyles properly glazed instead of shingles, which will, as far as human prudence can go, effectually prevent such misfortunes for the future. It is evident from the custom of the Russians, that such tyles will stand the melting of snow and the severity of frost, tho' the Canadians have received a vulgar notion to the contrary. It is true indeed, that thin iron plates painted or tinn'd over, as used among the Russians for their best houses, will in the issue prove the cheapest way of building, seeing that flames or flakes of fire cannot easily make an impression on them. It is hoped every expedient that reason and experience can suggest will hereafter be brought into use, now that they have such able instructors as ourselves; and the more, as we may with great propriety recommend, if not require, how part of the money given them may be disposed of.

29th Jan. 1766.

DONATIONS in behalf of the sufferers
by fire at Montreal.

A.		£.	s.	d.
Isaac Adamson, Esq;	_____	5	5	0
A	_____	1	1	0
R. A.	_____	5	5	0
Robert Allen, Esq;	_____	10	10	0
Mr. Latham Arnold	_____	5	5	0
Mrs. Sarah Aynworth	_____	1	1	0
Mr. Adderley	_____	1	1	0
Henry Archer, Esq;	_____	5	5	0
E. A. and A. B.	_____	0	10	6
B.				
Messrs. Beckman and Company	_____	0	10	6
Messrs Bland and Barnett	_____	10	10	0
William Burke, Esq;	_____	10	10	0
M. B.	_____	15	0	0
M. B.	_____	5	5	0
J. B.	_____	1	1	0
C.				
The Right Hon. Secretary Conway	_____	50	0	0
Messrs. Clay and Augutter	_____	10	10	0
John Carter, Esq;	_____	2	2	0
C. C.	_____	2	2	0
Mrs. Margaret Chitty	_____	10	10	0
M. C.	_____	1	1	0
Mr. Edward Clark	_____	5	5	0
Edward Coke, Esq; <i>Canterbury</i>	_____	30	0	0
Solomon da Costa, Esq;	_____	20	0	0
				Messrs,

	£.	s.	d.
Messrs. Coleman and Lucas —	10	10	0
C. — — — —	2	2	0
Charles Crockat, Esq; — — —	20	0	0
Pere: Cust, Esq; — — —	10	10	0
D.			
C. D. — — — —	50	0	0
John Darker, Esq; — — —	2	2	0
P. D. — — — —	0	5	3
John Dewes, Esq; — — —	1	1	0
J. D. — — — —	1	1	0
A. D. — — — —	20	0	0
E.			
Henry Ellis, Esq; — — —	5	5	0
F.			
Doctor Fothergill — — — —	5	5	0
J. F. — — — —	5	5	0
Sir Samuel and Sir Thomas Fludyer	25	0	0
G.			
Mrs Sarah Gibbins — — —	1	1	0
Mr. Edward Green — — —	5	5	0
Messrs. Grant and Co. — — —	10	10	0
Lowe Griffin, Esq; — — —	10	10	0
Mr. John Goode, of <i>Kensington</i> —	1	1	0
Lady Eliz. Germain, a lottery ticket, No. 39,896, Blank, produced	5	5	0
H			
Mr. William Higginson — — —	1	1	0
Messrs. Humphrys and Harris —	5	5	0
Mr. Robert Hunter — — —	10	10	0
Mr. Leonard Hammond — — —	1	1	0
Jonas Hanway, Esq; — — —	5	5	0
Thomas Hanway, Esq; — — —	5	5	0
G. H. — — — —	1	1	0
			Mr.

I.

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. John Irish	1	1	0
Mr. John Jones, of Hackney	2	2	0
Mrs. Deborah Jennings	1	1	0
By the Rev. Mr. Jacob Jefferson.	2	2	0

L.

A Lady	4	4	0
L. M. B.	0	10	6
Mr. Lowe, of St. Mary le Bone	7	9	0
Mr. Thomas Lever	5	0	0
Mr. Isidore Lynch	10	0	0

M.

Mr. James Mather	3	3	0
Mr. Moore	1	1	0
E. M.	1	0	0
John Marlar, Esq;	10	0	0
Robert Macky, Esq;	10	0	0
Francis Meseres, Esq;	5	5	0
Messrs. Maudit, Wright, and Co.	10	10	0

N.

T. N.	1	1	0
H. N.	0	10	6
R. Nettleton, Esq;	1	1	0
James Norman, Esq;	20	0	0
William Neate, Esq;	21	0	0
Richard Neave, Esq;	10	10	0

O.

Mr. Edward Ommalley	0	10	6
Z. O.	1	1	0
Overplus of the fire-collection for Rotherhithe	51	7	2
Mrs. Okenden	0	2	5

P.

	£.	s.	d.
W. P. — — —	2	2	0
W. P. — — —	2	2	0
Mr. Wm. Pocock — — —	5	5	0
Messrs. Benjamin Price, and Son	10	10	0
Edward Paine, Esq; — — —	10	10	0
A. P. — — —	1	1	0
John Pownall, Esq; — — —	5	5	0

R.

Mef. Roffey, Neale, James, & Fordyce	21	0	0
Mr. Francis Rybot — — —	21	0	0
Samuel Rickards, Esq; — — —	10	10	0
Mr. John Rogers — — —	1	1	0

S.

Samuel Smith, Esq; — — —	5	5	0
S. — — —	1	7	0
Mr. John Strettell, — — —	21	0	0
Sir William Stephenson — — —	10	10	0
W. S. — — —	0	10	6
Mrs. Mary Sneyd — — —	5	5	0
Mr. Spiller — — —	1	1	0
W. S. by Messrs. Hoares — — —	6	0	0
S. S. S. — — —	5	5	0
Mr. Suckland — — —	2	2	0
Sundry persons, by the hands of Mr. Strettell — — —	157	10	0

T.

Mr. S. Towers — — —	1	1	0
John Thornton, Esq; — — —	50	0	0
The Hon. Dr. George Talbot — — —	5	5	0
R. T. — — —	5	5	0

A

U.

	£.	s.	d.
A person unknown, by Mr. Blackman	5	5	0
A person unknown	0	5	3
Ditto	0	10	6
A gentleman unknown	0	10	6
A person unknown	0	10	6
A person unknown	0	2	6
A person unknown	2	2	0
A person unknown	0	5	3
A person unknown, by Mr. Geo. Box	3	3	0
A person unknown	0	10	6
A. B. a lady unknown	3	3	0
A gentleman unknown, by Mr. Lane	5	5	0
J. V.	50	0	0
Mr. Daniel Vialars	21	0	0

W.

Fowler Walker, Esq;	5	5	0
Sweet Wood, Esq;	10	10	0
Messrs. Watson and Olive	10	10	0
J. W.	5	5	0
A. W.	2	2	0
Mr. John Whiston	5	5	0
Robert Ward, Esq;	5	0	0
S. W.	1	1	0

Y.

Mr. Henry Young	2	2	0
X Y Z	10	10	0
A. Z.	5	5	0
Z.	2	2	0

IN relation to the safe methods of covering houses to prevent the communication of fire, some persons, now bound for Canada, intend to try if slate will stand the frost. Iron-plate coverings are certainly the best. As to turning the edges of the plates one within another, this method is practised in Sweden, as well as Russia, but it is subject to some inconveniences, as being apt to break the edges. There is another method less costly as to the labor, and which will probably answer much better, viz. to cover the boards which compose the top of the house with two layers of brown paper, dipt in hot tar; then lay on two iron plates, every other one, so that the third may over-lap about an inch on each of the two: brown paper dipt in tar must be under the third, as well as the two first plates, and extended so far as to come under the fastenings of the plates, to consolidate

solidate them. These plates should be previously punched with a proper steel puncher, and fitted to each other. The plates being cut of equal lengths, the holes may be made to answer to each other. Fasten the work with *copper* nails, which will not rust like iron. A puncher may be used to prepare the way through the paper, and the gimblet to follow, otherwise the copper nails may be easily resisted. The plates being painted, or tinned, and fastened as above, will stand all weather, and also resist wind better than in the method of turning the edges.

P. S. March 20, 1766. The committee having thought it most adviseable to suspend the application for the relief of the Canadian poor sufferers, for some weeks past, have now the pleasure to inform the public, that Mr. Thornton and Mr. Hanway having been deputed to wait on the King, with this case, his Majesty received them most graciously, and with his usual clemency and benignity, was pleased to give
500/.

500l. towards the relief of those who are in real distress.

It is hoped, when our fellow subjects are fully informed of the real state of this case, they will think it a very proper object for the exercise of their humanity as *men*; their charity as *christians*; and their policy as *members of the community*.

In addition to the list,

The R. H. Marquis of Rock-			
ingham has given	-	-	100 0 0
The R. H. Earl of Dartmouth			50 0 0
T. Askeil	-	-	0 10 6
Rev. Mr. Birch	-	-	1 1 0
P. P.	-	-	1 1 0
T. S.	-	-	0 5 3
C. G.	-	-	1 1 0
Dr. Richard Ruffell	-	-	2 2 0
A. B.	-	-	20 0 0
George Anfrere, Esq;	-	-	5 5 0

