

From TUESDAY, JUNE 10, to THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1788.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, June 10.

Considerable number of Peers were in the House by 11 o'clock; when a message came from the Lord Chancellor, that his Lordship was indisposed, and could not attend. Earl Bathurst being in the Commission during the Chancellor's illness, took the Chair as Speaker. Several bills were read a second and third time. At half after twelve adjourned to Westminster-hall. At three the House resumed, when the High Court was adjourned to Friday next, and the House adjourned till to-morrow.

TRIAL of Mr. HASTINGS (34th Day).

This was a day of high expectations; and it ended in mortifying disappointment! At eight the avenues were crowded; and when the doors were opened, the confusion natural to such a scene took place: the front row of the Peereffes gallery was completely filled in less than a minute. Lady Belmour again resumed her station, and had the preference of her seat, which she afterwards very politely resigned to the Duchefs of Portland. The Duchefs of Gordon, and Lady Walsingham, with their four lovely daughters, were too late; and therefore formed a back ground, which added a brilliancy to the scene. The venerable Duchefs of Bedford, with Mrs. Sheridan, were in the Duke of Newcastle's box. In the Managers box were Sir J. Reynolds, Mr. Gibbon, Sir J. Skinner, Commissioner Tickell, Mr. Adair, with a crowd of satellites. At 12 the Managers entered. The procession moved into the Court at half after 12. Judges 12, Minor Peers 7, Barons 42, Bishops 12, Viscounts, Earls and Marquiffes 51, Dukes 6, Archbishop of York, Earl Bathurst as Speaker, and two Royal Dukes, with the Prince of Wales. Total 134.

Francis Macklery, Esq; made the usual proclamation for Mr. Hastings to come forth; immediately after which, before the prisoner came into Court, Earl Bathurst said, "Mr. Hastings, you may rise." This slender mistake occasioned a violent burst of laughter. At the close of the second proclamation, Earl Bathurst said, "Gentlemen of the House of Commons, you are called upon to make good your charges against the prisoner."

Mr. Sheridan addressed their Lordships to the following effect: That having, so far as he had advanced, endeavoured to prove the avarice and criminality of Mr. Hastings, he apprehended it would be needless to recapitulate the arguments which he had used the preceding day. He thought that they were so sufficiently substantiated as to remove any doubt of conviction from the most inattentive auditor.

Mr. Sheridan then examined and compared the transactions in December 1781, with the papers and evidence which had been brought forward; and argued strongly against the impropriety and absurdity of the evasions which had been adopted, to cover the multitude of Mr. Hastings's offences.

With regard to the business of Chunar, and those assertions of Sir Elijah Impey connected with it, he would, to the plainest capacity, overturn the whole fiction. It was engendered by fear, and produced by conscious necessity. Sir Elijah Impey and his friends had affirmed,

that six days previous to the date alluded to, he had left Chunar; and that he had not during that period seen or conversed with Mr. Hastings. That he had left Chunar was very evident; but that on his journey, and at the very time mentioned, he was accompanied by Mr. Hastings, was also as evident. Sir Elijah Impey and Mr. Hastings left Chunar upon business, no doubt, of great importance. They left it to concert measures for the distress, if not destruction, of the Begums: but the plan was so wretchedly managed with respect to plausibility and secrecy, that falsehood appeared upon the most minute investigation.

Mr. Sheridan enlarged upon this part of his speech, evincing the perplexity and inconsistency of Mr. Hastings and his adherents. However, in what regarded pecuniary matters, or the distress of the Princess or Nabob, there was a perfect uniformity of principle. In the management of essential affairs, there were three principals and three subordinates, who lived upon terms of apparent friendship, but, in truth, were governed by fear, jealousy and avarice. The three principals were, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Middleton, and Sir Mijah Impey; the three subordinates, Major Davy, Colonel Hannay, and Ally Khan, a confidential servant of the Begums. With these men, whatever was mean, rapacious, or cruel, received their sanction; and such barbarity was exercised as to fix an indelible stigma upon the English government.

He next took notice of the suspicions that existed between the parties. At one time Mr. Middleton was suspected of having received a certain sum by the treaty of Chunar. Mr. Middleton pretended to be alarmed for his character, and immediately wrote a letter to Mr. Hastings in his vindication, affirming most solemnly, that he had gained no pecuniary advantage by the negotiation of Chunar, but had been actuated entirely by his independent zeal for the good of the English government. It was, however, laughable enough to observe, that, while suspicion and accusation existed, the very party accusing was actually in possession of the sum of 100,000l. received for a concealed influence at the treaty of Chunar. Thus, even in the most flourishing state of iniquity, no harmony or sincere friendship can remain, when the business is governed by avarice—for a knavish confidence predominates in the whole concern.

With regard to the resumption of the jaghires, or landed property of the Begums, it reflected the greatest obloquy upon Mr. Hastings. The Nabob was ensnared into an acquiescence. Great promises, and even threats had been used, till the desire of Mr. Hastings had been complied with. The article affecting private property, secured by public acts, in the said pretended treaty, contains nothing more than a general permission given by the said Warren Hastings, for confiscating such jaghires or landed estates, with the modifications therein contained, as he the Nabob may find necessary, but does not directly point out or express by name any of the landed possessions of the Nabob's mother.

However, immediately after the signing of the pretended treaty, on the 29th of November 1781, it appeared that a principal object was to enable the Nabob to seize upon the estates of his female relations, which had been guaranteed to him by the Company. By let-

ters from Nathaniel Middleton, Esq; the Resident at Oude, of dates the 6th, 7th, and 9th of December, 1781, it appeared that no discretionary power was given in the treaty, but that he the Nabob was to be forced to a compliance in the confiscation of the jaghires. Mr. Middleton, upon the Nabob's refusal to confiscate his mother's property, deprived him of all his power and authority. However an accommodation afterwards ensued by the oppression of the Begums.

Mr. Sheridan dwelt some time upon the subject of several letters to and from the parties; and was particularly severe on Mr. Hastings, Mr. Middleton, and Sir Elijah Impey. The month of December 1781, he said, was remarkable for the infamy of their actions, and the confusion and distress which they had brought on the Nabob and his family. In examining several letters, he particularised one from Mr. Middleton, which said, "when the resumption, or rather confiscation of the jaghires takes place, then what we agreed upon may follow." What could this mystery be?—Nothing, surely, but that, after the resumption of the jaghires, the seizure of the treasure would be a matter of course. This was confirmed by their actions.

He was proceeding to read extracts from the several correspondences between Mr. Hastings and Mr. Middleton, when, finding himself indisposed, the readings were committed to the Clerk, who was soon relieved by Mr. Adam.

Mr. Burke explained the tendency of some other papers which were read by Mr. Adam, who soon after informed the Court, that Mr. Sheridan had been very slightly taken ill, but would soon recover.

After waiting for some short time, Mr. Fox came forward, and told their Lordships that the Hon. Manager, who had undertaken the charge, was too ill to proceed on it at present with that justice it merited, and hoped for the indulgence of the Court, in appointing some future day.

The Court then adjourned till Friday, to the great mortification and disappointment of probably the most splendid and respectable assemblage ever yet seen in Westminster-hall.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, June 10.

At half past two o'clock the House being resumed, a message was received from the Lords, that they would proceed further in the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq; on Friday next, at ten o'clock in the morning.

Read a third time, passed, and carried to Lords for their concurrence, Mr. Grenville's contested election bill.

Postponed the consideration of the Scotch distillery report until to-morrow.

Ordered the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House on the slave transportation bill to-morrow.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for leave to bring in a bill to explain a doubt in an act of the 26th of his Majesty, entitled an act to grant a certain annuity to Lady Maria Carleton. Leave was given, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Steele, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved for leave to bring in a bill to explain a doubt in an

*Select Passages of Mr. SHERIDAN'S SPEECH
on Friday last in Westminster Hall.*

MR. SHERIDAN, speaking of the calamities brought on the kingdom of Oude by the outrages of the English, exclaimed, If a stranger had at this time (in 1782) gone into the kingdom of Oude, ignorant of what had happened since the death of Sujah Dowla, that man who with a savage heart had still great lines of character, and who, with all his ferocity in war, had still with a cultivating hand preserved to his country the riches which it derived from benignant skies, and a prolific soil—If this stranger, ignorant of all that had happened in the short interval, and observing the wide and general devastation, and all the horrors of the scene—of plains unclothed and brown—of vegetation burnt up and extinguished—of villages depopulated and in ruin—of temples unroofed and perishing—of reservoirs broken down and dry—he would naturally enquire, “What war has thus laid waste the fertile fields of this once beautiful and opulent country?—What civil dissensions have happened thus to tear asunder and separate the happy societies that once possessed those villages?—What disputed succession—what religious rage has, with unholy violence, demolished those temples, and disturbed fervent but unobtruding piety in the exercise of its duties? What merciless enemy has thus spread the horrors of fire and sword?—What severe visitation of Providence has thus dried up the fountains, and taken from the face of the earth every vestige of green? Or rather, what monsters have stalked over the country, tainting and poisoning, with pestiferous breath, what the voracious appetite could not devour?” To such question, what must be the answer? “No wars have ravaged these lands, and depopulated these villages—No civil discords have been felt—No disputed succession—No religious rage—No merciless enemy—No affliction of Providence, which, while it scourged for the moment, cut off the sources of refuscitation—No voracious and poisoning monsters—No—All this has been accomplished by the friendship, generosity and kindness of the English nation—They have embraced us with their protecting arms—and lo! these are the fruits of their alliance. What then, shall we be told, that, under such circumstances, the exasperated feelings of a whole people, thus goaded and spurred on to clamour and resistance, were excited by the poor and feeble influence of the Begums! When we hear from Capt. Naylor, the description that he gives of the paroxysm, fever, and delirium, into which despair had thrown the natives, when on the banks of the polluted Ganges, panting for death, they tore more widely open the lips of their gaping wounds to accelerate their dissolution, and while their blood was issuing presented their ghastly eyes to Heaven, breathing their last and fervent prayer, that the dry earth might not be suffered to drink their blood, but that it might rise up to the throne of God, and rouse the eternal Providence to avenge the wrongs of their country, will it be said that all this was brought about by the incantations of these Begums in their secluded Zenana? or that they could inspire this enthusiasm and this despair into the breasts of a people who felt no grievance, and had suffered no torture? What motive then could have such influence in their bosoms? What motive! That which Nature, the common parent, plants in the bosom of man, and which, though it may be less active in the Indian than in the Englishman, is still congenial with and makes a part of his being—That feeling which tells him, that man was never made to be the property of man; but that when, in the pride and insolence of power, one human creature dares to tyrannize over another, it is a power usurped, and resistance is a duty—That feeling which tells him that all power is delegated for the good, not for the injury of the

people; and that when it is converted from the original purpose; the compact is broken, and the power is to be resumed—That principle which tells him, that resistance to power usurped is not merely a duty which he owes to himself and to his neighbour, but a duty which he owes to his God in asserting and maintaining the rank which he gave him in his creation—to that common God, who, where he gives the form of man, whatever may be the complexion, gives also the feelings and the rights of man—That principle, which neither the rudeness of ignorance can fluster, nor the enervation of refinement extinguish!—That principle which makes it base for a man to suffer when he ought to act; which, tending to preterve to the species the original designations of Providence, spurns at the arrogant distinctions of man, and vindicates the independent quality of his race.” He said, that it had been a practice with Mr. Hastings to hold himself out as a preternatural being, gifted with good fortune, or else the peculiar favourite of Heaven, and that Providence never failed to take up and carry, by wise but hidden means, every project of his to its destined end. In this blasphemous way did the prisoner at the bar libel the course of Providence. Thus, according to him, when his corruptions and bribes were on the eve of exposure, Providence inspired the heart of Nunda-comar to commit a low, base crime, in order to save Mr. Hastings from ruin. Thus also, when in his attempts on Cheyt Sing, and his plunder of the Begums, Providence stepped in, and inspired the one with resistance, and the other with rebellion, to forward his purposes. Thus did he arrogantly hold himself forth as a man, not only the favourite of Providence, but as one for whose sake Providence departed from the eternal course of its own wise dispensations. Thus did he presume to say, that he was honoured and assisted in the administration of office by inspired felonies, heaven-born crimes, and providential treasons; arraigning that Providence, whose works are goodness, and whose ways are right.

It seemed through the whole of his defence upon this charge, that Mr. Hastings, sensible that truth would undo him, thought that falsehood of any nature would serve his turn. In this view he had drawn together a set of falsehoods without consistency and without connection, not knowing, or not remembering, that there is nothing which requires so much care in the fabrication as a system of lies. The series must be regular and unbroken; but his falsehoods were eternally at variance, and demolished one another. Indeed, in all his conduct, he seemed to be actuated but by one principle, to do things contrary to the established form. His architecture militated against the first principles of the art. He began with the frieze and the capital, and laid the base of the column at the top. Thus having his house turned upside down, he plumed himself on the novelty of his idea, till it came tumbling about his ears. His fortification was equal to his architecture. He raised a rampart on a spot which the enemy might command; he turned his cannon upon himself; he meant to surround himself with a fosse, but left an opening for the assailant. He built on a precipice, and encamped on a mine.

Perhaps it might be said, that that guilt could not be great, where the veil with which it was covered was so thin. He was not of this opinion. His honourable and exalted friend, who had opened generally to their Lordships the articles of impeachment, and whose name he never could mention but with the respect and admiration due to his virtue and talents—whose proud disdain of vice could only be equalled by the ability with which he corrected it; whose eloquence was not transitory, as happily there were portions of it that would be felt and admired, when all of the assembly then present would be mute, and most of them forgotten—

his Hon. Friend had said in opening the charges “that there was something in the nature and conformation of vice, which made it inconsistent with prudence.” He could not agree implicitly with his Hon. Friend in this sentiment. If the true definition of prudence were the discreet management and conduct of a purpose to its successful end, he thought he could imagine to himself instances in which this species of prudence might be discovered in minds distinguished by the atrocity of their acts. When he observed the actions of a Philip of Macedon, of a Cæsar, of a Cromwell, he could perceive great guilt, successfully conducted to its end, if not by legitimate prudence, at least by consummate craft. It was therefore his opinion, that the doctrine of his Hon. Friend held true only in those minds which could not be satisfied with the indulgence of a single crime; where, instead of one base master-passion having the complete sway, to which all the faculties were subject, and on which alone the mind was bent, there was a combustion and rivalry among a number of bad passions; where pride, vanity, avarice, lust of power, cruelty, and so forth, all at once actuated the human soul, and distracted its functions; all of them clamouring for destruction, and each, in its own barbarous jargon, preferring its claim; all diffident and tumultuous; all of them struggling for pre-eminence, and each counteracting the other. In such a mind, undoubtedly, great crimes could not be accompanied by prudence. There was a fortunate disability, occasioned by the contention, that rescued the human species from the villainy of the intention. Such was the original denunciation of nature. Not so was it with the pure passions. In the breast where they resided, the harmony was never interrupted by the number. A perfect and substantial agreement gave an accession of vigour to each, and spreading their influence in every direction, like the divine intelligence and benignity from which they flowed, all of them filling their several spaces, some in their larger, some in their more contracted orbits, moving by sweet consent in their allotted place—they secured true glory and happiness to the individual by whom they were possessed, and extended it to the community of which he was a Member.

This Day was published,

Price One Shilling and Sixpence,
Number I. (To be continued Monthly) of
A NEW LITERARY JOURNAL on an enlarged Plan, entitled **THE ANALYTICAL REVIEW**. Containing the history of English and foreign Literature, with a view of the progress and present state of the polite Arts, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and Music. To which will be added the literary intelligence of Europe.

Printed for J. Johnson, No. 72, St. Paul's Church-yard.

Of whom may be had, gratis,
A Prospectus of this Undertaking.

This Day was published,

In Two Volumes 12mo. Price 6s. sewed,
A SERIES of LETTERS. Calculated for the Improvement of Youth. By Mrs. JEAN MARSHALL, Author of *Clarinda Cathart*, *Alicia Montague*, and the comedy of *Sir Harry Gaylove*. Printed for C. Elliot and T. Kay, Strand; and C. Elliot, Edinburgh.

Of whom may be had, just published,
In one volume 12mo. elegantly printed on a superfine paper, price 3s. sewed,
Emilia De St. Aubigne, a novel, by the Author of *Ela*, or the *Delusions of the Heart*. Also a few Copies of the *Beaver Hunting*, a poem, price 6d.

About the beginning of next month will be published by C. Elliot and T. Kay,
Number I. of *Encyclopædia Britannica*, or a *Dictionary of Arts and Sciences*, to be continued regularly every week until completed.

CARSE of GOWRIE. SALE of BALLEDGARNO.

To be Sold by Authority of the Court of Session, Within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 1st day of July next, between the hours of Four and Six o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands and Barony of BALLEDGARNO, in the united parishes of Inchture and Rossie, and county of Perth. The free yearly rent of the estate, stock, and teind, stating the victual at the proven conversions, amounts to

£. s. d.
799 4 9 4-12ths

And the upset price put thereon by the Lords is 19,280 3 7 9-12ths
Being 25 years purchase of the free yearly stock, which amounts to 771 4 1 9-12ths

There is 28l. os. 7d. 7-12ths yearly of free valued teind, upon which there is no value put by the Court, as they are bishops teinds and not saleable which makes the upset price of the stock and free teind about 24 years purchase.

The lands are situated in the most beautiful part of the Carse of Gowrie, on both sides of the post road betwixt Perth and Dundee, 17 miles from the former, and seven from the latter. There are no long leases, and the great increase of rent which takes place in that part of the country is well known. The rent of some of the farms rises during the currency of the present tacks, particularly a rise of about 24l. takes place at Whit Sunday 1789; and in a few years more a further sum of upwards of 50l. will be payable out of the estate, making in all about 80l. more than the amount of the judicial rental, and which should add considerably to the value of the estate, as no value is put on any of the advancing rents. The tack of the teinds is current till 1802. There are many fine situations for building, and a large den and hill with trees considerably advanced, on which no value is put, though in a short time they will be of considerable value. The lands hold blench of the Crown, and being valued in the cess-books at 1430l. 4s. 6d. Scots, afford three qualifications.

The titles, articles of sale, &c. are in the hands of Mr. Alexander Ross, Depute Clerk of Session; and, for further information, application may be made to Mr. William Ramsay, Clerk to the Signet. William Hepburn, Ground-officer, will shew the lands.

For Coughs, Consumptions, &c.

PECTORAL ESSENCE of COLTSFOOT.

THE herb Coltsfoot, called *Tussilago* by the Ancients, was distinguished by them, as its name sufficiently conveys, for its excellence in the cure of coughs and other pulmonary complaints; and this Essence has, in the course of a long practice, been found the most safe and effectual remedy for coughs, asthmas, weezings, phthisicky complaints, consumptions, hoarseness, defluxions, catarrhs, difficulty of breathing, and all disorders of the breast and lungs. It gently opens the breast, and immediately gives liberty of breathing, without any danger of taking cold: it admirably allays the tickling which provokes frequent coughing, and takes off the uneasy sensation of acrimonious humours, cleanses the small glands, relaxes the fibres, and thereby enlarges the cavities of the vessels. Thus it regularly and quickly cures the most obstinate asthmas and consumptions of the longest standing, if taken before the lungs are ulcerated. It cures all husky and dry coughs, dissolves congealed phlegm in the thorax, heals rawness and soreness of the breast, stomach, and lungs, and gives immediate relief to those who through age and infirmity are deprived of rest or sleep, as it gently composes and contributes to make the remainder of their days comfortable and easy.

This Essence is prepared only by James Ryan, Surgeon, in Bristol; and sold, wholesale and retail, by Francis Newbery, at No. 45, the East End of St. Paul's, London, in bottles price 3s. 6d. each, duty included.

N. B. As many persons continually mistake Mr. Newbery's house, particularly servants and messengers, all purchasers are requested to observe, that it is a little out of the general line of foot passengers, five doors from the Trunk-maker's the corner of Cheap-side, and that a bust of Dr. James, and these words are against the front of his house, viz.

"The only Warehouse for Dr. JAMES'S POWDER."

SOCIETY for the Discharge and Relief of Persons imprisoned for SMALL DEBTS.

Craven-street, Strand, June 3, 1788.

THE Society having reason to apprehend that the extent of its operations is not yet sufficiently known; and that from the term "SMALL DEBTS," in the title, the Public have been impressed with an idea that the Society do not pay attention to debts of a greater magnitude than TEN pounds; the Committee who transact the business of the institution conceive it a duty incumbent upon them to declare, that some hundreds of prisoners have been released by them whose debts were from 20l. to 362l. and the compositions paid to the plaintiffs have been various, according to the circumstances of their case, from two guineas up to TEN pounds; the latter sum being the largest they ever pay for the discharge of any individual. This distribution of the public bounty is not confined to the metropolis only, but is impartially extended to debtors in actual imprisonment throughout the whole kingdom.

The number of petitions now on the Society's books are as follow:

From Aylesbury	1	Ipswich	—	1
Batley	2	Oxford	—	2
Dorchester	1	Maidstone	—	2
Exeter	3	York City	—	2
Hereford	1	And from the Metro-		
Gloucester	2	polis	—	54
Ivelchester	1			—
				72

Benefactions since the last Report, viz.	1.	s.	d.
John Thornton, Esq; per Secretary, annual	5	5	0
Alexander Duncan, Esq; annual	2	2	0
F. Mathew, Esq; annual	—	2	0
W. Fuller, Esq; per Secretary, annual	2	2	0
John Prideaux, Esq; returned part of the money paid him	—	1	1
Mr. Poppleton, per Secretary, annual	2	2	0
Mr. David Powell, per William Scullard, Esq; second benefaction	—	2	0
Mr. Eliot, annual	—	2	0
Lady Edmonstone, per Treasurer	—	2	0
A. B. rol. J. J. per Treasurer 5l. 5s.	15	5	0
L. M. D. per Couatts and Co. annual	5	5	0
W. T. annual 2l. 2s. A. B. per Treasurer 1l. 1s.	—	3	3
D. F. 2l. 2s. R. C. 1l. 1s.	—	3	3
Found in the letter-box	—	0	0
		47	16

Discharged from the several prisons of the metropolis, and from those of Batley, Chelmsford, Exeter, Maidstone, Reading, and Plymouth 36 debtors, for 167 8 1

Benefactions are received by Mr. Neild the Treasurer, St. James's-street; at the several Banking Houses as usual; and at the Secretary's, No. 7, Craven-street, Strand.

For the TEETH, SCURVY in the GUMS, and TOOTH ACH.

MR. GREENOUGH'S TINCTURES; the particular effects of which are as follow, viz.

The Tincture for the Teeth and Scurvy in the Gums cleanses and takes off all foulness from the teeth, and renders them beautifully white, fattens such as are loose, preserves them from decaying, perfectly cures the scurvy in the gums, and renders the breath delicately sweet and agreeable.

The Tincture for the Tooth Ach never fails giving immediate ease, however violent the pain may be, and in a little time perfectly cures it, without either corroding the teeth or injuring the Gums.

The universal esteem in which the above Tinctures have been held by the first Nobility for forty years past, is an undeniable testimony of their superior efficacy above every other preparation of the kind; but as the great benefit to be derived from them can only be secured by having them genuine, the Public are earnestly requested to observe, that R. HAYWARD, No. 10, Ludgate-hill, is printed on the stamp, as all others are counterfeits.

They are prepared and sold by R. Hayward (Successor to T. Greenough), No. 10, Ludgate-hill; and, by his appointment, by F. Newbery, No. 45, St. Paul's Church-yard; Bayley and Lowe, in Cockspur-street; and T. Overton, in Bond-street, London; Price 1s. 1d. each bottle.

Just published,

Dedicated to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England,

NUMBER VIII. Of

A New Work entitled, HISTORICAL, MONUMENTAL, and GENEALOGICAL COLLECTIONS relative to the County of GLOUCESTER.

Printed from the original Papers of the late RALPH BIGLAND, Esq; Garter Principal King of Arms.

This Number contains the parishes of Boxwell, St. Briavel's, Brimpsfield, Broadwell, Brockworth, Brockrup, Bromesborough, Buckland, and Bulley.

N. B. The Numbers will be embellished with beautiful engravings of the principal churches, curious pieces of antiquity, and the armorial bearings of the Nobility and Gentry of the county.

London, printed by John Nicholls, for Richard Bigland, Esq; of Gloucester, in the county of Gloucester, and published in Numbers at 2s. 6d. each.

To be had of G. and T. Wilkie, London; J. Washbourn, Gloucester; T. Stevens, Cirencester; S. Harward, Cheltenham and Tewkesbury; S. Jenner, Stroud; Fletcher, Oxford; J. Lloyd, Bristol; and at Bull's and Marshall's Libraries, Bath.

Engravings of curious remains of antiquity, relative to parishes already published, will be given in the course of the Work, with proper references.

A DREADFUL FIRE.

ON Wednesday Morning the 4th instant, the inhabitants of BERE REGIS in the county of Dorset were suddenly alarmed by fire, which increased with such fury, and proceeded with such rapidity, that almost the WHOLE TOWN was consumed before any effectual assistance could be procured. The RUIN is GENERAL—the Distress beyond description. And though the benevolent contributions of the neighbouring towns have been liberal, and sufficient to support the unhappy sufferers in their present DISTRESS; yet they can alone look forward with hopes of effectual and permanent relief, as they are encouraged by that spirit of UNIVERSAL CHARITY, which, to the honour of this nation, by those in actual distress hath never been solicited in vain. To this they betake themselves in this hour of affliction and destruction, and amidst the ruin of conflagration look up with hope for the exertions of this god-like principle by those who are blest with the ability: their assistance and support they earnestly supplicate and humbly implore.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Vicar;
RICHARD BOTCHEL, Church-wardens,
CHARLES BASCOMB,
ROBERT SPEAR,
SAMUEL BROWN, Overseers.

** Contributions will be received by Messrs. Dawes and Devaynes, Bankers, Pallmall; Messrs. Langston, Towgood, and Amory, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London; Messrs. Collins and Co. Bankers, Salisbury; Mr. George Oakeley, Wimbora; John Jeffery, Esq; Poole; Mr. Delamotte, Weymouth; Messrs. Cox and Morden, Dorchester; Mr. Sollers, Blandford; Mr. Foot, Attorney at Law, Sherborne; and Mr. Bartlett, Attorney at Law, Wareham.

This Day was published, Price 2s.

A New Edition,

SALIVATION EXPLODED; or, A Practical Essay on the VENEREAL DISEASE; fully demonstrating the inefficacy of Salivation, and recommending an approved Succedaneum. Illustrated with some remarkable Cases, which had withstood three, four, or five Salivations, and were afterwards cured by that safe, easy, and certain method, the alterative one; of which a particular account is given, and the medicines used therein. To which is subjoined, a Dissertation on GLEETS and Weaknesses, seminal as well as venereal, in both sexes; with the remedies best adapted to each. Herein are described, not only the most eligible medicines for the cure of the Venereal Disease, but the most powerful ones to prevent it also.

By CHARLES SWIFT, Surgeon. Of Parliament-street, Westminster.

Printed for S. Bladon, No. 13, Paternoster-row; J. Faulder, New Bond-street; and P. Brett, opposite St. Clement's Church, Strand.

Thursday, June 12.

LONDON.



THE Empress of Russia is not a little offended with our Court, for asserting, some weeks ago, in the London Gazette, that her Ambassador at Constantinople was released from his confinement, by the interest of the British Ambassador there. The fact is otherwise. The Russian Minister is not yet released. It is probable that some sort of promise, or assurance, was made to our Ambassador (and at the same time to the French Ambassador, who also solicited his enlargement), that he should be released. But if it was so, the Divan afterwards altered their minds; for he is still in the Seven Towers. A late Petersburg Gazette, contradicts the London Gazette in this affair in very harsh and indignant terms.

Letters from Constantinople say, that the prime Minister of the Ottoman Empire, who is marching towards Sophie with 100,000 men, was preceded a few days by the Aga of the Janissaries with 60,000 men. The Captain Pacha sailed the 10th of March with the fleet and troops destined for the invasion of the Crimea; so that towards the middle of May the troops were expected to be in action from Cherson to Belgrade.

The same letters add, that the plague has appeared again at Constantinople, which will oblige the Europeans in the suburbs of Galata and Pera to remain in their houses, to escape this double calamity.

Advices from the Porte speak in very high terms of the good condition of the Turkish fleet destined to act in the Black Sea, and should it be fortunate enough to beat the Russian fleet, the Turkish Admiral is to make a descent in the Crimea with about 18,000 men, in order to re-establish the independence of that peninsula, and give the government of it to the new Chan of the Tartars. The beauty, riches, and splendour of the Turkish arms, tents, and equipage, are said to be beyond description.

Extract of a Letter from Jamaica, April 5.

“Our slave laws have been revised and consolidated, and several regulations made in favour of the negroes. The Assembly have passed an act, which contains the following particulars: 1. Every possessor of a slave is prohibited from turning him away when incapacitated by sickness or age, but must provide for him the wholesome necessaries of life, under a penalty of sol. for every offence. 2. Every person who mutilates a slave, shall pay a fine not exceeding 100l. and be imprisoned not exceeding 12 months; and in very atrocious cases the slave may be declared free. 3. Any person wantonly or bloody-mindedly killing a slave, shall suffer death. 4. Any person whipping, bruising, wounding, or imprisoning a slave not his property, or under his care, shall be subject to fine and imprisonment. 5. A parochial tax to be raised for the support of negroes disabled by sickness and old age, having no owners.”

A Court of Common Council was held yesterday at Guildhall, at which the Lord Mayor, 11 Aldermen, and a number of Commoners were present.

Mr. Deputy Leekey moved, that the gentlemen in nomination for Sheriffs be discharged therefrom on paying the fine of 400l. and 20 marks before the 23d inst. observing, that the additional fine of 200l. for not paying the first within six days after notice might prevent their fining at all. The Court agreed with the motion, and ordered notice thereof to be inserted in the public papers.

A letter from Alderman Skinner with several resolutions of the Shopkeepers Committee were read.

Several reports from the Committee of City and Bridgehouse Lands were read, particularly one with the opinions of Mr. Nugent, Mr. Bearcroft, and Mr. Gibbs, on a case relative to the right of common in St. George's Fields, which creating debates it was ordered to lie on the table; and another relative to pulling down the south front of Guildhall, which was much opposed by Alderman Pickett, Sir Thomas Hallifax, Mr. Box, Mr. Birch, and Mr. Merry, and supported by Sir William Plomer, and several other gentlemen, and on the question being put to agree, the consideration was adjourned till the next Court.

Mr. Cowley moved that the Chamberlain do lay before the Court a brief state of the city's cash up to Christmas 1787, how the same has been appropriated, and the balance and cash then in his hands, and that the Bridgemasters do the same; debates arose, wherein Mr. Cowley asserted they were perplexed, complicated, and intricate; he was answered by the Chamberlain, who assured the Court any Member might see every book he had, but he apprehended no good would come of publishing the city's account. Several other gentlemen spoke, and Mr. Powell and Deputy Birch read extracts from two separate reports relative to the Chamberlain's accounts being clear and accurate, and on the question being put it was negatived.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Lord Kenyon and Mr. Baron Perryn. Berkshire. Monday, July 7, at Abingdon. Oxfordshire. Wednesday 9, at Oxford. Worcestershire and city. Saturday 12, at Worcester.

Gloucestershire and city. Wednesday 16, at Gloucester.

Monmouthshire. Saturday 19, at Monmouth.

Herefordshire. Tuesday 22, at Hereford.

Salop. Saturday 26, at Shrewsbury.

Staffordshire. Wednesday 30, at Stafford.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Lord Loughborough and Mr. Justice Heath.

Herts. Monday, June 30, at Hertford.

Essex. Wednesday, July 2, at Chelmsford.

Kent. Monday 7, at Maidstone.

Suffex. Friday 11, at Horsham.

Sursey. Monday 14, at Guildford.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Baron Eyre and Mr. Justice Buller.

Hampshire. Tuesday, July 1, at Winchester.

Wiltshire. Saturday 5, at Sarum.

Poole. Thursday 10, at Poole.

Dorsetshire. The same day, at Dorchester.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Ashurst and Mr. Justice Wilton.

Northamptonshire, Tuesday, July 1, at Northampton.

Rutlandshire. Friday 4, at Oakham.

Lincolnshire and city. Saturday 5, at Lincoln.

Nottinghamshire and town. Thursday 10, at Nottingham.

Derbyshire. Saturday 12, at Derby.

Leicestershire and borough. Wednesday 16, at Leicester.

Coventry. Saturday 19, at Coventry.

Warwickshire. The same day, at Warwick.

Devonshire. Monday 14, at Exeter.

Cornwall. Monday 21, at Bodmin.

Somersetshire. Monday 28, at Wells.

Bristol. Monday, Aug. 4, at Bristol.

On Thursday the 5th inst. Dr. Wm. May, Physician, at Truro in the county of Cornwall, was admitted an Extra-licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.

On Friday last a most beautiful leopardess was sent to the menagerie at the Tower, presented to her Majesty for its extraordinary beauty by Mrs. Parry, brought from a Spanish island in South America; it is supposed to be of that kind whose tails, a French naturalist says, will grow to the length of eight or nine yards.

The Hon. Mrs. North, on Monday evening, gave a concert to the Nobility at Winchester-house, Chelsea, which was one of the most bril-

liant that has taken place this season. All the fashionable amateurs, and a large train of elegant females were present. The first performers, vocal and instrumental, were engaged, amongst whom were Cramer, Crofdill, and Fischer, Madame Krumpholtz, Mrs. Billing-ton, and Marchesi, who all exerted themselves with admirable effect. Miss North performed a sonata of Haydn on the Piano Forte. The whole was under the direction of Dr. Burney, whose taste and judgment need no praise. Mr. Charles Burney sat at the harpsichord.

Sunday about twelve o'clock at noon, a fire broke out in Union-street, Whitechapel, which consumed one house, with most of the furniture. A child, who was in the room where it began, was so much burnt that its life is despaired of.

An affecting circumstance occurred on Monday in the forenoon in Golden-lane. A poor woman lately from Bristol, going accidentally into the house of an acquaintance, whose chimney was just going to be swept, the boy, a child about five years of age, hesitating, upon account of the difficulty of a narrow entrance, &c. caused the person that was with him to strike him. The woman, in the cry of the boy, recognized her own child that she had lost at Bristol above 18 months since. It seems he had been sold by a nefarious wretch, who had brought him from Bristol to London for that purpose. The master of the boy, upon his identification, very humanely resigned his claim to the overjoyed parent.

A woman, named Salmon, the wife of a poor journeyman taylor in Fell-street, Wood-street, who was big with child, and also had the dropsy, was on Friday last taken in labour and delivered of two male children, a false conception nearly as big as a child, and four gallons of water afterwards came from her; one of the children is since dead.

Yesterday died, at his house near Norwood, Mr. Bacchus, potter, in Thames-street.

Prices of Hops yesterday in the Borough were as follow: New Pockets from 12l. 12s. to 14l. to 15l. 15s. Old Pockets 9l. 9s. to 11l. New Bags 10l. 10s. to 11l. 11s. Old Bags 8l. 8s. to 9l. 9s. per cwt.

Tuesday in Smithfield the prices were: Hay from 3l. 10s. to 4l. 4s. Straw from 1l. 7s. to 1l. 16s. per load.

To cure Chaffing, occasioned by riding, and to prevent its happening ever after.—Wash the part affected with warm milk and water; then anoint it well with the following ointment: one spoonful of milk, one spoonful of honey, one spoonful of brandy, well simmered together; then apply some white diacholon plaster, spread on white brown paper. An infallible remedy.

D. L. A New Way to pay Old Debts, with The Watermap.

H. M. The Chapter of Accidents, with Comus.

Those Readers who have been delighted with the charming poetry of DELLA CRUSCA, ANNA MATILDA, and ARLEY, will certainly not be displeased to hear, that they will be published on Saturday next, dedicated by permission to R. B. Sheridan, Esq; M. P. in two handsome pocket volumes, most beautifully printed by Mr. Bell, at his own new and ingenious presses at the British Library in the Strand. They will include an original Tragedy, also by DELLA CRUSCA, and be farther recommended by various Poems, which have at different times appeared with distinguished reputation in the public papers.

CASH NOTES.

MESSRS. CORRIE, MORTON, and CORRIE, having been at sundry times losers by Country Bank Notes made payable to bearer on demand, think it necessary to give this public notice, that they will not accept of such notes in any remittance or payment in future.

Wellingborough, June 10, 1788.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, June 11.

THE Speaker of the Commons and about 20 Members attended, and Earl Bathurst, Earl of Salisbury, and Lord Sydney sat as Commissioners, when the Royal Assent was given to 56 public and private bills; amongst which were the East India loan bill, the Exchequer loan bill, the Newfoundland bill, &c. &c.

WOOL BILL.

The order of the day being moved, Mr. Partridge proceeded to sum up the arguments and evidence in favour of the wool bill; after which Mr. Graham replied.

Earl Bathurst put the question, that the bill be referred to a Committee. When

Lord Brownlow rose, and spoke in favour of the bill.

Earl Fitzwilliam followed him in a speech of some length, in which he contended, that it was the duty of the legislature to guard the interest of the manufactories of the kingdom; because they were the source of the power and influence of the country.

Lord Hopetoun contended that the bill was unnecessary, in point of regulation; unconstitutional, in point of law; and that it would be attended with circumstances of cruelty towards the farmers and wool growers, a race of men that was the support and vital part of the nation. His Lordship spoke with uncommon energy and effect.

The Earl of Kinnoul spoke in favour of the bill: but that part of his speech which was peculiarly attended to, was a recommendation that the land-holders and manufacturers should make a common cause, and by mutual services endeavour to render the manufactures of the kingdom superior to every part of the world.

Lord Hawkesbury said a few words in favour of the bill; after which the House divided upon the commitment:

Contents	27
Non-contents	9

Majority 19

The House being resumed, the bill was ordered to a Committee on Friday next.

PRIVILEGE.

The Duke of Norfolk moved, that the order which was served upon Sir Peter Burrell, to attend the House upon the complaint of a Lord, respecting the proceedings in the High Court of Judicature, might be discharged. After a short conversation, in which several Lords took part, it was ordered.

COAL BILL.

Lord Rawdon moved the order of the day, for a second reading of the coal bill.

Earl Bathurst observed, that the Lord Chancellor was absent through indisposition; and, as his Lordship had paid particular attention to the bill, it would be improper to enter into the discussion of it.

Lord Rawdon lamented the occasion by which the House was deprived of the assistance of such a luminary; but yet his Lordship thought, that a business of such magnitude should not be delayed, merely on account of the absence of one Member of that House, whatever might be his talents or situation.

A few observations were made by Earl Stanhope, Lord Hopetoun, and Earl Bathurst, after which the second reading was postponed to Monday next.

Several bills were read a first and second time, and passed.

The House adjourned at half after six.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, June 11.

The two bills for removing all doubts respecting the pensions granted to Lady Maria Carleton and Brook Watson, Esq; were read a

second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Captain Elphinstone renewed his complaint concerning his having been stopped, and denied the privilege of entrance into the House, during the time of the procession of the Lords from their House to the Hall on one of the days of trial. He considered it as incumbent upon him to mention this circumstance to the House, that they might take it up as they thought proper.

Sir Peter Burrell being called upon by the Speaker, observed, that the door-keeper had done no more than his duty in refusing admittance at that time, in compliance with the orders of the Lord Chamberlain, which had originated in the House of Lords.

Lord Belgrave (eldest son of Lord Grosvenor) made his first parliamentary essay on this occasion. He thought the complaint wholly ill-founded. Though the Hon. Gentleman might consider it as a breach of privilege, that a Member should be denied entrance into the House on any occasion, he was of opinion, that the Lords had by no means violated the privileges of this House in the present instance; but that, on the contrary, those gentlemen who had desired admittance at the time alluded to, had been guilty of an infraction of order, by endeavouring to enter into the House at a time when they ought to have been sitting in their places in Westminster Hall. He concluded with bestowing some compliments on Sir Peter Burrell's conduct as Chamberlain.

Lord Newhaven agreed with the Hon. Gentleman near him (Mr. Elphinstone), that the complaint was worthy of the consideration of the House. He said, that the officers of this House ought to receive orders only from the Speaker in the name of the House.

Sir Joseph Mawbey expressed his readiness to concur in any resolution which Mr. Elphinstone should make in consequence of this complaint. He thought that every member had an indubitable right to enter the House at any time whatever; and therefore the affair in question was, in his opinion, a breach of privilege.

Lord Belgrave rose again, and moved, that the further discussion of this complaint be deferred till this day three months.

Mr. Frederick Montague said, he was happy in seconding the motion of the noble Lord who had just sat down.

Sir James Johnstone and Mr. Vyner also said a few words.

The question was then put, and the House divided; when there appeared,

For Lord Belgrave's motion,	41
Against it,	15

Majority 26

The slave bill was deferred till to-morrow. Just as the Speaker had put the question of adjournment,

Lord Newhaven rose to offer a motion by way of asserting the privileges of the House; but was advised by the Speaker to postpone it till to-morrow.

The Hon. Mr. Bouverie would not agree to its being deferred, but said he would himself make the same motion immediately.

This occasioned a short and desultory conversation, in which Lord Newhaven, Sir Peter Burrell, Mr. Bouverie, and other gentlemen took a part; and the motion was laid aside till to-morrow; to which time, at ten minutes before five o'clock, the House adjourned.

BROWN VARNISH prepared ready for the brush, superior to PAINT for preserving wood in all out-buildings; such as barns, stables, weatherboarding of all kinds, gate-posts, and railing, wood fences, and park paling, &c.

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5. Galateo, or a Treatise on Politeness and Delicacy of Manners.
6. Lucubrations.

BURNELL, Mayor.

A Common Council holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, on Wednesday the 11th day of June 1788.

IT is ordered by this Court, that every person who hath been nominated by any Lord Mayor of this City, to be publicly put in nomination for the offices of Sheriffalty of this City and County of Middlesex, to the Liverymen of the several Companies of this City, in Common Hall assembled, in pursuance of an act of Common Council, made and passed on the 7th day of April 1748, who shall, on or before Monday the 23d of this instant June, at two of the clock in the afternoon, pay into the Chamber of London, for the use of this City, the sum of four hundred pounds, and also twenty marks more, towards the maintenance of the Ministers of the several prisons of this City, and the usual fees, shall be, and is hereby discharged from the said nomination, and exempt from being eligible to the said offices for ever hereafter, unless such person shall, at any time hereafter, take upon him the office of Alderman of this City; in which case, every such person shall be liable to be elected into the said offices of Sheriffalty, as if this order had never been made, any thing contained in the said act of Common Council to the contrary notwithstanding: and it is ordered, that the above order be published in all the public papers.

R I X.

Dr. JAMES'S ANALEPTIC PILLS.

THESE Pills are universally acknowledged to be the best medicine for bilious and other disorders of the stomach and bowels, as well as for the head ach, which is so often the consequence of them. They are admirably contrived to prevent the bad effects of free living, and to promote longevity, of which their celebrated inventor is a memorable instance; for he is well known to have preserved his life many years by the use of them; and he died at the age of 75. They are equally efficacious in rheumatic and gouty cases; and likewise in those disorders which arise from a sedentary life. The tendency of these Pills is to open the pores by night and the body by day; they are perfectly safe and gentle in their operation, and do not require any confinement or change of diet. A recent attack of the lumbago, or of the rheumatism in any other part, will generally be removed by two or three doses.

Sold by FRANCIS NEWBURY, at the East end of St. Paul's, No. 45, five doors from the corner of Cheapside, London; but as many persons mistake his house, particularly servants and messengers, all purchasers are requested to be careful in directing or applying as above, and, as a farther distinction, to observe, that there is a bust of Dr. James, and these words against the front, viz "The Only Warehouse for Dr. James's Powder."

Sold in boxes, price 4s. each, and 6d. stamp duty, or six boxes for 1l. 4s. but the quantity of six boxes may be had in one large box for 1l. 2s. 6d. duty included. As a security against counterfeits, please to take notice, that the name of F. Newbury is engraved on each stamp, by favour of the Common Traders.

They may be had also at Dr. James's late house in Bruton-street, but no where else in London.

Where also may be had, most of the other genuine medicines of repute; and all orders from Merchants and Captains of Ships for exportation may be supplied without stamps, and with the wholesale allowance as heretofore.

Postscript.

LONDON.

The Duke of Orleans received an express yesterday to inform him, that the tumult in Brittany had grown so alarming, that two regiments, of which he is Colonel, were on their march to quell the riot—and that there were serious apprehensions for the dock-yard of Brest, as it had been threatened to be set on fire and destroyed by the people.

Advices were received yesterday from Madeira, which state that the Airy Castle Indian, Capt. Stewart, arrived there the 21st of April last, in her way to Bengal, after a most agreeable passage from the Downs, which latter place she failed from the 14th of the same month preceding. She is bound to Bengal and Bencoolen.

Yesterday some dispatches were received from Madeira, which are dated the 4th of May.—They contain an account of the safe arrival of several merchant ships, bound to the West Indies; from London; that a Swedish East Indiaman put in there, homeward-bound, in distress, being under jury-masts, and short of provisions.

Extract of a Letter from Munich, May 19.

"A strange phenomenon has happened in the little village of Saukeurodt, on the other side of the inn between Rosenheim and Wasserbourg. On the 10th inst. towards the evening, the inhabitants of that village heard a subterraneous noise like that of the trunks of trees when tore up. The next day, at five o'clock in the morning, the meadow situated before the village, round which were a number of large oaks and other trees, suddenly sunk in such a manner that in six minutes an abyss 10 fathoms deep was formed, into which the trees fell up to their tops with a great noise; a great quantity of water appeared soon after, which rose with such violence that it spouted up the height of a man in the different places; some minutes after the ground sunk four or five fathoms deeper, and the hill called Sandberg, in the neighbourhood, began to shake, so that the village situated a small distance from it was in danger of being swallowed up every moment; the affrighted peasants moved their effects to Bograreth. The road from Wasserbourg to Bograreth is likewise sunk, and the surface of the earth entirely torn up. This event was accompanied by no shock of an earthquake. What is very singular, the ground sunk in forms an exact square of 140 paces."

Yesterday some dispatches were received at Whitehall from Holland, announcing Sir James Harris's safe arrival at the Hague on Sunday last.

Admiral Gower's fleet, now in the Channel, is as follows:

Guns.		Men.		
Edgar	74	650	Rear Admiral Gower.	
			Capt. Thompson.	
Colossus	74	620	Capt. Christian.	
Culloden	74	620	Sir T. Rich.	
Magnificent	74	620	Hon. G. Berkley.	
Crown	64	580	Capt. Cotton.	
Scipio	64	500	Capt. Luttrege.	
Hebe	38	270	Capt. Thornborough.	
Andromeda	32	250	Prince William Henry.	

The object of this cruise is confessedly to exercise the ships and men, and for the giving Prince William Henry, in his capacity of Captain, an opportunity of making some farther useful nautical experiments.

Extract of a Letter from Deal, June 11.

"Came down, and sailed the Spencer, Bunker, for the Brazils; and Findon, Wells, for St. Vincent's. Remain in the Downs the Wasp floop, Cockatrice and Nimble cutters, with the Diligence India Pilot. Wind N. 16"

Yesterday morning his Majesty reviewed on Wimbledon Common the second regiment of foot guards, commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, at which several General Officers were present; the King seemed highly satisfied with their manœuvres, and the Prince of Wales and Duke of York accompanied the regiment to town; the former alight ed at Carleton House, and the latter did not quit them till they had arrived at the barracks in the Savoy.

Another red ribbon falls into the Minister's gift by the death of Admiral Sir John Lindsay, who had been Knight of the Bath above 18 years.

Tuesday evening, at Serjeants Inn Hall, before the Court of Delegates, came on to be heard the long depending appeal of Mr. Bowes, against the suit instituted by Lady Strathmore in the Ecclesiastical Court. The question on Tuesday for the judgement of the Court of Delegates was, "Whether an exceptive allegation of Lady Strathmore to a deposition filed on behalf of Mr. Bowes ought to be admitted or rejected."

Dr. Beever, as the leading Advocate for Lady Strathmore, stated to the Court the facts in the deposition to which the exceptive allegation was filed, the purport of which deposition was, that Lady Strathmore, in the summer of the year 1784, had a criminal intercourse with a Mr. Thompson, then gardener to Mr. Bowes, at his house called Gibside. Lady Strathmore's exceptive allegation to this deposition was, in substance, that the witnesses who swore to this criminal correspondence were not worthy of credit, inasmuch as they had been convicted in the Court of King's Bench of a conspiracy to imprison her Ladyship, in order to compel her to cease the present suit against Mr. Bowes.

Dr. Battin and Mr. Chambré were then heard on behalf of Mr. Bowes. They contended, that the allegation of Lady Strathmore ought to be totally rejected as irrelevant to the cause, because a conviction for a conspiracy to imprison, was not an impeachment of the veracity of witnesses as to certain facts; and they argued, as Lady Strathmore had filed interrogatories for the cross examination of these witnesses, she had by that measure adopted them as legal evidence in the cause.

The Court admitted the allegation of Lady Strathmore.

The Counsel for Mr. Bowes then suggested to the Court an exceptive allegation of Mr. Bowes, against a deposition sworn on the part of Lady Strathmore; upon which Mr. Hardinge, one of her Ladyship's Counsel reminded the Court, that Mr. Bowes had contumaciously refused to pay the costs awarded by the Court, amounting to a considerable sum, and therefore moved, that his allegation should not be argued till he had paid the costs. After several observations by the Counsel on both sides, the Court were proceeding to make an order to excommunicate Mr. Bowes for the costs; but it appearing that there were some informalities in the service of the notices on Mr. Bowes, process of excommunication was staid till the irregularity is corrected.

The Court adjourned till to-morrow at six o'clock in the evening, when Mr. Bowes's allegation will be argued.

Last Tuesday, a fish of an uncommon kind, was caught by the fishermen of Brightelmstone; it measures in length about four feet nine inches; its mouth, which has several rows of fine teeth in it, is upwards of a foot long, and capable of being extended to a great width. Between the fins are two flabby substances, somewhat like a lion's paw; its skin is of a dark colour, and without scales. The fishermen at Brightelmstone call it a kettle-mouth; but it is more

properly a species of the sea lion. It is preferred to make a show of.

Monday evening a very unfortunate affair happened at Carshalton in Surrey. Mr. Osborn, who keeps the Duke's Head, Watlington, having met with a journeyman bricklayer, who owed him some money, on his mentioning the debt, an altercation took place, which terminated in blows; but interference being made by the party present, matters were then amicably settled, and Osborn had departed. But the bricklayer, not satisfied, followed him some distance, and struck him the second time; upon which Osborn knocked him down, and his head pitching upon a stone, he fractured his skull. He languished in great agony till Tuesday morning, when he died.

Yesterday about four o'clock in the afternoon a fire broke out in a warehouse in Globe-yard, Thames-street, which consumed a great quantity of goods, most of the buildings, and part of his Majesty's warehouse adjoining.

Last night, about ten o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Bassett's in Bartholomew close, which consumed one house, with a great part of the furniture, and greatly damaged two other houses.

On Tuesday last died, at his house in Portland-place, Robert Butler, Esq;

On Tuesday a most singular robbery was committed at the house of Dr. Banks, Queen Charlotte-row, Paddington. About one o'clock a genteel looking man called and enquired for Capt. Day, who visits Dr. Banks; he was shewn into the parlour, where Dr. Banks waited on him; Capt. Day not being at home, and enquiring his business, was rather surpris'd on being presented with a petition in the mendicant file, from the stranger. He, however, gave him some money, and attended him to the door, but had the mortification in a very short time to discover that the petitioner had pocketed eleven table spoons, a milk pot, and some other articles of plate; with which he got clear off.

Last night, about a quarter before ten, as a gentleman was coming to town from Uxbridge, in a chaise, with his servant, he was overtaken by two men on horseback, who had before been drinking at a public house about four miles from London, on that road, who bade him "deliver his purse," which he did; but on attempting to rob his servant, he told them they should not do that. On which they said, "he was a very honest fellow," and threw him his purse back again into the chaise. They had before robbed a gentleman in a gig.

S T O C K S.

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3 per Ct. Red. 74 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 75	Do. Ann. —
3 per Cent. Conf. shut	India Bonds, 69s. Pr.
75 $\frac{1}{2}$ Op.	South Sea Stock, shut
Ditto, 1726, —	Old Ann. —
4 per Cent. Conf. 94 $\frac{1}{2}$	New Ditto, shut
a $\frac{3}{4}$	3 per Cent. 1751, shut
5 per Ct. 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 114	New Navy, —
Bank Long Ann. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lot. Tick. 16l. 4s.
a 5 16ths	Excheq. Bills, —
Do. 1778, 1779, —	

This Day was published, Price 1s.

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For MAY 1788.

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