

From SATURDAY, MARCH 27, to TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1784.

## Monday, March 29.

From the LONDON GAZETTE of March 27.

At the Court at the Queen's House, the 25th of March 1784, Present, The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.



New Great Seal of Great Britain having been prepared by his Majesty's Chief Engraver of Seals, in pursuance of a warrant to him for that purpose, under his Majesty's royal signature; and the same having been this day presented to his Majesty in Council, and approved; his Majesty was thereupon graciously pleased to deliver the said New Seal to the Right Honourable Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and to direct that the same shall be made use of for sealing all things whatsoever which pass the Great Seal.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

*St. James's, March 27.* The King has been pleased to appoint Ralph Heathcote, Esq; his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Elector of Cologne, to be also his Minister Plenipotentiary to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

*Whitehall, March 27.* The King has been pleased to grant his royal assent to and confirmation of the Reverend Claudius Crigan, Clerk, Bachelor of Arts, to be Bishop of the Isle of Man and Sodor, he having been nominated and presented to the said Bishopric by her Grace Charlotte Duchess Dowager of Atholl, and Baroness Strange, on its becoming void by the death of the Right Reverend Doctor George Mason, late Bishop thereof.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Galway to be Comptroller of his Majesty's Household.

The King has been pleased to grant to the Right Honourable William Wyndham Grenville, and the Right Honourable Lord Mulgrave, the office of Receiver and Paymaster General of his Majesty's Guards, Garrisons, and Land Forces.

*Lord Chamberlain's Office, March 27.* There will be no Levees at St. James's on Mondays till further notice.

[This Gazette contains his Majesty's Proclamation for dissolving the Parliament; also the Proclamation commanding all the Peers of Scotland to assemble and meet at Holyroodhouse, in Edinburgh, on Saturday the 8th day of May next ensuing, to nominate and choose the Sixteen Peers, to sit and vote in the House of Peers in the ensuing Parliament; both of which appeared in our last Paper. It contains also Addresses to his Majesty from the counties of Northampton, Leicesters, and Warwick, and the Freeholders and Inhabitants of Wenlock in Salop, the town of Blandford Forum in Dorsetshire, the county and city of Aberdeen, and from the royal borough of Wigtown, on the changes in the Ministry, and the present situation of affairs.]

## BANKRUPTS.

George Saunders, of Bath, Grocer, to surrender April 13, 14, May 8, at the Lamb and Lark, in Keynsham, Somersetshire. Attorney, Mr. Harry Salmon, in Bath.

Thomas Beckett, of Liverpool, Merchant, to surrender April 14, 15, May 8, at the Golden

Fleece, in Liverpool. Attorney, Mr. Peter Ellames, in Liverpool.

John Cochran, of Berners-street, St. Mary-le-bone, Broker, to surrender April 3, 10, May 8, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Whalley, Pump-court, Temple.

Thomas Tatterfall, of Blackburn, in Lancashire; Rustian-manufacturer, to surrender May 6, 7, 8; at the Bull's Head Inn, in Manchester. Attorney, Mr. Duckworth, in Manchester.

John Trelawny, of Union-row, Little Tower-hill, Haberdasher, to surrender April 3, 20, May 8, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Tomlin, Walbrook.

Moses Game, late of Wivenhoe, in Essex, Ship-builder, to surrender April 2, 20, May 8, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Spottiswoode, Austin-friars.

## Commissions of Bankruptcy enlarged.

John Farrell, late of Bridge-street, Westminster, Vintner, to surrender May 18, at Guildhall.

James Shepley, late of Miffeld, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, Maiter, to surrender May 4, at Guildhall, London.

Benjamin Williams and Benjamin Bacon, of Fen-church-buildings, London, Merchants, to surrender April 17, at Guildhall.

## Dividends to be made.

April 17. John Funtley of Whitehaven, Merchant, at the India King, in Roper-street, Whitebaver John Daniel of Coventry, Coach master, at Guildhall, London.

23. Henry Stevens, of Bampton, in Devonshire, Apothecary, at the London Inn, in Exeter.

24. John Harraden, late of Chichester, in Sussex, Linen-draper, at Guildhall, London.

29. Thomas Halliley, late of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, but now or since of Earlsheaton, in the said county, Dealer, at John Laverack's, in Wakefield.

30. William James, of Renruth, in Cornwall, Grocer, at Guildhall, London.

May 1. William Scottford, of Stepney-green, Blue-maker, at Guildhall.

Thomas Parker, late of Leadenhall-street, Vintner, at Guildhall.

4. James Ore, of Watling-street, Factor and Warehouseman, at Guildhall.

## Certificates to be granted.

April 17. John Furze, of Basinghall-street, Warehouseman.

William Prince (late Partner with John Mitton and William Pare), late of Birmingham, but now of Wych-street, Merchant.

William Rabone (Partner with Lewis Benjamin Crin'z), late of Joiners-hall-buildings, Thames-street, London.

Robert Haydock, now or late of Liverpool, Shipwright.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*Paris, March 18.* It is said that the Emperors of Russia being desirous of opening a new branch of commerce, has offered Spain 35 millions for the cession of the island of Minorca, and to furnish his Catholic Majesty with 500 tons of hemp annually for ever: the Spanish Ministry seem disposed to accept of the offer, but the King refused it.

## AMERICA.

*Charlestown, Dec. 27.* Yesterday evening arrived the Patty, Capt. Prole, from the Havannah, by whom we have received the following intelligence:

*Havannah, Dec. 6.* By a packet just arrived from Carthage we have certain accounts of a most dangerous revolt in the kingdoms of Peru and Santa Fe, in South America, insomuch that it is believed they will shake off the Spanish government. It is also said that three English

ships of force have actually arrived in the South Sea with arms, &c. for the use of the revolted natives, and publicly declare their intention of doing only as France and Spain have done towards England and her possessions in America.

## JAMAICA.

*St. Jago de la Vega, Nov. 18, 1783.* His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint William Wright, M. D. and F. R. S. to be Physician General to this island.

*Kingston, Jan. 15.* Saturday Vice Admiral Gambier, in his Majesty's ship Europa, of 60 guns, the Hon. M. de Courcy, with the Flora 36. Capt. James Montagu; Iphigenia 32, the Hon. W. Cornwallis; and the Svan sloop of war 16, Capt. Bailey, arrived at Port Royal, to succeed Rear Admiral Rowley in the naval command on this station. The Janus, 44, the Hon. Thomas Pakenham, another ship of the squadron, was left at Madeira.

The Admiral touched at Antigua the 2d inst. and two days afterwards at St. Kitt's, where the French troops were embarking in order to evacuate the islands; an event that would take place in a few days.

## LONDON.

Yesterday about noon their Majesties came from the Queen's Palace, and attended divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's; the Bishop of Gloucester preached, and Lord Bunsdenell carried the sword of state. Afterwards there was a Court and Drawing-room, at which a great number of the Nobility were present.

Yesterday Miss Eliz. Couitenay was presented to their Majesties at St. James's by the Lady in waiting; she was richly dressed in white satin; her petticoat was covered with spotted gauze, and trimmed with narrow black velvet, with silver spangles, gold fringe and tassels; her head-dress was elegantly adorned, with white dropping feathers, artificial flowers, ribbons, and jewels.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales appeared yesterday at the Levee, in a suit of purple embroidered with silver.

It is confidently reported, that the Attorney General has absolutely declined accepting the Mastership of the Rolls; and there is no doubt, but Baron Eyre will now have the appointment, by which means the Solicitor General must wait some little time longer for the Chief Justiceship of Chester.

If the above appointment takes place, we hear Mr. McDonald is to be appointed the new Baron of the Exchequer.

Yesterday an express arrived at the Post Office from Falmouth, with notice of the arrival of the Roebuck packet of that port from Jamaica; she sailed from thence the 20th of January, and brings intelligence of the following vessels being arrived there, viz. Lord Rodney, Simpson; Kingdon, Fowler; Justina, Manoir; Fame, Aldis; Duncan, Craut; and Joseph, Earle, from London. Lord Rodney, Lewis; and Betty, Fairclough, from Liverpool; Champion, Abraham; Africa, Charles; and Enflia, Frazer, from Africa.

*Extract of a Letter from Naples, Feb. 19.*

“His Majesty the King of Sweden having expressed a desire to see the experiment of the Air-balloon, there was yesterday a grand exhibition by order of the Court of Naples, and in the presence of their Majesties. Perhaps it was the noblest sight the human eye



was ever yet regaled with. Imagine an immense globe of 150 feet diameter, and 200 in height, and bearing on the top an enormous crown, sparkling with well-imitated precious stones of various colours; imagine, that to this globe was annexed a building of the most beautiful architecture of the Doric Order, formed of pumice-stone, and surrounded by a terrass or gallery, railed in, with orange trees and lemon. Imagine, I say, this wonderful machine, rising majestically to the heavens in a clear sky at noon, in sight of an applauding multitude, carrying with it an orchestra of eight capital performers, whose music, for the short time it could be heard, had a most sublime effect. In about twenty-seven minutes it had disappeared by a perpendicular ascent; nor could the people discover any appearance of it by the best telescopes. It was exactly twelve o'clock when the machine began to rise, and at two it had not been again visible. An anxiety seemed to prevail among all the spectators, some offering up prayers for the safety of the travellers, whilst others were of opinion that God had taken them into Heaven. But their acclamations were excessive, when, at 13 minutes after three, they observed a small speck in the air at an immense distance, but which soon shewed itself to be the wished-for machine, which gradually descended till it reached the earth, at about a mile distance from the place of its ascent; which was from a plain eastward of the town. Every thing succeeded well, and the aerial navigators trod the earth in safety again after their surprising flight! Besides the above-mentioned orchestra, and two persons (who had contrived the machine) who were there to regulate it; there went up seven persons of rank, consisting of three Neapolitan noblemen; a French, three Spanish, and an English Gentleman. On their return they were taken to Court in the royal carriages, amidst the inconceivable acclamations of a delighted people. Their account of what they experienced and observed in their flight will be speedily published; at present they affirm that they mounted to the height of twelve Italian miles. It is reported now that each adventurer will receive some distinguished honour or reward from the two Sovereigns, who were witnesses to the whole: and Signor Antonio Lippetti, the person who had the conduct of the affair, has been rewarded with 2000*l.* and a patent of nobility.

"P. S. The globe was formed of the skins of kids, and covered with silk inside and out; with an elastic gum over it, which took the gilding extremely well: it required several hours filling with inflammable air, but when full it was so closely stopped that nothing could evaporate."

On Saturday morning Mr. Bishop, the Common Cryer of this City, attended by the proper officers, read at the Royal Exchange gate the Proclamation for dissolving the Parliament. It was afterwards read at Holborn Bars, and stuck up in divers parts of the city.

On Saturday the Lord Mayor issued out precepts to the several Livery Companies of this City, for holding a Common Hall to-morrow, for electing four Citizens to be Representatives of this City in the ensuing Parliament. Previous to the above election, the business postponed the last Court, and some other affairs, are to be settled.

On Saturday the High Bailiff of Westminster, with several other Officers, went to four of the most public places in that City, and gave notice that the election of two Representatives for that City will come on in the forenoon of Thursday next at the usual place of election.

On Friday, March 19, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland went in the usual state to the House, and gave the royal assent to the six following bills, viz. 1. The bill for issuing treasury bills. 2. The bill for regulating the High Court of Admiralty in that kingdom. 3. The bill for re-

lief of persons who have omitted to qualify. 4. The bill for regulating the small-beer brewers. 5. The bill for preventing bribery and corruption at elections. 6. The bill for the relief of several persons interested in the ship Vriend-schap, &c.

The Two Sisters, Capt. Whiteside, from Lisbon to Newfoundland, is lost off the banks. The crew were saved.

The election for the University of Cambridge is fixed for Saturday next.

Early last Saturday morning three villains broke into the King's-Head, High-street, Lambeth, but being alarmed at the watchman's approach they did not effect their purpose of plundering the house, and in retreating were fired at, and by the quantity of blood found, it is thought one is mortally wounded.

On Thursday last Earl Temple and his Countess arrived at Aimsbury. The same day four criminals, who were ordered for execution, were respited, by his Lordship's interference, till their case might be properly laid before the King. One of his Lordship's domestics was instantly sent off post to London, and with an equal dispatch a messenger was sent off from Lord Sydney, approving of Lord Temple's interference, and promising, that as soon as their situation could be properly stated, it should have his support and be laid before the King; at the same time ordering the stay of execution till his Majesty's pleasure might be made known.

D. L. A Trip to Scarborough, with The Absent Man.

C. G. All in the Wrong, with The Maid of the Oaks.

#### Captain COOK's LAST VOYAGE.

*This Day was published.*

The Third Edition corrected,

In two volumes octavo, price 12*s.* in boards, Embellished with a chart, and 21 elegant views and portraits, engraved by Collyer, Heath, Walker, &c. from drawings by the Author,

**A N AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE of a VOYAGE performed by Capt. COOK and Capt. CLERKE, in his Majesty's Ships the Resolution and Discovery, during the Years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780, in search of a North West Passage between the Continents of Asia and America. Including a faithful account of all their Discoveries, and the unfortunate Death of Captain Cook.**

By W. ELLIS, Assistant Surgeon to both Vessels. Printed for G. Robinson, Paternoster-row; J. Sewell, Cornhill; and J. Debrett, Piccadilly.

By Virtue of the King's Patent.

By the KING's PATENT.

**CAKES for making of SHINING LIQUID BLACKING for SHOES, BOOTS, &c.**

**THESE CAKES** make, by the addition of Water only, a most excellent SHINING LIQUID BLACKING, much superior to any hitherto known: It gives the finest black, and most beautiful gloss to the Leather, yet never renders it stiff or hard, but, on the contrary, prevents its cracking, and preserves it soft and pliable to the very last, whereby it is rendered more agreeable to the Wearer, as well as much more durable; and the Shoes that are blacked with it, will neither soil the fingers in putting on, nor the stockings in wearing.

Sold wholesale and retail only by Bayley and Lowe, Perfumers, in Cockspur-street, London. Price 6*d.* each Cake.

\* \* The Patentee intreats all persons, who are curious in Blacking, to take the trouble of seeing that the Cakes bought for their use have a label pasted on them, with the following inscription: By THE KING's PATENT, CAKES for Shining Liquid Blacking, prepared by WILLIAM BAYLEY. He having discovered that their great reputation has occasioned many persons to counterfeit them, some of whom have been prosecuted; but as there are still others whose names he cannot yet find out, who continue the fraud, and impose upon the Public, he hopes this caution will be attended to.

*Particulars of the JUBILEE in Celebration of HANDEL's Memory.*

**T**HE approaching Jubilee, which is to be held in honour of Handel, will commence on Wednesday the 21st of next month, with a performance in Westminster Abbey, consisting of a selection of some of his best songs, choruses, and instrumental pieces. On this occasion, the Abbey will be fitted up with several temporary structures. The present organ will be taken down, and a grand gallery erected in the room, for the reception of their Majesties, and all the younger branches of the Royal Family, with the Royal Attendants. This gallery will be hung with crimson velvet fringed with gold. The western door of the Abbey is to be blocked up, or only opened for the reception of the music. Over this gate will be erected, at a stupendous height, a large new organ, built by Mr. Green for Canterbury Cathedral, but which is to be fixed up in the Abbey on this occasion. Mr. Joah Bates, one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Victualling Board, means to play the organ. Under the organ gallery an orchestra will be constructed, the base of which is to be seventeen feet from the ground; it is to contain a band of near 150 performers, who are to be led by Mr. Cramer; Dr Burney will select the different pieces that are to compose this grand harmonic *fete*. The favourite choruses of Handel are included in the selection, and will be sung by near 400 choir-masters, and others, from various parts of the kingdom. The accomplished Mrs. Bates will honour the memory of Handel, by enrolling herself among the singers; besides whom, the most celebrated vocal performers in the kingdom will contribute their aid.

The performance of the second day will be held at the Pantheon. The music will be sprightly, to contrast it with the solemn style of the Abbey collection. The brilliancy of the place, and the time of the performance, which is to be evening, will heighten the effect. The company will also be dressed with a splendour suitable to the occasion. Several improvements will be made in the Pantheon, to give every possible dignity to a building of unrivalled elegance and beauty. Among other additions, a gallery, after a design of Mr. Wyatt, will be erected for their Majesties, their family, and suite. The hangings, drapery, and furniture, will be in the first style. Several additional lustres, girandoles, &c. will be fixed up, and ranges of lights, in a new taste, be placed round the dome, and in other parts of the building.

The 23d of April, being St. George's day, will be kept in honour of the Prince of Wales's birth; but his Highness, in testimony of his regard for Handel, means to blend as much as possible the entertainment of Carlton Palace with the Musician's Jubilee, and will therefore have no principal pieces played, but such as are by his favourite composer. In the evening Carlton gardens will be laid out in beautiful order, and illuminated with the utmost brilliancy, to give a ridotto appearance to the place.

The fourth day, being Saturday, will close the festival. The Jubilee will on that day be resumed in the Abbey, and conclude with the Messiah.

*This Day was published, Price 5*s.* in boards,*

A New Edition (much enlarged, with an Appendix, containing tables of the imports and exports of Great Britain, to and from all parts; also the exports of America, &c. With remarks on those tables, and on the late proclamation, &c.) &c.

**OBSERVATIONS on the COMMERCE of the AMERICAN STATES.**

By JOHN LORD SHEFFIELD.

Printed for J. Debrett, opposite Burlington House, Piccadilly; and sold also by R. Baldwin, and J. Bew, Paternoster-row; and J. Sewell, Cornhill.



The ELEVENTH REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS appointed to examine, take, and state, the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS of the Kingdom.

[Continued from our last, p. 300.]

THE other branch of annual expence, incidental to the public debt, is the fees and other charges paid at the public offices upon the issue, and for auditing and passing the accounts of these annuities: the total of them, for the two years, ending the 31 July 1779, as stated in the Bank memorials above alluded to, and confirmed by the report of the Auditors of the Imprest, is 22,813l. 16s. 6d.; of which 21,693l. was paid to the Auditors of the Imprest; the remainder, being 1120l. 16s. 6d. to the other offices. Should the substitution of salaries, in the place of fees and perquisites, in these offices, become the subject of consideration, the reasonableness and propriety of the fees enumerated in these accounts, will come under the discussion of those persons to whom the power shall be intrusted of settling the quantum of the equivalent; but the sum paid to the Auditors of the Imprest so far exceeds the rest, as to require our immediate attention. This payment is grounded upon a warrant of the Lord High Treasurer Godolphin, dated the 4th of July 1704, a copy of which was transmitted to us by the Auditors of the Imprest. This warrant confirms the report of Henry Boyle, Esq; Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, and William Lowndes, Esq; Secretary to the Treasury, concerning allowances to be made to the Auditors of the Imprest on passing accounts; in which report there is this article—"Lottery pensions. For every year's account of the payment of the lottery pensions, commonly called the million lottery, hereafter to be declared, the sum of 100l. and in that proportion as aforesaid, during the continuance of the said pensions." These lottery pensions were annuities granted in the year 1694, by the act of the 5th of William and Mary, chap. 7. for raising 1,000,000l.: they were for 16 years, at the rate of 14l. per cent. An officer was appointed for the payment of them at the Exchequer, who was to pass his accounts before the Auditors of the Imprest. One hundred pounds being thus allowed for auditing the annual account of these annuities, amounting to 140,000l. a year, purchased with one million, the annual allowance to the Auditors has ever since been calculated at the rate of 100l. per million on the capital. Hence this payment has kept an even pace with the public debt. It amounted upon the Bank accounts for the year 1781, as appears by an account of them procured from the Bank, to 14,833l. 7s. 4d.; and will amount this year, and continue for every succeeding year, if no alteration is made in the annuities, to 19,682l. 7s. 8d.

The business for which this sum is intended to be the compensation, is the examination of the dividend and other warrants; comparing them with their correspondent entries in the list; casting up the items; reducing the account into the official form; and ingrossing it.

It is true, in general, that where money is issued from the Exchequer to be applied to certain public purposes, an account should be passed of that money, that the public may know and be satisfied as to the application; but circumstances may create exceptions to this, as well as to every other general rule. The trust may be so well guarded by the mode of execution, as to render a misapplication or abuse hardly practicable; or the expence of taking the account may be so heavy, as to outweigh every possible advantage to be derived from it.

A sum equal to half a year's annuity is issued from the Exchequer to the Bank, to be divided among the proprietors of that annuity,

in proportion to the interest of each in the capital; the making this division is the trust which the Bank engage to execute: The manner in which they execute it, we learn from the information of Mr. William Edwards, Deputy Accountant of the Bank.

When the transfer books of any annuity are shut, for the payment of the dividend, the share of every proprietor in the capital stock is extracted from his account in the ledger, and set opposite to his name; a dividend warrant is filled up for each proprietor, with his share in the capital, and annuity attending it: A dividend book is formed, comprehending the name of every proprietor, the folio of his account in the ledger, his share in the capital and annuity, and the number of his warrant: A duplicate is made of this dividend book: The original, duplicate, and warrants are all compared together: That the warrants may be correct, and correspond with the dividend books, they undergo various formalities, and examinations by different clerks; and, after being signed by the proper officer, they are deposited in the office where the annuity is transacted, until the proprietors apply for payment. The person receiving it signs the dividend book, opposite the name of the proprietor, and the receipt at the bottom of the warrant, which is witnessed by the clerk who delivers it. The Teller pays it, enters it in his book, and cancels it: after which it is entered in a cash book in the dividend warrant office, and in the check ledger, in the check office; where all the paid warrants are ranged in numerical order, and the total of them compared with the total of the unpaid list made out at the annuity office: from thence they are transmitted to the Auditor of the Imprest.

This transaction is simple;—the division of a certain sum among a number of persons, in proportion to their interests. Many persons are employed in this division; and it seems well fenced against fraud or error. The Company can misapply no part of this money, for the whole annuity is distributed in the dividend warrants; and the entries of the shares in the dividend books, which are transcribed into the warrants, are cast up, to see that they comprehend the whole. Whatever abuse or error may be committed, must immediately affect the proprietor; as by forging a receipt, or obtaining it from him by fraud, or refusing him payment, or by any erroneous calculation of his share; but against these, the Auditor's examination is no security;—the injured proprietor must apply to the Company for relief; and, if refused, he has his legal remedy. These circumstances cannot come before the Auditor: all he requires is a formal receipt for every payment; and he allows it to the Company, without further enquiry: his business is merely a comparison of the different entries of the same sums, and casting up a number of articles—the employment of inferior clerks. He is a check upon the formality of the warrant, and the accuracy of the castings; and for this the Public are to pay, if the present system of accounting is continued, near 20,000l. a year.

Since then this trust reposed in the public companies, being simple in its nature, and guarded in its execution, is not, as appears to us, open to abuse; nor the public money issued for this service liable to misapplication; we are of opinion, that the public derives no benefit whatever from the examination of the Bank and South Sea annuities in the office of the Auditors of the Imprest; and, consequently, that such an examination ought to be discontinued, as a heavy and unnecessary expence to the public. We are warranted in this opinion by usage in a similar circumstance. No account of the old and new South Sea annuities is rendered at the Exchequer; being originally part of the capital South Sea stock, they were, as such, exempt from account. The annuities

paid by Government upon all the capital trading stocks, the Bank, the South Sea and the East India stock, are issued from the Exchequer without account.—The reason seems to be this; the annuity is granted to the Company in their collective capacity, as a body corporate, and paid to them as one entire debt to one person: after the officer appointed by them has received it, Government has no more to do with it; it lies upon those to whom the Company have entrusted the direction and management of their affairs, to take care that a just division of it is made among their members: but upon the separation of the old and new annuities from the capital stock, the proprietors of those funds no longer continued members of the Company: They quitted all share both in the direction and the profits: They became distinct bodies of men, like the proprietors of any other government security: The proportional shares of the original annuity, which they became entitled to upon the separation, continued to be issued, and are now issued from the Exchequer to the Company, blended with the stock annuity; but the acts expressly say, those shares shall be issued in trust for the proprietors; and, therefore, from the time of the separation, the Company became responsible to Government for the payment of these annuities, just as the Governor and Company of the Bank of England stand at this time responsible for the payment of the dividends upon any capital they transact; and the money for such payment ought, in consistency, to have been issued from the Exchequer, by way of Imprest, and on account; and yet, ever since the year 1722, the sum of 357,224l. 2s. the present annuity attending the Old South Sea annuities; and ever since the year 1732, the sum of 254,844l. 18s. 1d. the present annuity attending the New South Sea annuities; and larger sums, during the time the rate of interest was higher, have been paid every year by the South Sea Company, as trustees employed by the Public, and no accounts of these payments whatever, rendered at the Exchequer; very much to the emolument of the Public, by a saving in fees, to the Auditors of the Imprest only, of above 120,000l.

As the payment of these annuities has, for so many years, been intrusted to the South Sea Company, without account, and without any instance of abuse or misapplication that has hitherto been discovered; every reason seems to concur for extending the same exemption from the jurisdiction of the Auditor of the Imprest to the annuities of the year 1751, and to those transacted at the Bank of England.

The duty, however, and business of the Cashier ought, in our opinion, to be continued without alteration. It is expedient that government should not be ignorant of the annual state of these accounts; and therefore the Cashier of each Company should, every year, transmit to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, an account current, similar to that now transmitted by them to the Auditors of the Imprest, containing the receipts and payments, of all the annuities transacted by them, including the old and new South Sea annuities, with the balance of the unclaimed dividends and stock remaining in their hands, signed by the Cashier, and attested by him on oath, before a Baron of the Exchequer.

We have suggested the exemption of these accounts from the jurisdiction of the Auditors of the Imprest, as a regulation proper and necessary to be carried into immediate execution. We do not mean to violate, in the slightest degree, any right vested in an officer by virtue of his office. The principles which secure the rights of private property, are sacred, and to be preserved inviolate; they are landmarks to be considered as immovable; but the public have their rights also; rights equally sacred, and as freely to be exercised.—That we may pursue the line of justice, without invading the rights of the subject on the



one hand, or sacrificing those of the public on the other, it becomes necessary for us to endeavour to develop these official rights, and define, if we can, their precise boundaries. If an useless and expensive office cannot be suppressed, nor the redundancies of an office curtailed, be the necessities of the State ever so urgent, without intrenching upon the right of the possessor, and violating the public faith, the evil must be endured, until the power of the Legislature can, without the imputation of injustice, be exerted for the relief of the State.

The principle which gives existence to, and governs every public office, is the benefit of the State. Government requires that various branches of business should be transacted, and persons must be found to transact them. The acceptance of a public office implies an engagement to do the business, and a right to a compensation: the officer has powers delegated to him necessary for the execution; but he has no other right than the reward of his labour: he has no right to any specific quantity of business; that quantity must fluctuate according to circumstances, or may be regulated by the convenience of the State: if the good of the community requires a diminution or annihilation of the business of his office, or the transferring it elsewhere, the officer cannot oppose to the regulation, the diminution or annihilation of his profits; because not the emolument of the officer, but the advantage of the Public, was the object of the institution: to suppose in him a right to make such an objection, would be to suppose the office created for his benefit; that is, to suppose it to originate in a violation of public trust, an abuse of power, and an offence against the State. Where law or usage has annexed terms to the grant, which limit the right of the executive power to resume or take it away, the reason seems to be the expedience of leaving the officer in the exercise of the duties of his office, independent of the influence of that power, which might otherwise, at pleasure, remove him: but when it is no longer for public convenience that such duties should be exercised, or when the exercise of them becomes an unnecessary expence to the Public, it would be an inversion of the principle that governs such establishments, to suffer that private emolument, which was no motive for the institution, to prevent or retard the abolition of them. It matters not what the duration or condition of the interest may be, whether for life or years, during good behaviour, or pleasure; all are equally subject to that governing principle for the sake of which it was created—the good of the Public: hence, in every proposed official regulation, the advantage or disadvantage of the officer can never be properly a subject of discussion; the only question is, whether the necessity or good of the State actually requires it? This decides the propriety of the regulation; and the determination of it belongs only to the Supreme Power that watches over the public good, for its improvement as well as protection. The regulation we have here suggested, affects the Auditors of the Imprest, by a diminution of their business, and consequently of their profits: It is necessary, therefore, to examine particularly, whether it interferes with any right vested in that officer by virtue of his office. We have procured, and inserted in the Appendix, a copy of the last patent for the grant of this office, omitting the recital of the then subsisting patents: This patent describes his office, with its objects and emoluments. The power of auditing the Bank and South Sea House accounts seems to be derived from the general words of “auditing and determining all accounts of all persons whatsoever, being accountable for any sums received by the name of Imprest.” The issue, therefore, by way of Imprest, is the circumstance that gives the Auditor the power to examine the expenditure. Whether a sum

shall be issued by way of Imprest, or not, depends upon the authority that directs the issue; which is either the royal sign manual, or an act of parliament; and, consequently, the exercise of this power of auditing must depend upon the will and pleasure either of the Crown, or the legislature.

[To be continued.]

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of MIDDLESEX.

Gentlemen,  
ENCOURAGED by the most flattering assurances of support from many worthy and respectable Freeholders of this County, I humbly beg leave to offer myself a Candidate to represent you in Parliament, and to solicit the honour of your countenance and suffrages at the ensuing election.

Should I be so happy as to succeed in this application, my constant endeavour shall be to acquit myself in the high and important trust with the greatest fidelity, and the most zealous attention to the interest and welfare of the kingdom, and of this County in particular.

I beg leave also to assure you, that I will ever most firmly support the three branches of the legislature in their just and separate rights, being equally an enemy to undue exercise of prerogative, and democratical innovation; and do pledge myself that the sense of my Constituents shall, at all times, be the rule of my conduct; it being my decided opinion, the only meaning of representation is the declaring and supporting the voice of the people in the Great Council of the Nation.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,  
Gentlemen,  
Your most faithful and obedient humble servant,  
WILLIAM MAINWARING.  
Hanover-square, March 25.

#### STAMP-OFFICE,

March 17, 1784.

ACT to explain and amend the TAX on BILLS of EXCHANGE and RECEIPTS.

*HIS Majesty's Commissioners for managing the Stamp Duties do hereby give Notice, that, by the above Act,*

*It is enacted, That, from and after the 25th Instant, all Persons, who shall write or sign, or cause to be written or signed, any Bill of Exchange, Promissory or other Note, or any Receipt or other Discharge given for the Payment of any Sum of Money, amounting to Forty Shillings and upwards, upon Vellum, Parchment, or Paper, not duly stamped, shall forfeit the Sum of FIVE POUNDS, to be recovered before any neighbouring Justice.*

*All Drafts or Orders on Bankers, or Persons acting as Bankers, for Payment of Money on DEMAND, which are not drawn payable to the Bearer, are charged with the Stamp Duties imposed, by the Act of the last Session, on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, &c. except such as may be legally given for any Sum not amounting to Forty Shillings.*

*All Persons required to give Receipts, are empowered to charge the Value of the Stamp to the Person requiring the Receipt.*

*The following Receipts are exempted from this Duty, viz. “Receipts for the Purchase of Shares in the Public Funds, Bank Stock, Stocks of the East India Company, or South Sea Company, or for the DIVIDENDS paid or payable on Shares of the said Stocks.”—Also “Receipts for Dr. Backs or Bounties, Certificates of Over-Entry, or Portage Bills at the Custom House.”*

*No Bill of Exchange, Promissory or other Note, Receipt or other Discharge, given for the Payment of Money (required by Law to be stamped), shall be permitted to be stamped after the same shall have been written or signed, unless upon the Payment of the Duty and Ten Pounds.*

By Order of the Commissioners,  
JOHN BRETTELL, Secretary.

#### SURREY.

THE High Sheriff of the County of Surrey, on the requisition of a great number of the Freeholders, gives notice, that there will be a meeting of the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County, on Thursday the 1st day of April next, at twelve of the clock at noon, at the Spread Eagle at Epsom, to consider of proper persons to be put in nomination to represent the County in the ensuing Parliament.

JOSEPH PICKSTONE, Under Sheriff.  
Kingston, March 26.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of HERTFORD.

Gentlemen,  
YOU are particularly requested not to engage your votes before the day of nomination (of which you will have the earliest notice), as a Gentleman of known constitutional principles and character will be proposed at that Meeting, as a proper person to represent the County in the ensuing Parliament.  
March 25th, 1784.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of WORCESTER.

Gentlemen,  
HIS Majesty having thought fit to dissolve the Parliament, we beg leave to solicit the favour of your votes and interest, to have the honour of again representing the County of Worcester. We have the honour to be,

Gentlemen, with great respect,  
Your much obliged and  
Most faithful humble servants,  
EDWARD FOLEY,  
WILLIAM LYGON.  
Worcester, March 26.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, of the County of MONMOUTH.

Gentlemen,  
AS the trust with which we have been honoured is now determined by the Dissolution of Parliament, I presume, upon the confidence you have repeatedly reposed in myself and my worthy Colleague Mr. Haubury (who, though at present absent, I am certain will be ambitious of again tendering his services to the County of Monmouth), to request a continuance of your support at the ensuing election. Should we be so fortunate as to meet with your approbation, I may venture to promise, as well on his part as my own, that the duty will be executed with fidelity. I am, with the greatest respect and gratitude,  
Gentlemen,

Your most obliged and  
faithful humble servant,  
JOHN MORGAN.  
Tredegar, March 27.

The shortness of the time will, I flatter myself, be a sufficient excuse for my not making a personal application.

#### SIMONY.

This Day was published, Price 3s. 6d. sewed,  
THE LAW of SIMONY. Containing all the statutes, cases at large, arguments, resolutions, and judgments concerning it, arranged under Twelve Chapters; the last of which contains the cases at large in the great cause determined in the House of Peers in May 1783, between the Bishop of London and Lewis Disney Flytche, Esq; on a writ of error from the Court of King's Bench, with the arguments of the Judges, namely, Mr. Justice Heath, Buller, Nares, Willes, and Gould, and of the Lord Chief Baron Skynner, Mr. Baron Perrin, and Mr. Baron Eyre, in support of their respective answers to the twelve questions proposed to them by the Lords, on the motions of Lord Thurlow and the Earl of Mansfield; also the speeches of the Bishops of Salisbury, Bangor, Llandaff, and Gloucester; of Lord Thurlow, the Earl of Mansfield, and the Duke of Richmond; with the judgment of the House of Peers, as it is entered in their Journal.

The whole collected, digested, and published,  
By T. CUNNINGHAM, Esq;  
Barrister at Law, and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, London.

Printed by his Majesty's Law Printers; and sold by G. Robinson, Paternoster-row.



To the Worthy Liverymen of the City of LONDON.

Gentlemen,

THE election of your Representatives in Parliament being appointed for this day, the 30th instant, it is impossible for me to pay my respects in person to my Friends and the Livery at large, which I trust they will therefore excuse; and if any Gentleman has not received my circular letter, I flatter myself it will not be imputed to the want of attention on my part, but to the very great difficulty of obtaining correct lists of the Livery and their places of abode in so short a time.

Having been desired at a public meeting to declare whether I should be ready to take upon me the office of Alderman, permit me to assure you, that I shall cheerfully obey that or any other call of my Fellow-citizens, and use my best endeavours to support the offices of Magistracy in that respect and dignity which the public good requires.

Nothing but the very extraordinary circumstances of the times could have induced me to stand forward as a public man. When the rights of the East India Company were attacked, in a way, which, if successful, would have shaken the foundations of public credit, and of all property in the kingdom held under the sanction of Charters and Acts of Parliament, I felt it incumbent upon me as an independent merchant, to contribute my poor endeavours to withstand such fatal violence; and at a time when the whole system of our Commercial and Revenue Laws must undoubtedly undergo a revision in Parliament, and essential alterations be made therein, upon which the future prosperity of the manufactures, commerce, and navigation of this kingdom must greatly depend, I trust that it will not be held presumption that I offer you my services. I solemnly assure you, Gentlemen, that I have no personal purpose to serve by the pursuit, and that I never will make your favour the step to ambition or emolument. The support of our excellent Constitution, and the establishment of such wise and salutary laws as may best promote the general welfare, shall be the sole objects of my parliamentary conduct.

It shall ever be my anxious desire to support good Government, without respect to men, any further than their measures shall bear the stamp of wisdom and integrity; from which should that excellent character which his Majesty has placed at the head of his Administration derive, my attachment to him would have an end: But I firmly believe it will only end with my life.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and

Most humble servant,

RICHARD ATKINSON.

UNDERSTANDING that reports have been propagated to the prejudice of RICHARD ATKINSON, Esq; relative to his Contracts for Rum with the Treasury during the last war. We the undersigned, having been appointed by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, and by Mr. Atkinson, as arbitrators, finally to determine all matters in dispute concerning the same, think it incumbent upon us hereby to declare, that, after the fullest investigation, we were thoroughly satisfied with the uprightness of Mr. Atkinson's conduct therein.

We also declare it to be our opinion, That if the Contracts above mentioned had been sold, and the prices of Rum supplied had been regulated by the events attending its delivery in America, the Public must have paid more than the prices which have been allowed to Mr. Atkinson under our award.

JOHN PURRIER,  
FRANCIS BARING,  
WILLIAM GREENWOOD.

London, March 29th.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, of the County of SUSSEX.

Gentlemen,

AFTER having been five times elected one of your Representatives in Parliament, permit me again to solicit that honour at the ensuing election.

It is only by assuring you that I shall persevere to act on the same principles, which I hope have met with your approbation, that I can hope for a continuance of your favours.

It is with the most sincere sentiments of gratitude, esteem, and attachment, that I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and

Stoke, most devoted humble servant,  
March 28. GEO. HENRY LENNOX.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, Freemen, and Inhabitants, of the Town and Borough of BEDFORD.

Gentlemen,

YOUR late Representative, Sir WILLIAM WAKE, having declined offering to you his services again in Parliament, I beg leave to solicit the favour of your votes and interest as your future Representative. My public conduct for the last sixteen years is very well known to many of your body; and I take this opportunity to assure you, that my principles shall always continue invariably the same, and that my object shall uniformly be, to support the rights and liberties of the subject, and the constitutional prerogatives of the Crown; and my gratitude to the town and borough of Bedford will make me zealously attentive to promote, to the utmost of my power, the interest and advantage of Bedford in particular. I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Wretham, March 26. WILLIAM COLHOUN.

B E D F O R D.

THE Freemen of BEDFORD, resident in and near London, are earnestly requested to meet at the Globe Tavern in Fleet-street, on Thursday next, the 11th of April, at seven o'clock in the evening.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of NORTHAMPTON.

Gentlemen,

THE Sheriff having been pleased to appoint Tuesday the 6th of April, for the nomination of Candidates to represent you in the ensuing Parliament, I presume to repeat my request for your early attendance on that day, when the parliamentary merits of one of your late Representatives is to be taken into consideration at large. I trust you will not think me wanting in that attention which from every motive of respect and gratitude, I feel to be due to you, if I suspend any farther solicitation till I shall be assured, that your favourable acceptance of my past services may warrant such an application from,

Gentlemen,

Your most obliged and

Devoted humble Servant,

March 27. THOMAS POWYS.

T A X on RECEIPTS.

Half Moon Tavern, 23d March 1784.

AT a Meeting of the Committee, appointed by the Merchants, Bankers, and Traders of London to conduct the opposition to the Tax on Receipts,

Resolved, That, under the present state of the Receipt Tax, it is the opinion of this Committee that the use of Receipts may be safely laid aside, as the evidence of witnesses and of books of account are in all cases a legal and sufficient proof of payment.

Ordered, That the above Resolution be printed in the Public Papers.

WILLIAM PICKETT, Chairman.

To the Independent Electors of the City and Liberty of WESTMINSTER.

Gentlemen,

HAVING had the honour of being called upon, by a very considerable body of the worthy and independent Electors of the City of Westminster, to offer ourselves as Joint Candidates, to represent this great and respectable City in Parliament, on the approaching election, we beg leave to solicit the further honour of your countenance and support; and if we should be so fortunate, through your voluntary suffrages, to become your Representatives, we shall endeavour to acquit ourselves, in the high and important trust, with zeal and fidelity, and we trust, in full conformity to your sentiments and wishes.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your faithful and obedient humble servants,  
Wood's Hotel, Covent Garden, March 26. HOOD, CECIL WRAY.

To the Worthy Electors of the City and Liberty of WESTMINSTER.

Gentlemen,

LORD Hood and Sir Cecil Wray have the honour to return their most grateful thanks to those worthy Electors, who have promised them their support; and having been very successful in their canvass, they take the liberty to request that such Electors as have not yet been waited upon personally (which is intended to be done as soon as possible) will kindly impute it to the shortness of time since the dissolution of Parliament, and the necessity they have been under of attending public meetings.

Wood's Hotel, 27th March.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

THE Committee for conducting the Election of the Right Hon. Lord HOOD and Sir CECIL WRAY, Bart. will meet this and every evening, precisely at seven o'clock, at Wood's Hotel.

March 30.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

AT a Meeting of the General Committee for conducting the Election of Lord HOOD and Sir CECIL WRAY,

Resolved unanimously, That the misconstruction put upon Sir Cecil Wray's Declaration in the House of Commons, respecting Chelsea Hospital, is malignantly intended, and founded in falsehood and dishonour.

JOHN CHURCHILL, Chairman.

To the Worthy and Independent Electors of WESTMINSTER.

Gentlemen,

HAVING been grossly misrepresented in what I said relative to Chelsea Hospital, I think it necessary to inform the Public, that I said in the House of Commons, 'That I did not wish to see the provision made for military officers annihilated—on the contrary, I do not think the honourable retreats for such meritorious men sufficiently numerous; much less did I hint at reducing the subsistence of the hardy veterans.—The whole that I meant to apprise the House of, was, that taking in the expense of the institution—the salaries of men, not military, and the necessary repairs of the buildings, by dividing that sum by the number of pensioners, the expenture per man was fifty one pounds five shillings.'

I then thought, and I now think, that if each man in that Hospital was allowed twenty pounds per annum, and to live where his connections and friendships led him to, that he would live more happily—and an overplus remaining, which would provide for one thousand out-pensioners as letter-men; a charity more extensive and devoutly to be wished for.

CECIL WRAY.

Great George-street, March 29.

This Day was published, Price 1s.

A LETTER from a Northamptonshire Freeholder to a Member of Parliament.

Printed for T. Evans, in Paternoster-row.



Tuesday, March 30.

Yesterday arrived the Mails from FRANCE and FLANDERS.

Tunis, January 21.



HIS Regency has declared war against the Republic of Venice.

Paris, March 19. The Marquis de Tressan, who was killed lately in a duel with the Chevalier de Lucon, was presented to the King only eight days ago with this honourable testimony, that 14 Tressans were killed at the battle of Nordlingen in 1645, under the great Conde.

The severity of the weather has drove the wolves in many places even into the villages, where they have devoured several persons. Many foreign aquatic birds have also been drove into some of our provinces; among the rest we have accounts from Rheims that quantities of a bird, called a Saw-bill, have frequented the marsh of Champigny this winter; they are said to come from Louisiana, and were till now unknown in France; these birds have a black beak, armed with four ranges of teeth like a saw, from which they take their name; they weigh five or six pounds.

Paris, March 21. Orders have been given to enlist able-bodied seamen; none will be engaged but volunteers; they are destined to man a fleet which is to cruise next Spring off the coasts to exercise the sailors, marines, &c. The General Officers are in hopes that there will be some camps formed for the exercise of the soldiery.

It is reported here, that France means to establish a powerful Prince upon the coast of Coromandel. Tipoo Saib entertains an avowed hatred for the governments of Madras and Bombay: This young Prince, certain of the alliance of France, seems to be making use of his present leisure to prepare for some new exploits.

We hear from Versailles, that the King has by arret granted the Cordon Bleu to M. de Suffrein, who is to give up the order of Malta; that Hero will also be created Vice Admiral of India, and a Marshal of France.

Amsterdam, March 22. We have received advice, that the Squadron of the Republic, consisting of four men of war, under Captain Staring, arrived safe at Toulon on the 2d instant, so that the report of some of the ships being lost is without foundation; they however met with heavy storms on their voyage to Algiers, and sustained considerable damage.

#### SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, March 24. The Sisters of Greenock, Thomas Kerr late Master, from New York, is arrived in Clyde, after a passage of nine weeks. On the 26th of February she met with a violent gale of wind, and shipped a sea, which swept away boats and every thing upon deck, together with the Master and three of the crew; one of the latter, however, after having gone over, caught hold of a rope, and was providentially saved.

#### SHIP NEWS.

Deal, March 28. Remain in the Downs the ships as per last. Wind at North East, blows hard.

#### LONDON.

Yesterday morning their Majesties and the Princess Royal went from the Queen's Palace to Windsor.

The same morning previous to his Majesty going to Windsor, Lord Sydney went to the Queen's Palace, to communicate to his Majesty the contents of some dispatches he had received from abroad.

Extract of a Letter from Hamburgh, March 2.

"The King of Prussia has at length completed the object of his wishes, in the revival of the Greenland fishery trade. Six ships of that nation will sail this season, four of them from Embden."

A letter from Paris says, that they have had advice from St. Lucia, that the troops which have taken possession of that island are very sickly since their arrival there; for which reason orders are given out for another regiment to prepare to embark for that place, that the other may return home.

Yesterday arrived a mail from Jamaica, brought to Falmouth in the Roebuck Packet, after a passage of 28 days.

The following very affecting particulars of the distress of the Dutch man of war, North Holland, we extract from a letter written by M. Bleys de Tresslong, first Lieutenant in the above ship, and dated on board the 23d ult. being then between Cape Negro and Cape More, off the coast of Corfica.

"We had sailed from Malaga for Toulon, but being in the Gulph of Narbonna, we met with such a tempest as in the memory of the oldest man amongst us never before threatened the life of navigators. It was so sudden and unexpected that we had not time to think of any means to guard against its violence: our ship was filling with the most alarming rapidity, and in a few hours we found between eight and nine feet water in the hold, notwithstanding we had thrown overboard eleven of our largest guns. A few minutes after we saw one of our ships, the Drenthe, to all appearance, go down, without our being able to afford it the least assistance, as we were ourselves every instant threatened with a similar fate. All our masts fell successively on the board, and the ship in that distressed condition remained for a long time the sport of the wind and waves. Nevertheless we kept up our courage and employed all our strength to bale the ship, not by means of our pumps which were become entirely useless, but with pails and other such instruments as we could supply ourselves with; on break of day we fired several signals of distress at sight of two sails which we reconnoitred, the one proved the ship of Admiral Raynft, the other the frigate Medza. The latter took us in tow, but a fresh storm, still more violent than the first, obliged the people on board the Medza to cut their cable, and once more we saw our ship exposed to all the fury of the elements, expecting that every moment would be our last. After three days spent in this alarming perplexity, we at last found ourselves between the islands of Sardinia and Corfica. Here new dangers awaited us, and we thought to have escaped the fury of the waves, only to be wrecked on the rocks that surrounded us on every side. Deprived of rudder, sails, and rigging, we fired several guns of distress, but in vain. It was not in the power of man to afford us assistance. At last, by the most fortunate and unexpected turn of chance, we were driven between the rocks into a small bay, the only one perhaps in the offings of these coasts where is room to cast an anchor. As it was impossible for us to resist in this place, it was resolved in a council of war, that we should procure the means of being towed into the port of Ajacio, distant about eight or nine miles, from whence we shall be able to sail for Toulon, but we shall want at least a couple of months to complete our repairs. During the continuance of the storm, Mynbeer Wylbroock was so terribly frightened that he fell into a fever that occasioned a delirium, during which he threw himself overboard and was drowned. Two ships sunk under our very eye; a spectacle the more dreadful that we had it not in our power to give the least assistance, being ourselves exposed every instant to the same fate. But nothing has affected me more than the following trait of Captain Ryneveld's attention to me. Having called me

into his room, he put into my hand a parcel containing a considerable number of Spanish pistoles. "There is no hopes left, said he to me, you are younger than I am, take this, and if you should survive the catastrophe, think some times of the man who requests you will keep this trifling token of his friendship."

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, March 28.

"Yesterday arrived the Duc de Chartres man of war from Jamaica.

"The Winchelsea frigate is gone out of harbour to Spithead."

A letter from Rye, in Sussex, says, that a vessel of about 150 tons was drove ashore within two miles of that town without any living creature on board; she appears to be a French smuggling vessel, having a few ankers of brandy and several bags of tea on board; she was bored for 12 guns, but it is imagined that to lighten her they were thrown overboard as she was leaky.

The Queen East Indiaman, from China, is come up the River to Long Reach, where she is to deliver part of her lading before she comes to her moorings at Woolwich.

A great number of Agents have been for several months past, and still are, busily employed in London, Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester, and most of the other great manufacturing towns, in seducing artificers to emigrate to America. It is a duty incumbent on every friend to his country to give information against offenders of the above description, each of whom is liable to a penalty of 500l. and twelve months imprisonment.

The New River Company have lately purchased a spot of ground at Bush-hill, near Enfield, for the purpose of forming a channel for that part of the river now conveyed through a wooden frame of considerable length. Implements are preparing for upwards of 200 men, who are to be employed in the above work.

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. Michael Hayward to the Vicarage of Lukenheath, in Suffolk, void by death.

Yesterday morning, about four o'clock, a fire broke out at a public house in St. Catherine's-lane, which consumed the same, with the greatest part of the furniture and stock in trade, and damaged the two adjacent houses.

Died last Saturday evening, in the Herald's Office, Ralph Bigland the elder, Esq. Garter King at Arms.

On Thursday died, at Bagshot, James Butler, Esq.

Saturday a man was committed by the Magistrates at Bowstreet, charged on suspicion of having committed several highway robberies near Gunnersbury-lane and other roads near town.

Saturday a man was committed by the above Magistrates for trial at the next Assizes to be held for the county of Hertford, for breaking open the dwelling-house of Richard Peacock, at Redbourn in the said county, and stealing a quantity of linen and wearing apparel; the property was produced by Mr. Dennis M'Donald, a Constable, who apprehended the prisoner offering the linen for sale.

Same day two men were committed by the said Magistrates for stealing a quantity of lead from off the parish church of Hendon. Mr. Bond, of Hendon, was bound to prosecute on the behalf of the parish.

Yesterday the Prices of Grain at the Corn Exchange were, Wheat 42s. 253s. od. Barley 22s. 233s. od. Rye 25s. 228s. od. Oats 15s. 21s. od. Pale Malt 38s. 43s. 6d. Amber ditto —. Pease 30s. Hog ditto —. Tick Beans 25s. 27s. Tares 20s. 26s. Rape Seed —. Fine Flour 40s. 41s. Second sort ditto. Third sort —.

The Prices of Hops yesterday at St. Margaret's Hill were, Bags from 5l. 5s. to 5l. 18s. Pockets from 6l. 6s. to 6l. 17s. per cwt.

D. L. The Wonder, with High Life below Stairs.  
C. G. The Cattle of Andalusia, with Rosina.



DISSOLUTION.

**V**ARIOUS are the changes which the dissolution of Parliament has occasioned in men, manners, and things.

Like death, it has levelled all distinctions. The stiff-rumped courtier now bends to the lowly mechanic—he bows, and bows, and begs his interest—he seizes the greasy butcher by the hand, and humbly implores the honour of representing him in Parliament.

My lady puts on her best smiles, enters the cottage, with presents to the good woman, and her dear little ones—If any of the family be ill, her Ladyship's physician is immediately ordered into waiting. She goes still further—the young farmers look sulky—they talk of liberty and property—her Ladyship salutes them—must not turn her cheek, for that is French fashion—they abhor every thing French—so her Ladyship must kiss in the old English way; and this has considerably increased the price of *lip salve*.

One hundred and twenty-five post horses have already resigned their flesh to the dogs.

No country Justice will now take an information against a smuggler, a poacher, a higler, a fore-faller, or a pedlar—summary proceedings are at an end—till the writs are returned.

Many tradesmen have been paid desperate debts.

Lords of Manors forgive their neighbours their trespasses—and there is no seizing, driving, or selling for rent.

The insolence of innkeepers has increased—bad wine, bad spirits, and damp sheets, promise business to the undertakers.

Many are already preparing for the continent. The South of France will be found as necessary to decayed purses, as to decayed constitutions.

Industry is at a stand—and idleness pervades every situation.

*This Day was published, Price 6d.*

**CONSTITUTIONAL TRUTHS.**  
Printed for H. Goldney, No. 15, in Paternoster-row.

SOAP MANUFACTORY.

*To be Disposed of immediately.*

**A** Large, very extensive, and well established Soap Manufactory at Market Harborough, in the county of Leicester, completely fitted up with every useful and necessary vessel and utensil, so well contrived and adapted to each other, as to admit of the whole Soap-making process being carried on at the least expence, and in the most advantageous manner. Consisting of a Pot-ash Manufactory, containing three large iron-bound vatts, four under vatts, four lead pumps, an iron oven, a lee cart, &c.; and in the Soap-house a large iron boiling ran, with a stout iron-bound curb, fire grates, &c. fitted up complete, and capable of bringing off 50 cwt. or three ton of soap at each boiling; another iron pan and stout curb of lesser dimensions; a 50 gallon copper with its grate, &c. six large stout vatts with strong scrow-drawing iron binders, four iron under-backs, four wood receivers, four lead pumps, a brick lee cistern, a large standard beam with two sets of ropes and boards and twelve half hundred weights, a large iron barilla plate, with buckets, spouts, bins, casks, soap chest, wheel barrow, copper ladles, &c. &c. &c. together with a pump in the yard adjoining the Soap-house, well supplied with water.

Any person inclined or desirous of engaging in such a beneficial undertaking, will find Market Harborough a most eligible situation, it being a considerable distance from any other town where the like business is carried on, and almost in the center of a large district in the which the woollen manufacture is carried on in a very extensive degree, including Coventry, Leicester, Kettering, &c.

For further particulars, and to treat for the same, apply to Mr. Grosvenor, No. 11, Cornhill, and Mr. John Rowlett, No. 174, Aldersgate-street, London; or to Mr. Roafe, Draper, Market Harborough.

PROLOGUE to RUNNAMEDE.

A TRAGEDY.

**B**EFORE the records of renown were kept,  
Or theatres for dying heroes wept,  
The race of fame by rival chiefs was run,  
The world by former Alexanders won;  
Ages of glory in long order roll'd,  
New empires rising on the wreck of old;  
Wonders were wrought by Nature in her prime,  
Nor was the antient world a wilderness of time.

Yet lost to fame is virtue's orient reign;  
The patriot liv'd, the hero dy'd in vain.  
Dark night descended o'er the human day,  
And wip'd the glory of the world away;  
Whirl'd round the gulph, the acts of time were lost,

Then in the vast abyss for ever lost.  
Virtue from fame disjoin'd began to plain  
Her votaries few and unfrequented fane.  
Her voice ascended to Almighty Jove;  
He sent the Muses from the throne above.

The Bard arose; and full of heavenly fire,  
With hand immortal touch'd th' immortal lyre;

Heroic deeds in strains heroic sung,  
All earth resounded, all Heaven's arches rung:  
The world applauded what they approv'd before,

Virtue and fame took separate paths no more.

Hence to the Bard, interpreter of Heaven,  
The Chronicle of Fame by Jove is given;  
His eye the volume of the past explores,  
His hand unfolds the everlasting doors;

In Minos' Majesty he lifts the head,  
Judge of the world, and sovereign of the dead;  
On nation and on Kings in sentence sits,  
Dooms to perdition, or to heaven admits;

Dethrones the tyrant though in triumph hurl'd,  
Calls up the hero from th' eternal world,  
Surrounds his head with wreaths that ever bloom,

And vows the verse that triumphs o'er the tomb.  
While here the muses warbled from their shrine,  
Oft have you listened to the voice divine.

A nameless youth beheld with noble rage,  
One subject, still a stranger to the stage;  
A name that's music to the British ear!  
A name that's worshipp'd in the British sphere!

Fair liberty; the goddess of the isle,  
Who blesses England with a guardian smile.  
Britons! a scene of glory draws to-night!

The fathers of the land arise to fight;  
The legislators and the chiefs of old,  
The roll of patriots and the Barons bold,  
Who greatly girded with the sword and shield,

At storied Runnamede's immortal field,  
Did the Grand Charter of your freedom draw,  
And found the base of liberty and law.

Our Author, trembling for his Virgin Muse,  
Hopes in the favourite theme a fond excuse.  
If while the Tale the Theatre commands,  
Your hearts applaud him, he'll acquit your hands:

Proud of his country's cause to build his name,  
And add the Patriot's to the Poet's fame.

KENNEDY'S celebrated CORN PLAISTER.

**W**HICH is well known to be a never failing cure for Corns of every kind, entirely dissolving them, or causing the root of them to come out so as not to return again; yet it never occasions the least pain, but, on the contrary, gives ease immediately as soon as applied. Numbers of persons, who were almost crippled by their corns, can now, by the relief they have received from it, walk any distance without the least inconvenience from them.

N. B. It is spread on linen, ready for immediate use. Sold only by Bayley and Lowe, Perfumers, in Cockspur-street, near the Hay-market; A. Rothwell and Co. Perfumers, No. 47, in New Bond-street; E. Newbery, Bookseller, the Corner of St. Paul's Church-yard; Wray and Co. No. 14, in Birchin-lane, Cornhill; J. Grosvenor, Perfumer, near Chancery-lane, in Holborn; Dicey and Co. in Row-Church-yard; and J. Price, Perfumer, No. 150, in Leadenhall-street, London. Price 1s. each box.

SPRING. An ODE.

By FRANCIS KNIGHT, Jun.

**O**SPRING, relenting maid! appear,  
Unbind again the frozen ground,  
In beauty deck the smiling year,  
And scatter vernal roses round:  
O come! and with thy radiant hand  
In purple paint the Western sky;  
Oh come! and let thy cheerful hand  
Remove th' obstructing clouds, and bid pale Winter fly.

By wanton zephyrs fann'd, the rose  
In pride surveys its opening bloom,  
The violets every charm disclose,  
And fill the air with rich perfume:  
All nature is with beauty crown'd,  
The trees put on their varied hues,  
The richest verdure dyes the ground,  
And every charm appears, to court the rural Muse.

O thou! by whose divine command,  
Each low'ring tempest left our isle,  
Thy blessings deal with liberal hand,  
And bid thy toiling servants smile:  
Let Winter turn his gloomy ear,  
And yield to Spring's delightful sway,  
Fly with his shivering train afar,  
Nor with tempestuous clouds, deform the rosy May.

Unclouded in the azure sky  
Let the bright sun his orb display,  
Each storm and threat'ning cloud defy,  
And cheer us with his genial ray:  
Let blooming Spring unrivall'd reign,  
An earnest of the grateful store,  
Which Autumn sheds on every plain:  
And man thy praise shall sing, and thy great power adore.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of BRECON.

Gentlemen,

**H**AVING had the distinguished honour of representing you in the three last Parliaments, and trusting that I have not in any instance forfeited your esteem, I beg leave again to make a tender of my services, and to solicit your appearance and support at the ensuing election. You will ever find me studious to discharge the trust faithfully, and on every occasion to prove myself,

Gentlemen,

Your most obliged and

Parliament-street, Obedient humble servant,  
26th March. CHARLES MORGAN.

For Coughs, Hoarsenesses, &c.

**P**ECTORAL LOZENGES of TOLU. Prepared and sold by T. GREENOUGH, Chemist and Apothecary, at No. 10, on Ludgate Hill, London. Price 1s. the box. These Lozenges contain all the softening and healing virtues of the celebrated Balsam of Tolu, and are the pleasantest and most effectual remedy of the kind in all coughs, hoarsenesses, sore throats, and deficiencies on the lungs, healing the rawness and soreness of the breast, promoting the expectoration of the tough phlegm, and affording great relief in asthmatic complaints and shortness of breath. They are likewise very beneficial in consumptions, are not cloying to the stomach, but rather create an appetite.

The great esteem these Lozenges have acquired, having induced several persons to attempt the selling a counterfeit sort, against three of whom, viz. one a Chemist on Ludgate Hill, another a Chemist in Oxford Street, and the other a Chemist, in Fenchurch street, verdicts have been obtained, in the Court of King's Bench, with considerable damages, the Public are requested to observe, that none are genuine but what have the following inscription on the lid of the box: "Pectoral Lozenges from Balsam of Tolu, prepared by T. GREENOUGH, Chemist and Apothecary, No. 10, on Ludgate Hill, London."



## SOUTHWARK MEETING.

YESTERDAY a numerous Meeting of the Electors of the Borough of Southwark was held at the Town Hall, St. Margaret's Hill, for the purpose of nominating proper persons to represent that Borough in the ensuing Parliament. About twelve o'clock Mr. Webster was voted into the chair; and as soon as silence could be obtained, Mr. Richard Carpenter Smith proposed Sir Richard Hotham. After vindicating himself from some reflections aimed at his character, Sir Richard Hotham declared, that, if elected, he would obey the instructions of his constituents, or when their directions militated against the dictates of his own mind, he would give them an immediate opportunity of chusing another Representative.

Mr. Muggridge proposed Henry Thornton, Esq; upon which Mr. Thornton addressed the Electors, appealing to the experience they had already had of his parliamentary conduct, and assuring them that he would persevere in the same line on every occasion, paying a due deference to the sentiments of his Electors, without meanly abandoning his own. A letter from Mr. Dawson was now received and read by the Chairman, wherein that Gentleman politely declined the honour of being passed in nomination.

Sir Barnard Turner then came forward, and offered himself a candidate, professedly in opposition to Sir Richard Hotham. Had an inhabitant of Southwark solicited the suffrages of the Electors, to be joined with Mr. Thornton, Sir Barnard said, he would not have interfered; but as Sir Richard Hotham had attached himself to "Mr. Fox and the Coalition," he would oppose his election.

The shew of hands was greatly in favour of Mr. Thornton and Sir Barnard Turner: But Sir Richard Hotham declared that he would contest the point with spirit and perseverance.

## Postscript.

## LONDON.

This day a Court of Hustings was held at Guildhall for the election of four Members to represent this City in the ensuing Parliament. About one o'clock the Aldermen, Sheriffs, Recorder, Marshals, and other City Officers ascended the Hustings, when after the writ and the several acts of Parliament respecting the mode of election, were read, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen as usual were severally put in nomination, as were also Brooke Watson, Richard Atkinson, and Samuel Smith, Esquires, and the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt; when, upon the shew of hands, the Sheriffs declared the election to have fallen on the Right Hon. William Pitt, Brooke Watson, Esq; Sir Watkin Lewes, and Nathaniel Newnam, Esq. A poll was then demanded for Messrs. Atkinson, Smith, and Sawbridge. Alderman Pickett declined.

The several Gentlemen who had been put in nomination thanked the Livery for the honour conferred on them, and hoped for the continuance of their support during the Poll.

Previous to the nomination, Mr. Alderman Saunderson made a very excellent speech, and proposed that each of the Candidates should subscribe a tefte to the following purport: That the opinions of their Constituents should be the invariable rule of their conduct in Parliament; and that if the sentiments of the Representatives at any time should not correspond with those of their Constituents, they pledged themselves to resign their seat in Parliament, whenever a Common Hall, legally convened for that purpose, should so determine.

This proposition was carried almost unanimously, and cheerfully agreed to by the several Candidates present; and Sir Barnard Turner, who had proposed Mr. Pitt, answered also for his readiness to acquiesce in the resolution proposed.

Sir Barnard Turner then moved, That it be recommended to every county, city, and borough in the kingdom to adopt a similar measure, which was carried unanimously; and the same ordered to be printed in all the public papers.

At the close of the poll this day the numbers were:

For Brook Watson, Esq;	101
Nath. Newnam, Esq;	100
Sir Watkin Lewes, Knt.	90
John Sawbridge, Esq;	73
Richard Atkinson, Esq;	57
Rt. Hon. William Pitt,	52
Samuel Smith, Esq;	20

Major John Scott and Lord Mulgrave will be returned for West Loce, in Cornwall.

Mr. A'Court Ashe and the Right Hon. William Eden are to be returned for Heytesbury.

Col. North and Mr. Conway are to come in for Wootton Bassett.

Sir Thomas Rambold is gone down to Andover, in opposition, it is supposed, to Sir John Griffin.

George Vanfittart, Esq; of Bilham Abbey, and Henry Pye, Esq; of Farrington, will be Candidates for the county of Berks, in opposition to Major Hartley, Mr. Elwes having resigned in consideration of his advanced age.

Prince Masseraio, son of the late Prince of that name, who was many years Ambassador at this Court from Spain, is appointed Ambassador to the Court of Great Britain from Madrid.

Yesterday some dispatches were received from the West Indies, which were brought over in his Majesty's packet-boat the Roebuck; they contain an account, that the weather at Jamaica was very fine, and the crop of sugars was very promising.

Extract of a Letter from Jamaica, Jan. 15.

"It is reported that the Americans have it in contemplation to attack the Spanish settlements on both sides of the Mississippi, and that a number of flat-bottomed boats are constructing on the Ohio, which are to convey the American troops to the objects of their destination. This step, it is said, they take in revenge for the restrictions lately imposed on their trade, and the backwardness which the Spaniards have shewn throughout the war to countenance them, or acknowledge their independence."

Extract of a Letter from Bologna, March 2.

"In the beginning of this year a report was spread that the Pope designed to make a journey to Paris. This news appears to be confirmed, at least with regard to the desire of the Holy Father to visit France, as our Senate hath received a letter from M. Gozzadina, their Ambassador at the Holy See, advising that his Holiness will set out for Avignon immediately after Easter."

A letter from Lisbon says, that they have had a great deal of stormy weather, accompanied with some slight shocks of an earthquake, but no great damage was done; and that they have had advice from Bilboa of the earthquake being more severely felt there, as it threw down many chimnies, and has much damaged the houses, but there is no account of any lives being lost.

Extract of a Letter from Mannheim, March 2.

"For these six days past we have been, as it were, blocked up by the waters, all outward communication has been shut up during more than 24 hours, and no mail has reached us for near ten days. The damages occasioned by the

overflowing of the Rhine and Neckar, are distressing beyond conception. This city itself would have been destroyed, had it not been for its fortifications, which fortunately withstood the impetuosity of the inundation. The waters on that side which is next to the Neckar, have risen up as high as the roofs of the houses, and with such alarming velocity that the inhabitants had hardly time enough to save their lives.

The city of Heidelberg has also greatly suffered; not only its magnificent bridge, on the Neckar has been carried off, but also above 50 houses entirely demolished. The village of Neckerhausen, one of the most beautiful spots in that country, is totally destroyed, there not being more than six houses left standing. The inhabitants have been carried off in stupendous mountains of ice. Several of them have perished, others have been carried some leagues up the river: of the latter we saw an instance here, a woman, after having remained six and thirty hours in the above uncomfortable situation, arrived here safe, after having seen her father, mother, brothers, and sisters perish by her side. It is impossible to give a proper estimate of the losses sustained, but they certainly must prove excessive great indeed.

"Now, as if one scourge was not sufficient for the ruin of the inhabitants, we are threatened with further calamities. The cold is felt in again with redoubled severity, so that fuel is now more scarce than ever. The provisions which we had procured are exhausted, and the roads being now impracticable, we can draw no assistance whatever from the mountains. In the midst of our afflictions we have this temporary comfort, that the Elector has ordered a bounty of 15,000 florins to be laid out in procuring the most needful articles, and especially to prevent the price of wood being raised beyond its current value."

By a letter from Aberdeen we learn, that the extremes of poverty and want again stare them in the face. The storm, with little remission, has lasted 14 weeks, and a late harvest, like the last, is expected to end in ruin to thousands of families and individuals.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, March 29.

"Remain at Spithead his Majesty's ships Duc de Chartres, lately arrived from Jamaica; and Winchelsea frigate, with the rest of the ships as before."

Extract of a Letter from Deal, March 29.

"Remain in the Downs the Wasp and Scout sloops, the Nimble cutter, and Earl of Cornwallis East Indiaman. Wind N. E. blows hard."

This morning a seizure of teas, muslins, and other piece goods was made at a house in the Minories, and carried to the Custom-house.

Saturday night, about eight o'clock, as Jonathan Lindsey, Esq; was crossing the end of Bloomsbury-square, from Great Russell-street, he was stopped by two footpads, who clapped a pistol to his head, and robbed him of his purse, with four guineas, some silver, and his gold watch; it was so dark that he could not see what sort of persons they were.

## STOCKS this Day at One o'Clock.

Bank Stock shut 118 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 per C. Old An. shut
open	Do. New Ann. 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
4 per C. An. 1777, shut	Do. 1751, —
76 $\frac{1}{2}$ open	India Stock, shut
3 per Cent. conf. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 per Cent. An. shut
a 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 58	India Bonds, paid, 1781
3 per Cent. red. shut	a 18s. Dif.
3 per Cent. 1726, —	Do. unpaid, —
Long Ann. 177-16ths	Navy Bills, 18 per C.
a $\frac{1}{2}$	Dif.
—Ann. 1777, shut	3 per Cent. Subsc. —
Do. 1778, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 5-	Omnium, —
16ths	Excheq. Bills, —
South Sea Stock, —	Prizes —

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.