

# The Dublin Chronicle

Price Two Pence. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1790.

## Theatre Royal.

This present Evening will be revived a Tragedy, called  
**MAHOMET.**  
 To which will be added, a new Dramatic Pantomimical  
 Entertainment, never acted in this Kingdom, called  
**PROVOCATION; Or, NOOTKA SOUND.**  
 By Command of his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT  
 and the COUNTESS of WESTMORLAND.  
 On Monday Evening will be presented the Comic Opera of  
**The DUENNA.**  
 Carlos, Mr. Kelly; Don Jerome, Mr. O'Kelly; Ferdin-  
 and, Mr. Browne; Antonio, Mr. Palmer; the Jew, Mr.  
 Cherry; Louisa, Miss Brett; the Duenna, Mrs. Heaphy;  
 and Clara, Mrs. Billington.  
 With, by Command,  
**ANIMAL MAGNETISM.**

## Royal Amphitheatre, Peter-street.

By His Majesty's Servants.  
 ON Monday Evening 22d November, 1790.  
 First Time this Season, (by Way of Prelude)  
 Monf. HENRY, Professor of Natural Philosophy  
 from Paris, will exhibit several Devices; Vertical Sins,  
 Pyramidal Saxons, Oclagon Wheels, Bengal Lights,  
 Seven-pointed Stars, Metamorphose Pieces, &c. repre-  
 senting Fire-Works, without smell, fmoak, or detona-  
 tion. In this Exhibition, Inflammable Variegated Air,  
 illuminated and passing in different Currents, is visible  
 to every Person; acting by compression, and the assist-  
 ance of Mechanism, to as to produce a pleasing and  
 wonderful Effect. (First Time this Season), a grand  
 Entry of Horses, in a variety of Attitudes, particularly  
 the Grand Equestrian Pedestal. (First Time this Season),  
 Horsemanship, and Exercises for the Light Dra-  
 gons; by Master Crossman. (First Time this Season),  
 a Musical Piece called, **THE PRUSSIAN DRAGON;**  
 or the **TERMAGANT MISTRESS.**—Tumbling, and  
 other Exercises, by eminent Performers, selected from  
 France, Italy, and London. (First Appearance in Dub-  
 lin), Mademoiselle Maria Theresia de St. Orbe, from  
 the South of France, who is supposed to possess the finest  
 and longest Head of Hair ever seen. Never exhibited,  
 an entire new Dance, called, **THE MISTAKE.**—Never  
 exhibited, an entire new Musical Piece, called, **THE**  
**MISER REFORMED.** Ward, Mr. Connel; Vol-  
 tile, Mr. Wallack; and, the Miser, Mr. Johamot.  
 Mother, Mrs. Henley; and, Nancy, Mrs. Saunders.  
 (La e Miss Pinto). (First Time this Season), a Trial of  
 Skill, by the Troop of Horsemen.

The Whole to conclude with a Pantomime, called,  
**HARLEQUIN'S VAGARIES.**  
 In the first Part of which will be introduced, a grand  
 Chinese Ballet. At the conclusion of the Dance a fa-  
 vourite Trio, called, **CHING-CHIT-QUAW,** by Mr.  
 Johannot, Miss Wheeler, and Miss Harrison. At the  
 conclusion will be introduced, a superb Scene, from the  
 Pantomime, called, **PROVOCATION,** as lately pre-  
 sented at Covent-Garden.  
 Doors to be opened at six, to begin precisely at seven  
 o'Clock.—Boxes, 3s. 3d. Pit, 2s. 2d. Gallery, 1s. 1d.  
 —Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Theatre every  
 Day from eleven till four o'Clock.  
 N. B. An entire new Performance will take place  
 every Monday. The Entertainments will be continued  
 every Evening during Mr. Alky's short stay in Dublin.

*Virant, Rex et Regina*  
**COUNTY WESTMEATH.**  
**TO BE LET** for any Term, with a Fine, or fold, a  
 very good House, with a Demesne of any number  
 of Acres to 600, remarkably convenient and well cir-  
 cumstanced, situate between Mullingar and Athlone.  
 Application to be made to Richard Vetherlton, Attor-  
 ney, No. 18, Capel-street, Dublin.

### LOTTERY PROPERTY

Will be Insured from Day to Day at the  
**LIONS' OFFICE,**  
 No. 101, GRAFTON-STREET,  
 IN the ensuing Lottery, which commenced Drawing  
 Monday the 15th.  
**INSURANCE** of Lottery Property, as warranted  
 by Act of Parliament, will be conducted on the same  
 extensive scale for which this Office has been remarkable.  
 —The same firmness and accuracy will be strictly con-  
 tinued, by which all orders sent shall be fulfilled without  
 confusion or puzzle.  
 Stamped **GUINEA SHARES,** partaking of  
 every Prize.  
**Most MONEY for PRIZES.**  
**All Numbers examined Gratis.**

### IRISH STATE LOTTERY, FOR 1790.

#### PAT. BYRNE

Respectfully acquaints his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC  
 that he is induced to engage in the Conduct of every  
**LEGAL BUSINESS** connected therewith, on an *exten-*  
*sive Plan*—for which Purpose he has fitted up his  
 House,  
 No. 103, GRAFTON-STREET,  
 (nearly opposite the College)  
 Which he has opened as a **LOTTERY OFFICE,**  
 Duly Licensed, pursuant to Act of Parliament,  
 Where he has now for Sale in a great Variety of  
 Numbers, *Whole Tickets,*  
 Halves, | Eighths,  
 Quarters, | Sixteenths.  
 and his most advantageous *Guinea Tickets,* by which  
*Two Thousand Pounds* may be gained.—Insurance to  
 any Amount.

Robert Jones, Esq; } **WHEREAS** by Order made  
 Plaintiff. } in this Cause, dated the  
 Lewis Jones, Esq; } Thirtieth Day of January last,  
 Defendant. } the Lord Treasurer's Remem-  
 brancer is required to set by  
 Public Cant to the highest and  
 fairest Bidder the Lands of Furness, being a part of Sub-  
 denomination of the Lands of Dunbeakin, a part or  
 division of the Lands of Grangebegg and Ballynapull,  
 in the County of Sligo, the Estate of the Defendant, and  
 granted in Custodiam to the Plaintiff for three Years  
 from the Twenty-fifth Day of March next if Plaintiff's  
 Interest shall so long continue. NOW I do hereby give  
 Notice, that I will on Monday the Twenty-second Day  
 of February instant, at the Hour of one o'Clock in the  
 Afternoon, at the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's  
 Office in Kennedy's-lane, proceed to set the said Pre-  
 mises for the said Term pursuant to the said Order.—  
 Dated this 4th Day of February, 1790.  
**DONOUGHMORE.**

The above Cant is adjourned to Monday the Tenth  
 Day of May next, at the same Place and Hour. Dated  
 this 23d Day of February 1790. **DONOUGHMORE.**  
 The above Cant is adjourned to Tuesday the Fifteenth  
 Day of June next, at the same Place and Hour. Dated  
 this 10th Day of May 1790. **DONOUGHMORE.**  
 The above Cant is further adjourned to Tuesday the  
 Sixteenth Day of November next, at the same Place and  
 Hour. Dated this 15th Day of June 1790. **DONOUGHMORE.**  
 The above Cant is further adjourned to Thursday the  
 Second Day of December next, at the same Place and  
 Hour. Dated this Sixteenth Day of November 1790. **DONOUGHMORE.**

*The Drawing is going on.*  
**STEWART HENRY DRURY,**  
 KNIGHTS of ST. PATRICK'S ARMS LOTTERY  
 OFFICES,  
 No. 5, Capel-street, and No. 58, Dame-street,  
**BEGS** leave to inform his Friends and the Public  
 he is now taking down Insurance from Five Gui-  
 neas to Five Thousand, and Forfeitures instantly paid  
 with that Honour and Satisfaction that has acquired for  
 DRURY'S OFFICES such unbounded Confidence and  
 esteem.  
*Warranted Undrawn*  
 Whole Tickets and Shares, viz. Halves, Quarters,  
 Eighths, Sixteenths, and Guinea Tickets, which will  
 be disposed of at the lowest Dublin Prices.  
 Money for Prizes as soon as drawn.

### CHEAP JEWELLERY AND WATCHES, &c.

FOR READY MONEY.  
**CHARLES BARKER,**  
**JEWELLER,**  
 No. 2, ABBEY-STREET,  
 (Successor to W. D. Moore, late of Eff. & Bridge.)  
**RETURNS** his sincere Thanks to the Nobility, Cen-  
 try, his Friends and the Public, for their Partiality  
 to him since his Commencement in Business; respectfully  
 informs them, that he has laid in a most elegant Assort-  
 ment of Jewellery and Plated Goods, Japanese Tea-  
 Urns, &c. &c. which he will sell on the most reasonable  
 Terms: He has also for Sale a Variety of Gold, Silver-  
 and Binbeck Watches, which he can engage.  
 The highest Price for Old Gold, Silver, Jewels,  
 Watches, &c.—An Apprentice wanted.

### TO BE LET.

From the 25th of SEPTEMBER,  
**ABOUT** 340 Acres of the Lands of DRIMNA,  
 viz.  
 The Lands known by the name of the Robin Hood  
 Farm, the Castle Farm, the Blue Bell, the Red Lion,  
 Jamestown, &c. &c. part of the Estate of the Mar-  
 quis of Lansdown, situate on the turnpike-road leading  
 from Dublin to Naas and the Banks of the Grand Canal,  
 one mile from Dublin; these Lands are well circum-  
 stanced for the Bleaching or Stamping Business, as there  
 is a fine stream of water running through them, whereon  
 Mills can easily be erected, and there is plenty of build-  
 ing materials and brick-clay on the Lands. Improving  
 Tenants will meet encouragement.  
 Proposals will be received by John Robinson, No. 36,  
 Bride-street, who is empowered to set said Lands.

*Striking Likenesses in Miniature Profile.*  
**BY** I. THOMASON, from ENGLAND, No. 25,  
 South Great George's-street, Dublin, set and fi-  
 nished in a style superior to any thing of the kind ever  
 seen here before, in gilt burnished frames, at 6s. Eng-  
 lish.  
*Time of sitting one Minute.*  
 The Encouragement these Performances have met  
 with here have been very great.—He confidently as-  
 sures the Public, that his Likenesses, although done in  
 Shade, are strong and animated beyond Expectation, and  
 as he has come over with an intention of settling in  
 Dublin, Ladies and Gentlemen may depend on his ut-  
 most Exertions to please.  
 N. B. Attendance given from Ten in the Morning  
 till Four in the Evening.  
 Old Shades copied or reduced to any size.

The MAIL for England will be dispatched this  
 night at Nine o'Clock, and on Monday night at  
 half past Ten.

Present State of the People in all Parts of the Globe; the Situation, Extent, Climate, Productions, Animals, &c. of the different Kingdoms and States; including all the new Discoveries; together with the Genius, Manners, Customs, Trade, Religion, Forms of Government, &c. of the Inhabitants, and every thing respecting them, that can be either entertaining or informing to the Reader, collected from the earliest and latest Accounts of Historians and Travellers of all Nations.

By the Rev. Dr. JOHN TRUSLER,

Whose ambition it is to rival every production of a similar nature. For this purpose, he has for years past been collecting at a great expence, every publication in all languages that will assist him in this undertaking; add to this, he has been favoured with a variety of journals taken, and minutes and observations made, by a number of private gentlemen who have travelled abroad. So that the public may rely on not only having a genuine work, but an abundance of new matter that has never appeared in an English dress. Among other foreign works procured, is PALLAS's six years tour thro' Tartary and Siberia, undertaken by the command of the Empress, and just published in German, by the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Peterburgh.

It cannot be ascertained how many Numbers this work will consist of, it being the Author's design, to make it the completest System of Geography extant; and he trusts when completed, it will be a publication worthy the Cabinets of the Curious, and on the whole, such as no country can boast of.

[No. VII.]

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE

## Northern Parts of America,

*Round Hudson's-Bay, the Coast of Labrador, and the Country of the Eskimaux Indians; by Capt. ELLIS, who visited that Part of the World in 1746 and 1747.*

IN our account of Greenland, we acquainted our readers that it is supposed to join, on the north of Baffin's-bay, with the continent of America; for that the upper part of this bay is so narrow, that the inhabitants on either side are able to call over to each other. Whether this be the fact or not, is not yet ascertained, but it evidently appears from the persons and customs of the natives on both sides, that they are of one, and the same, origin; the Greenlanders therefore, if the two countries do not join, must have travelled across the ice, and settled in those northern parts. Under this idea, we cannot do better than give some account of this country here; the natives of the coast of Labrador, and further north, distinguished by the name of Eskimaux, being different from the Indians of America, more to the southward.

The Labrador coast, and the parts of which we are now going to treat, are situated round Hudson's-bay; between the latitudes of 48 and 70 degrees. Captain Ellis, who sailed in 1746, in search of a north-west passage, from Hudson's-bay to the great western ocean, wintered in a creek of this bay, near Nelson's-river, in latitude 57 deg. 30 m. He found the country covered with large woods, chiefly spruce, fir, poplar, birch, larch, willow, &c. and abounding with deer, hares, rabbits, geese, ducks, partridges, pheasants, plovers, swans, and many other fowl, in their proper season; as also, fish, in great plenty, and in as great variety.

But, the exceeding high mountains towards the north, continually covered with snow, and the winds blowing from thence, full three months of the year, occasion a degree of cold, over all this country, not felt in any other part of the world, in the same latitude. On the 2d of November, says he, we could not keep the ink from freezing at the fire. Our bottled beer froze solid, though packed up in rows, and near a good fire. When the wind was westerly, or southerly, the cold was very supportable, but, as it changed to the north-west, or north, it became im-

mediately excessively keen, and often attended with a sort of snow, no larger than many grains of sand, which drifted with the wind in clouds, from every plain, or flat place, that lay exposed to it, so as, in a very little time, to obliterate every track, and occasion people out in it to lose their way, and often their lives. Nature furnishes every animal here with extraordinary furs, to resist the cold; that gradually falls off as the warm weather returns. As in all the extremities of the body, the circulation of the blood is naturally slower, being further from the heart, the spring of its motion, it follows, that the feet and tails of animals, are soonest apt to freeze. To remedy this inconvenience, Providence has ordained, that the animals of this country should have legs and tails shorter than those of other countries. The cold, Captain Ellis observes, was so intense, the winter he was there, that, if any of his people touched iron, or any other smooth, solid substance, their fingers stuck to it. In drinking a glass of brandy, if their lips, or tongue, touched the glass, they left part of their skin behind, freezing to the glass. An odd instance of this sort happened to one of his men, who was carrying a bottle of spirits, from the house to his tent; for, not having a cork to stop the bottle, he made use of his finger, which soon froze so fast in the neck, that he was obliged to lose part of it, to make a cure practicable. They dug a hole, twelve feet deep, to flow their liquor in, and found the ground very hard frozen, even at that depth. From this severity of the weather, in the winter season, it is natural to conclude, that the inhabitants must be most uncomfortable, and unhappy; but, this is by no means the case; for, they have abundance of beaver-skins to cloath them, and many other conveniences, which put them, in some measure, on a level with those who live in a milder climate.

To say, however, that they are not subject to greater hardships than Europeans, would be idle. Their condition is melancholy enough, though it does not make such an impression upon them, as one would expect. As they have no idea of frugality, and make no provision against times of scarcity, it sometimes happens, that the Indians, who come, in the summer, to trade at the new factories, missing of the succours they expected, have been obliged to singe off the hair from thousands of beaver-skins, in order to feed upon the leather. But, the greatest hardships to which they are exposed, is, in their journies; for, it is a thing common with them, to travel two or three hundred miles, even in the depth of winter, through a wide, open country, without meeting with any house to receive, or carrying any tent to protect them. In such journies, it is their custom, when night approaches, to raise a little kind of fence, with brush-wood, to the leeward of which they make a fire, and, after clearing away the snow, they lie down upon the ground and sleep, between the fire and the fence. But if, as it sometimes falls out, they happen to be benighted upon some wild plain, where no such fence can be made, for want of wood, they are then forced to lie down under the snow, which proves some defence from the cold, and which is a thing practised in the extremities of Siberia, where the climate is not at all more temperate.

The native Indians, of this part, are of a middle size, copper-colour, with black eyes, and long, lank, black hair. They are of a cheerful disposition, good-natured, affable, friendly, and honest, in their dealings. They live in tents, covered with moose and deer-skins, sewed together; and, as their time is spent chiefly in hunting, fishing and fowling, they change their habitations, according to the plenty, or scarcity of game.

They do not live in any great numbers together, for the same reason; because, it would be more difficult to provide necessaries to feed, and to clothe them; of course, they have no body of laws to regulate their conduct, but are influenced, in their behaviour, by a natural reticence of disposition, that restrains them from acts of violence and injustice. The chiefs in every family, or tribe (who are generally chosen from among the most ancient of the

people, but chiefly for their skill in hunting, and experience in trade, domestic affairs, or valour in war, which they often wage with the Eskimaux, and of whom we shall speak hereafter), direct those who reside with them, in their different employments of hunting, fishing, fowling, &c. yet their advice is followed rather through deference, than obligation; for, in point of exemption from power, they may be, truly, called a free people.

The clothing of the men here, in summer, is a loose coat, made of blanket, which they buy either from the French, or English, here settled; a pair of leather stockings, which come so high, as to serve for breeches, and shoes, of the same materials. The women's dresses is the same; except that, in winter, they generally wear a petticoat, that reaches a little below the knee. Their ordinary apparel, is made of the skin of deer, otter, or beaver, with the hair, or fur, on; the sleeves of their upper-habit, are frequently separate from the body of it, and taken off at pleasure, being only tied with strings at the shoulders; so that, their arm-pits, even in the depth of winter, are exposed to the cold, which they conceive, contributes to their health. They have but few disorders; and these chiefly arise from colds, taken after drinking spirituous liquors, which they buy from the English, contrary to the wiser maxims of the French; who sell them none, and, of course, keep them better in health, and more capable of trafficking.

They are pretty much subject to some disorders in the breast, but to no contagious diseases. Whenever they find themselves indisposed, they drink an infusion of the herb, called Wizzekapukka, something like rhubarb; fish-broth, which the call Shaggamitie; or else sweat themselves in their tents, and, in the midst of a profuse sweat, plunge themselves into cold water, or roll themselves in the snow. For the cholick, they swallow a great quantity of tobacco-smoke; and, if their head is disordered, force it out at their nostrils. In the spring of the year, they will frequently become snow-blind, when a film grows over the eye. This they are ingenious enough to cut away, with the sharp point of a gun-flint.

In their drunken fits, they will often commit excessive disorders; such as quarrelling, burning their tents, and abusing their wives; but, when they are sober, they are very courteous and compassionate. Their affection for their children, is singularly great. The following is a remarkable instance of it, which happened at Yorkfort. Two small canoes, passing a river, when they had got to the middle of it, one of them, which was made of the bark of a birch-tree, sunk, in which was an Indian, his wife, and their child. The other canoe being small, and incapable of receiving more than one of the parents, and the child, produced a very extraordinary contest between the man and his wife; not, that both of them were willing to devote themselves to save the other, but the difficulty lay, which would be the greatest loss to the child. The man used many arguments, to prove it more reasonable, that he should be drowned, than the woman; but she alledged, on the contrary, it was more for the advantage of the child, that she should perish, because he, as a man, was better able to hunt, and consequently to provide for it. The little time there was still remaining, was spent in mutual expressions of tenderness; the woman strongly recommending, as for the last time, to her husband, the care of her child. This being done, they took leave, in the water; the woman, quitting the canoe, was drowned, and the man, with the child, got safe ashore.

It is looked upon, among them, as a great offence, for the women to stride over the legs of the men, when they sit on the ground; and they think it even beneath them to drink out of the same vessel with their wives. One custom they have, which is very extraordinary; that when their parents grow so old, as to be incapable to support themselves by their own labour, they require their children to strangle them, and this is esteemed an act of obedience, in their children, to perform.—The manner of discharging this last duty, is thus: The grave of the old person being dug, he goes into it, and, after having conversed and smoked a pipe, or perhaps drank a dram or two

with his children, the old person signifies he is ready; upon which, two of the children put a thong about his neck, one standing on one side, and the other opposite to him, and pull violently, till he is strangled, then cover him with earth; and, over this, erect a kind of rough monument, with stones. Such old persons, as have no children, request this office of their friends; but it is not often complied with.

Their religious sentiments, Captain Ellis knew little of. All he could gather was, that their notions were very limited and imperfect. They acknowledge a Being of infinite goodness, whom they stile Uikewma, or, great-chief; they look upon him, as the author of all the benefits they enjoy; and speak of him with reverence. They likewise sing a kind of hymn in his praise, in a grave, solemn tune, not altogether disagreeable. They also acknowledge another being, as the instrument of all kinds of mischief and evil, whom they call Witrikka, and of him they are very much afraid.

Their language these people speak is somewhat guttural in the pronunciation, but not harsh, or unpleasant; they have but few words, and these are very significant.

They have a very strong maxim of policy; that of suffering, or rather obliging, their women, to procure frequent abortions, by the use of a certain herb; that they may, in some measure, be eased of that heavy burthen they feel, in providing for a helpless family. Something of this sort was practised by the natives of Formosa, when the Dutch became masters of it. They differ also from almost all other nations in another particular; which is, their manner of making water; for here, the men always squat down, and the women stand upright. We have already mentioned their animals; but, there is one thing we must not omit, that here, as in all other snowy regions, to protect them from their enemies, they become white in winter, when every thing, animate and inanimate, is of the same colour. And what is yet more surprising is, that dogs and cats, which have been carried from England to Hudson's-bay, have, on the approach of winter, changed their appearance, and acquired a much longer, softer and thicker coat of hair than they originally had. The dogs of this country are as large as our mastiffs; they never bark, but growl when provoked. The Indians use their dogs as beasts of burden, for they have no other.

To pass over the English Hudson's-bay company, when we were treating of this country, would be wrong. This bay is a vast sea, upwards of 400 leagues from north to south, and 300 leagues from east to west, with a narrow passage into it, like the Mediterranean. The company, which consists of about nine persons, and who have an exclusive trade in this bay, were chartered in 1670. They have four forts on the bank of it, viz. Churchill, Nelson, New-Severn, and Albany, which stand on the west-side, and are garrisoned by 186 men. They employ four ships and 130 seamen, export commodities to the value of 16,000*l.* yearly, and bring home returns to the amount of 29,340*l.* which yield to the revenue 3,734*l.* This includes the fishery there. Small as this commerce is, it affords immense profits to the company, and some advantages to Great-Britain; for, what we find there are the worth of our manufactories, and the skins and furs that are brought home, enable us to trade with many European nations to great advantage.

Within land, there are large plains in this country, but little herbage on them, except moss. There are great variety of shrubs, and many of those known in Europe; as the gooseberry, currant, and cranberry; also a shrub, bearing a black-berry, called partridge-berry, on which the partridges (which here are as large as hen) feed. There are such quantities of partridges and hares in this country, that there have been taken in one season, at Port Nelson, 90,000 partridges, and 25,000 hares.

There are here unquestionably abundance of minerals of different sorts; Iron, lead, and copper; there is also likewise a great variety of marble, talcs, feldspar, and rock-crystals of different colours. In the northern part there is a substance that burns and resembles coal. The adhesion of stone to iron is common

and a stone of a black, smooth, and shining surface, that separates easily in thin transparent leaves, resembling the Muscovy talk, which the natives use as looking-glasses.

The air of this country is seldom, if ever, clear. In the spring and fall, they have heavy, wet fogs, and in the winter, the air is full of an infinite number of icy *spiculae*, that are visible to the naked eye, for as there arises at this time of the year, a very thick vapour, called frost-smoak, this vapour freezing, is driven by the wind in the form of *spiculae*.

Mock suns, and haloes about the moon and sun, very luminous, and beautifully tinged with all the various colours of the rainbow, are here common. I have seen, says Captain Ellis, six of these mock suns at one time. The true sun rises and sets with a large cone of yellow light perpendicular to it; and no sooner does it disappear, than the Aurora Borealis spreads a thousand different lights and colours over the whole concave of the sky, with so resplendent a beauty, that even the full moon does not efface their lustre; but, if the moon does not shine, these lights are much more apparent, and one may read distinctly by them. The stars seem in this country to burn with a fiery redness, especially those near the horizon, which strongly resemble a fire, or ship's light at a distance.

Thunder and lightning are not very frequent in summer, though that season, for about six weeks or two months, is very warm; but when it does happen, it is terrible.

The Elkimaux Indians on the north-west of Hudson's Bay, are of a middle size, robust, and inclinable to fat. Their heads are large, their faces round and flat, eyes small and sparkling, flat noses, big lips, black and lank hair, broad shoulders, but feet uncommonly small. In short, they are so like the Greenlanders, that they are thought to have originated from the same stock. The customs and manners of the two nations are nearly the same; they have the same canoes, kill seals and whales in the same manner, and dress nearly alike; only that the Elkimaux both men and women, wear large loose boots. The boots of the women, above the fringes of Hudson's-bay reach up almost to their waist, and are made to project from the thigh with whalebone, for the convenience of carrying their children in them; whereas the women more to the southward, carry them, as do the Greenlanders, in their hoods on their backs. The Elkimaux Indians, on the coast of Labrador, wear a cap made of the skin of a buffalo's tail, the hair of which hangs over their eyes, to keep off the musketoes. This somewhat obstructs their sight, yet it is easily removed with their hands. The children even wear them, whilst they hang at their mother's backs.

When they go to sea, in order to catch fish, they commonly carry with them a bladder full of train-oil, as our people do a dram bottle, and seem to drink the contents with the same relish. They have a very dextrous method of kindling a fire. To do this, they prepare two small pieces of dry wood, which, having made flat, they make a small hole in each, and, having fitted into these holes a little cylindrical piece of wood, to which a thong is fastened, they whirl it about with such velocity, that the motion soon sets them on fire; and then by applying the lighted piece of wood to some dry moss, as we use tinder, they make as great a fire as they please.

Though these people are ingenious, they are very simple; and it may amuse the reader to give him an instance of their simplicity, as related by Captain Ellis. These poor creatures, says he, were so far from being jealous of their wives, that they would willingly have prostituted them to us, from a notion, that our children, by them, would have been, in every respect, as much superior to their nation, as they took us to be; for they conceived that, in the most literal sense, every man begets his like, and that the son of a Captain must be a Captain, and so of the rest.

Great as the hardships are, which result from the rigour of the cold, yet it may be justly affirmed, that they are much inferior to those which they feel from

under in procuring them. A story, which is related at the factories, and known to be true, will sufficiently prove this, and give the compassionate reader a just idea of the miseries to which these unhappy people are sometimes exposed. An Indian, with his family, coming down to trade, from a place at a very great distance, had the misfortune to meet with but very little game by the way, so that in a short time, himself, his wife, and his children were reduced to the last distress. In these circumstances, they plucked the fur from their cleaths, and preserved life as long as they were able, by feeding on the skins they wore; but even this wretched resource soon failed them; and then, what is terrible to conceive, and horrible to relate, these poor creatures sustained themselves by feeding on the flesh of two of their children. On their arrival at the factory, the distracted Indian, whose heart overflowed with grief, told this melancholy affair to the English Governor, with all its affecting circumstances; and it was received with a loud laugh. The poor savage, with a look of amazement, said, in his broken English, *This is no laughing talk!* and went his way, no doubt, highly edified with such christian morality.

## France.

### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Thursday, Nov. 4.

ON the report of M. Meunier, Member of the Committee of Reports, a decree was pass'd, for the purpose of annulling the proceedings against M. Giver, Procurator to the King for the forests of Castres, in consequence of a commission established by an arret of Council, dated June 29, 1780.

M. Fermont rose, and announced to the Assembly that tranquillity was completely re-established among the seamen at Brest; that they were eager to give proofs of their repentance and love of peace. In these proofs of patriotism, the crews of the *Superbe* and *America* are particularly distinguished. In an address to a society of the friends of the constitution, established at Brest, they declare; that from henceforth nothing shall induce them to deviate from the duty they owe to the nation, the law, and the King, to which they swear to be faithful, and to defend the national flag to their last moments.

The Assembly ordered that these two addresses of the ships *Superbe* and *America*, to the friends of the constitution at Brest, should be inserted in their minutes.

A discussion next arose relative to the administration of bridges and roads. After several of the Members had delivered their opinions, and proposed their plans for a new mode of administration, the general question was put by the President, on the motion of M. Mirabeau, Whether there should be a central administration of bridges and highways? It was decreed in the affirmative by a great majority.

Friday, Nov. 5.

On the report of M. Gollin, several decrees of a local nature were pass'd.

A tribunal of commerce was established in the district of Alencon.

Four Justices of Peace were appointed for the city of Troyes, and three for the city of Aves.

On the report of M. Menou, a decree was pass'd that the King should be address'd, to delay filling up the vacant commission in the *Grison* regiment of *Salis Marchennes*, till the Assembly shall determine upon the future organization of the *Grison* regiments in the French service.

On the motion of M. Nouilles, the Assembly decreed, that the corporals and drummers of the Swiss regiments, in the service of France, shall be entitled to a proportional advance of pay to that granted to the French regiments, and that the pensions granted (conformable to the capitulations) to the officers and soldiers

On the motion of M. Maréchal, the Assembly decreed that the Military Committee shall present, within the space of a month, a state of the total expence of the War Department.

M. Duquesnoi moved, that the Ecclesiastical Committee should, within fifteen days, give an account of the execution of the decrees on the Constitution of the Clergy. A conversation here ensued, but no decree passed.

On the report of M. Rochefoucault, ten articles were added to the decree on the land tax.

M. Le Brun then rose, and stated to the Assembly that he was empowered by the Committee of Finances to announce, that from documents before them transmitted by the Comptroller General, it appeared that the arrears of taxes amounted to no less than 22,580,000 livres.

M. Andre Lameth, Anson, Cazales, and Maury, then delivered their sentiments relative to the causes which retarded the collection of the taxes. The last Member having advanced that whole parishes were bound by oath to pay no more taxes, was called to order by the President. The further discussion of the subject was then adjourned till next day.

The sitting was terminated by a report on the situation of the public Treasury. A decree was afterwards passed, that the extraordinary Bank shall pay into the public Treasury in assignates (of the 15th of April, 1790) the sum of 48 millions, and that the State shall make good that sum from the new assignates as soon as they shall be fabricated.

*Saturday, Nov. 6.*

On the report of M. Demeuniers, a decree was passed to regulate the mode of filling up vacancies in the Electoral Assemblies, in case any of the Members thereof should be appointed a Judge, or think proper to resign his office.

The *four reporter*, in the name of the Committee of Constitution, made a complaint to the Assembly against the Keeper of the seals, who in a letter which he had written to the Assemblies of the district, had taken the liberty to empower the Presidents of the districts to decide upon the eligibility of the new Judges. This the reporter stated to be an express contradiction to the decrees of the Assembly, which declared, that the King should take no concern in the election of Judges.

M. Merlin, reporter, of the Ecclesiastical Committee, stated, that a Courier extraordinary had arrived from the Commissioners appointed by the King, to seal up the moveable effects of the late Chapter of Cambrai, with intelligence that the Chapter had entered a protest against that measure, bearing, that as they had sworn to preserve the privileges of the Church, they could not, without violating their oaths, resign the possession of them, and would yield only to force.

The Assembly passed a decree for the purpose of disapproving such resistance, and that the King should be immediately addressed, to cause such decree to be published through all the departments, and to issue the most positive orders to the Commissioners to complete their work, and to take down in their minutes the persons concerned in these acts of resistance to their decrees.

M. Goslin read a long report from the Committee of Judicature, relative to the liquidation of the hereditary offices of Admiralty. He then proposed a plan of a decree, which the Assembly adopted. It enacts, 1st, That the offices of Admiralty, submitted to valuation by the edict of 1771, shall be liquidated conformably to the first article of title 1st of the decree of the 12th of September last. 2d, That the equivalent to be paid to the proprietors of such offices shall be regulated by the authentic contracts of acquisition, and falling of those, by their revenue and produce.

A discussion next took place on the mode of reimbursing and liquidating the public debt. Several of the Members argued for an adjournment, till the

Committee of Alienation should give in a state of the total amount of the debt in arrears, which would be in the course of the following week; but the Assembly, after some discussion, passed the first article of the decree. It enacts, That from the 800 millions of assignates, created by a decree of the 29th of September, there shall be deducted 200 millions, which shall lie in reserve, and be applied by the Assembly according as the exigencies of affairs shall require.

*Saturday Evening, Nov. 6.*

A deputation was received from the Electoral Body of the Island of Corsica. The Speaker informed the Assembly, that he and his compatriots were commissioned by the people of Corsica to renew their oaths, and give proofs of their gratitude. He highly applauded the conduct of two of the deputies for Corsica, who, he said, had acted from noble and patriotic principles; but as to the two others, M. Butafuoco and the Abbe Peretti, they—(here he was interrupted by the members on the Aristocratic side, who demanded that the Corsican Deputies should be driven out of the hall, for speaking disrespectfully of the members of the Assembly)—The patriotic side, on the contrary, called to them to go on.—After several members had spoke, M. Salicetti, one of the Corsican Deputies, rose and observed, that his compatriots had no intention to insult the Assembly, but to complain of two of their Representatives, who were certainly very culpable.—He said he would read a letter wrote by the Abbe Peretti, one of these Deputies, which would prove his assertion to be well founded.

M. Mirabeau then rose and said, that the letter alluded to, now in his hands, would fully justify the resentment of the people of Corsica.

He then read the letter, which begins thus:—“Religion is in danger.—The Lord will doubtless keep the promises he has made to his Church, never to abandon it.—The efforts of the wicked shall not be able to prevail against his will.—I cannot remain silent, when all the new laws have a tendency to destroy faith, piety and religion.—The ruling party of the National Assembly think they ought to see no bounds to their power and sufficiency.”—The remainder of the letter is in a similar strain.

The Abbe Peretti then rose, and acknowledged the letter.—He said, he confessed himself blameable, but it was wrote to a friend, and not intended for the public eye.—He concluded with expressing his astonishment that it should have fallen into the hands of M. Salicetti, his colleague.

The Speaker of the Corsican Deputies was at last, after much noise and interruption, suffered to finish his speech, and the Deputies were then admitted, to the honour of sitting in the interior part of the hall during the remainder of the sitting.

M. Broglie, Reporter of the Committee of Reports, read a number of papers and letters relative to the arrears made by the Members of the late Chamber of Vacations of the Parliament of Toulouse. He afterwards proposed a decree for the purpose of authorizing the President to wait upon the King to inform his Majesty, that it was the fault of M. Guignard, that the decree of the 8th of October last was not executed; and to supplicate his Majesty to issue new orders on that head. The decree was adopted with a slight amendment, bearing that it was, the fault of the Minister that the decree was not executed.

*Sunday, Nov. 7.*

Several local decrees were passed this morning.

On the motion of M. Demeuniers, several articles were added to the decree on the mode of replacing the Judges.

The Assembly then resumed the discussion relative to the liquidation of the public debt. After a slight debate 15 articles proposed by M. Montesquieu were decreed.

*Monday, Nov. 8.*

A motion was made by M. Regnault, that the Military Committee should be directed to consider and report their opinion on the subject of military convoys.

It appeared that this branch of expence had been formerly managed by a particular board, at a much less expence than by the present mode of administration. The Assembly adopted this motion, and ordered that the Committee of Finances should also be consulted on the subject.

A letter was read from the Directors of the department of Upper Garonne, to M. de St. Priest, transmitted by that Minister to the Assembly; in which that administrative body mention, that the municipality of Toulouse have taken the necessary measures to carry into execution his Majesty's proclamation relative to the arrest of the members of the late Chamber of Vacations of that city.

The Assembly proceeded to the election of a new President in room of M. Barnave (whose time was expired), when M. Chasley was elected by a great majority.

**ROYAL GRANTS.**

The order of the day being read for the consideration of this important subject, M. Eujubalt, Member of the Committee of Domains, rose, and in a report, uncommonly perspicuous and elegant, went over the grounds of the subject. He observed, that it was a principle of public equity no longer questioned, that the immense possessions possessed by the Kings of France, under the name of their domains (but of which they were truly only the administrators), had at all times been, in fact, the proper patrimony of the nation. There had been a time, he said, and that not far distant, when this clear and simple truth had been unknown to the people, but it was so no more. The Hon. Member then went over in detail the various kinds of grants, the periods when they were made over by the Sovereign, and the opinion of the Committee on the whole matter. He afterwards proposed a series of articles, as the grounds of a decree, twenty of which were passed, and the remainder adjourned to the following day.

The first branch of the decree is a declaration of the right which the nation possesses in the public domains; the second part is explanatory of the nature of the national domains; and the third points out the conditions, upon which alone they ought to be alienated. The last branch is relative to contracts of exambion.

A letter was read from the new Minister of Marine, requesting the President to Jay before the Assembly the wants of his department, which he stated to be 2,375,294 livres per month for the extraordinary expences of the two armaments.

Another letter was read from the Bishop of Lyda, one of the Secretaries, requesting of the Assembly to accept of his resignation.

A letter was also read from M. Bouille, General of the regular forces, dated Metz, the 31 of November, addressed to the Minister of the War Department, announcing, that he had issued orders for arresting, and conducting to Paris, under a proper guard, M. de la Tour, Grunstein, and Chalons, the persons concerned in the commotion at Besort; but it appeared that the General was ignorant whether these officers were then at Biche, or had made their escape.

M. Rochefoucault and Dumetz then proposed four plans of decrees for ratifying the sale of several portions of the national lands, lying within the district of Versailles, which were adopted by the Assembly. They amounted in the whole to 1,798,291 livres, six sols, and two deniers.

## London Gazette.

*Constantinople, Oct. 7.*

THE contagion gains ground in different parts of this city, and in the neighbouring villages.

*Hague, Nov. 13.* This evening the Prince Stadtholder, and the Princess of Orange returned to the Hague from Loo, to which place their Royal and Serene Highnesses had accompanied the Prince and Princess of Brunswick, and Prince Frederick

of Orange, on their way to Brunswick. The hereditary Prince of Orange, who had also gone at the same time to Looz, proceeded from that place to Berlin, on a visit for a few weeks.

*War-Office, Nov. 13.*

12th reg. foot. William O'Brien, Gent. is appointed to be Ensign.

55th reg. foot. George Mackenzie, Quarter-Master.

60th (or the Royal American) reg. foot. Jean Francois Miedille, Clerk, Chaplain.

(End of the London Gazette.)

### Foreign Intelligence.

*Warsaw, Oct. 30.* We have received accounts through various channels, that the Russian army has taken Imael, and pushed on towards Kilia, which place they had besieged. The particulars of the taking of Imael are not yet known, but it is supposed the place was taken by storm.

We are assured that the Turkish army, under the Grand Vizier, is assembling at Kilia, and thus probably the fate of that place may be determined by a pitched battle.

It is also reported, that the Russians have taken Babilow.

*Nimur, Nov. 11.* On the evening of the 5th inst. the Sovereign Congress at Brussels assembled in the Town-House in the Grand Place, where they received the citizens; and after the President, in an animated speech, addressed them respecting the Emperor's Manifesto, he, in the name of the Sovereign Congress, requested their sentiments, which was delivered by one of their head, who spoke to the following effect:

"We have considered the Emperor's Manifesto, which I have the honour to inform you the citizens of Brussels not only reject but despise; the people have drawn the sword in the cause of God and their country, nor will they ever sheath it but in the bodies of their enemies!

"They are firm and determined—they have and will most cheerfully expend the last portion of their property in support of theirs and their posterity's Liberty! They beseech you, therefore, High and Mighty Lords, to act with zeal and attachment in your several august stations; for, should a link of your great chain give way, our cause must fall to ruin."

The Manifesto was then ordered to be produced at the table, where it was pricked by the sword of the President, and head of the people, and then burnt in form.

This appeal from Congress to the people, has been ordered to take place all over the State; and there is but one voice—"FREEDOM OR DEATH!"

Both armies here are at present upon the defensive, and are expected to act so until after the 21st of this month—the weather is remarkably fine. Major General Koehler, at the camp of Bourgnier, is continually firing his cannon, and using every endeavour to bring the enemy to an engagement, which is such the wish of Congress; one or two of the Members are continually at head quarters. Our line, and that of the enemy's, is about forty miles long, and, upon an average, within a mile of each other, chiefly posted upon, and behind two hills. At the main guard there is a temporary gallows standing, ready to hang any spy or disaffected person brought in. The Mouse covers the works of this town, and the line is advanced about a league at the opposite side of it. Should we be obliged to retreat hence, nature, assisted by art, has made this town unquestionably the first place of defence perhaps in the world.

Compte Launau, who some time back was the most violent Patriot, has resigned his seat at Congress, on the score of bad health!—Many officers have given in their resignations, but they were not received by Congress.

A Proclamation was yesterday issued, offering a pension of twenty florins per annum, and a silver medal, to every soldier serving the term of three years, from the 1st of December next.

*Liste, Nov. 11.* The Belgic Congress are now making use of every effort to gain France to their interest. Commissioners are already at Paris, renewing the strongest instances with the National Assembly, but the discussion of their affairs is still adjourned sine die.

A rumour is circulated, "That the Dutch exiled Patriots have made overtures to Congress for the hire of their army, and the purchase of all their ammunition and stores (in case of an arrangement taking place), in order to revive the late insurrection in Holland, and appoint to the Stadtholdership, a Prince of the House of Bourbon." They add, that 20,000,000 of livres are already in store for the undertaking; that Spain will furnish 6,000,000 more, and that with a like assistance from France, the two nations may effect the project, and deprive the English of a powerfully, which France has hitherto sacrificed such treasures to accomplish, and to no effect.

The other Courts will also be interested more or less in the event, and the Belgic Congress will be revenged, in case England, Holland, and Prussia should appear to have been trifling with them.—This is their prospect of the affair, and they conclude from thence that it is for the interest of France to assist them in utterly repelling the Austrian troops from the Low Countries.

### London, Nov. 15, and 16.

The reason of our not disarming, as the consequences of the Convention would naturally imply is, that it is usual, in those cases, to wait for the final ratification, which will be within six weeks. Even then it will require all the circumspection of Government to throw such a number of sailors and soldiers loose upon this country at once. Supplies, no doubt, will be distributed to the East and West Indies, merchantmen, &c. and one or two months pay given to each individual for his present support. The surplus stores will be deposited in our dock-yards, and the provisions, &c. re-fold.

The general expence of our armaments, upon a closer computation, will turn out much less than was commonly reported. The whole, perhaps, will not exceed two millions.

The 77 independent companies, that were to have been completed and put on the establishment, are countermanded; the agents having received letters to that effect on Saturday last from the War Office.

*Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Nov. 14.*

"When Lord Howe left the Queen Charlotte, in his barge, the yards of all the ships in the fleet were manned; and each vessel gave his lordship three cheers, as he passed.

"Before Lord Howe struck his flag, a copy of the following memorandum was sent to the commanding officer of every ship in the grand fleet.

#### "MEMORANDUM.

"The Charlotte, Nov. 14, 1790.

"The Commander in Chief desires, previous to the separation of the fleet, to make his public acknowledgments to the Admirals, Captains, and other Officers, for the attention they have given to promote a degree of order and correctness in the conduct of the service, which he has never seen surpassed.

"And he is at the same time to give testimony to the highly meritorious behaviour of the inferior officers and seamen, which does no less credit to their national character.

"The fleet at Spithead still continues in statu quo, with all the flags, except Lord Howe's, flying; and it is believed that no reduction will take place till after the meeting of Parliament; though some are of opinion, that orders for paying some of the ships will be received here on Tuesday. There are, however, 30 sail of the line to be kept in commission till the spring."

The debates in the French National Assembly are now carried on with so much heat, that a dagger was lately unheated against M. Mirabeau, even in the tribune. This dashing orator rattles away at

fewer than five challenges in one day, all which he affected to despise; and therefore has returned no answer to them.

*Extract of a Letter from Vienna, Oct. 26.*

"Prince Maurojeni, Hospodar of Wallachia, has with his life terminated the ill fortune which constantly attended him in all his attempts against the Germans and Russians. His head was carried to Constantinople, and there remained at the disposal of the Wallachians.

"Lieutenant de Hirsfeld, who on his return from Constantinople, passed through here on his way to Berlin, saw the remains of this unfortunate Prince. He likewise saw the Turkish fleet enter the canal, and says, that although it has been considerably damaged, lately in the engagement with the Russian fleet, it is not true that it yielded the victory. Two ships were lost on each side. The Turkish Admiral's ship received 200. Two Turkish ships being surrounded by five Russian ones, long withstood their joint endeavours. At length the Captain of one of them, seeing his ship reduced to the last extremity, grappled one of the Russian ships, and setting fire to the powder-room, both vessels were blown up."

#### THE MONSTER!

Wednesday, at Serjeant's Inn-Hall, eleven of the Judges consulted upon the case reserved at the Old Bailey, in September sessions last, respecting the indictment against Renwick Williams, the Monster.

The questions were, first, Whether his having an intention to cut the person of Miss Porter, and in carrying that intention into execution, cutting the garments of that lady, is an offence within the Statute of the 6th Geo. I. c. 23. s. 11. on which he was convicted—the Jury having, in their verdict, found, that in cutting her person he had thereby an intention of cutting her garments?

Secondly, Whether the Statute being in the conjunctive, "That if any person shall assault another with an intent to cut the garment of such person, and shall cut the garment of such person, the offender shall be guilty of felony;" and the indictment in stating the intention not having connected it with the act, by inserting the words he "then and there" did cut her garments, could be supported in point of form?

And nine of the eleven judges were of opinion that the offence, notwithstanding the finding of the jury, was not within the Statute, and that the indictment was bad in point of form.

This determination declares the offence to be only a misdemeanour, for which, in all probability, Williams will be indicted at the next sessions at Hicks's Hall.

By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of IRELAND.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

##### WESTMORLAND.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing Date the 29th Day of October last, we were pleased to direct, that the Bounties and Rewards granted by our Proclamation of the 4th of August, 1790, to all such Seamen and Landmen as should voluntarily enter themselves to serve on Board His Majesty's Fleet, should be continued to the 31st Day of December next inclusive: And whereas His Majesty, judging it no longer necessary to continue such Bounties and Rewards, has signified unto us His Pleasure that we should take the necessary Steps for discontinuing the same forthwith; we do therefore hereby order and direct, that the said Bounties and Rewards shall from henceforth cease, determine and be no longer paid or payable, any Thing in the said Proclamation of the 29th of October last contained to the contrary notwithstanding; whereof all Persons whom it may concern are to take Notice, and to govern themselves accordingly.

Given at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 15th Day of November, 1790.

By His Excellency's Command,

## For the DUBLIN CHRONICLE.

The following singular Case has been communicated to us by a Gentleman of rank, to whom we have liberty to refer genteel Inquirers; and, as we think it may be of general benefit, we are pleased to have an opportunity of laying it before the Public.

WHEN at the Havannah, from a long continuance of severe duty, I got the yellow fever, of which I was not cured till some time after my arrival at New York. For near a twelvemonth I was attended by the most eminent of the Faculty on Long Island. A white flux succeeded the fever, which baffled all the power of medicine: Powerful sweats, which now and then came on, and the salubrity of the air, providentially kept me alive.—On my arrival in England I had the best advice, particularly Huxam. For three months I drank the Bath waters, which gave me a kind of temporary relief; the summer following I drank the Bristol waters, which I found to succeed rather better.—On my coming to Ireland, the flux increased with greater violence—piles, and a fistula in ano succeeded. In this dreadful situation I applied to Drs. Smith, Barry, and Cleghorn, who attended me a considerable time without any material benefit, my flux still continuing at the rate of from 10 to 12 or 14 stools in the 24 hours. After a consultation, Dr. Cleghorn told me that I must be cut for the fistula; which operation, he said, though attended with danger, especially to one in my very low state, yet, being the only means that promised a chance of life, he advised me to submit to. I had been hitherto supported by nourishing broths, jellies, cordials, &c. and being naturally of a strong constitution and good spirits, I agreed to the operation, which was performed radically by Dr. Cleghorn.—Now, however, my case became more critical than ever; for my frequent calls to stool, rendered it impossible to keep the dressings on the wound, which was indispensably necessary till the mouths of the small vessels that had been cut should be closed. Two young men belonging to Dr. Cleghorn attended me alternately night and day, to watch and keep on the dressings when I went to stool; but notwithstanding this care, my frequent strainings occasioned a loss of blood that reduced me exceedingly low. A composing draught procured me a little sleep the first night; but when I awoke my flux became as violent as ever. Every means that promised benefit having been tried without success, my Physicians told me that they were quite at a loss, and could do nothing more for me; for no similar case was to be found in any of their books of physic, or had occurred in the course of their practice; they therefore recommended me to settle my affairs and prepare for another world.—At this moment I was totally convulsed, my mouth and countenance distorted, my head awry, and my limbs quite contracted; the skin in many places burst, and a sharp ichorous humour coming away.—Having now no other hope, I determined to try Tar-water, of which I had a high opinion. This I mentioned to Dr. Smith, who gave little or no encouragement to use it; but said I might take any thing I liked. He asked me how I came to think of tar-water? I replied, that I had read the Bishop of Cloyne's Book and Mr. Pior's Narrative, also a particular Case related by a Governor of Barbadoes, whose wife, always when pregnant, was attacked most violently with cramps and spasms. The Governor had likewise administered it in sundry other cases with the most surprising success:—I hope were the motives I had for putting an entire confidence in its efficacy.—Being left entirely to myself, I took what I thought most likely to sustain me till the tar-water could be prepared (for there was none made for sale then in Dublin that I could depend upon). The evening it was ready, I took half a pint milk-warm on an empty stomach; after which I slept tolerably for some time. When I awoke I had no call to stool; took some refreshment and went to sleep again for two or three hours. In the morning I took half a pint

more warm as before. This day the number of my stools was diminished nearly one half; and my spirits much increased, had got some appetite, and the wound in the anus healing amazingly fast. I continued to take my tar-water night and morning, and in three or four days I found a very copious discharge of urine, which was thick, black, and of a foetid smell, more or less for a few days; a gentle perspiration also took place, my dysentery almost totally subdued, my appetite much increased, and the urine by degrees returning to its natural state; I likewise found myself quite free from the cramps or spasms, and had got a sensible accession of strength.—In about fourteen days, Drs. Cleghorn and Smith called to know if I was dead or alive, but were afraid to make the inquiry. On my servant informing them that I was sitting in a chair placed on a carpet in the garden, they were astonished; declared they had never seen so remarkable a cure, and told me "I was the Resurrection from the Dead."—They made particular inquiry as to the quantity of tar-water I drank morning and night, and its operation, which when I related, Dr. Cleghorn said, "It has got at the blood, and by that means saved your life." Dr. Smith expressed himself in these words:—"Cleghorn, I have hitherto had but an indifferent opinion of tar-water; but, from what I have now seen, I shall in future consider it as a medicine of very great importance."

## SUNDAY CONTEMPLATIONS.

[From the THIRD VOL. of DR. BLAIR'S SERMONS, lately published.]

## ON MODERATION IN OUR PLEASURES.

THE pursuit of our pleasures with moderation is an important exercise of the virtue of self-denial.

It is an invariable law of our present condition, that every pleasure which is pursued to excess, converts itself into poison. What was intended for the cordial and refreshment of human life, through want of moderation, we turn to its bane. In all the pleasures of sense, it is apparent, that only when indulged within certain limits, they confer satisfaction. No sooner do we pass the line which temperance has drawn, than pernicious effects come forward, and show themselves. Could I lay open to your view the monuments of death, they would read a lecture in favour of moderation, much more powerful than any that the most eloquent preacher can give. You would behold the graves peopled with the victims of intemperance. You would behold those chambers of darkness hung round, on every side, with the trophies of luxury, drunkenness, and sensuality: So numerous would you find those martyrs of iniquity, that it may safely be asserted, where war or pestilence have slain their thousands, intemperate pleasure has slain its ten thousands.

While the want of moderation in pleasure brings men to an untimely grave, at the same time, until they arrive there, it pursues and afflicts them with evils innumerable. To what cause so much as to this, are owing, faded youth, and premature old age; an enervated body, and an enfeebled mind; together with all that long train of diseases, which the indulgence of appetite and sense have introduced into the world? Health, cheerfulness and vigour, are known to be the offspring of temperance. The man of moderation brings to all the natural and innocent pleasures of life, that sound uncorrupted relish, which gives him a much fuller enjoyment of them, than the palled and vitiated appetite of the voluptuary allows him to know. He calls the flower of every allowable gratification, without dwelling upon it until the flavour be lost. He tastes the sweet of every pleasure, without pursuing it till the bitter dregs rise. Whereas the man of opposite character dips so deep, that he never fails to stir an impure and noxious sediment, which lies at the bottom of the cup.—In the pleasures, beside, which are regulated by mode-

ration, there is always that dignity which goes along with innocence. No man needs to be ashamed of them. They are consistent with honour; with the favour of God, and of man. But the sensualist, who disdains all restraint in his pleasures, is odious in the public eye. His vices become gross; his character, contemptible; and he ends in being a burden both to himself and to society.

## ON MODERATION IN ALL OUR PASSIONS.

THERE is no passion in human nature but what has, of itself, a tendency to run into excess; for all passion implies a violent emotion of mind, of course, it is apt to derange the regular course of our ideas; and to produce confusion within. Nothing, at the same time, is more seducing than passion. During the time when it grows and swells, it constantly justifies, to our apprehension, the tumult which it creates, by means of a thousand false arguments which it forms, and brings to its aid. Of some passions, such as anger and resentment, the excess is so obviously dangerous, as loudly to call for moderation. He who gives himself up to the impetuosity of such passions, without restraint, is universally condemned by the world; and hardly accounted a man of sound mind. But, what is less apt to be attended to, some even of those passions which are reckoned innocent, or whose tendency to disorder and evil is not apparent, stand, nevertheless, in need of moderation and restraint, as well as others. For, such is the feebleness of our nature, that every passion which has for its object any worldly good, is in hazard of attaching us too strongly, and of transporting us beyond the bounds of reason. If allowed to acquire the full and unrestrained dominion of the heart, it is sufficient, in various situations, to render us miserable; and almost in every situation, by its ingrossing power, to render us negligent of duties which, as men or Christians, we are bound to perform.

Of the insidious growth of passion, therefore, we have great reason to beware. We ought always to have at hand considerations, which may assist us in tempering its warmth, and in regaining possession of our souls. Let us be persuaded, that moments of passion are always moments of delusion; that nothing truly is, what it then seems to be; that all the opinions which we then form, are erroneous; and all the judgments which we then pass, are extravagant. Let moderation accustom us to wait until the fumes of passion be spent; until the mist which it has raised begin to be dissipated. We shall then be able to see where truth and right lie; and reason shall, by degrees, reclaim the ascendant. On no occasion let us imagine, that strength of mind is shown by violence of passion. This is not the strength of men, but the impetuosity of children. It is the strength of one who is in the delirium of a fever, or under the disease of madness. The strength of such a person is indeed increased. But it is an unnatural strength; which, being under no proper guidance, is directed towards objects that occasion his destruction. True strength of mind is shown in governing and resisting passion, not in giving it scope; in restraining the wild beast within; and acting, on the most trying occasions, according to the dictates of conscience and temperate reason.

## Coffey's Dublin Superior Vegetable Blue.

BEING the finest preparation of that valuable Article yet offered to the Public, either imported or made here, being of the most beautiful colour and free from any impurity; it is needless to enlarge on its utility, being so well known in dyeing Silks, Ribbands and Cottons of various fabrics, also in the dyeing silk Stockings and all sorts of Linen, being preferred by the best Laundresses to Stone Blue or Smalt, both for elegance and frugality.—To be had wholesale and retail in Bottles, from One to Eight Shillings, with proper Directions, at ALLEN'S Map and Print Warehouse, No. 32, Dame-street, Dublin.—The Vendor presumes the well known Abilities of Mr. Coffey in the Colour line, will induce the Public to make a trial of this, after which he is confident it will recommend itself to general use. Wanted to answer, in a superior manner, every purpose of any other offered for sale.

MAXIMS ON GOVERNMENT.

Extracted from various Parts of Mr. BURKE's late Pamphlet, arranged so as to shew their coincidence with each other.

**R**ELIGION is the basis of civil society, and the source of all good and all comfort.

The natural progress of the passions, from frailty to vice, ought to be prevented by a watchful eye and a firm hand.

When men are habitually convinced that no evil can be acceptable, either in the act or the permission, to him whose essence is good, they will be the better able to extricate out of the minds of all magistrates, civil, ecclesiastical, or military, any thing that bears the least resemblance to a proud and lawless domination.

Government is not made in virtue of natural rights which may and do exist in total independence of it. It is a contrivance of human wisdom to provide for human wants, and in this sense the restraints on men, as well as their liberties, are to be reckoned among their rights.

Whatever each man can separately do, without trespassing on others, he has a right to do for himself; and he has a right to a fair portion of all which society, with all its combinations of skill and force, can do in his favour. But as to the share of power, authority, and direction, which each individual ought to have in the management of the State, that I must deny to be amongst the direct original rights of man in civil society—it is a thing to be settled by convention.

Society is indeed a contract—but it is not a partnership in things subservient only to the gross animal existence of a temporary and perishable nature—it is a partnership not only between those who are living; but between those who are living, those who are dead, and those who are to be born.

A perfect Democracy is the most shameless thing in the world. As it is the most shameless, it is also the most fearless. No man apprehends in his person he can be made subject to punishment.

Aristotle observes, that a Democracy has many striking points of resemblance with a Tyranny.

Nobility is a graceful ornament to the civil order. He feels no ennobling principle in his own heart who wishes to level all the artificial institutions which have been adopted for giving a body to opinion, and permanence to fugitive esteem—it is a four, malignant, envious disposition, without taste for the reality, or for any image or representation of virtue, that sees with joy the unmerited fall of what had long flourished in splendour and honour.

A State without the means of some change, is without the means of its conservation.—But when the advantages of the possession and of the project are on a par, there is no motive for a change.

The evils of inconstancy and versatility are ten thousand times worse than those of obstinacy and the blindest prejudice.

Rage and phrenzy will pull down more in half an hour, than prudence, deliberation, and foresight can build up in an hundred years.

In all mutations (if mutations there must be) the circumstance which will serve most to blunt the edge of their mischief, and to promote what good may be in them, is, that they should find us with our minds tenacious of justice, and tender of property.

A man full of warm speculative benevolence may wish his society otherwise constituted than he finds it; but a good patriot and a true politician always considers how he shall make the most of the existing materials of his country. A disposition to preserve, and an ability to improve, taken together, would be my standard of a Statesman. Every thing else is vulgar in the conception, and perilous in the execution.

Kings will be tyrants from policy, when Subjects are rebels from principle.

Some part of the wealth of a country is as usefully employed as it can be, in fomenting the luxury of individuals—it is the public ornament—it is the public consolation—it nourishes the public hope.

Nothing is a due and adequate representation of a State that does not represent its ability as well as its property.

I have never yet seen any plan which has not been mended by the observations of those who were much inferior in understanding to the person who took the lead in the business.

*Memorial concerning the Improvement of Highland Wool, presented to a Committee of the Highland Society of Edinburgh, June 8, 1790. By James Anderson, LL. D.*

**T**HE wool of Great Britain was, for many ages, the finest in Europe, and, as such, it sold at the highest price in the manufacturing districts of the Netherlands and Italy. Many are the treaties on record concerning this important branch of commerce, and various are the regulations and political events to which it gave birth. At that time, Spanish wool, though valuable, held only a secondary and very inferior rank in the mercantile world; and it was only after the effects of many injudicious legislative regulations in Britain began to be felt, which, by sinking the mercantile value of wool, made the carcase an object of principal concern to the farmer, that British wool was gradually neglected, and the wool of Spain began to obtain an ascendancy over it. At the present time, Spanish wool is of a fineness so far superior to that of England, as not to admit of a comparison: The consequence is, that the finest cloths, which in every part of Europe used formerly to be made of British wool, are now universally made of Spanish wool entirely; and England, which, in consequence of that superiority, established an unrivalled woollen manufacture, is now obliged to depend entirely on Spain for what share in this manufacture that proud and rival power shall be pleased to permit. At present, Britain pays to Spain on an average of years about 600,000l. per annum for wool alone, though her exports of fine woollen cloths are greatly diminished.

These facts, which cannot be controverted, ought to make a deep impression on the mind of every real well-wisher of his country;—and the first question that occurs is this,—Is the breed of sheep that formerly produced such valuable wool so entirely lost as that it cannot at all be found, or is it still in our power to recover it, and by what means? For, since it is certain that the soil and climate of this island did once produce the finest wool, it seems unnecessary to spend time in proving that it might be once more made to yield it, could the same breed of sheep be recovered, or another of equal value be obtained.

After the most diligent enquiry I have been able to make, it seems to me highly probable that this fine breed of sheep is totally and irrecoverably lost in England. The adulterated remains of it still exist indeed in the county of Hereford, on the border of Wales; but there, it has been so much debased by intermixing with other breeds, as to produce wool of a staple, which, though still fine, is far inferior to that of Spain, which it formerly so greatly excelled.

In Scotland, it is probable we shall be obliged to come to the same conclusion. For more than a century past, the coarse wool'd sheep have been imperceptibly debasing this breed, under the name of improving it; so that I am inclined to believe, that, on the main land of Scotland, the true unmixed breed is now irrecoverably lost.

In the time of Hector Boethius, this breed of sheep, we know, was common. In Annandale, Niddisdale, and Galloway, sheep of this kind then universally prevailed; and though in the greatest

part of these districts the pure breed be now entirely lost, still some degenerate remains of it are found in some of the most remote parts of Galloway. In those days the same breed of sheep spread over a large district in the north-east parts of Scotland also, extending from the vale of Etk, on the borders of the county of Angus, to the district of Buchan, in Aberdeenshire: But at present it cannot be found in either of these places. No vestige of this kind of sheep has been found in Eskdale for many years past: But in the most mountainous parts of Aberdeenshire, it is known, that some of these sheep still were to be found tolerably pure, about forty years ago. They are now, however, there also so much adulterated, as scarcely to leave a mark of their former qualities. The same may be said of the West Highlands, where, though some fine wool'd sheep do still remain, yet they are debased; and every day adds to the degree of deterioration. Even in the Western Isles, the furor of improvement has so generally prevailed, that it is believed none of them contain the breed entirely unmixed, though the sheep are there less debased than on the main land; and it is not impossible, but by a diligent search there, some of them might still be found that have not been much debased.

If this breed of sheep still exists entirely unmixed any where, it is in the Shetland Isles; but, even there, it is upon the very verge of being irrecoverably lost. A mixed breed very generally prevails in these islands, and no care is taken to prevent the best from being debased. Several attempts to improve, as it has been called, their breed, by introducing foreign sheep into these islands, have been made; and one in particular, of modern date, has been attended with consequences that threaten to be very fatal. A disease has been by that means introduced among the sheep, that has already killed many, and threatens the remainder with destruction. Still, however, a considerable number are alive. In some remote corner among these islands, where the sheep have been neglected, it is not impossible but a few individuals of the true fine-wool'd breed may yet be obtained, if proper measures shall be adopted for discovering and preserving them. The value of that wool is well known. It has been admired by all who have had access to see it; but no attempts have been made to save the breed from entire annihilation. Now is the time, or never, and what object can be more becoming the attention of this Society than the preservation of a most valuable production, that has long been in some measure peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland! The opportunity is favourable. Two gentlemen are present,\* who, with an ardour becoming the ancient race of Caledonian patriots, are willing to second the views of the Society to the utmost of their power, if these views shall be directed towards this point; and few, it is believed, with equal good will, have equal skill, and equal power to be of service. By their means the breed may be preserved from total destruction; and, were a few of the true breed of fine-wool'd sheep once obtained, they can be placed, by the favour of an eminent member of this Society,† in a situation where the breed cannot be adulterated but by design, and where there cannot be a doubt that they will prosper abundantly; where also experiments could be made with ease, for ascertaining the value of the wool, and means of improving it.

I am happy in having this opportunity of representing to the Society my idea of the importance of this object, and indulge the pleasing hope, that, from the well known zeal of the members of this Society for the promoting of every valuable improvement in these kingdoms, effectual measures will now be taken to preserve the valuable breed of sheep in question, and that future ages shall not be able to say it perished through neglect in our time.

\* Arthur Nicholson, Esq; younger, of Lochend, and the Rev. Mr. John Morton, Minister of Delting, in Zetland.

† The Duke of Argyle.

## Postscript.

This Day arrived One British Packet.

London, November 17.

Twenty-eight sail of the line, and fifteen frigates, are ordered by the Lords of the Admiralty to be paid off. Such as are in harbour will be immediately dismantled; and the others have orders to proceed with the greatest expedition for the different Ordinaries to which they belong.

A cause singular in its nature, and important in the consequences of its decision, was on Friday determined by the Lord Chancellor.

The Hon. Mr. Boyle in the year 1692, gave, by will, the sum of 4500l. to be laid out in the purchase of a manor in Yorkshire, out of the net rents of which a clear annual stipend of 90l. per annum was to be remitted to the College of William and Mary, in New England, for the purpose of propagating the Christian Religion, amongst the Indians in the back settlements; and it contained a further devise of 45l. per annum to the College, in order to maintain two missionaries to preach the Gospel. The city of London was appointed Trustees to this religious charity; and the Bishop of London and Lord Bolingbroke, for the time being, the acting managers under the trust.

This suit was instituted by the Bishop of London in the quality of relator, against Messrs. Anderson and Gipp, who are the present Agents for the College; and the question to be determined was, "Whether, as America is now alienated from the mother country, and being no longer to be considered as British subjects, it ought not to be construed in equity that the devise should be applied to the same purpose in some other part of his Majesty's foreign dominions?"

The Lord Chancellor, after hearing, at different times, ten Council on the subject, which had been in agitation some years, gave his decision in the few following words:

"The intentions of the Testator must not be altered by temporary and unforeseen circumstances—the charity must therefore remain inviolable. The matter is to take an account of the arrears, Messrs. Anderson and Gipp, and the City of London, who have been unwillingly forced into this litigation, will of course be entitled to costs from the estate." The Charity is therefore confirmed for ever.

The last Courier de l'Europe gives a curious narrative of the remonstrance made by the Fishmongers Company at Marseilles (a body which they say has subsisted two thousand four hundred years, upwards of 600 before the Christian era) against one of the municipal regulations relative to funery justice; the fatality at the same time avow their patriotic principles, and present a donation to the state of 2000 livres, which they observe is not the whole of their contribution to the public, as they besides have incorporated a military company to guard the port of Marseilles, at an expence of 18,000 livres annually; and that further to give operation to the proceedings of the National Assembly, they have directed their Treasurer to give specie for Assignats received in payment by the fishermen of Marseilles.

### FORGERY.

A forgery, to the amount of many thousands, has been detected within these two days. Several are concerned. The parties not only drew upon real names, but, like Tyler, upon names of persons that had no existence. It is supposed they are by this time on the Continent.

One Banking-house at the West-end of the town, has bills on their lying for payment to the amount of some thousands. We forbear saying any more at present on the subject, until the injured parties think fit to publish it to the world. The individuals who are guilty were both creditable and respected; and the extent of their depredations, therefore, is the more to be feared, for they are by no means yet known.

Dublin Castle, 14th August, 1790.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant will give Audience on Thursdays, from Eleven till Two o'Clock.

Dublin, November 20.

### SHERBORNE versus NAPER.

Yesterday, in the Court of Common Pleas, closed the evidence and arguments of Counsel in the great cause of Naper and Lord Sherborne. Mr. Serjeant Duquerry, in a speech replete with oratory and law on the part of the noble Lord, and Mr. Curran on behalf of Mr. Naper, commenced speaking to evidence a few minutes after eleven o'clock, and continued until fifteen minutes after four with amazing eloquence and unequalled ability. Lord Carleton proceeded to give his charge in the most fair and impartial manner, and was followed by the other Judges; after which the Jury retired, and remained enclosed. The Judges after waiting several hours for the return of a verdict, adjourned the Court to this morning.

The brig Prudence, of Whitehaven, Captain Wilson, bound to Dublin with coals, foundered in a hard gale of wind on Saturday last, about five leagues from Howth;—every person perished except one man, who was providentially picked up by the Dartmouth Packet, and brought into this port almost exhausted and speechless—He floated on two oars, nearly up to the neck in water.—The Captain took his mate by the hand, told him they would both die together, and they immediately went down with the vessel.

The Jeune Antoine, Nazeraud, from Peterburgh to Belfast, is lost in the Baltic. Great part of the cargo and ship's materials saved.

Subscriptions have been entered into by several of the inhabitants about Cook-street and Wintavern-street, to relieve the poor creatures who escaped out of the houses during the fire, entirely naked, some of them even without shirts or shifts.—Covering was sent by some humane persons, to those real objects of distress and pity, the most of whom were also burnt or bruised. It is somewhat singular, that an old blind beggar-woman, who asks charity mostly on one of the Bridges, made her way unhurt out of this scene of human calamity.—Five, in all, were found dead in the ruins, three of whom were buried the evening of the day the accident happened, and the two others on the following day.

Yesterday, between two and three o'clock, a girl of about thirteen or fourteen years of age, poorly dressed, threw herself into the river at the Inn's-quay, but was, however, taken up with the appearance of life, and soon recovered. The cause of her doing so is unknown, as she would give no satisfactory answer.

This day, James Kelly, for a highway-robbery, and James Cadden, for stealing a number of buck and doe-skin breeches, to a considerable amount, were executed, pursuant to their respective sentences, at the front of the New Prison.

Cadden, one of the above unhappy malefactors, was a very young boy; and upon this circumstance some interest was used for having his sentence mitigated from death to transportation; but no favourable circumstance appearing in his case, the mercy of prerogative could not interfere.

Kelly, the other malefactor, has been an old offender, the frequency of whose crimes precluded him from all expectation of respite.

Yesterday a most melancholy accident happened at the Rev. Mr. Brickell's school, at Castleknock.—A Master Doherty, having obtained leave to go out of school, took that opportunity to slip into the dwelling house, and going into a small parlour where there unfortunately happened to be a loaded gun, took it up and began to perform the manual exercise, presenting it several times at one of the maid servants: Being told repeatedly by a boy present that the gun was charged, he still continued to amuse himself, and having brought it down with a sudden stroke against the

floor, the piece went off and wounded him so desperately in the head, that notwithstanding the immediate assistance of the Surgeon General, Surgeons Deale, Renny, and others, no relief could be afforded, and he expired in an hour after they left him.

Yesterday morning, near Luttrell's-town, the servant of C. Jones, Esq; was attacked by five highwaymen and robbed of ten guineas, two coats of his master's, and a girdle. The villains, not content with their booty, abused the man most grossly, and wounded the mare upon which he was riding, in the most wanton and cruel manner. One of them had a black patch on his cheek.

We hear that a grand collection of wild beasts, late the property of the French Monarch, are expected in Dublin in a few days; Stokes's Great-room in Capel street, is actually preparing to receive them—it is near fifty years since this city saw any thing capital in that way.

Wednesday last, the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor had an elegant christening of his Lordship's infant daughter at his house in Ely-place.—A, which were present their Excellencies Lord and Lady Westmorland, and all the nobility and gentry, of dignity and consequence now in town.

Friday morning, about the hour of ten o'clock, some desperate villain discharged a musket-ball against one of the front windows of the Bank on Ormond-quay; happily the gentlemen of the Bank were not in the apartment where the shot was directed; it done no other mischief than the penetration of the glass. It is supposed that the ball was fired from the opposite quay.

The heavy fog which accompanied the frost for some nights past, is not yet dissipated, and threatens to be productive of many colds, rheumatism, &c. if not guarded against. The fever still exists, particularly in the narrow lanes, and narrow outlets of the city, but it is hoped the continuance of some frost will return the natural salubrity of the weather, and remove a sort of contagion which hath been already very destructive.

The Trustees for conducting the affairs of the late Surgeon Edwards, finding with great concern, subscriptions going forward very languidly, and apprehending that this ark, not from want of zeal in his friends, but from a rumour of an adequate sum having been already subscribed, hold it necessary to state to the public, that the sum hitherto received is far short of their expectations, and totally inadequate to the object proposed.

Since the publication of the last list of Subscribers to the late Mr. Edwards' family, the following contributions have been received:—His Grace the Duke of Leinster, 28l. 8s. 9d.—William Norris, Esq; 2l. 5s. 6d.—John Ferris, Esq; 34l. 2s. 6d.—Ald. Smith, 3l. 8s. 3d.—Geo. Nugent, Esq; 11l. 7s. 6d.—Mrs. Horner, of Causefield, 5l. 13s. 9d.—Captain Cleghorn, 5l. 13s. 9d.—Dr. Bryan, 2l. 5s. 6d.—R. F. Esq; 2l. 5s. 6d.—Mr. Uther, Dame-street, 2l. 5s. 6d.—Miss P. 1l. 2s. 9d.—I. Lloyd, Esq; 1l. 2s. 9d.—John Boardman, Esq; 1l. 2s. 9d.—Robt. Donovan, Esq; 1l. 2s. 9d.—Mr. Rice, sen. Capel-street, John Wetherall, Esq; 25l. 0s. 0d.—Miss Hendrick, by James Hamilton, Esq; 11l. 7s. 6d.—A Lady unknown, 5l. 13s. 9d.—A Lady unknown, 5l. 13s. 9d. both by Henry Hamilton, Esq;—A. B. by the hands of Mr. Stapleton, No. 74, Dame-street, 2l. 5s. 6d.

BENEFIT TICKETS in the Lottery for the Year 1790.

Fourth Day's Drawing.

No. 11,465, a prize of 100l.

Fifth Day.

No. 29,180, 9l. and as first Drawn 500l.

No. 31,585, 5000l. No. 13,007, 100l.

No. 13,674, 22,260, 50l. each.

Printed by W. SLAUGHTER, No. 28, Dame-street.