

From TUESDAY, JULY 27, to THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1784.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, July 27.



PASSED the paper duty, the oak bark duty, and the Speaker's warrants bills.

Read a second time the hat duty bill.

Passed Rowley's estate bill on a division 12 against 4.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, July 27.

Deferred the Committee on the East India relief bill to Friday.

Read a second time Goodhart's naturalization bill.

Agreed to the report of the amendments made to the bricks and tiles duty bill. Ordered to be engrossed.

Ordered Capt. Salter's bill to be engrossed.

Recommitted the resolution on Ways and Means for Friday last, relative to the duty on running horses, to the Committee on Ways and Means for to-morrow.

Read a second time the coach duty bill—committed for to-morrow.

Read a first and second time, and committed for to-morrow, the American trade bill.

Read a first time the ale licence duty bill.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

Upon the question for the third reading of the bill for investing certain lands in the neighbourhood of Plymouth, in the hands of Commissioners, for the purpose of extending the line of fortification there,

Capt. James Luttrell observed, that the regulation to be made in virtue of the bill had been deemed necessary while Lord Townshend presided at the Board of Ordnance, and that the opinion then delivered by the most skillful engineers had been since confirmed and strengthened by professional men of the first abilities; and the Hon. Member would pledge himself to the House, that the present Master General of the Ordnance would exert every effort within the scope of human ability, for carrying the public works into effect, under authority of the bill before the House, with the most scrupulous solicitude to prevent any individual whatever, whose lands were to be converted to public use, from having cause to complain of private injury or oppression. The bill was read a third time and passed.

SMUGGLING BILL.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the bill for the prevention of smuggling had been subjected to some alterations, which he trusted would be found greatly to improve the original plan, adding, that it had been deemed expedient to add a clause respecting the responsibility of owners of shipping; and that a matter of such importance might obtain the share of mature deliberation that it so manifestly merited, he wished the further enquiry into the merits of the bill to be postponed till Friday.

WEST INDIA AND AMERICAN INTERCOURSE BILL.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he had to intreat the indulgence of the House on another subject: it had been suggested that a bill was necessary for regulating the commercial intercourse between our West India Islands and

the States of America; but upon enquiry from the best sources of information, it appeared that the business was not of so urgent and pressing a nature as had been originally stated. The session was too far advanced to admit of such an arrangement being formed for the regulation of commercial concerns between our West India and the American States, as would be competent to so important a purpose, and secure of permanency in its existence. Early in the next session the question might be taken up at large; but from the reports of the Committee of Privy Council, and from other information in the possession of a great number of the Members of that House, the Right Hon. Gentleman conceived that there were no existing exigencies to render any immediate alteration in the present system necessary; and he would therefore move for leave to bring in a bill for continuing in force the present act for regulating the commerce between the British West India Islands and the United States of America.

Mr. Eden approved the proposition made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, expressing himself convinced that no ill consequences were likely to result from a continuation of the present system, and that, at this advanced period of the session, it would be most eligible to postpone the formation of a more complete and permanent plan, which, being of an interesting and comprehensive nature, requires to be discussed with the nicest precision and care.

Mr. Taylor was ready to bear testimony to what had been advanced by the Right Hon. Gentleman on the Treasury Bench with regard to the representation of the distresses and calamities of the West India Planters and Merchants having been greatly exaggerated. He was conscious that they might be supplied with lumber from Nova Scotia, and was ready to prove, by the examination of witnesses at the bar, were not in the distressful state that had been fallaciously pretended.

Mr. Young also thought it at present unnecessary to engage in the business of framing a new plan of regulation with respect to the intercourse between the West Indies and America, at the same time observing, that the security the merchants and planters enjoyed under the protection of the Crown, was as firmly and safely to be relied on as could be given by the parliamentary regulation they were so anxious to obtain.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that it was not to be understood that the relative situation of the British West India Islands with America was a matter that his Majesty's servants meant to abandon; on the contrary, it was only meant to be postponed till the regulations could be arranged in a more complete and perfect manner than could be effected in the short time that Parliament had to sit.

COLCHESTER PETITION.

Mr. Sawbridge presented the petition of Samuel Tyson, Esq; complaining of an undue election for Colchester, which was ordered to be considered on the same day with Mr. Potter's petition.

Sir Robert Smyth rose, to remark to the House, that it had become a very prevalent practice to procure petitions to be presented on very frivolous grounds, whereby Gentlemen were put to considerable trouble and expence; and therefore he meant to move, on some future occasion for leave to bring in a bill for correcting the evil he had mentioned.

Mr. Grenville said, he was well apprised of the inconveniences pointed out by the Right Hon. Baronet, and had already intimated a design of bringing in a bill on that head.

Sir Robert Smyth replied, that he meant not to take the business out of the hands of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, to whom he would cheerfully wave his own claim, and the measure should receive his warmest support.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that to-morrow [this day] he meant to bring forward the terms of subscription to the unfunded debt; of which, being a matter of some importance, he deemed it necessary to give this notice.

Deferred several orders of the day, and then the House adjourned.

Wednesday, July 28.

From the LONDON GAZETTE of July 27.

Dublin Castle, July 19.

LETTERS patent have been passed under the Great Seal of Ireland, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. James Viscount Clifden, and William Brabazon Ponsonby, Esq; his Majesty's Post Masters General of this kingdom.

Like letters patent have also been passed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing the following Officers of the General Post Office of Ireland, viz.

John Lees, Esq; Secretary.
Lodge Morris, Esq; Treasurer or Receiver General.

John Armit, Esq; Accountant General.
William Fortescue, Esq; Resident Surveyor.
And Robert Shaw, Esq; Comptroller of the Sorting-office.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Newson, of Gravel-lane, Surrey, Twine-spinner, to surrender August 6, 7, Sept. 7, at Guildhall, London. Attorney, Mr. Rob. Wild, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.

Christopher Duller, of Preston, in Lancashire, Grocer, to surrender August 21, Sept. 6, 7, at the Dog, in Preston. Attornies, Mess. Shawe and Myers, in Preston.

Robert Taylor, late of Nantwich, Cheshire, to surrender August 12, 13, Sept. 7, at the Golden Fleeces, in Bala-sweet, Liverpool. Attorney, Mr. John Leigh, Liverpool.

Benjamin Monague, of Bath, Perfumer, to surrender August 11, 12, Sept. 7, at the Three Swans Inn, New Sarum. Attorney, Mr. Stephens, in Salisbury.

Henry Hands, of Napton on the Hill, in Warwickshire, Dealer, to surrender August 10, 11, Sept. 7, at the Wheat Sheaf Inn, in Daventry; Attorney, Mr. Edward Lamb, in Daventry, and Mr. John Kinderley, No. 9, Symond's Inn, Chancery-lane, London.

Bankruptcy enlarged.

Thomas Headland, late of Norton-Falgate, Corn-chandler, to surrender October 2, at Guildhall.

Dividends to be made.

August 17. Christiana Easton, now or late of Northampton, Ironmonger, at the Hen and Chickens, in Birmingham.

19. Samuel Hawes and John Adcock, late of Wilton, Wilts, Clothiers, at the Maidenhead Inn, in New Sarum.

20. Job Millet, now or late of Chieveley, Berks, Mealman, at the Globe Inn, in Newbury.

26. William Brown, of Bristol, Ironmonger, at the Runner Tavern, in All Saint's-lane, Bristol.

Benjamin Arrowsmith and Thomas Arrowsmith, both of Upton upon Severn, in Worcestershire, Cyder Merchants, at the King's Head, in Upton upon Severn.

Certificates to be granted.

August 17. John Wilson, late of Shorter's-court, in the parish of St. Bartholomew the Less, London, Merchant.

Robert Richards, of the Hamlet of Amblecoat, Staffordshire, Miller.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Constantinople, June 17. It is well known that the Turkish custom of contracting the daughters of the Grand Signior in marriage with some rich Pacha or Vizir often brings large fortunes to their royal fathers, they are generally contracted at a very early age, and their future husband is not only obliged to thank the Sultan, but also to send rich presents to his future bride immediately, without, however, thinking of consummating the marriage for some years: Thus it is not unfrequent for the daughters of the Ottoman Emperors to be contracted ten times before they are really married, to the no small augmentation of their father's treasure.

The Public may form a good idea of the richness of the presents sent upon the above occasion by the following account of what was sent by the Pacha of Aleppo, who was lately contracted to the eldest daughter of the reigning Sovereign; the value and magnificence of which surprised every one, and which were carried about the streets of this city in procession, viz.

A troop of Janissaries began the cavalcade, the Officers of which carried the following things upon dishes of solid gold, first, Diamond ear-rings and necklaces of an inestimable value. 2d. A complete tunic in gold. 3d. Two looking glasses of a vast size, framed in gold, richly set with diamonds. 4th. Several pairs of shoes and slippers, embroidered with large pearls. 5th. Two small sophas for the bath, also embroidered with pearls. 6th. A table service of massy gold, with several coffee-pots, &c. of the same metal. 7th. A vast number of gold candlesticks. 8th. A solid gold table in the Turkish fashion. 9th. Four chairs, ornamented with gold. 10th. Eight chairs of solid silver. 11th. Several carpets embroidered with gold and pearls. 12th. Several horses carrying panniers, containing beds, with all their furniture, the panniers covered with crimson velvet, embroidered with gold and pearls; and, 13th. Ten shut carriages, containing a million of lion crowns, escorted by Janissaries.

After these rich presents followed the suite of the Pacha on horse-back, in most superb liveries; the holsters, saddle-cloths, &c. were gold and silver, and their bridles covered with different coloured precious stones and pearls. The *Coup d'Oeil* was beyond expression grand; the Aga of the Janissaries, at the head of 400 men, closed the march. The next day the young Princes was permitted to take a ride through all the principal streets of this city, followed by the Pacha of Aleppo, and the Grand Vizir: The carriage in which the Prince rode was drawn by six horses, and furnished with blinds, as were also all the carriages which attended her, 24 in number; the houses in all the streets were richly ornamented, and the streets covered with tapistry.

Warsaw, June 30. The affair of the city of Dantzic is not yet adjusted. The Prussian Resident has, it is said, delivered a new plan of accommodation to the Russian Ambassador, consisting of nine articles to the following purport, viz.

First, The City of Dantzic, or the Magistrate for the City, shall ask pardon for having offended his Majesty and his subjects, and promise not to give cause for complaint any more.

Secondly, The Prussian subjects are to be suffered to traverse the district of the city by

land or water, and freely to transport what they please from one place to another in the King's country, and particularly to open the navigation on the Ganzeburg, and to allow the Prussian subjects a free passage, but if any obstacle should arise in that part of the way which is too near the ramparts, that barriers shall be erected, which may be kept shut at night; the Prussian subjects to pay no higher duties on the said passage than those of the city.

Thirdly, The trade of Polish exportation shall be given up exclusively to the city of Dantzic, as long as it passes through that city along the Vistula. The King promises to enjoin all his subjects to abstain from all trade by Dantzic across the Fahrwasser: The Officers of the Customs of the New Fahrwasser shall be most rigorously forbid from suffering the Prussian subjects from making any exportations by sea; in return they shall be permitted to import their productions and provisions from whence and when they please, and to bring them over the territory of the city, without paying any higher duties than the Dantzic inhabitants.

Fourthly, It is stipulated that the importation and trade shall be equally free to the two parties, but the King will permit custom and transit duties to be levied on the merchandizes of Prussian subjects which shall enter the New Fahrwasser, provided they are no higher than the Prussian duties.

Fifthly, The city promises to let pass freely, and without paying any duties, all effects belonging to the King, such as kitchen salt, china, iron, and tobacco, the provision for the poor, and the salt belonging to the maritime company of trade, provided they are furnished with passports from the Prussian Minister.

Sixthly, The two parties declare that the agreement concluded between them on the 8th of Jan. 1781 (by which no Prussian subject shall be admitted at Dantzic without permission of the Ministry and Regency of the country) shall be in force for West Prussia.

Seventhly, His Majesty will also give up all persons reclaimable by the Dantzic territory.

Eighth, The city promises to treat the Jews protected by the King the same as other German Jews, provided they conform to the laws of the police, and do not enter into any prohibited trade.

Ninth, The King promises to forget all that has passed. To favour the trade of Dantzic as much as possible, &c. his Majesty severely forbids his subjects from doing any thing to trouble the Dantzickers or their trade. This plan is to be sent to the Court of Russia.

LONDON.

The alteration which was to have been made in our military establishment by the last Administration, is in a great measure abandoned. The 42 regiment, being an invalid corps, is to be taken out of the line, and every subsequent regiment is to have its number changed. This will prevent the reduction of the 65th, commanded by the Earl of Harrington, as it will then be the 64th.

The business of yesterday at the Westminster Scrutiny commenced with a defence of Mr. Allen's vote. The case being doled, Mr. Harrgrave observed, that the vote in question was clearly proved to be an inhabitant in the country, and that there was no legal proof of his householdship in Westminster. *Bad.*

Mr. Fraaks, of Dean street, was objected to as being a foreigner. *Bad.*

Mr. Campbell's vote, of Seven Dials, cabinet-maker to his Majesty, was next brought upon the tapis. He voted for a house in Leicester-square, which had been under repair for upwards of eight months. Several very respectable witnesses were called to prove, that the House was uninhabitable at the teste of the writ, that the front was down, and the roof taken off. A serious defence being intended to be made on behalf of this voter; and it being

three, the Court adjourned until this morning at ten. Mr. Grojan continues to sit for the High Bailiff, and the Scrutiny stands—fifteen *bad*, none *good*.

Accounts received from the East Indies, brought by the Norfolk Indiaman, say, that great discontents prevail among the military at Bengal; that some officers of rank had resigned, and that Major General Sir John Burgoyne, Colonel of the 14th dragoons, had been put under arrest by order of the Commander in Chief.

The last letters from Gibraltar mention, that the Dey of Algiers had ordered a large body of horse and foot to march to their sea coasts, to be in readiness to act for the protection of their settlements against the combined forces of France, Spain, &c. that are coming to attack them.

Dr. Anderson is appointed by Government to take a particular survey of the Western Isles and fishing banks of Scotland, in order to lay before Parliament the necessary information how the fisheries upon the coasts may be carried on most for the benefit of the kingdom at large, and what public aid will be requisite for their extension and stability. The Doctor accordingly set out for this important expedition on Monday se'nnight, by the way of Greenock, where a King's cutter lies ready to receive him.

A letter from Munkatsh, in Hungary, says, We have just seen arrive here, a Wallachian Curé, condemned to 10 years hard labour on the public works, for having killed a Gentleman, his neighbour. He is an old man of 70, and of a respectable aspect. Previous to his undergoing his sentence, he was degraded in the presence of all the clergy, in the following manner: They put into his hand a chalice inverted; he publicly owned himself unworthy to touch it, nor serve at the altar; after this avowal, the Bishop snatched from him the chalice, the book of the holy Gospels, and the ecclesiastical ornaments; after which he rubbed his tonsure, and with his crozier drove him out of the church. A detachment of soldiers received him at the door, and carried him to prison.

On Monday last the Gentlemen of Eton School, going to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, made their public orations in Greek and Latin, and afterwards made their annual excursion to Surly Hall, and other places. An unfortunate accident happened at the former place to the man who fired off several pieces of small cannon to celebrate their arrival; for having overcharged one, the piece burst, and a part of it struck him on the forehead and killed him instantly.

On Monday was married, by a special licence, at Earl Temple's house, at Stowe, in Bucks, Lady Catherine Nugent, to the second son of Lord Rodney.

At the fire yesterday morning, in Abchurch-lane, the progress of the flames was so rapid, as in a short time to consume the house where the fire began, together with those of Mr. Bear, a messenger of the Post Office: Mr. Nicholin's, a Broker; and the Lamb Alehouse, and another in front; besides four back-buildings, and damaging several others, as well as the stables belonging to the Post Office. About eight o'clock the front wall of one of the houses fell into the lane, and buried eight men in the ruins, four of whom were taken out dead, and the others were sent to St. Thomas's and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals, two with little hopes of recovery. Full ten minutes before the wall fell, the firemen admonished the populace of their danger. A Plumber's apprentice, about 18 years old, was buried to the depth of three feet in the hot ruins full 25 minutes, and notwithstanding he was totally insensible when taken up, and for an hour after, he received so little hurt, that it is hoped he will be able to follow his occupation in a few days; he is in St. Thomas's Hospital. We have just heard

of the death of another of the unfortunate people.

The Post Office was in great danger, and the clerks, &c. were thrown into great consternation; but their business luckily being in much forwardness, none of the mails were detained beyond the usual hour.

On Monday night about half after eleven o'clock, a Gentleman was robbed in King-street, St. James's, of a valuable gold watch, and several guineas, by four footpads who gave him a violent cut across his arm with a hanger, and made off.

Upon further enquiry into the circumstance of the robbery committed at the Stamp Office, on Monday, we are happy to find that no stamped goods of any sort, nor any implements for stamping were taken away: A small sum of money only, and some Bank notes, payment of which is stopped, is the whole of the loss.

Thompson, one of the convicts executed yesterday, was a most extraordinary man—he possessed a bold enterprising genius, wrote an excellent hand, and was sensible far beyond his degree. The threatening letters sent to the Recorder and Mrs. Adair, by comparing with his hand-writing, proved indisputably to be his production. On Sunday, Mr. Sheriff Pickett, in order to relieve the mind of Mrs. Adair, took infinite pains to discover from the convict himself the truth—the conduct of the man was astonishing.—He denied in the most solemn manner writing the letters, and said he forgave all the world, except the prosecutor, whom he hoped to meet in Hell. The Sheriff remonstrated on such hardened behaviour, but he declared he should persevere at the gallows in his revenge—but this poor wretch died most penitently, and confessed writing the letters, which appeared to be in a style that was intended to imply a state of insanity, though his conduct the last twelve hours, when all hopes vanished, shewed a cool resignation to his fate. He likewise acknowledged, that he was guilty of the offence for which he suffered; and that he was heartily sorry for his mispent life. Just before the platform fell from under him, he earnestly exhorted the spectators to take warning by him, and especially to refrain from drunkenness, as he observed that vice had led him into others, and of course was the means of bringing him to his untimely end.

The common executioner in Dublin has been convicted of an highway robbery, and is to suffer death. This is the fourth time this villain has been capitally convicted of the same species of crime, a strong proof that capital punishments are not exemplary, and of course not conducive to the end proposed.

On Sunday the 18th inst. died, at Packington, the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Aylesford, his Lordship's only son, Lord Cherrifley.

H. M. The Manager in Disguise, with The Spanish Barber, and Comus.

It is generally supposed the new tax on plate will be of infinite advantage to the Proprietors of the Manufactory at the Mews Gate, in Castle-street, who have lately finished such large and elegant services and assortments of articles for the table and side-board, in fine metal overlaid with silver, that there are few families of fashion but have given them the greatest encouragement: and it is thought some thousands of hands extraordinary will now be employed in that branch; and those will consume no more bullion than 50 hands that work in silver only. The above proves that Member to have argued like a bad Politician, who could suppose it is better for the State that £. 20,000 capital should be advanced to employ 50 men only, rather than to find many thousands of men, women, and children, in bread and employment with the like sum, least there should be a waste of bullion; which, as a noble Lord justly observes, is, when unemployed, no better than stones or pebbles; or like the Miser's hoard that rusts in his coffer, and both principal and interest are lost to the community.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

YESTERDAY at noon another adjourned General Court of Proprietors was held at the East India House, in Leadenhall-street, further to consider of the reform bill pending in Parliament for the future regulation of the Company's affairs, and also for establishing a Court of Judicature for the more speedy and effectual trial of persons accused of offences committed in the East Indies.

The Court was so thin, that the chair was not taken till near one o'clock, at which time the whole number of Proprietors present did not amount to 50 persons, including the Gentlemen within the bar.

After the minutes of the last General Court had been read, Mr. Smith, the Chairman, rose and gave an account of those clauses which had been altered since the last General Court, and of such other alterations as had been made on the suggestions of the Members during its progress through the House of Commons; he therefore gave his opinion, that it was such a bill as bid fair to answer the execution of those great points of preventing abuses in India, which were indeed the particular and chief object of it.

The Court being so very thin, and matters being so far advanced, it was not thought convenient to enter into any debate; but Mr. Moore suggested, that he thought the Directors would be able to make still greater reform in one or two of the clauses: The Directors did not, however, seem to coincide for any further alteration.

After sitting one hour only, the motion of adjournment was made and seconded, which being put, the Court broke up.

A Court of Directors was held after the General Court of Proprietors adjourned, which broke up at half after five o'clock.

YORKSHIRE.

To be SOLD,

Situated at Giggleswick, near Settle, Yorkshire,

A Handsome slated Stone House, with convenient out-offices; a brewhouse with a pump of good water in it; stable for four horses, cow-house, and other out-buildings; a pleasure ground, in which the house stands, and kitchen garden, both well planted with fruit trees; a paddock, and croft of good pasture ground adjoining the stables, and, if agreeable, a purchaser may be accommodated with more land.

Giggleswick is a healthy pleasant village, near the turnpike road from London to Carlisle and Kendal (to which places a fly goes thrice a-week), and is within half a mile of a market. The parish church is in the village, and there is also a good free-school under able Masters. Provisions and coals are reasonable; partridge and moor-game shooting in great perfection, and two packs of hounds kept in the neighbourhood.

Further particulars may be had of Mr. Hall, in Settle aforesaid.

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PARISIAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE Duc de Chartres has made an aerial excursion along with the brothers Roberts. The experiment was made on the 15th instant, in the Park of St. Cloud. The concourse of people on this occasion was great beyond example: neither the distance from Paris, the uncertainty of the day, nor the inconvenience of the hour, for it was at eight in the morning, had influence enough to keep the Parisians away. The spectacle was beautiful, and the interest was considerably heightened by a piece of gallantry purely French. Two of the cords which served to keep the machine to the earth, the one on the right and the other on the left, were held by two young Ladies elegantly dressed, who were immediately known to be the wives of the adventurous brothers. These cords were cut the last, and by the Ladies. At eight o'clock the travellers, his Grace the Duke of Chartres, another Nobleman, and the two Roberts, took their seats. The nearest ranks of the surrounding multitude, Ladies and Gentlemen, knelt on the ground, at once to breathe an ejaculation for their safety, and to give the more distant a better opportunity of enjoying the outset. Nothing could heighten the beauty of the scene. The globe rose from the midst of the prostrate assembly with slow and awful majesty, and lost itself in about three minutes in the clouds. The excursion lasted about three quarters of an hour, and the globe descended in the Park of Meudon, near the place from which they set off.

The brothers have given a short account of the voyage in the Paris prints. They give a description of the principles of the machine, by which they not only were to govern their flight in the regions of air, but also by internal means were to enable themselves when aloft to ascend or descend without the loss either of gas or ballast. They say, that in constructing the cylindrical machine terminating in two hemispheres of 30 feet in diameter, for 30,000 cubic feet of solidity, they presented the least possible surface to the resistance of the air. They suspended in the middle of this globe, a balloon destined to contain atmospheric air; and a pair of bellows was fixed in the gallery to fill this interior balloon after it should be compressed by the dilatation of the inflammable air. By this means they had provided an excess of weight proportioned to the quantity of atmospheric air introduced into this internal globe, and consequently when they had gained their equilibrium in the atmosphere, they could mount or descend at will, without any loss of their inflammable air. To direct the machine, they prepared bars of twelve feet in surface, fixed to a lever ten feet in length, and placed at the extremity of the gallery opposite to the helm, whose surface was fifty-four feet. After a short account of their first mounting into the air, the state of the barometer, thermometer, &c. they state, that being carried to an immense height, the earth became invisible to them; and were carried away, or rather buried, in a dense vapour; whirlwinds turned the machine three times in a moment. The violent shocks which they suffered made them abandon all the means prepared for their direction, and they set themselves to tear away the taffety of which their helm was made. Never, say they, did a more dreadful scene present itself to any eye, than that in which they were now involved! An ocean of shapeless clouds rolled one upon another beneath, and seemed to forbid their return to the earth, which was still invisible. The agitation of the globe became greater every instant. They cut the cord which held the interior globe, and it fell to the lower surface of the great machine, where the gallery was fixed, and by its weight crushed, jammed up, and incommoded them—they endeavoured in vain to push it up, and at length it burst. In these dreadful circumstances, when they were still rising higher, they judged it necessary to make an ori-

fice in the lower part of the great globe. The Duke of Charters took himself one of the banners and made two holes in the aerostatic machine, which tore open seven or eight feet. They then descended with great celerity. One moment they saw neither heaven nor earth—the next they were clearly within sight of land. They would have fallen into a pond if they had not critically thrown out a quantity of ballast, by which they alighted without accident, about 30 feet beyond the bank.

Thursday, July 29.

Yesterday arrived the Mail from FLANDERS Mentz, July 10.



HE Elector hath just renewed the ordinance of the 18th of Feb. 1766, which forbids all his subjects in general from emigrating without the express permission of their Sovereign. Those who are retired to settle out of the Empire of Germany will lose all they possess in their own right in the Electorate, and the whole of their effects will be confiscated.

Frankfort, July 9. The Emperor hath lately extricated surgery from the contempt to which it appeared to have been unjustly condemned. That salutary science, whose principles and process are much more certain than those of medicine, being abandoned to Barbers and Puke-makers, without study, and without taste, has not hitherto been favoured by any distinction to raise it above the class of mechanic arts: His Majesty, convinced of the necessity of encouraging so useful a profession, hath issued an ordinance, by which it is declared, "That surgery being a liberal art, those who are able to undergo a regular examination in the divers branches which compose it, shall be promoted to the degree of Doctor, and rank with Doctors of Physic."

Galicia, June 5. Divers regulations have been lately published by his Imperial Majesty in this province, for the encouragement of industry, agriculture, and commerce; one of the most important, dated the 8th of March last, has for its object the protection of vassals against the oppressions of their Lords: For the future, the latter can no longer force them to take at an exorbitant price of their farmers money for the purchase of salt at the Seigniorial magazines. The intention of the Emperor is that the commerce of that necessary article shall for the future be free.

The fees received hitherto by the Nobility from their vassals, for the bleaching of linens are suppressed; infirm men, or those of 60 years of age or upwards, are exempted for ever from working gratis for their Lords, as are also children who are supported by their parents, poor invalids and soldiers on furlough.

Leyden, July 15. The Deputies to the Assembly of the States of our province acquitted themselves last Thursday of a commission to the Prince Stadtholder, which was "to thank his Serene Highness, in terms full of confidence and affection, for the offer which his Serene Highness had made in his circular letter to the provinces, to concur in the re-establishment of concord and good harmony between the Members of the Government, and to assure him of the same dispositions on the part of their constituents."

SHIP NEWS.

Deal, July 27. Sailed the Count Zinzen-dorff, for Ostend; the London, Hopkins, for New York; the Young Sabine, McCleod, for Malaga, with several of the outward-bound. Passed the back of the Goodwin Sands several Russian men of war to the Eastward. Remain in the Downs the rest of the ships as before. Wind at W. S. W.

LONDON.

Yesterday at noon his Majesty came to St. James's from Windsor; the Levee broke up at three o'clock; a Privy Council was then held; after that was over, his Majesty returned to Windsor.

The same day the Earl of Hillsborough, just arrived from Ireland, was at Court, and had a long conference with his Majesty on the state of affairs in that kingdom.

The consequences of the intermarriages between the Courts of Spain and Portugal have caused some differences between the former of those and the Court of Naples. It is affirmed that by the conditions of these marriages, as agreed upon by the Courts of Spain and Portugal, a new order of succession to the two thrones is established; in default of heirs male of the Prince of Asturias, the Crown of Spain devolves upon his daughter the Infanta Charlotte; and in case of default of heirs male of the Prince of Brasil, and the Infant Don Joas, the Crown of Portugal falls to the Infanta Donna Maria Anna Victoria. This succession in the female line being contrary to the established laws in those two kingdoms, and operating unfavourably against the rights of the King of the Two Sicilies, representations have been made by the Court of Naples, and their Ambassador at Madrid has been recalled, with orders not to take a formal leave. In consequence of these things, the marriage between the Infant Don Gabriel and the Princess of Portugal is put off.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, July 18.

"On Friday the burghers Valplandt and Hairette arrived from Brussels; they have brought the ultimatum of the correspondence held in that city, which will be made known in the States General, and from thence to the Public, probably in a few days. The point in dispute with the King of Prussia is settled. The Duke of Brunswick, who resigns all his employments, will leave this place for ever, and retire into Germany, having been invited to spend his days in the service of the Emperor; a circumstance that in the present situation of affairs might reasonably occasion great jealousy."

A letter from Jersey says, that a boat going from thence to St. Maloes, with five men and two women in her, all French, by carrying too much sail, and the wind blowing hard, the boat was overset, and they were all drowned within half a league of the harbour of St. Maloes. The man who steered the boat saved himself by the help of his oar till he was taken up by a vessel bound from St. Maloes to Jersey.

Extract of a Letter from Irvine, July 19.

"A most melancholy accident happened here this morning about five o'clock. Mr. Hugh Pateron, of this town, was then setting off for Arran, along with Mr. James Hadow, General Supervisor of Excise at Edinburgh, and Miss Dolly Innes, of this place in a Highland boat. When they reached the bar the sea was very rough, in consequence of its blowing hard last night; the boat shipped a large sea, which made her strike the bank, the tide being nearly expended, and another sea totally overset her, when they found themselves on a bank, about waist deep in water. As the tide was still ebbing, they thought to keep the bank till assistance could be got them. But, alas! the first wave carried them off, and they were all drowned, with an old Highlander and a boy, who were also passengers. The two men belonging to the boat saved themselves by keeping hold of the oars."

The Norfolk East Indiaman, from Coast and China, is safe at anchor at Gravesend Reach.

The Neiwe Viends, a Dutch prize, from Portsmouth; and the Young Eagle, White, from Greenland, with six fish, are arrived in the River.

The British Queen, Nicolson, with six fish; Hero, Bell, and Supply, —, with three ditto each; Hawke, Scott, with five ditto;

and Little Fanny, Colvet, with two ditto, are all arrived in Yarmouth Roads.

The Freelove, Brown, with five fish, and Earl of Falkenberg, Johnson, with four ditto, from Davis's Streights, are arrived at Whitby.

The Sta Maria Mayor, Nacimiento, from Bengal to Lisbon, was lost Dec. 8, on the Bank of Cajeerie, 100 bales saved.

The William and Elizabeth, Weyley, from St. Lucia for Clyde, is lost at Ardmalin with all her cargo, except 24 bales of cotton.

On Tuesday Mr. Nepean, Mr. Frazer, and Mr. Cotterell took the oaths to qualify as Commissioners of the Privy Seal.

Sunday died at Newington, Surrey, Mr. Rich. Day, formerly a Merchant in this city.

Yesterday died Mr. Edmund Allen, Printer, in Bolt Court, Fleet-street.

We hear from Dublin, that on Thursday last all the prisoners in Newgate, to the amount of 25, made their escape out of that gaol.

Yesterday morning early four men broke into the house of Godfree Lee Farrant, Esq. at Widmore, in Kent, tied the servants in their beds, and plundered the house of Bank notes to the amount of 700l. a gold watch, and other valuables, and got clear off with their booty.

H. M. The Fox, with The Son-in-Law.

August 2d will be published, Price rs. 6d.

(Containing Eight Sheets)

THE APPENDIX to the Seventieth Volume of the MONTHLY REVIEW. Consisting of Foreign Literature, as usual; but a much greater variety of Articles, particularly Memoirs of Foreign Academies: also the General Title, Table of Contents, and Index, to the Volume.

* For the reasons for an occasional increase of size, with a proportional addition to the EXPENSE of the Appendix to the Review, the Public are referred to the Author's Address in the Number for March last, p. 239.

Printed for R. Griffiths; and sold by T. Becket, Pall-mall.

At the same time will be published, price rs. The MONTHLY REVIEW for July 1784; being the First Number of Volume 71. Containing, among many other articles, a continuation of the last Voyage of Capt. Cook.

At a General Meeting of the Society for the Support of Decayed Musicians and their Families, at the Feathers Tavern, in the Strand, where Seventy-three Members were present,

DOCTOR BURNEY in the Chair,

Mr. Redmond Simpson presented the following Resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to:

Resolved,

That the most humble and grateful Thanks of this Society be presented to the Right Honourable the Earls of Exeter, Sandwich, and Uxbridge; and to Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, and Sir Richard Jebb, Baronets; for their great condescension in having undertaken, and their zeal and trouble in managing, the musical performances at the Commemoration of Handel, by which this Society has been benefited to the amount of Six Thousand Pounds.

Resolved,

That the most sincere and grateful acknowledgments of this Society be likewise presented to Joah Bates, Esq; for having so admirably selected the music, and conducted the band, in a manner so able and singularly honourable to himself, and beneficial to the Society.

After which, the Society being informed that the noble Personages and Baronets who had so well directed the Commemoration having been previously requested to accept the titles of Honorary President and Vice Presidents of the Society of Musicians, the Right Honourable the Earl of Exeter was; unanimously chosen Honorary President for the ensuing year, and the Earls of Sandwich and Uxbridge, with Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, and Sir Richard Jebb, Baronets, Vice Presidents of the said Society, to be annually chosen for its future protection, so far as is consistent with the laws already established, and enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

CHARLES BURNEY Chairman.

To the PRINTER of the LONDON CHRONICLE:
S I R,

AS no one hitherto has taken upon him to represent the hardship which many will be subject to, if a tax of 10s. per annum should be imposed on all saddle horses indiscriminately, give me leave, through the channel of your paper, to offer a few observations out of the many that might be made on the subject, in hopes that some abler pen hereafter will take up the subject and place it in a stronger point of view. For, of all the vexatious taxes which have been, and are to be levied, there is none more partial and will be more severely felt by many poor individuals, than that which is to be imposed indiscriminately on all saddle horses. Were it to extend to those which are kept for pleasure only, the tax, for aught I know, might be a good one; but to levy it upon all without any regard to the necessity for which they are kept, is just the same as imposing a tax on artificers tools; for without a saddle horse it would be impossible that many could follow their proper employments. A poor Farmer, by an act of Providence, shall be unable to walk, and therefore is obliged to keep a little horse for no other purpose than to ride about his farm to see his cattle and his servants at work; would it not be a grievous thing to impose a tax of 10s. per annum on this little horse, without which the poor man could not have his business done? Most other taxes are levied *ad valorem*, but here a horse worth perhaps no more than 3l. is subject to a tax equal to one of 20l. surely some difference ought to have been made in this case, especially since they who can afford to keep a horse worth 20l. for their pleasure, are in general better able to pay 1l. per annum for such horse, than a poor man who through necessity is obliged to keep one, worth no more than 3l. can pay 3s.

There is also another set of poor individuals upon whom this tax will fall very heavy, their provision being so scanty, that they can hardly appear with common decency, and which, by the most humane and best disposed men, hath often been an object of complaint—I mean poor clergymen. A country Curate, for instance, who, for the sum of 40l. per annum (with shame be it spoken), is obliged to serve two parishes, distant 5 or 6 miles, must keep a saddle horse; for he can reside but in one of the parishes, and must hold himself in readiness for every emergency. It would be nonsense to say he might hire one, for at some seasons in the year a Farmer could very badly lend a horse were he to be offered the value of it. In order therefore to shew how hard this tax will bear on this poor man, let us consider what his neat income may be in consequence of his being obliged to keep a saddle-horse.

	£.	s.	d.
The cost of the horse at first	8	0	0
The horse being a perishing subject, and supposing it to live 10 years, there must be allowed on this supposition*	0	16	0
Shoeing	0	10	0
Wear and tear, &c.	1	0	0
	10	6	0
Yearly salary	40	0	0

Neat yearly income 29 14 0
So that this poor man hath only twenty-nine pounds and fourteen shillings per annum, to provide for himself and family. Would not a tax of 10s. per ann. be severely felt by such an individual; for he contributes to other taxes as well as to this?

* There is no interest allowed for the capital, though calculation in such cases ought most certainly to be made by compound interest; if so, instead of 16s. we ought to allow 1l. 6s. For 8l. at 3l. per cent. per annum, would raise a flock of 13l. in ten years.

Should the present Minister, therefore, persist in his intention to levy a tax of 10s. per annum on all saddle horses without exception, it is to be hoped that his humanity and good sense will prevail upon him so far as not to do it without distinction, since the instances before-mentioned are by no means imaginary-but real ones, and not at all exaggerated.

July 22, 1784.

MÆSTUS.

This Day was published, Price 5s. in Boards,
With a Copper-plate of the Apparatus,

STATICAL ESTIMATES of the Materials of BREWING; or, A Treatise on the Application and Use of the SACCHAROMETER; an instrument constructed for the purposes of regulating to advantage the economy of the Brewhouse, and of establishing the means of producing uniform strength in malt liquors. Including a definite estimate of the intrinsic value of different malts, the produce of English, Scotch, and foreign barley; the specific gravities of worts, from which several kinds of ale and porter are made; the attenuation of the density of fermentable fluids, by the action of fermentation; the portion of spirit generated by that action in beers of different lengths; the mode of estimating the strength or incipient quality of fermented liquors; with some propositions for effecting a very considerable saving in the consumption of malt.

By J. RICHARDSON.

Printed for G. Robinson, Paternoster-row; J. Sewell, Cornhill, London; T. Browne, at Hull; C. Elliot, at Edinburgh; L. White, at Dublin; and T. White, at Corke.

Of whom may be had, by the same Author, The Third Edition, corrected, of Theoretic Hints on an Improved Practice of Brewing, &c. price 2s. sewed.

Captain COOK'S LAST VOYAGE.

This Day was published, Price 6d.

Embellished with a fine Head of a Native of Mangaea, one of the newly-discovered Islands; and a beautiful Representation of the Rape of Proserpine.

THE SUPPLEMENT to the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE of Knowledge and Pleasure, Vol. LXXIV. Containing the continuation of the extract from Capt. Cook's Voyage, begun in June last, and other interesting articles.

And on Monday, August 2, will be published, Price 6d. embellished with an elegant Frontispiece and engraved Title, two fine Heads of Natives of the Friendly Islands, and an highly finished portrait of the late Capt. Cook, THE UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE of Knowledge and Pleasure for July 1784, being the first Number of Vol. LXXV. Containing, among the usual variety of entertaining articles, a further account of the life and death of the late Captain Cook; continuation of the extracts from his last Voyage; Adelaide and Theodore; &c.

Printed for William Bent, at the King's Arms, Paternoster-row.

The Editors, ever anxious to render the Universal Magazine a Repository of Knowledge and Pleasure, inferior to no other publication in subjects and embellishments, gave some copious memoirs of the life, former voyages, and melancholy end of the late Capt. Cook, in their Magazine for June 1781, illustrated by an elegant quarto plate, being a very exact representation of the fatal conflict in which that great Navigator fell; and as they imagine the account of that transaction, with further memoirs of his life, and his eulogy by a noble Lord high in the profession, as recently published by authority, will be deemed an interesting supplement to the account they have already given, they will introduce it in the Number for July, together with his portrait highly finished, from an original painting by Hodges. Extracts from his last voyage, not selected at random, but continued in that connected series, which will enable their Readers to form an idea of the whole, will also be regularly given, and ornamented with about twenty curious engravings from the originals published with that splendid work.

* A few proof impressions of the portrait of Capt. Cook, on quarto French paper, may now be had at 1s.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

To be SOLD,

THE Perpetual Advowson of a Rectory in the county and diocese of Hereford, adjacent to the great road from Gloucester to Ross and Hereford, value about 200l. a year. Situate about 13 miles from Gloucester, near 5 from Ross, 3 from Michell Dean, and 2 from Newent, all market towns in a very cheap country, and near to coal. For particulars enquire of Mr. Lloyd, No. 13, Great James-Street, near Bedford-row, London.

SHAW HILL HOUSE

TO be SOLD, ready furnished, and entered upon immediately, being a handsome modern-built house: consisting of a dining-room 25 feet by 18, drawing room the same size, breakfast and dressing-rooms, four neat bed-chambers, with every convenience in kitchens, brewing, and servants departments; good stabling for twenty horses; three good coach-houses, with all necessary out-buildings; a new and commodious hot-house and peach-house, with proper succession houses; and a garden, well stocked with wall and other fruits, in high perfection.

SHAW HILL HOUSE is situate in the parish of Metham, Wilts, upon an agreeable eminence, enriched by beautiful varied prospects, having the advantage of a large and polite neighbourhood, and most happily circumstanced with respect to roads, which afford a variety of pleasing rides. Its distance from Bath is nine miles. Coaches pass and pass from London every day.

For farther particulars apply to Mich. Hicks, Esq; at Williamstrip, near Fairford, Gloucestershire.

SALE of the Lands of LEITH-HALL, &c.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE whole property belonging to Lieut. Colonel Leith, of Leith-hall, holding mostly of the Crown, and all lying in that district of Aberdeenshire called The Garioch; whereof the present free rent, at a moderate conversion of a great variety of customs, is 996l. 13s. 11d. 7-12ths sterling, and 618 bolls, 2 firlots, 2 pecks of meal, at eight stone, exclusive of the land-tax, which is paid by the tenants.

The estate comprehends, 1. The lands and baronies of Leith-hall, Leslie, Christkirk, and others, all lying contiguous within the parishes of Keig, Kermethmont, Leslie, and Premnay, the patronage of which three last belongs to Colonel Leith, and will be sold with the lands. The rent of this lot is 772l. 6s. 3d. 3-12ths sterling of money, and 557 bolls, 3 firlots of meal. But as it is very extensive, and in general has a great command of water, and within about four miles of lime, there is no doubt, that, by the introduction of a proper system of farming, the rent, with little expence to the proprietor, may in a few years be very considerably improved, and rendered permanent and solid; the country being equally calculated for raising grain or cattle, and the town and port of Aberdeen affording a ready market for every production. The mains of Leith-hall is substantially inclosed, upon which there is a considerable value of planting fit for sale, besides a great extent of thriving young wood. In the above rent, this farm is only reckoned at 100l. sterling, and 36 bolls of meal; but it was lately set at 145l. sterling, upon a lease for five years, voidable in the event of a sale.

2. The lands of Insh and Nether Boddam, lying within the parish of Insh, whereof the yearly free rent is 168l. 4s. 5d. sterling of money, and 60 bolls, 3 firlots, 3 pecks of meal.

3. The lands of Blackhall and Crofthead, lying within the parish of Inverury, whereof the yearly free rent is 56l. 3s. 5d. 3-12ths sterling.

These two last lots lie at some distance from the bulk of the estate, and are extensive, and capable of considerable improvement. There is a large thriving village, with a good weekly market at Insh; and the fields around it are remarkably rich and beautiful.

The estate will be sold either together or in the above lots; and persons intending to purchase may apply, for further particulars, to Mr. Moir, of Scotland, and Dr. Thom (Colonel Leith's Trustees), at Aberdeen; Andrew Stuart, junior, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh; or Alexander Stewart, at Leslie House, the Factor, by whom the lands will be shewn.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

Rising 't'other day from the din of politics, and the "busy hum of men," into my library, I lighted on *Camden's Remains*, a book not so generally known as it ought, and which I picked up lately at a stall in Moorfields. His chapter of *Epitaphs* afforded me some amusement, and an extract or two, I fancy, may not be displeasing to many of your Readers.

The following lines, which were written on the removal of Queen Elizabeth's body from Richmond to Whitehall by water, contain an allusion, or figure, or what you please to call it (for I think there is no name in rhetoric for it), which one cannot but be pleased with:

"The Queen was brought by water to Whitehall,
At every stroke the oars tears let fall:
More clung about the barge, fish under water
Wept out their eyes of pearl, and swam blind after.
I think the bargemen might with easier thighs,
Have rowed her thither in her peoples eyes.
For how so ere, thus much my thoughts have scanned,
Sh'ad come by water, had she come by land."

Now, Mr. Printer, I fairly challenge all our modern poets, from Hayley to the long-makers at Sadler's Wells, to produce any thing so well connected as the above. Mr. Camden calls them *passionate doleful lines*. The idea of rowing the Queen's body from Richmond to Whitehall in her peoples eyes, is loyal, at least, if not poetical; and, if it be not very practicable, must at least be allowed to be very marvellous.

The poets of these days, however, have been more successful when employing their pens on subjects of less rank, more nearly approaching their own than that of royalty. In this epitaph upon a *maker of bellows*, there is better poetry, and more wit and truth:—

"Here lyeth John Cruker, a maker of bellows,
His crafts-master, and king of good fellows,
Yet when he came to the hour of his death,
He that made bellows could not make breath!"

Uffers, Mr. Printer, have been detested in all ages, and therefore we are not to wonder at the poignancy of the wit in the following lines upon one of that infamous profession:—

"Here lies ten in the hundred
In the ground fast rammi'd:
'Tis an hundred to ten
But his soul is damn'd."

And yet, Mr. Printer, if *ten per cent* be the cause of damnation, I am fore afraid we live at present in a most damnable age.

I quote the following upon account of the rhymes, which are very peculiar, and have been of late very successfully imitated by some *political poets*, and Hudibrastic-serio-comic Eclogue writers.

"Under this stone
Lies John Knapton,
Who died just
The 28th of August,
M D. XC. and one
Of this church *Pell-canon*."

These lines are to be found in the Cathedral Church of Norwich, to which I refer my readers for further particulars.

But if truth, peripatency, wit, gravity, and every property pertaining to the ancient or modern epitaph, may be expected united in one single epitaph, it is in one made for a Mr. Burbidge, a tragedian, in the days of Shakespeare, but whether it comes from the pen of that great poet, I cannot determine. Its brevity particularly recommends it, the following being the whole:

"Exit Burbidge."

There is a superiority of merit in the following, which would not disgrace a poet of eminence, on the untimely death of a child.

"As careful nurses to their bed do lay
Their children, which too long would wantons play;
So to prevent all my ensuing crimes,
Nature, my nurse, laid me to bed betimes."

The thought is quaint, and has beauty, although the versification cannot be commended.

Many of the old epitaphs speak very familiarly of *Death*, as if he was a door-neighbour, on whom they might at any time crack their jokes—thus, upon a *Collier*,

"Here lies the collier John of Nashes,
By whom Death nothing gain'd he swore;
For living he was dust and ashes,
And being dead he is no more."

I am, Sir, your's, &c. G.

This Day was published,

In One Volume Octavo, the Second Edition,
Price Five Shillings in Boards,

AN ENQUIRY into the State of MEDICINE, on the Principles of Inductive Philosophy. With an Appendix, containing practical observations.

By ROBERT JONES, M. D.
Printed for G. Robinson, in Paternoster-row; and C. Elliot, Edinburgh.

This Day was published,

In Octavo, Price 2s. 6d. in Boards,

TWO Ancient Scottish Poems; the Gauberlunzie Man, and Christ's Kirk on the Green. With Notes and Observations.

By JOHN CALLENDAR, Esq; of Craigforth.
Printed for C. Elliot, Edinburgh; and G. Robertson, London.

Of whom may be had, also this day published,
1. Poems on several Occasions, by Michael Bruce, 12mo. price 2s. in boards. Vide the Mirror, Vol. I. No. 35.

2. Maria, or the Generous Rustic, 12mo. price 2s. in boards.

3. The Independent, a novel, in 2 vols. 12mo. price 5s. in boards.

4. Velina, a poetical fragment, by the Author of the Independent, price 1s. 6d. sewed.

July 10th, 1784.

To be Sold in PUBLIC SALE,

On the 17th day of August next ensuing, at the sign of the Wheat Sheaf, in Rickergate, Carlisle,
IN TWO LOTS.

Lot 1. ALL those several Messuages and Tenements, with their appurtenances, called Sleek-Beck, Green-Loan, Bartels-Town, Burn-Head, and Chamade-Hills, lying in the parish of Bewcastle, manor of Nichol Forest, and county of Cumberland. Consisting of farm-housing, and by an actual mensuration of upwards of 750 acres of ground, lying altogether, well watered, adjoining upon the Brook Line, and capable of great improvement, as having limestone thereon, and within one mile of coal, held as parcel of the manor of Nichol Forest, by payment of certain yearly customary rents, amounting to 11. 12s. a fine certain of ten times the said Lord's rent, and other customary dues; and charged ten-pence and one bodle to the purvey. And along with the said premises will be sold, a privilege to depasture 14 cattle (generally called 14 flints) on a common called Arthur's Seat, adjoining the said premises.

Lot 2. A Tenement adjoining Lot 1, called Gilder-Beck-head, with a part of Chamade-Hills, all lying in the parish of Stapleton, and manor of Solport in the said county, containing by computation 250 acres of ground, and held as parcel of the manor of Solport, by payment of the yearly customary rent of 2s. 6d. a fine certain of 20 times the said Lord's rent, and other customary dues, and charged one penny to the purvey.

Particulars to be had of William Sowerby Green-ville, Esq; the owner; of Mr. Robert Rayne, of Newcastle; or at Mr. John Mitchinson's office, in Carlisle; where a plan of the first Lot may be seen. Mr. Greenville will send a servant to shew the premises.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, July 28.

READ a second time, the Plymouth and the Portsmouth dock fortifications bills.
In a Committee, went through and reported the hat duty bill with amendments.
Heard Counsel in a cause between Hannejett and Elphinstone. Proceed on Friday.
Adjourned to Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, July 28.

Passed the brick and tiles duty bill.
Read a second time, the ale licence duty bill.

AMERICAN TRADE BILL.

Upon the question for the second reading of the bill for regulating the commercial intercourse between the British West India islands and the United States of America.

Mr. Atkinson particularised a number of inconveniences to which the merchants were exposed, and though the session was so far elapsed as not to admit of any plan of complete redress being immediately adopted, yet he hoped that Ministry would take up the business more at large in the ensuing session, when the mercantile people would be ready to give the most indisputable proofs of the inconvenience they sustained, and he trusted would receive the redress that their situation required.

Mr. Pitt said, that from the best information he had been able to obtain, there appeared no reason to suppose that either injury or inconvenience could arise from passing the present bill, which was to continue a former act, instead of entering at so late a period upon the laborious task of forming a new system of regulation, with respect to the commercial intercourse between the West Indies and America.

Mr. Eden was of opinion, that a continuation of the powers of the act now in force, would give as much security to the trading interest as its present situation appeared to require; but if matters were really as bad as was pretended, the House was bound, notwithstanding the advancement of the season, to go into a full and precise examination of the particulars of the case, and to come to such resolutions as should appear equal to the removal of the supposed evil. The question was put and carried.

MR. DALRYMPLE'S PETITION.

Lord Mulgrave presented the petition of Mr. Alexander Dalrymple, holding a respectable office, in England, under the East India Company, praying for the admission of a special clause in the India reform bill, exempting him from that part of the bill, restricting the return of persons to the East Indies, after having resided a certain time in the East Indies. The petition was received, and ordered to lie on the table.

HACKNEY COACHES.

Mr. Rose brought up the report of the Committee on the hackney coach bill, and presented some new clauses, whereby the coach-masters are entitled to 14s. 6d. instead of 12s. per day, and to receive 2s. 6d. for the first hour, and also 1s. 6d. for the second hour of being hired, and for the following hours in proportion.

CONVICTS.

The Attorney General gave an account of the crowded state of the several gaols, and mentioned that great numbers of convicts were on the river, because they could not be sent to America, where there was now no British territory, except Nova Scotia and Canada, the conveying them to which places was attended with great difficulty; and as some of the Judges were in doubt, whether they could transport convicts to places that were not actually within the British dominions, he would move for leave to bring in a bill for reducing into one

law all acts relating to transportable convicts, and for enabling the criminal courts to dispose of them, either by keeping them to labour, or sending them abroad, without specifying whether they should be landed on the British settlements or elsewhere.

Mr. Eden commended the suggestions contained in Mr. Hall's book of the subject of prisons, and wished his ideas to be adopted with respect to penitentiary houses.

Mr. Taylor observed, that the gaols were so crowded that something like a pestilence was to be feared, unless preventive measures were pursued.

The Attorney General said, penitentiary houses were not to be erected in a day, and all that he wished for was an act to enable the Judges to inflict other punishment upon convicts who were liable to the sentence of transportation, but who could not be transported to places that were not in his Majesty's dominions. If the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Eden) would take them into his own house, he should not only be welcome, but liberally paid into the bargain.

Mr. Burke said, that no proof had been adduced of merchants having refused to transport convicts abroad, and land them without the approbation of the inhabitants, or that foreign states had refused to receive them; and that some proof of this kind was necessary for a foundation of the bill. He had heard of no person applied to on this score but of Mr. Duncan Campbell, whose Navigation, like Don Quixote's, was confined to a fish-pond, whose fleet rode safely at an anchor at Woolwich, and whose crest might be an anchor, the emblem of hope. The bill was ordered to be brought in.

INDIA REPORTS.

Mr. Burke represented, that an Honourable Member of that House had published six folio volumes of the reports of the select and secret Committees on India affairs, and had after that publication, declared the said reports to be founded in falsehood. That one so materially interested in bringing those reports into the world, should treat them with so small a share of paternal affection, was truly astonishing, and the good humour of the Honourable Gentleman on the occasion was still more so; it would have disconcerted even the wisdom of Solomon; the child was stretched out, and the sword uplifted for its destruction, but the parent attempted not to stop the flagitious and barbarous hand of the executioner. However, the construction put upon the reports of the Committee, was derogatory to the dignity of Parliament, whose solemn determinations had been represented as abominable falsehoods and impositions, and he would therefore give notice, that he would, on a future day, move for a Committee of the whole House, to enquire into the nature of the origin of the assertions so degrading to the honour of the House, founded on those reports, solemnly declared, after a most minute and elaborate investigation of the subjects to which they related.

NAVY BILLS and ORDNANCE DEBENTURES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that in consequence of what had been suggested at meetings with the holders of navy bills and ordnance debentures, he had reconsidered the subject, and deemed it advisable to make some alterations in the terms originally proposed to the subscribers for the unfunded debt. Instead of the former offer, the three last classes of bill-holders were to be allowed one per cent. addition, but the first class was to stand as before. To this proposition he thought no reasonable objection could be advanced, with a view of depreciating the value of stock, which had once been effected by the under-valuation of public securities in that House.

The Hon. Member then moved, that the holders of navy bills of Aug. 31, 1781, should receive certificates for 107l. 10s. 6d. those of

the following Nov. 30, for 106l. 10s. 6d. and those of Feb. 8, 1782, for 105l. 10s. 6d. each claimant having two certificates, one for 100l. stock, and the other for the discount upon each sum.

Mr. Fox strongly opposed this mode of commutation, and went into a variety of calculations, proving it to be disadvantageous to the bill-holders, who, he insisted, though the semblance of an option was held forth, had no option or alternative, but were under the necessity of yielding to a compulsory proposition; for a mode of payment was proposed, which, if they rejected, the time of satisfying their demands might be postponed indefinitely. The Right Hon. Gentleman argued most forcibly on the necessity of preserving public credit from the smallest impeachment; and contended, that the plan before the House, went to the absolute and entire ruin of all confidence in public faith. As to what had been insinuated by the Right Hon. Gentleman, so far from his having depreciated the value of India stock, he was conscious that he had not represented the state of the Company's affairs nearly so deplorable as they really were; and with respect to the bill brought in for retrieving them, it could not possibly answer that purpose; for it would leave the management precisely where it was found, in the hands of those people whose wretched misconduct had produced all the existing difficulties and distresses. He then said, that he should take the sense of the Committee on the resolutions brought up by Mr. Pitt.

Mr. Hussey opposed the resolutions on the same grounds, and read an advertisement from one of yesterday's papers, where the victualling Office say, the Navy Bills will be paid in course for the new contracts; and he wished to know on what security men, who honourably served the Public, could be induced to renew their agreements, if they were to be paid less than they were really entitled to receive.

Mr. Hammet said, that the Holders of Navy Bills had no option given them; that the fortunes of many had been greatly impaired, and others were threatened with ruin, through the regular course of payment not being observed, and that the only means of preserving public credit, was to pay 100l. for every 100l. borrowed, or give what the public creditors should deem an equivalent to their respective demands.

Mr. Eden recommended the Chancellor of the Exchequer to re-consider his plan, and introduce such alterations as should satisfy the bill holders.

Mr. Henry Thornton said, that the offer of stock at 93 was fair, but that the discount was too low.

Mr. Dempster wished division might not take place, lest the Public should be unnecessarily alarmed by the supposition that the House had decided on a point, which could not come to issue in the present stage of the business.

Mr. Sheridan urged the Chancellor of the Exchequer to declare precisely when the bill-holders would be satisfied, if they should refuse the commutation offered, adding, that if he declined an explicit answer, it might be supposed out of the House that he prevaricated, since he had said, that the bills would be paid, but was silent as to what distance of time.

Lord North wished to prevail upon his Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Fox) to relinquish the design he had expressed, of dividing the Committee; for should the question be negatived, it would then be understood, that a bill which was ordered to be brought into the House at the instance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as it was not withdrawn, would be adopted, and therefore Gentlemen with whom he acted, by giving up one obnoxious measure, would open a way for another still more objectionable on its general principles, and more severe upon the bill-holders.

Mr. Fox said he felt the force of the noble Lord's remark, but in a future stage he should oppose the measure.

After some further conversation between Mr. Fox, Mr. Hussey, Mr. Dempster, Mr. Vanfittart, Mr. Baring, Mr. Henry Thornton, Mr. Samuel Thornton, and Lord Mahon, the question on the resolution offered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was put and carried.

SILK.

Mr. Pitt proposed in lieu of the duty upon ribbons, a tax upon raw silk, after the rate of 3s. per lb. of 24 ounces imported, and a duty of 2s. per lb. on every pound of 16 ounces of thrown silk imported—which propositions were agreed to.

HATS.

Mr. Pitt proposed to new-model the hat tax, by providing, that every dealer in hats in the cities of London and Westminster, and within the bills of mortality, should take out a licence of 40s. per annum, and every dealer without the bills of mortality, a licence of 20s. and every dealer in a village, not a market town, a licence of 10s. per annum; and instead of dividing the hats into two sorts, he proposed that the duty should be progressive, from a hat of 3s. upwards, and the duty be in proportion to the price. The propositions were all agreed to.

HORSES.

Mr. Pitt then proposed to alter the resolution relative to race horses, and proposed, that instead of taxing a horse a guinea every time he started, and five guineas on the winning horse, that it should be two guineas on every horse the first time of starting, which was to be the full tax for that horse for the year.

Mr. Eden said the tax on horses was laid too high, when taken at 100,000l.; the tax on servants only produced 40,000l. and therefore the calculation was five horses to one servant.

Mr. Rose said many persons kept horses who had no servants.

The resolution was agreed to.

FRANKING LETTERS.

Mr. Pitt informed the Committee, that the part of the Post-office bill, relative to franking letters, must be communicated to the House of Lords by a representation: that no letter directed by a Member of the House of Commons should pass free unless the subscription should be written with his own hand, with the place from which it was sent, and the date written in words at length; nor any letter directed to a Member be free for more than forty days after the recess, and unless it was directed to his actual place of abode, or to the lobby of that House.

Mr. Burke said, the privileges of the independent Members were frittering away very fast.

The proposition was agreed to.

INDIA BILL.

On the third reading of the India bill, Mr. Burke in a speech of considerable length, drew the attention of the House to the calumny which was thrown on the reports by the bill. The bill was a direct contradiction to the reports, and the House ought, for their own honour, as well as justice, to enquire into the facts, and shew, that their Committee had not presented to them a set of libels.

After a conversation the bill was read a third time without a division, and passed.

The House rose about half past twelve.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 36 7	Cadiz, 35 1/2
Dit. at sight, 36 4	Madrid, 35 1/2
Rot. 36 9 2 1/2 Uf.	Bilboa, 35 1/2
Amsterp, No Price	Leghorn, 49 1/2
Ham. 34 3 2 1/2 Uf.	Genoa, 46 1/2
Altona, 34 4 2 1/2 Uf.	Venice, 50 1/2
Paris, 1 day's date, 29 1/2	Lisbon, 58 1/2
Dit. 2 Uf. 29 1/2	Porto, 58 1/2
Bordeaux dit. 29 1/2	Dublin, 10 2 1/2

Postscript.

This Day arrived the Mails from FRANCE and HOLLAND.

Warsaw, June 23.

THEY write from Livonia, that the utmost diligence is using to carry into execution the orders received from Peterburgh for establishing some magazines. The Empress of Russia will augment the number of her troops in that province to 30,000 men.

Vienna, July 7. A certain Count of Transylvania, who used every means to tyrannize over his subjects, could not live in peace with his neighbours, and fought nothing but exciting seditions and commotions, is ordered to be conducted to the Fort of Kuffstein in Tyrol, where he is to be allowed 15 kreutzers per diem, for his support during life. His Imperial Majesty has put his son in possession of his father's estates.

By virtue of an ordinance lately published, those persons, who maim themselves in order to avoid serving in the army, shall be condemned during the peace to ten years imprisonment; and in case of war, they shall be employed in some sort of service in the artillery and convoys.

Naples, June 29. Our Government hath, for important reasons, ordered, that all ships coming from Malta, or from Sicily on this side Cape Passaro, shall undergo here a quarantine of twenty-eight days; but vessels coming from the other parts of Sicily shall be sent back, and not admitted into any of the ports of this kingdom.

Versailles, July 21. The King of Sweden, who has been here under the title of the Comte de Haga, set out on the 19th inst., on his return to his States. The testimonies of friendship which that illustrious traveller received from their Majesties and the Royal Family, and the eagerness of the people in flocking after him every where, are unequivocal proofs of the pleasure of the nation on his visit to France.

LONDON.

This day being observed as a general thanksgiving for the return of Peace, the Lord Bishop of St. David's preached at Westminster Abbey before the House of Peers, and the Rev. Dr. Prettyman before the House of Commons, in St. Margaret's church.

This day the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and several of the Aldermen, attended by the Gentlemen of the Artillery Company, went to St. Paul's from the Mansion-house in procession, where a sermon was preached by his Lordship's Chaplain. After service the Lord Mayor gave a grand entertainment at the Mansion-house.

The East India Company have ordered a Court of Directors to meet next Wednesday, in order to settle the ships which are to go out next season.

Mr. Pitt has ordered to be laid before him an estimate of the expence of every public office, with an accurate account of the amount of such fees as have been received since Mr. Burke's regulating bill passed into a law: by this bill the fees received in each department were to be applied to the payment of the salaries of Secretaries and Clerks. The Minister's view, in having an account of the receipts and expenditure of each office sent him, is, to make such an arrangement during the vacation as will bring the salaries within the compass of what is received by fees. In most of the offices they are nearly adequate to the expence, except in the Plantation department, where the amount of fees will not discharge the stationer's bill for paper and pens.

Copy of a Note from the Right Honourable Lord GEORGE GORDON, to the Right Honourable Mr. PITT, First Lord of the Treasury, &c.

"Lord George Gordon presents his compliments to Mr. Pitt. He has just received fresh instructions from Glasgow, against the tax on linens and cottons. Alarming symptoms are breaking out. The following extracts of intelligence will advertise Mr. Pitt of the situation of government:—"Sorry to inform your Lordship, that if the new tax passes into a law, it will not be in the power of the Civil Magistracy, in different places of Scotland, to keep the peace; as they are already assembled in different places; and purposing to do as Ireland has done: your Lordship will take the trouble to wait on your brother, the Duke of Gordon, to go to Mr. Pitt, and inform him of the dreadful prospect we have of mobs and tumults from the working-people in this country."—These letters are dated July 22.

"Lord George Gordon is extremely sorry to have occasion to address the Prime Minister in so short and abrupt a manner. The nature of the subject, and the ticklish state of the peace of these kingdoms, must apologize for it. The Duke of Gordon being gone to Gordon Castle, the task has necessarily devolved on Lord George.—Lord George has the honour to return Mr. Pitt many thanks for his polite and immediate reply to his last note on this subject; though the answer, indeed, was not decided. Lord George hopes to hear again from Mr. Pitt, before the post goes out this night."

Welbeck-street, Tuesday, July 27.

Copy of the Answer from the Right Hon. Mr. PITT, First Lord of the Treasury, to the Right Hon. Lord GEORGE GORDON; superscribed, "W. PITT."

"Mr. Pitt presents his compliments to Lord George Gordon, and is much obliged to his Lordship for the honour of his note. Mr. Pitt has reason to believe that the Lord Advocate has sent to Glasgow all the information that can be necessary, and has therefore nothing to trouble his Lordship with on the subject."

Downing-street, Tuesday night, July 27.

Yesterday morning the Purfers of the Barwell Indiaman, Robert Carr, Commander, from Coast and Bay, and the Atlas, Allen Cooper, from ditto, arrived at the East India House, with an account of the safe arrival of both the said ships off Falmouth. The Barwell sailed from Portsmouth with the Atlas, both outward-bound, March 11, 1783. The above make the number nineteen ships arrived this year on account of the East India Company.

The Bishop of Osnaburg is now on a tour to the several Courts of Germany, by recommendation of his father: He is to visit Dresden, Vienna, Berlin, Cassel, Cologne, Mecklenburgh, and then will come through Brussels to the Hague, and from thence he will return to Hanover the latter end of September, before the bad weather sets in, which renders travelling in that part of Europe both difficult and dangerous. There is a double view in this tour, for besides his having personal interviews with the respective Sovereigns, seeing his relations, &c. he will avoid the public celebration of his ensuing birthday, when he arrives at full age; a circumstance done to prevent umbrage to the Prince of Wales, whose birth-day is not to be kept this year in a manner more public or magnificent than the last.

The following ships are now under sale by an order from the Admiralty Office:—Kent, 74; San Carlos, 50; Alcmene, 32; Sophie, 24; Naiade, 24; Carcase, 16; which, with those already sold, make ten sail of the line, four of 50 guns, and 97 others sold and broke up since the peace. In all 111 men of war.

This morning some dispatches were received from Georgia, which were brought over in the Hercules, Capt. Ruffel, arrived at Dover. They contain an account of the inhabitants having quite settled their disputes, that the greatest harmony prevailed, and trade began to be very brisk.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Virginia to his Friend in Glasgow, June 7.

"The Assembly of our State is at present met. I saw a letter from one of our Members, wherein he mentions the terms on which the British debts are to be paid to be as follow: proposals I mean (though some of the Members are for doing them away entirely, in lieu of the negroes Cornwallis took away); no interest is to be allowed from the battle of Lexington till the conclusion of the war, and then two years credit to be given, and the debts to be paid in equal sums in three years longer. This motion, it is expected, will pass. This State has given the Congress power to stop all trade with foreign powers that have not entered into a commercial treaty with the States. It is without a doubt they have given such powers; of course France and Holland are the only two that will be allowed to trade. Persecution still continues here. There were a few British subjects met at a tavern on the 4th of June, when we drank the King's health. The consequence was, two of the Company were ordered out of town, and the Landlord of the house spoke to on the subject. Such is the liberty of America, that if you differ the least in opinion, you run a risk of getting your head broke. Eighteen square rigged vessels in this river, 16 of which are British."

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, July 18.

"The Rotterdam Company of Militia was lately attacked when on guard by the populace, who wanted to seize the colours and tear them to pieces, justifying their proceedings with the declaration, that 'since the States would not permit them to wear orange ribbons, they would not suffer the guard to mount with a flag of that colour.' It is easy to conceive how much these troubles alarm the peaceable part of the citizens. A considerable number of the Merchants, amounting to 97, have addressed themselves to the Sovereigns of the province, the States of Holland, supplicating them to interpose with their authority. On this request the States immediately resolved to write to the Grand Bailiff and to the Sheriff of Rotterdam, to be in readiness to give them information on the subject next Wednesday, and also to know whether they will be able to re-establish public tranquillity, without the interference of the Sovereign power."

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, July 28.

"Arrived the Prince Frederick transport from Antigua.

"Yesterday passed by for the River the Barwell and Atlas East Indiamen. Mrs. Hastings, and some other passengers, landed here last night out of the latter ship.

"Sailed the Cockatrice cutter on a cruise, and the St. Vincent's Planter, Young, for the River."

Extract of a Letter from Deal, July 28.

"Arrived and sailed for the River the Worcester, Craigie, from Jamaica; Atlas East Indiaman, and the East India Pilot. The outward-bound which sailed yesterday are put back, and remain with the ships as before, the Robert Ramsay, for Virginia, and St. George, Williams, for Lisbon.

P. S. Just anchored the Barwell East Indiaman. Wind S. S. W."

The Generous Friends, Capt. Pearson, from Greenland, arrived this morning at Greenland Dock, with seven fine fish and quite full.

☞ *N Stock Business done this Day.*

LONDON: Sold by T. WILKIE, No. 71, the Bible, in St. Paul's Church yard, where Advertisements and Letters to the Authors are taken in: And where all Persons, who chuse to be regularly served with this Paper, are desired to apply.