

ON THE NATIONAL DEBT

AT the æra of the Revolution no national debt existed ; *i. e.* no debt borrowed on Parliamentary security, for discharging the interest of which, national taxes were imposed and mortgaged. It is one of the most astonishing facts in all the records of history, that in the century which has elapsed since that memorable event, a debt has been contracted by the Government of this country, which cannot be estimated at less than two hundred and fifty millions sterling ; a sum so vast, that it probably exceeds the whole aggregate value of the precious metals actually in circulation throughout all the kingdoms of the globe.

A political phenomenon so extraordinary could not fail to excite the attention, and employ the sagacity, of the ablest statesmen and philosophers, closely connected as it is with considerations of the utmost importance to the welfare, and even the exigence of the state. In opposition, however, to the most confident predictions, and indeed contrary to every apparently reasonable ground of expectation, we find by experience, that the kingdom is not only capable of sustaining the pressure of this immense load, but that it exhibits plain indications of internal vigour, and even of increasing wealth and prosperity. That there is a point, however, beyond which the accumulation of the public debt must prove destructive and fatal, cannot be doubted ; and to this general conviction we owe the late institution of a permanent fund for its gradual redemption.

It is well known, that in the year 1716, Sir Robert Walpole established a fund, distinguished by the appellation of the Sinking Fund, which was appropriated, under the authority of Parliament, to the sole purpose of redeeming the national debt, at that time amounting to about fifty millions. This fund was formed by the reduction of the legal rate of interest, from six to five per cent, aided by various surplusses, arising from the different duties and taxes imposed for the payment of the interests of particular loans. It is evident, that a fund so constituted, if faithfully and invariably applied to its original destination, must be not only a fund continually increasing, but a fund increasing with a perpetually accelerated rapidity ; for not only the interests of the sums originally discharged by the original fund were to be regularly added to it, but the interest of the sums discharged by those interests, and so on in progression *ad infinitum* ; or, in other words, the original fund was a fund continually improving at compound interest ; and as the public debt at that period bore an interest of five per cent, a very slight knowledge of figures will suffice to prove, that at the termination of a period of about fourteen years, the fund would be able to disengage annuities equal to its own amount. Estimating, therefore, the original fund at one million, at the end of fifty-six years, it would be increased to no less than sixteen millions. That is to say, three hundred millions of debt, bearing five per cent. Interest, would, at the expiration of this term, be totally extinguished. This is indeed amazing ; but, as it admits of an easy demonstration, it cannot, at least it certainly ought not, to incur the reproach so often cast on the airy dreams of speculative politicians.

The radical idea of this plan of redemption is, it must be owned, so obvious and simple, that it is very easily conceivable that even the Minister

who established it might not himself be fully sensible of its latent energies. When we consider, however, the great abilities of Sir Robert Walpole as a Financier, and his extensive political knowledge, as well as the very able and masterly manner in which the nature and powers of this fund were explained and defended by the ministerial advocates and writers of that time, it can scarcely be imagined that Sir Robert Walpole was himself the dupe of those despicable arguments by which the House of Commons was induced by him to consent to the total alienation of the Sinking Fund in a very few years after its establishment.— The true motives which influenced the conduct of that Minister, therefore, it may be presumed, were the desire of avoiding the odium of imposing new taxes, in order to provide for current services during a time of profound peace, and a secret reluctance in the Court, to lessen the political influence and security which the reigning family was supposed, not without reason, to derive from the existence of a public debt of such magnitude.

For almost half a century after the practice of alienation commenced, the attempts made to restore the Sinking fund to its original state, were few and feeble; and, at length, notwithstanding the prodigious increase of the national debt, in consequence of the wars terminated by the treaties of Aix la Chapelle and Fontenoy, all ideas of its nature and efficacy appeared to be totally lost; and the whole nation, absorbed in contests as disgraceful to its reputation as injurious to its interests, possessed neither leisure nor inclination to direct its views to an object, in comparison of which the political controversies of the day appear egregiously trifling and ridiculous. At length, however, about the year 1773, a private clergyman, not of the establishment, once more awakened the attention of the reflecting and intelligent part of the community, by a most animated and masterly "Appeal to the Public on the Subject of the National Debt;" but though it was scarcely possible, by any exertion of human ability, to display the ruinous tendency of the measures actually pursued, or the advantages attending the restoration of the original plan of Sir Robert Walpole, in a more striking or convincing point of view, it did not immediately produce any very sensible effect. Every discussion relative to the management of the finances was supposed, by the generality of persons, to be involved in darkness and mystery; and the noble Lord then at the helm of government, and in the zenith of his power and reputation, affected to consider the mathematical demonstrations of Dr. Price, as the ingenious but Utopian speculations of a visionary writer; and not a single advance was made by Lord North, in the whole course of administration of near thirteen years, towards the re-establishment of the great and necessary plan of a permanent redemption. On the contrary, after the war with America commenced, the annual loans were invariably and avowedly negotiated on the dangerous and desperate principle, that redemption was wholly impracticable; and in conformity to this maxim, in order to effect a trifling saving in the article of interest, that Minister scrupled not to create an enormous addition of superfluous capital. In the year 1781, for instance, twelve millions were borrowed for which the public paid precisely five and an half per cent. Interest. Had a capital been created of twelve millions at five per cent. and an annuity granted for a limited term, by way of premium, it is evident that whenever the debt came into a regular course of redemption no more would be paid by the public than was actually received: and that the high rate of interest would also greatly accelerate the process of redemption: but the plan actually adopted by his Lordship, was to grant for every hundred pounds subscribed, one hundred and fifty pounds three per cent, and twenty-five pounds four per cent. capital stock; so that a new

capital of twenty-one millions was created, when twelve millions only were actually paid into the Exchequer. Supposing the three per cents, therefore, in the course of redemption, to rise to par, and under the administration of Mr. Pelham they rose considerably above par, a premium of nine millions must be paid by the public for the loan of twelve.

In the year 1786, Mr. Pitt had the merit of forming a plan, which soon passed into a law, for appropriating one million annually to the redemption of the public debt. The plan of Mr. Pitt is, indeed, radically and essentially, the same with that first projected by Sir Robert Walpole, and revived by Dr. Price. In some important circumstances, however, it differs, and, I think, appears to much advantage in the comparison. In the first place, the money appropriated to the purpose of redemption, is regularly issued from the Exchequer, at stated times, and consigned to the management of Commissioners, who are obliged by law, upon the usual transfer days, to employ it in the purchase of stock, agreeably to certain rules of proportion established by the act. Thus the House of Commons hath, as it were, erected a barrier against its own encroachments. The money once paid into the hands of the Commissioners, becomes a kind of sacred deposit; and though the Legislature may, doubtless, by a new Act, discontinue the payments from the Exchequer, or even compel the Commissioners to refund or alienate what has been already appropriated, yet this would be an effort of political violence, which could not fail to excite a very general alarm, and a very powerful opposition; and a Minister who would not scruple to propose an alienation of a sum, such as the public exigencies might happen to require, of which he had himself the custody, and which presented every moment the most tempting opportunities of seizure, would find himself in very different circumstances when the transfer had been actually made; and his purpose could not be effected, unless a fund, solemnly appropriated to a service of the the highest importance, were openly and publicly plundered.

Another capital improvement of the original plan, consists in the power vested in the Commissioners to advance money, during war, by way of loan, on interest to the government. This regulation proposed by Mr. Fox, is attended with a double advantage— as it obviates the principal inducement to alienate the Sinking Fund, arising from an urgent necessity for a supply of money during a season of public danger and distress; and as it must have a powerful tendency to restrain the rate of interest on public loans within moderate and realisable bounds. Various other particulars, though of inferior importance, might be specified, in which the plan of Mr. Pitt may justly claim a degree of merit superior to that of his predecessor.

Valuable Constitutional and Political MAXIMS by the late WM. (afterwards Earl) TALBOT, in a Letter to Sir JOHN DUTTON, dated from Barrington, 1734.

Ministerial Whig, and a State Tory, when in power, are exactly the same.

Government is an original compact between the governors and governed, instituted for the good of the whole community.

In a limited monarchy, or more properly a regal commonwealth the Majesty is in the people, and though the person on the Throne is superior to any individual, he is the servant of the nation.

The only title to the Crown is the election of the people.

The laws are equally obligatory to the Prince and the people.

That as the constitution of England is formed of three legislative branches, the balance between each must be preferred, to prevent the destruction of the whole.

Elections ought to be free, and the elected independent.

A Parliamentary influence by places and pensions is inconsistent with the interest of the public.

The Minister who endeavours to govern by corruption, is guilty of the vilest attempt to subvert the constitution.

A standing army in time of peace is contrary to the laws, dangerous to the liberties, and oppressive to the subjects of Great Britain.

Our prosperity depends on trade, which it is our interest to encourage and our duty to protect.

Our navigation is not to be interrupted, or our merchants plundered with impunity to those who insult us.

Our colonies are the foundation of a very beneficial commerce and honour, justice, and policy demand we should protect them.

All unappropriated subsidies, and votes of confidence, are dangerous precedents, and always to be opposed, unless in very great exigencies

The freedom of the press is the bulwark of religious and civil liberty.

As religion is of the utmost importance to every man, no person ought to suffer civil hardships for his religious persuasions, unless the tenets of his religion lead him to endeavour at the subversion of the Church or State.

The Character of a TRUE PATRIOT.

THE word Patriot, though at present it has been rendered contemptible by some who have falsely assumed the name, was once a title of honour.

Even in the days of Sir Robert Walpole, the first patron Minister of Corruption, it shone out with distinguished lustre.

William Shippen possessed just so much landed estate as to enable him to be chosen a Representative in Parliament. His manner of speaking was plain, but warm and forcible. His abilities were formidable to the Minister, for he strenuously opposed all such measures as he knew were

inconsistent with the public interest. After repeated and vain efforts to seduce the integrity of Shippen, Walpole employed his emissaries to spread about a report that the Patriot had privately accepted a pension from him, and that he was permitted to vote with his party on certain occasions, to preserve his influence with them, in order to become more effectually serviceable in matters of great concern. This rumour was so industriously propagated, that many gave credit to it. Nor were they undeceived, till it was known, after his death, this man had lived with the greatest frugality. He left no more behind him than his paternal estate, and fifty pounds, appropriated to the charges of his funeral.

*Sundry useful Observations and Directions respecting BONDS
for MONEY, BANK NOTES, BANK POST BILLS, BILLS of
EXCHANGE, and PROMISSORY NOTES*

All Bonds, Bills, or Notes, given by persons under age, or for usurious consideration, (that is, for payment of money with more than five per cent. per annum interest) or for money lost at gaming, are void in law and equity, from the moment they are given, and payment cannot be compelled by the original payee, or person to whom they are made payable, nor by any other person, although they may be assigned for a full and fair consideration.

Of BONDS for MONEY.

A Bond is a deed in law for the payment of the sum expressed in the condition thereof, with interest as allowed by law. It is usual to insert double the amount of the money actually lent, in the preamble of the Bond, for the security of the law costs of the lender, should be compelled to proceed by law for payment of his money.

All bonds for the securing the payment of money, must be upon stamps, according to the sum expressed in the condition, viz.

A Bond for one hundred pounds, or under, must be drawn upon a five shilling stamp.

For any sum exceeding one hundred pounds, and less than five hundred pounds, upon a ten shilling stamp.

For five hundred pounds, or any sum exceeding it, upon a fifteen shilling stamp.

A Bond that has remained undemanded for principal or interest more than twenty years, has been held by the law to be considered as satisfied ; but it has been determined by the Judges of late, that the defendant should produce reasonable evidence of satisfaction thereof, to be entitled to a verdict.

Every Payment of interest upon a Bond, is a re-admission that the principal money is justly due.

Where money is paid in part of principal and interest upon a Bond, the

creditor may first discharge all arrears of interest, before he places any part of the money paid, to the credit of the principal sum ; but it is usury to charge interest upon the arrears of any interest remaining unpaid, however long due.

In an action against the obligor of a Bond (the person owing money) assigned to another person, the action must be brought in the name of the obligee, or person to whom the Bond is originally made payable.

In the execution of a Bond, due care should be taken to have one good and credible witness to it ; he should be a person likely to be found at any distant time to prove the execution, should you be compelled to sue for payment, (for you must have his evidence in Court if living) and it were as well if no conversation passed before him at the time of signing and sealing, as he can then at all times testify to the delivery, and to nothing more.

A Bond being a special security, has the preference in payment, on the demise of the debtor thereon, to all inferior securities, such as bills, notes, book debts, &c.

Where a bond is given for a large sum, to be paid, at a distant day, it were best drawn upon parchment, and that an attested copy be lodged in safe hands in case of accident to the original.

Although you may intend to accommodate the borrower with your money for a long time, it is always best to make the bond payable at a short term, or you may be precluded payment for a time, to your great injury.

It is just that every man lending his money should have the best security in the power of the borrower to give ; hence many people require that their Bond should be strengthened by a judgment entered up; this is an additional security to the lender against a preference to other creditors, and such judgment must be entered up within the year, otherwise there must be an affidavit of the original debt being still due and unpaid, and that the obligor is still living, as such judgment cannot be entered up until this be done.

BANK NOTES

Bank of England Notes are the highest security of the kind known in this country ; but as they are payable to bearer on demand, and sometimes forged, too much caution cannot be had in receiving and paying them.

When you take a bank note, make the person paying it indorse his name upon the back ; it is virtually an assignment thereof, and evidence, of its passing from him to you ; after this, copy the note into your bill-book.

When you remit a bank note in payment, it were most safe to copy the number and sum at the top of the right-hand corner, then cut it in two parts, so as to leave the printed sum in each half, and send one half by one post, and the other by the next.

If you should chance to give cash for a forged bank note, and tender it in payment to the Bank of England, they may legally detain it without making you any return ; this shews the necessity of having bank notes indorsed to you, from the person you take them of.

BANK POST BILLS.

Bank Post Bills (or rather Notes) are so called from being drawn payable to order, at seven days sight, and are the safest for remittance of money into the country, as you may specially indorse them to the person they are intended for, and if lost, they are thereby useless to the finder. It may be as well to have your bank post-bills accepted at the Bank as soon as they are filled up; by this means they are payable on demand as soon as their short term is expired ; whereas without such acceptance, they have always seven days to run after being presented, before they are payable.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Great care should be taken that the proper counter-parts of bank notes are joined together after cutting; much expence, trouble, and delay have often arisen for want of care herein.

Upon loss by fire, sea, or other accidents, of a bank note or post-bill, the Directors of the Bank will order payment of the amount to the party, upon a proper indemnity.

Never put bank notes into your pocket or trunk, with money—many a note has been rubbed into dust thereby.

It is not unusual for persons going from home to cut their bank notes in two, and to take one half with them, or to lodge it with a friend, sealed up—it is a useful caution against fire and robbery.

BILLS *of* EXCHANGE

A Bill of Exchange is a letter from one person to another, for the payment of a sum of money, as therein expressed, to a third person, named therein, or to his order, and payable on demand, or at sight, or at a certain day, as set forth in the bill.

All bills or notes drawn for more than twenty shillings, and under five pounds, cannot be drawn for more time than 21 days, and must, by an Act of 17th Geo. III. cap. 30, specify the names and places of abode of the persons to whom the same be made payable ; and every indorsement thereon must specify the name and place of abode of the payee or indorser, and the signing and indorsement of such bill shall be attested by one subscribing witness, and in default thereof such bills and notes are void, and the person uttering the same shall forfeit not less than five pounds.

All bills drawn for *above forty shillings* and *under ten pounds*, and *upon demand*, require a threepenny stamp only.

All bills, though under ten pounds, and *not upon demand*, require six penny stamp.

All bills upon demand or not, (except as aforesaid) and under fifty pounds, require a sixpenny stamp.

All bills for fifty pounds and upwards, to any sum, require a shilling stamp.

Take in payment no bill of exchange, until you are satisfied of the validity of the drawer and payee, (or first indorser) or of both, unless you are very certain of the responsibility of the person paying it to you.

Copy every bill into your bill-book on the receipt thereof.

Send every bill for payment, or for acceptance, soon as may be, after taking it in payment.

If you delay to present for payment, a draft on demand longer, than is absolutely necessary, and the person drawn upon stops payment, the loss is yours, and not the drawer's, provided the drawer can shew that it would have been paid if presented in due time.

Mind that the person paying you a bill, indorses or guarantees it by letter, for else he is not liable to take it up on non-payment, in law or equity.

Keep a book of the bills you accept, and always have ready upon your desk the cash or a draft, to pay the same against the Banker's Clerk calls—To send and take up your acceptance after his return home, is discreditable.

Where a bill is unpaid by the acceptor after six o'clock in the evening of the day it is due, a Notary Public must attend at the house of the acceptor, and note the same for non-payment, (if it be a foreign bill, it must also be protested, and the protest annexed thereto) this done, payment should be forthwith demanded of the indorser or indorsers, and of the drawer, *not by letter to themselves*, but by a person who can be evidence of such demand, if found necessary to proceed for recovery by law: If the indorser, or indorsers, and drawer, have not due notice of nonpayment, they cannot be compelled to pay or take up the bill;—but where the acceptor becomes bankrupt before the bill is due, the notice in the Gazette of a commission issuing against him, is held to be due notice to the other parties upon the bill, and they are, forthwith, compellable (particularly the drawer) to give the holder further security to the time of payment.

The holder of a bill cannot recover of the drawer or acceptor by an action at law, without proving the assignment by the hand-writing of the first indorser or payee, on the back of the bill, though some very sound and able lawyers are of opinion, that an action may be maintained upon this count being laid in the plaintiff's declaration, viz.: "For money had and received to his use;" for surely the loss and injury to the holder of a bill is sufficient, that he be deprived of one of his remedies, viz. against the first indorser, without being precluded from recovery against the drawer and acceptor, when, perhaps, his inability to prove the hand-writing of the payee arises from collusion of the parties upon the face of the bill — but it is always safest to know the payee upon a bill personally, or by due assurance.

The acceptance of a bill by a clerk in his master's name, shall bind the master, provided such clerk has been in the habit of accepting by his master's authority.

If you grant further time to the acceptor of a bill after it is due, without consent of the drawer or indorser, it shall be at your own risque — they are thereby discharged:— so is the indorser in like indulgence to the drawer.

To alter the date of a bill, whereby the day of payment be accelerated, is a capital offence, and utterly discharges the acceptor from his acceptance — the contract being thereby destroyed.

A bill being lost, the acceptor is bound to pay the amount on the day it is due, on sufficient security being given to him, and on refusal, an action may be maintained against him upon evidence thereof.

The holder of a bill, having many indorsers, may maintain an action against the first, and the drawer or acceptor, jointly or separately, without proving the hand-writing of all or any of the subsequent indorsers.

When you accept a bill, it is safest to accept it after this manner, viz.

" 1789, Nov. 1st, accepted this bill for five hundred pounds, payable the third day of January, 1790. ----- JOHN DOE."

By this special acceptance, the bill cannot be altered in the date or sum, so as to operate against you.

Never indorse a bill of exchange until you pay it away, and when you remit a bill to a distant place, indorse it specially to the person you remit it, or to his order.

Upon taking in payment any bill over due, make the person paying it to you not only indorse his name, but the day and date he pays it to you.

A bill payable out of a growing income, or upon a contingent event, is not negotiable as a bill of exchange.

It will be found a great saving of trouble and risque, to pay in your bills to the banker with whom you keep cash.

It is not right nor regular, that any banker should discount the bills lodged in his hands by his customers, to receive as they become due ; for should your banker discount them and fail, you must come in as a creditor for the amount of your bills; whereas they were only lodgments in trust, and not being discounted nor in cash, shall revert to you as your property, and not form part of his general estate.

To steal a bank note, bill of exchange, or a note, is felony in the same degree as to steal money.

A draft payable to bearer on demand, and drawn upon a banker residing within ten miles of the place where the bill is drawn, requires no stamp; but there are many people (aye, and great men too) who, having town houses, draw upon their London banker, when at a greater distance, dating their drafts from their town residence ; this is a fraud upon the revenue, and the banker could not plead payment of such bills as a set off, on due evidence of the fact.

A banker's receipt for money paid him upon account, requires no stamp.

When you pay away a draft to bearer, it is prudent that he should put his name at the back, for it is evidence of payment to him.

Drafts upon bankers, payable to bearer on demand, should be taken peculiar care of, for being dropped, they may be instantly received, and the loser has no remedy out against the finder, whom it may be very difficult to find.

It is too general a practice for persons to exchange paper, as it is called, for their mutual accommodation, thereby raising an artificial credit, and ultimately ruining themselves and robbing the innocent holders of their coined bills – such paper should most cautiously be avoided, however alluring, by fine engraving, stamps &c. &c.

A bill for acceptance must be left on the day it is presented, and called for on the day following.

Of PROMISSORY NOTES

A Promissory Note is merely an undertaking to pay to the person therein expressed, or to his order, a certain sum at a given day.

The same stamps are requisite to promissory notes, as to bills of exchange—noting, that no unstamped note is valid.

A promissory note, being merely the undertaking of the drawer to pay, may be considered as of inferior security to a bill of exchange, and therefore the person taking it in payment cannot be too careful in getting information of the solvency of the drawer and also of the payee.

The same attention and regularity are requisite in presenting a promissory note for payment when due, noting, by notary, for non-payment, and application to indorser to take it up, as upon a bill of exchange, and the same care should be had in remitting, indorsing, &c. &c.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Tradesmen having spare floating cash in their trades, are often tempted to discount paper therewith; this is going out of their line, and literally "gathering honey from thorns."—Too much circumspection cannot be had in discounting paper, nor too great and general knowledge of men and business.

If a bill be unpaid at the day it is due, be not too hasty to spread an alarm; such conduct may destroy the credit of an honest solvent man, and render a debt bad, that a little prudent indulgence may have secured:— to lay down general rules of conduct for particular cases is impossible, but be not hasty to punish or arrest! in truth, punishment by arrest, and imprisonment, should follow only where gross fraud, or great negligence, or extravagance, mark the conduct of the debtor; and when you do arrest for a large sum, let it be by a special original writ, whereby the debtor can bring a writ of error in Parliament only.

Lastly, when you consult an attorney upon dishonoured paper, or indeed any debt, &c. let it be one of a good character as a man, as well as a lawyer (for such there are); he will not advise hasty and harsh means, until lenient measures have been tried in vain; nor will he adopt the base and disgraceful conduct of some, (I hope but few!) of urging you to involve your debtor and his family in bankruptcy and ruin, (not that you may get your money, but) that he may fatten upon the spoils of the unfortunate man, and the property of his creditors.

Useful HINTS to HINTS going from the COUNTRY to
LONDON.

IF you travel in a stage coach, see that your luggage be all safely stowed in the coach seats, boot, &c. where it may be kept dry ; boxes or parcels put in the seat of the coach, are least liable to injury, as they suffer less friction, being upon the springs.

Be cautious of whom and to whom you open your opinions in a public carriage.

Remember that by Mr. Gamon's act the coachman can carry only six outside passengers—and his master will thank you to prevent his taking up short passengers, or (as they are termed) cads—to the robbery of his employer, and injury of his horses.

When the coaches are shifted, by all means attend and see your trunks, &c. duly packed in the next carriage.

Never deny the coachman his accustomed fee if he has driven you well, nor ever give it to him if he has behaved ill.

When you arrive in London, if the coach puts up at any distance from your place of destination, order a hackney coach to be called, and desire the stage coachman to find you a trusty person to shift your luggage into the hackney coach, which you must not neglect to see done.

If at any time you trust a stranger to assist you in taking your trunks from a stage, the chance is as ten to one but he is a thief, upon the look-out for a catch.

To secure your pockets from being picked, have all your coat pockets made inside, and a breast pocket for papers ;— never stand gazing at shop windows, nor attempt to press through a crowd—go to no public place with papers or pocket-books of value about you, nor let your watch chain hang dangling from your fob; if you would exhibit a handsome bosom pin, a snatch at it is more than probable—a purse is by no means safe to carry money in the breeches pocket, the money is safer to be loose. A surtout coat at night is a good safeguard, it may save you from the gripe of men, or the Judas kiss of a prostitute, whilst confederates lighten your pockets.

Sedulously avoid all overtures of familiarity from strangers, in coffee-houses, or out of them, be their dress and address ever so genteel.

When you get into a hackney coach, take the number thereof in pencil, least you may quit it in haste, and leave something of value behind— the gentlemen of the law never omit to twist the string of their green bag round the wrist.

A book of all the coach fares may be had for 2s. and when you know the number of the coach, redress is very easily had against extortion or insolence, by applying to the office in Somerset-Place, when a summons will be sent to the coachman to attend and answer your complaint before the Commissioners the Friday following ; and more speedy redress can be had by applying at Sir Sampson Wright's, in Bow-seeet. The coachmen hate the words " Bow-street."

When you pay a hackney coachman, see that he does not *ring the money*, or, in plain English, change it for brass, by pretending to bite it, &c.

Avoid changing money at public places, and with hackney-coachmen or chairmen.

Be not tempted to purchase goods artfully placed in shop windows, with prices marked upon them; they are in general of very inferior quality, and marked at about double, their value.

Should you be tempted to spend an evening with a complying fair one, and the rude band of a bailiff assails her, be at least satisfied that it is not a sham arrest before you bail it or pay the debt.

When you intend sleeping at an hotel or tavern, secure, if you can, a linen bed free from bugs, a chamber tolerably quiet, and a retreat to the street door or top of the house in case of fire.

Beware of advertising cheap taylors, hosiers, and shoemakers—they are all dear in the end.

When you take money at a banker's, weigh it in your own scales before you take it away.

Avoid sales by auction, unless you have the advice of experienced judges; many are only mock auctions ; and at real sales the brokers attend in such numbers, and are so jealous of a gentleman's bidding, that they will compel him to buy very dear, by bidding upon him. If you mean to buy at an auction, examine the goods before the sale, and puzzle your opponents as to what you want, by cautiously bidding for many things you do not mean to buy.

When you buy plate, know the weight of it, and the charge for fashion.

In walking the streets, when your right hand is to the wall, you are to take it—when your left hand is to the wall, you are to give it, but above all things, mind never to take the wall of a dray-cart, or indeed of any carriage, or of a hair-dresser or chimney-sweeper.

Pork, poultry, veal, and bacon, may be good in London, but they are always better in the country.

If you want information of a street or a house, always enquire at a shop—not in the street.

Should you keep your horse at a livery stable, or in that of a friend, it may be as well to look in upon it sometimes late in the evening and early in the morning; it may be overheated by a late journey to Hounslow-heath, or strained in flying an early lottery pigeon.

Be your exigence for money ever so urgent, never apply for assistance to those harpies, the advertising money-lenders, for they will take your security, and pay you a small sum in cash, and the remainder in notes and drafts, payable *ad Græcas Calendas*.

Beware of the extortion of porters for carriage and portorage. In short, this great town contains tens of thousands of excellent worthy characters; but it also contains many thousand miscreants, who exist entirely by fraud and plunder, and to pass through it in perfect safety is the good fortune of a very few ; nothing but extreme vigilance and caution can ensure safety to a countryman.

LIBERTY *of the* PRESS

THE Liberty of the Press is the most tender, the most vulnerable, and the most sacred of all the branches of civil liberty; it should be kept guarded and defended as the apple of the eye ; not only for its own value, but for the swift and chief direction which it gives for the defence of the whole body. It supplies food to the mind, and the restraint of it would be as bad to the body politic, as a general excise on provisions to the natural body ; it would starve the *poor in understanding* who are not always the lowest in rank.

A SET of RESOLUTIONS

TO live and to die in the public profession of the religion in which one was born and bred.

To avoid all profane talk and intricate debates on sacred topics.

Rather to wear out than to rust out.

To rise early, and as often as possible to go to bed before midnight.

Not to nod in company, nor to indulge repose too frequently on the couch in the day.

To waste as little of life in sleep as may be, for we shall have enough in the grave.

Not to give up walking; nor to ride on horseback to fatigue.

Frequently to think over the virtues of one's acquaintance, old and new.

To admit every chearful [sic] ray of sunshine on the imagination.

To live within one's income, be it large or little.

Not to let passion of any sort run away with the understanding.

Not to encourage romantic hopes or fears.

Not to drive away hope, the sovereign balm of life, though he is the greatest of all flatterers.

Not wilfully to undertake any thing which the nerves of the mind or the body are not strong enough for.

Not to run the race of competition, or to be in another's way.

To avoid being jostled too much in the street, and not be carried even by curiosity itself into a large crowd.

To strive to embody that dignified sentiment, "to write injuries in dust, but kindnesses in marble."

To recollect, that he who can keep his own temper may be master of another's.

Anger is a short madness.

Not to fall in love on the precipice of threescore, nor to expect to be fallen in love with.

A connexion between summer and winter is an improper one.

Love, like fire, is a good servant, but a bad master.

Love is death, when the animal spirits are gone.

To contrive to have as few vacant hours upon, one's hands as possible that idleness, the mother of crimes and vices, may not pay its visit.

To be always doing of something, and to have something to do.

To fill up one's time, and to have a good deal to fill up, for time is the materials [sic] that life is made of.

To make the best, and the most of every thing.

Not to indulge too much in the luxury of the table, nor yet to under-live the constitution.

Resolve not to go to bed on a full meal. A light supper and a good conscience are the best receipts for a good night's rest.

Not to be enfeebled by the flatulency of tea.

Let the second or third morning's thought be to consider of the employment for the day ; and one of the last at night to enquire what has been done in the course of it.

Not to let one's tongue run at the expence of truth.

A close tongue, with an open countenance, are the safest passports through the journey of the world.

To take the good-natured side in conversation.

However, not to praise every body, for that is to praise nobody.

Not to be too inquisitive, and eager to know secrets, nor be thought to have a head full of other people's affairs.

Not to make an enemy, nor to lose a friend.

To aim at the esteem of the public, and to leave a good name behind.

Not to be singular in dress, in behaviour, in notions, nor expressions of one's thoughts..

Never, to give bad advice, and to strive not to set a bad example.

Seldom to give advice till asked, for it appears like giving something that is superfluous to one's-self.

To be affectionate to relations, which is a kind of self-love, in preference to all other acquaintance.

To resolve, not to be too free of promises, for performances are sometimes very difficult things.

To enjoy the present, not to be made too unhappy by reflection on the past, nor to be impressed by invincible gloom on the future.

To give and receive comfort, those necessary alms to a distressed mind.

To be constantly thankful to Providence for the plenty hitherto possessed,

To resolve more than ever, to shun every public station and responsibility of conduct.

To be satisfied with being master of one's person, one's habits, now a second nature, and one's time.

To take care that pity, humanity is not here meant, does not find one out in the endurance of any calamity. When pity is within call, contempt is not far off.

Not to wish to have a greater hold of life, nor to quit that hold. The possible tenure of existence is of too short possession for the long night that is to succeed : therefore not a moment to be lost. Not to lose sight, even for a single day, of these good and proverbial doctors—diet—merriment—and quiet.

Lastly, not to put one's-self too much in the power of the elements, those great enemies to the human frame; namely—the sun—the wind—the rain—and the night air.

On going to LAW

AN eminent Divine used to say, There are four rules to be observed in going to law.

First, We must not go to law for trifles, as he did who said, he would rather spend a hundred pounds in law, than lose a pennyworth of his right.

Second, We must not be rash and hasty in it, but try all other means possible to compose differences ; wherein he that yields most, as Abra-

ham did to Lot (Genesis xiii. 8, 9), is the better man, and there is nothing lost in the end.

Third, We must see that it be without malice or desire of revenge: if the undoing our brother be the end of our going to law, as it is with many, it is certainly evil, and speeds accordingly.

Fourth, It must be with a disposition to peace, whenever it may be had, and an ear open to all overtures of that kind.

EDUCATION *on a New Plan, principally adapted to the*
FEMALE SEX.

IF you have no fortune to bequeath your daughters, educate them in every polite science, such as dancing and music.

Keep them from domestic employments, because it is vulgar—and from reading, because it will hurt their eyes.

N. B. An exception may be made here in favour of *Novels, Plays, and "Books of the Opera."*

Procure them to be introduced to young men of high rank and fashion—to whom, for this purpose, you must give expensive entertainments.

They, in return, will eat your victuals, toy with your daughters, and laugh at your absurd pride.

Take care the *misses* miss no ball, fete, or public amusement. Let them be seen as often, and in as many places as possible.

Endeavour to make them forget what they are, and they will soon forget what they ought to be.

Let these practices be continued as long as possible, and "the young ladies of beauty, taste, and spirit," will, if they escape being taken into keeping, at least be so *blown upon*, that you need not fear their being solicited in marriage by such vulgar fellows as tradesmen and shop-keepers.

A trip to India has been often recommended, when other methods have failed; but this *cure* has of late been found ineffectual; many young ladies have been brought home *incurable*. Women, like wines, are not the better for *keeping*; nor become more mellow for—having *crossed the line*.

RULES *for foretelling the* Alteration *of the* Weather *by the*
BAROMETER *as laid down by Dr. Halley, Mr. Patrick, and*
others.

I. THE rising of the Mercury foretells, in general, fair weather, and its falling foul weather, as rain, snow, high winds, and storms.

II. In very hot weather, especially if the wind be south, the falling of the mercury foreshews thunder.

III. In Winter, the rising portends frost; and in frosty weather, if

it falls three or four divisions, there will follow a thaw ; but if it rises in a continues frost, it generally foretells snow.

IV. When foul weather happens soon after the falling of the mercury, expect but little of it ; and the same is observed, if fair weather succeeds presently after its rise.

V. When the mercury continues to rise for two or three days before the foul weather is over, expect a continuance of fair weather to follow.

VI. In fair weather, when the mercury falls much and low, and continues so for two or three days before the rain comes, then expect a great deal of wet weather, and probably high winds.

VII. After great storms of wind, when the mercury has been very low, it generally rises again very fast; and Dr. HALLEY says, that he once observed it to rise an inch and a half in less than six hours, after a long storm of South-west wind.

VIII. The unsettled motion of the mercury denotes uncertain or changeable weather.

The words on the scale or plate (though they will in general agree with it) or the height of the mercury, do not so much indicate the weather as its motion up and down : To know, therefore, whether the mercury be actually rising or falling, the following observations should be attended to.

- 1 . If the surface of the mercury be convex, it is then rising.
2. If the surface be concave, it is then sinking.
- 3 . If the surface be plain, or rather a little convex, it may be considered as stationary.

The foregoing Rules and Observations are chiefly to be depended upon, but the under-mentioned are not unworthy of notice.

The greatest heights of the mercury are on easterly and north-easterly winds ; and its lowest station on southerly or westerly winds.

A continuance of fair weather, the wind being in the North, and the mercury high or north-easterly rising, is never succeeded by rain till the wind changes in some point of the South.

A continuance of rain from the South is scarce ever succeeded by settled fair weather, before the wind changes either to the West, or some point of the North .

If the mercury falls when the wind is full South, it is a scarcely ever failing sign of rain.

If it be going to be cold, frosty, or foggy, it rises *pretty high* ; but, if going to be windy, or tempestuous, it will then sink *very low*, and as soon as the first storm is over, will rise again apace.

About the time of the equinox, when the days and nights are equal, if the mercury stands at 29, or *rain*, and it does not rain, that station of it shews that it will be very rainy till the other equinox ; and, on the contrary, if at the same time, the mercury stands at 30, or *fair*, it rains, it is a sign that the weather will be dry till the next equinox.

*An accurate Account of FRENCH coins and MEASURES;
particularly useful to every one who visits that Country.*

N. B. *The Coins are reduced to ENGLISH MONEY*

A Pound sterling is worth 23l. 7s. French, or more, according to the rate of exchange,
A guinea, full weight, is worth 24l. 12s. to those who buy them to melt.
A shilling is worth 25 sols.
A livre tournois is worth 10½d. English.
A guinea weighs 118.651 grains, pure gold.
A louis d'or only 113.27.
A French grain is to an English one as 121.78 to 100.
An English crown contains 429.68 pure silver.
A French crown only 409.94.
French Silver money has 27 alloy to 261 grains of pure silver; plate has 14 alloy to 274 pure silver. In England both are the same.

G O L D .

A louis d'or, twenty-four livres French, twenty shillings English.

S I L V E R .

A grand ecu, or six-livres piece, five shillings English.
The ecu, or three-livres piece, two shillings and six-pence English.
The vingt-quatre sols piece, one shilling English.
A livre is no coin, but nominal only, and is twenty-pence French, or ten-pence English.*
A douze sols piece is six-pence English.
A six sols piece is three-pence English.

COPPER MIXED WITH SILVER.

A deux sols, or two-pence French, one penny English, is the most common small coin in France, and has an L upon it, and is near the size of our sixpence, but is copper, with a white or silverish mixture, and twelve of these make a vingt-quatre sols piece, or one shilling English.
They have also another small piece of much the same size and colour, but not quite so white, and somewhat thinner, which is one sol and an half, three half-pence French, or three-farthings English.

ALL C O P P E R

A sol, or sous, is a piece of copper like our halfpenny, value one penny French, or one halfpenny English ; twenty-four of these make an English shilling.

* Rather 10½d.

A deux liard piece is half a sol French, or a farthing English, and like it.
A liard, or farthing French, is the value of half a farthing English.

N. B. No coin of a former reign will pass in this King's time, all the coins being called in upon the demise of their Kings. Travellers should therefore be careful not to receive any old coin in change, as they will meet with great difficulty in getting it off again.

Bank notes are not negotiable in France; and it is extremely difficult to get them changed in any towns ; in some places absolutely impossible.

If you draw, while abroad, on a banker in France, you generally are charged seven or eight pounds per cent, discount; but if on a French merchant, who wants to transmit money to London, it is generally done at par: this last is therefore the most saving method, but then you must always wait till they have a confirmation that your bill is honoured.

L I N E A R M E A S U R E

La petite lieue,		2090 toises.
La moyenne lieue,	- -	2450 toises.
La grande lieue,	- -	2853 toises.

The mean league is 57 yards 9 inches above 3 English miles.

An English mile is 825 French toises.

A French toise is 6 feet French, or $76\frac{3}{4}$ inches English.

French aune or ell, 3 feet 8 inches, or 46.78 inches English.

French foot 12 inches, or 12.79 inches English.

Or little more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch longer than the English foot.

Or, as 10,000 to 9385.

S Q U A R E M E A S U R E

Fifteen French square feet are very nearly 17 English.

French arpent or acre 100 square perches; the perch is 18 feet. But according to the royal measure, a perch is 22 feet, and such an arpent is rather more than an acre and quarter English.

C O R N M E A S U R E.

A muid is 12 setiers. A setier 4 minots or 12 boisseaux.

A minot 3 boisseaux, except that of salt, which is four.

A boisseaux 16 litrons; a boiffeaux of salt 25 pounds. Setier of oats 14 boisseaux. A boiffeaux 4 picotins. A picotin 4 litrons.

W I N E M E A S U R E &c..

A muid 300 pints. La queue d'Orleans, Blois, Macon, and Dijon, a muid and half. La queue de Champagne, a muid and one third.

A pint two chopines. A chopine two half-setiers. A demi-setier two poissons. A poisson two demi-poissons.

Wood is sold by the cord, load, and half load ; charcoal by the load or minot. Retailers sell it by the boisseaux or bushel.

ACT for further regulating the Trade or Business of PAWN-BROKERS.

(29 Geo. III. c. 57.)

[To be in force until the end of the next Session of Parliament.]

PAWNBROKERS by this act may legally take a profit after the following rates :

For every pledge upon which there shall have been lent any sum not exceeding two shillings and six-pence, one halfpenny, for any time the said pledge shall remain in pawn, not exceeding one calendar month, and the same for every month afterwards, including the month in which such pledge shall be redeemed, although such month shall not be expired.

Where there shall have been lent five shillings, one penny.

Where there shall have been lent seven shillings and sixpence, one penny halfpenny.

Where there shall have been lent ten shillings, two-pence.

Where there shall have been lent twelve shillings and sixpence, twopence halfpenny.

Where there shall have been lent fifteen shillings, three-pence.

Where there shall have been lent seventeen shillings and six-pence, three-pence halfpenny.

Where there shall have been lent one pound, four-pence ; and so on progressively and in proportion for any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Where there shall have been lent any sum above forty shillings, and not exceeding ten pounds, at and after the rate of three-pence,-and no more, for the loan of every twenty shillings, by the calendar month, including the current month ; and so in proportion for any fractional .sum.

Which sums shall be taken as a full satisfaction for interest and warehouse room.

Persons pawning goods are allowed seven days after the expiration of the first month, without paying any thing for the said seven days ; and if, after the expiration of seven days, and if before the expiration of fourteen days, by paying for one month and a half; but if the fourteen days have expired, the pawnbroker is intitled to the interest of the second month ; and the same regulation takes place in every subsequent month.

Pawnbrokers refusing to deliver up goods that have been pledged within the space of one year, the money lent with the interest thereon being tendered for the same, provided the principal does not exceed ten pounds, upon conviction, a justice of peace is empowered to commit the offender to public prison, there to remain until the goods be delivered up, or reasonable satisfaction made for the same.

Persons producing notes are to be deemed owners, unless notice to the contrary of the same having been procured fraudulently or unjustifiably from the real owner.

Duplicates being lost, the owner thereof upon oath before any justice, describing the goods and circumstances attending the loss, shall be intitled to another from, the pawnbroker : for which, in case the money lent shall not exceed ten shillings, the pawnbroker shall receive one penny ; if above ten shillings, the pawnbroker is entitled to the same premium as when the goods were first pawned. Pawnbrokers receiving notice from the owners of goods before the expiration of a year, shall not dispose of the said goods until after the expiration of three months, to be computed from the expiration of the said year.

Pawnbrokers are to place in view a table of rates.

Pawnbroker's christian and surname and business to be written over the door, under a penalty of ten pounds, half to the informer.

Pawnbrokers having sold goods before the expiration of the time allowed by this act, or otherwise than according to the directions of this act, or have embezzled, or have injured goods in any respect, justices shall award reasonable satisfaction to the owners of the said goods, in case the same shall not amount to the principal and profit thereon ; but in case the satisfaction awarded shall be equal to or exceed the principal and profit, the goods shall be delivered to the owner without paying any principal and interest, under a penalty of ten pounds.

Pawnbrokers to produce their books before any justice if required, under a penalty of ten pounds.

Churchwardens to prosecute for every offence committed against this act, at the expence of the parish.

This act does not extend to pledges for money above ten pounds.— Nor to extend to persons lending money upon goods at five per cent. interest.

Further Duties upon HORSES and CARRIAGES.

(29 Geo. III. c. 49.)

FROM the 5th of July, 1789, every person keeping two horses for riding or drawing any coach, chaise, &c. must pay in addition to the former duties 5s. in all 25s.

Where three, four, or five horses are kept, 7s. 6d. in addition to the former duty must be paid for each exceeding one; that is, if five are kept, for one you pay 10s. only as before for one, and 17s. 6d. for each of the other four, amounting to 4l. in all.

Where six horses or more are kept, 10s. additional duty must be paid for each, except one ; that is, in the whole, 5l. 10s.

By the same act, the additional duty of 20s. is laid upon all coaches or other carriages with four wheels, except hackney coaches.

Where two such carriages are kept, 20s. for one. and 30s. for the other.

Where three or more are kept, 20s. for one, and 3l. for each of the others.

All these duties on horses and carriages to be paid in addition to former duties, but not to extend to horses exempted from duty, by 24 Geo. III. c. 31, or any subsequent act.

These duties of the 24th and of the 29th, are to be paid by all persons using or hiring horses or carriages by the year, month, or any other period, *not* the person who lets them out.

These additional duties are not to extend to carriages let out to travel post by any person licensed to let post horses.

No licences to be granted to horse dealers unless they declare they seek their living by buying and selling horses, and add the name of the place where the said business is carried on.

Horse dealers are to give in a list of such as they keep for riding or drawing, and pay the duty quarterly into the Exchequer.

Carriages, with two or three wheels, if used for pleasure, and not in husbandry or for trade, to be entered, or forfeit 7l.

ABSTRACT of the Clause in the ACT of PARLIAMENT of the Sixth Year of Queen ANN, with respect to SERVANTS carelessly setting FIRE to HOUSES.

WHEREAS fires often happen by the negligence and carelessness of servants; therefore, if any menial or other servant or servants, through negligence or carelessness, shall fire, or cause to be fired, any dwelling-house, out-house, or houses, such servant or servants, being thereof lawfully convicted by the oath of one or more credible witnesses, made before two or more Justices of the Peace, shall forfeit and pay the sum of One Hundred Pounds to the Churchwardens of such parish, where such fire shall happen, to be distributed amongst the sufferers by such fire in such proportions as to the said Churchwardens shall seem just : And in case of default or refusal to pay the same immediately after such conviction, the same being lawfully demanded by the said Churchwardens, that then, and in such case, such servant or servants shall, by warrant under the hand of two or more Justices of the Peace, be committed to some work-house, or house of correction, as the said Justices shall think fit, for the space of eighteen months, there to be kept to hard labour.

Exemptions of AUCTION DUTY on PIECE GOODS.
(29 Geo. III. c. 63.)

FROM the first of October, 1789, all goods woven or fabricated in the loom in this kingdom, which shall be sold in the quantity in which the same shall be taken from the loom, and in lots of the price of 20l. or upwards, shall not pay the auction duty imposed by the act of the 27th of Geo. III. but not in any other than entered places, nor unless the goods were exposed at the sale.

The auctioneer to give security in the sum of 5000l. with two sureties

at least, that he will, within fourteen days after such sale, deliver to the next office of excise, a particular account of the several lots so sold, the amount of the money bid, and the price of each ; and that he will not knowingly put up for sale any piece or other goods of foreign manufacture, or any goods of English manufacture, except in the quantity in which the same were taken from the loom, without charging the duties imposed by the 27th.

ABSTRACT of the *several* ACTS of PARLIAMENT relating to
HACKNEY COACHES.

THE King may appoint a number of commissioners, not exceeding five, to license and regulate hackney-coaches within the cities of London and Westminster, the suburbs thereof, and other places within the bills of mortality, not exceeding 1000, every proprietor paying * ten shillings per week by monthly payments.

Every coach shall have its number on each side, and if any proprietor shall presume to alter his number, he shall forfeit 5l. half to the King and half to the informer.

The horses to be used with hackney-coaches shall not be under 14 hands high.

No person shall drive or let to hire any hackney-coach without licence, on pain of 5l. and from and after the 4th of September, 1784, if any person shall drive a mourning coach or hearse to any funeral within the cities of London and Westminster, or the suburbs thereof, or within five miles of Temple-Bar, without a licensed number fixed on its fore-standard, he shall be liable to a penalty of 5l.

Any coachman plying for hire, may be obliged, on every day of the week, to go at reasonable times any where within the distance of ten miles from the City of London or Westminster, and if he has not a cheque-string, placed in a proper part of his coach, shall forfeit five shillings.

If the owners of hackney-coaches, or their proper drivers, neglect to attend the commissioners upon the third summons, they forfeit their licence.

From and after the first of August, 1786, the several rates or fares formerly paid, were repealed, and the following substituted in their stead.

	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For any distance not exceeding -	1¼	1	0
Do. above 1¼ mile, and not exceeding	2	1	6
Do. above 2 miles, and not exceeding -	2½	2	0
Do. above 2½ miles, and not exceeding -	3	2	6
Do. above 3 miles, and not exceeding -	3½	3	0
Do. above 3½ miles, and not exceeding -	4	3	6
Do. above 4 miles, and not exceeding -	4½	4	0
Do. above 4½ mile, and not exceeding -	5	4	6

* This includes the additional duty of five shillings per week, which took place from the 4th September, 1784.

And so on to the extent of ten miles from London or Westminster, at the rate of six-pence for each additional half mile, the last of which is to be paid if entered upon.

If the coach is kept in waiting, or paid by time, the fares will be:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For any time not exceeding 3 quarters of an hour	1	0
From 3 quarters of an hour, and not exceeding 1 hour	1	6
From 1 hour 00 min. to 1 hour 20 min.	2	0
From 1 hour 20 min. to 1 hour 40 min.	2	6
From 1 hour 40 min. to 2 hours 00 min.	3	0
From 2 hours 00 min. to 2 hours 20 min.	3	6
From 2 hours 20 min. to 2 hours 40 min.	4	0
From 2 hours 40 min. to 3 hours 00 min.	4	6
From 3 hours 00 min. to 3 hours 20 min.	5	0
From 3 hours 20 min. to 3 hours 40 min.	5	6
From 3 hours 40 min. to 4 hours 00 min. -	6	0
From 4 hours 00 min. to 4 hours 20 min.	6	6
From 4 hours 20 min. to 4 hours 40 min. -	7	0
From 4 hours 40 min. to 5 hours 00 min. -	7	6

And so on for any additional time at the rate of six-pence for every 20 minutes; the last of which is to be paid for if entered upon :

	<i>l.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For a day of twelve hours - -	14	6

For any time after the said twelve hours, the coach is to be considered as a coach in waiting, and paid for accordingly.

All the space betwixt the stand and the taking up of the fare is to be reckoned into the fare, and the coachman at liberty to take either for the length of ground or time, but not for both ; nor can he charge more than one shilling for any time within the first three quarters of an hour, unless he has gone above one mile and a quarter; his stopping and waiting at various places, driving slow by desire, or returning from whence he came, make no addition to the fare.

Any coachman refusing to go at, or exacting more for his hire than according to the foregoing rates, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding 3*l.* or under 10*s.* and in case of misbehaviour, by abusive language or otherwise, the commissioner may revoke his licence, or inflict a penalty not exceeding 3*l.* to the poor, and on non-payment, to be committed and kept to hard labour for 30 days.

Any person refusing to pay the fare, or defacing the coach, maybe brought, by warrant, before any justice, who, on proof upon oath, may award satisfaction to the party ; and in case of refusal to pay, may bind him over to the next session.

Rents and penalties to be levied by distress, and in default thereof, imprisonment till paid ; and if any rent is fourteen days unpaid, the licence may be withdrawn.

HACKNEY COACH FARES *from different Parts of the
Town to various Places of Pleasure*

Drury-Lane Theatre, Covent-Garden Theatre, Colman's
Theatre, and Ranelagh

	Dr. L.		C. G.		Colm.		Ran.	
	P. Ho.		P. Ho.		P. Ho.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Aldersgate-street	1	6	1	6	2	0	3	0
St. Ann's-church, Soho	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
Bishopsgate-street within	1	6	1	6	2	0	4	0
----- without	2	0	2	0	1	6	4	0
Blackman-street, over London bridge	2	0	2	0	2	6	4	6
Ditto, over Blackfriars	2	0	2	6	3	0	4	6
Ditto, over Westminster	2	6	2	6	1	6	3	0
Bloomsbury-square	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0
Buckingham gate	1	6	1	6	1	0	1	0
Charing-cross	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	6
Foster-lane end, Cheapside	1	6	1	6	1	6	2	0
Cheapside, end of King-street	1	6	1	6	1	6	4	0
Chelsea-college	3	0	2	6	1	6	1	0
Cornhill, Freeman's-court	1	6	1	6	2	0	4	0
Fenchurch-street	1	6	2	0	2	0	4	6
Fleet-street, Obelisk	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	6
Gracechurch street	1	6	1	6	2	0	4	0
Hackney-church	4	6	4	6	5	0	6	6
Holborn, end of Leather-lane	1	0	1	0	1	6	3	6
Hyde Park Corner	1	6	1	6	1	0	1	6
St. James's Palace-gate	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	6
Islington	2	0	2	0	2	6	4	6
Knightsbridge	2	0	2	0	1	6	1	6
Marybone	1	6	1	6	1	6	3	0
Mile-end turnpike	2	6	3	0	3	6	6	0
Minories	2	0	2	6	2	6	5	0
Moorfields	1	6	1	6	2	0	4	6
Oxford-street, Pantheon	1	6	1	6	1	0	2	6
-----end of Orchard-street	1	6	1	6	1	0	2	0
Palace-yard and St. Margaret's church	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
St. Paul's Church-yard	1	0	1	6	1	6	3	6
Ratcliffe-cross	3	6	3	6	4	6	6	6
Shoreditch-church	2	6	2	6	3	0	5	0
Smith field	1	6	1	6	1	6	3	0
Temple-bar	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0
Tottenham-co. road, end of Goodge-str	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0
Tower-gate	2	0	2	0	2	6	4	6
Union-street end, Borough	2	0	2	0	2	6	5	0
Whitechapel-bars	2	0	2	0	2	6	5	0

Vauxhall, Sadler's Wells, Astley's, and the Circus.

	V. ha.		S. W.		Astl.		Circus	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Aldersgate-street	3	0	1	0	2	0	1	6
St. Ann's church, Soho	2	6	2	0	1	6	1	6
Arundell-street, Strand	2	6	1	6	1	6	1	6
Bedford-street, Covent-garden	2	6	2	0	1	6	1	6
Bishopsgate-street within	2	6	1	6	2	0	1	6
Blackman-street, Strand	1	6	2	6	1	0	1	0
Bloomsbury-square	3	0	1	6	1	6	2	0
Bond-street, Piccadilly	3	0	2	6	1	6	1	6
Buckingham-gate	2	6	3	0	1	6	1	6
Charles-street, Covent-Garden	2	6	1	6	1	0	1	6
Cheapside, end of Foster-lane	2	6	1	0	2	0	1	6
Chelsea-College	3	6	4	6	2	0	2	6
Cornhill, Freeman's-court	2	6	1	6	2	0	1	6
Fleet-street, Obelisk	2	6	1	0	1	6	1	0
Gracechurch- street	3	0	1	6	2	0	1	6
Holborn, end of King-street	3	0	1	6	1	6	1	6
Hyde-park-corner	4	6	3	0	2	0	2	6
St. James's Palace	2	6	2	6	1	0	1	6
Islington	4	6	1	0	3	0	2	6
Leicester-square	2	0	2	6	1	0	1	6
Mile-end-turnpike	4	0	2	6	3	0	3	0
Minories	3	0	2	0	2	6	2	0
Moorfields	3	6	1	0	2	0	1	6
Newgate	3	0	1	0	1	6	1	0
Oxford-street, end of Charles-street	3	0	2	0	1	6	2	0
Ditto, Pantheon	3	0	2	6	1	6	2	0
Ditto, Bond-street	3	0	2	0	2	0	2	6
Ditto, Orchard-street	3	6	3	0	2	6	3	0
Palace-ya.and St. Margaret's-church	2	6	3	0	1	0	1	0
St. Paul's church-yard	3	0	1	6	1	6	1	0
Haymarket, Piccadilly end	2	0	2	6	1	0	1	6
Ratcliffe-cross	5	0	3	0	4	0	3	6
Shoreditch-church	4	0	1	6	3	0	2	6
Smithfield	3	0	1	0	2	0	1	6
Strand, Catherine-street	2	6	2	0	1	0	1	6
Temple-bar	3	0	1	6	1	6	1	0
Tottenham-court road,Goodge-street	3	6	2	0	2	0	2	0
Tower-gate	3	0	2	0	2	0	1	6
Borough, Union-street	1	6	2	0	1	6	1	0
Whitechapel-bars	3	6	2	0	2	6	2	0

Additions, by 29 Geo. III. c. 63, to the ACT for laying DUTIES on LICENCES for retailing SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, 27 Geo. III, c. 30.

PERSONS giving a month's notice to the supervisor of excise of their intention to leave off retailing spirituous liquors, not to be liable to the payment of any money imposed by the 27th, after they shall have so left off; nor persons whose licences are expired, and who before the expiration thereof left off retailing spirituous liquors; but no person to be entitled to the re-payment of any sum actually paid.

PENALTY *on DEALERS in BRANDY without a LICENCE.*
(29 Geo. III. c. 63.)

FROM October 10, 1789, persons dealing in brandy without being licensed according to the 24th Geo. III. and not being retailers, rectifiers, or distillers, to forfeit 100l.

An Alphabetical LIST of his MAJESTY'S MAIL COACHES, with the Inns they set out from.

BRISTOL and Milford Haven.—From the Swan with Two Necks, Lad-lane, through Maidenhead, Reading, Newbury, Hungerford, Marlborough, Chippenham, Bath, Bristol, Cardiff, Swansea, and Haverfordwest, to Hubberstone on the Haven,

Dover.—From the George and Blue Boar, Holborn, thro' Gravesend, Rochester, and Canterbury.

Exeter and Plymouth by Salisbury.—From the Swan with Two Necks, Lad-lane, through Staines, Andover, Salisbury, Blandford, Dorchester, Bridport, Axminster, Honiton, Exeter, to Plymouth.

Exeter and Falmouth through Taunton.—From the Swan with Two Necks, Lad-lane, through Marlborough, Devizes, Bath, Wells, Bridgewater, Taunton, Exeter, Bodmin, and Truro, to Falmouth.

Holyhead.—From the Swan with Two Necks, Lad-lane, through Northampton, Lutterworth, Atherstone, Litchfield, Stafford, Chester, St. Asaph, Conway, and Bangor, to Holyhead.

Leeds.—From the Bull and Mouth, Bull and Mouth-street, through Northampton, Nottingham, Sheffield, and Wakefield, to Leeds.

Liverpool.—From the Swan with Two Necks, Lad-lane, through

Stoney-Stratford, Coventry, Litchfield, Stone, Newcastle, Congleton, Knutsford, and Warrington, to Liverpool.

Manchester, Carlisle, and Glasgow.— From the Swan with Two Necks, Lad-lane, through Northampton, Loughborough, Derby, Leek, Macclesfield, Stockport, Manchester, Preston, Lancaster, Kendall, Penrith, Carlisle, and Moffat, to Glasgow.

Norwich and Yarmouth by Newmarket. — From the White Horse, Fetter-lane, through Epping, Bournbridge, Newmarket, Thetford, Attleborough, Wymondham, and Norwich, to Yarmouth.

Norwich by Ipswich.— From the White Horse, Fetter-lane, through Romford, Chelmsford, Colchester, Ipswich, and Long Stratton, to Norwich.

Poole. — From the Bell and Crown, Holborn, through Staines, Farnham, Winchester, Southampton, and Ringwood, to Poole.

Portsmouth. — From the Angel behind St. Clement's, through Kingston, Cobham, Guildford, Godalmin, and Petersfield, to Portsmouth.

Shrewsbury.— From the Bull and Mouth, Bull and Mouth-street, through Uxbridge, High Wycomb, Oxford, Woodstock, Stratford-upon-Avon, Birmingham, and Wolverhampton, to Shrewsbury.

Worcester and Ludlow.— From the Bull and Mouth, Bull and Mouth-street, through Maidenhead, Henley, Oxford, Woodstock, Chipping-Norton, Morton in Marsh, Evesham, Worcester, and Tedbury, to Ludlow,

York, Newcastle, and Edinburgh.— From the Bull and Mouth, Bull and Mouth-street, through Ware, Huntingdon, Stilton, Stamford, Grantham, Newark, Retford, Doncaster, York, Northallerton, Durham, Newcastle, Alnwick, Berwick, Dunbar, and Haddington, to Edinburgh.

A TABLE of the Equation of Time (for regulating Clocks and Watches) for 1790.— fast, denotes Clock too fast, that is, your Clock (to be set right) must be so many Minutes faster than the Sun-dial.— slow, Clock too slow, that is, your Clock must be so much slower than the Sun-dial.

Days.	Jan. <i>fast.</i>	Feb. <i>fast.</i>	Mar. <i>fast.</i>	Apr. <i>fast.</i>	May. <i>fast.</i>	June. <i>slow.</i>	July. <i>fast.</i>	Aug. <i>fast.</i>	Sept. <i>slow.</i>	Oct. <i>slow.</i>	Nov. <i>slow.</i>	Dec. <i>slow.</i>
1	m. 4	m. 14	m. 13	m. 4	m. 3	m. 3	m. 3	m. 6	m. 0	m. 10	m. 16	m. 10
6	7	15	11	2	4	2	4	5	2	12	16	8
11	9	15	10	1	4	1	5	5	4	13	16	6
15	10	15	9	<i>slo.</i>	4	<i>fa.</i>	5	4	5	14	15	4
21	12	14	7	1	4	1	6	3	7	15	14	1
25	13	13	6	2	3	2	6	2	8	16	13	<i>fa.</i>
30	14	0	4	3	3	3	6	0	10	16	11	3

A TABLE of Expences, Income, or Wages, from 1l. to 1000l. per Year, showing how much it amounts to per Month, Week or Day.

Per Year.	Per Month.				Per Week				Per Day			
<i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>f.</i> ¹	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>f.</i>
1	0	1	6	2	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	3
2	0	3	0	3	0	0	9	1	0	0	1	1
3	0	4	7	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	2	0
4	0	6	1	3	0	1	6	2	0	0	2	3
5	0	7	8	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	3	1
6	0	9	2	2	0	2	3	2	0	0	4	0
7	0	10	9	0	0	2	8	1	0	0	4	2
8	0	12	3	1	0	3	0	3	0	0	5	1
9	0	13	9	3	0	3	5	1	0	0	6	0
10	0	15	4	0	0	3	10	0	0	0	6	2
11	0	16	10	2	0	4	2	3	0	0	7	1
12	0	18	5	0	0	4	7	1	0	0	8	0
13	0	19	11	1	0	4	11	3	0	0	8	2
14	1	1	5	3	0	5	4	2	0	0	9	1
15	1	3	0	1	0	5	9	0	0	0	9	3
16	1	4	6	2	0	6	1	3	0	0	10	2
17	1	6	1	0	0	6	6	1	0	0	11	1
18	1	7	7	2	0	6	10	3	0	0	11	3
19	1	9	1	3	0	7	3	2	0	1	0	2
20	1	10	8	1	0	7	8	0	0	1	1	1
30	2	6	0	1	0	11	6	0	0	1	7	3
40	3	1	4	2	0	15	4	0	0	2	2	1
50	3	16	8	2	0	19	2	1	0	2	9	0
60	4	12	0	3	1	3	0	1	0	3	3	2
70	5	7	4	3	1	6	10	1	0	3	10	0
80	6	2	9	0	1	10	8	1	0	4	4	2
90	6	18	1	0	1	14	6	1	0	4	11	1
100	7	13	5	0	1	18	4	1	0	5	5	3
200	15	6	10	1	3	16	8	2	0	10	11	2
300	23	0	3	1	5	15	0	3	0	16	5	1
400	30	13	8	2	7	13	5	0	1	1	11	0
500	38	7	1	2	9	11	9	1	1	7	4	3
600	46	0	6	2	11	10	1	3	1	12	10	2
700	53	13	11	2	13	8	6	0	1	18	4	1
800	61	7	4	3	15	6	10	1	2	3	10	0
900	69	0	9	3	17	5	2	2	2	9	3	3
1000	76	14	3	0	19	3	6	3	2	14	9	2

N.B. *This Table cannot be more exact, without Fractions.*

¹ farthings

A TABLE of Expences, Income, or Wages, from One Penny to 10l. per Day, shewing how much it amounts to per Week, Month, or Year.

Per Day.				Per Week.			Per Month.			Per Year.		
<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
—	—	1		—	—	7	—	2	4	1	10	5
—	—	2		—	1	2	—	4	8	3	—	10
—	—	3		—	1	9	—	7	—	4	11	3
—	—	4		—	2	4	—	9	4	6	1	8
—	—	5		—	2	11	—	11	8	7	12	1
—	—	6		—	3	6	—	14	—	9	2	6
—	—	7		—	4	1	—	16	4	10	12	11
—	—	8		—	4	8	—	18	8	12	3	4
—	—	9		—	5	3	1	1	—	13	13	9
—	—	10		—	5	10	1	3	4	15	4	2
—	—	11		—	6	5	1	5	8	16	14	7
—	1	—		—	7	—	1	8	—	18	5	—
—	2	—		—	14	—	2	16	—	36	10	—
—	3	—		1	1	—	4	4	—	54	15	—
—	4	—		1	8	—	5	12	—	73	—	—
—	5	—		1	15	—	7	—	—	91	5	—
—	6	—	is	2	2	—	8	8	—	109	10	—
—	7	—		2	9	—	9	16	—	127	15	—
—	8	—		2	16	—	11	4	—	146	—	—
—	9	—		3	3	—	12	12	—	164	5	—
—	10	—		3	10	—	14	—	—	182	10	—
—	11	—		3	17	—	15	8	—	200	15	—
—	12	—		4	4	—	16	16	—	219	—	—
—	13	—		4	11	—	18	4	—	237	5	—
—	14	—		4	18	—	19	12	—	255	10	—
—	15	—		5	5	—	21	—	—	273	15	—
—	16	—		5	12	—	22	8	—	292	—	—
—	17	—		5	19	—	23	16	—	310	5	—
—	18	—		6	6	—	25	4	—	328	10	—
—	19	—		6	13	—	26	12	—	346	15	—
1	—	—		7	—	—	28	—	—	365	—	—
2	—	—		14	—	—	56	—	—	730	—	—
3	—	—		21	—	—	84	—	—	1095	—	—
4	—	—		28	—	—	112	—	—	1460	—	—
5	—	—		35	—	—	140	—	—	1825	—	—
6	—	—		42	—	—	168	—	—	2190	—	—
7	—	—		49	—	—	196	—	—	2555	—	—
8	—	—		56	—	—	224	—	—	2920	—	—
9	—	—		63	—	—	252	—	—	3285	—	—
10	—	—		70	—	—	280	—	—	3650	—	—

N.B. In this and the preceding table, 28 Days are allowed to a Month, and 13 Months 1 Day, or 365 Days, to a year.

TABLE of the SUN'S Rising every third Day in the Year

Days	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr	May	Jun.	July	Aug	Sep.	Oct.	Nov	Dec
	M H	M H	M H	M H	M H	M H	M H	M H	M H	M H	M H	M H
1	9 8	32 7	38 6	36 5	36 4	57 3	50 3	23 4	17 5	17 6	17 7	2 8
5	7 8	26 7	30 6	28 5	28 4	53 3	51 3	30 4	25 5	25 6	24 7	6 8
8	4 8	21 7	24 6	22 5	22 4	51 3	53 3	35 4	31 5	31 6	29 7	9 8
11	1 8	16 7	18 6	16 5	19 4	50 3	56 3	40 4	37 5	37 6	34 7	10 8
14	58 7	10 7	12 6	10 5	16 4	49 3	59 3	45 4	43 5	43 6	39 7	11 8
17	55 7	4 7	6 6	4 5	13 4	48 3	2 4	50 4	49 5	49 6	43 7	12 8
20	52 7	58 6	0 6	58 4	10 4	48 3	7 4	56 4	55 5	55 6	48 7	12 8
23	48 7	52 6	54 5	52 4	7 4	48 3	10 4	1 5	1 6	0 7	52 7	12 8
26	42 7	46 6	48 5	46 4	3 4	49 3	15 4	7 5	7 6	5 7	56 7	11 8
29	38 7	40 6	42 5	40 4	0 4	49 3	19 4	12 5	13 6	11 7	0 8	10 8

Read the above Table thus : 9 minutes after 8 ; 32 minutes after 7, &c.

To find the Sun's setting, subtract the rising from 12.

For the length of the day, double the setting.

For the length of the night, double the rising.

LIST of the principal COFFEE-HOUSES near the Royal Exchange, where MERCHANTS *and others resort during Exchange Hours.*

Antigallican, Treadneedle-street [sic]---- Dunkirk, Guernsey and Jersey.

Batson's, Cornhill, -----Russia, Baltic and Holland.

Bank, Threadneedle-street----Sweden, Norway and Danish.

Baker's, Exchange-alley-----Annuity and Stock Brokers.

Baptist Head, Coffee-house, Aldermanbury,

Bicknall and Senegal, St. Michael's alley----African

City, Cheapside.

Cole's, Ball-court, Cornhill.

Carolian, Birchin-lane---- Carolina, Pennsylvania, &c.

Edinburgh, Sweeting's-alley ---- Scotch.

Garraway's, Exchange-alley,---- Auctioneers, Stock and Exchange Brokers.

Guildhall Coffee-house, Guildhall.

Grigsby's, Threadneedle-street ---- Irish.

Hamburgh, Water-lane, Tower-street ---- Sugar Brokers.

Jamaica, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill ---Jamaica.

Jerusalem, Cowper's-Court, Cornhill,---- East Indies.

John's, Cornhill---- Turkey.

Langhorn Ward, Mitre-court, Fenchurch-street.

New Lloyd's, North side of the Royal-Exchange General Trade, Merchants, Underwriters, Policy and Insurance Brokers.
New York, Sweeting's alley—New York, Quebec, and Halifax.
New England, Threadneedle-street—Boston and New England.
Rainbow, Cornhill—Dry Salters and Drug Brokers.
Sam's near the Custom-house, Thames- street.
Stock Exchange, Sweeting's-alley—Stock Brokers.
Tom's and *Union*, Cornhill—French, Spanish, Portugal, and Italian.
Virginia, Newman's court, Cornhill—Virginia, and Maryland.
Will's Cornhill—Lisbon and Italian.
N. B. The Exchange Gates are shut exactly at three o'clock, and all business ended one hour sooner than usual.

A CONCISE DIGEST of the GAME LAWS, respecting Hares, Partridges, and Pheasants, shewing the several offences, the Acts creating the penalties, the persons to whom such penalties are given, the manner of recovering them, the costs a plaintiff is entitled to, and the time when the information or action ought to be brought.

FOR killing in the night a hare, partridge, or pheasant, 5l. 9 Ann. ch. 25. Sect. 3. Qui tam. Qui tam taken off by 2 Geo. III. by information before a justice of the peace, or by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information. Double costs, by 2 Geo. III. c. 19*. To be brought within six months.

For killing, &c. on a Sunday, or Christmas-day, a hare, partridge, or pheasant, first offence, not more than 20l. nor less than 10l. Second offence, not more than 30l. nor less than 20l. Third offence, 50l. 13 Geo. III. ch. 80. Qui tam. By information before a justice.. All costs and charges. One calendar month.

For killing without the consent of the lord of the manor, a hare, partridge, or pheasant, 5l. By the Mutiny and Desertion Act. Qui tam. By information before a justice. No costs; No time by the statute.

For exposing to sale a hare, partridge, or pheasant, 5l. 9 Ann. ch. 25. Qui tam. Qui tam taken off by 2 Geo. III c. 19. By information before a justice of the peace, or by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information. Double costs by 2 Geo. III. To be brought within six months *.

For selling a hare, partridge, or pheasant, 5l. 28 Geo. III. ch. 12. Qui tam. Qui tam taken off by 2 Geo. III. ch. 19. By information before a justice of the peace, or by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information. Double costs by 2 Geo. III. To be brought within six months *.

For using tunnels, or other engine, to kill or destroy a hare, partridge, or pheasant, 5l. 5 Ann. ch. 14. Qui tam. Qui tam taken off by 2 Geo. III. ch. 19. By information before a justice of the peace, or by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information. Double costs by 2 Geo. III. ch. 13. Within six months *.

For keeping greyhounds, setting-dogs, tunnels, or other engines, to kill, or destroy a hare, partridge, or pheasant, 5l. 5 Ann. ch. 14. Sect. 14. Qui tam. The Qui tam is taken away by 2 Geo. III. ch. 19. By information before a justice of the peace, or by action of debt, case, bill, plaint, or information. Double costs by 2 Geo. III. ch. 19. Within six months *.

For killing, &c. between the 12th of February and 1st of September a partridge, 5l. 2 Geo. III. ch. 19. to the informer. By action of debt, bill, plaint, or information. Double costs by 2 Geo. III. c. 19. To be brought within six months.

For killing, &c. between the 1st of February and 1st of October, a pheasant, 5l. 2 Geo. III. ch. 19. to the informer. By action of debt, bill, plaint, or information. Double costs, by 2 Geo. III. ch. 19. To be brought within six months.

For using greyhounds, lurchers, or setting-dogs, to kill, &c. a hare, partridge, or pheasant, 5l. 5 Ann. ch. 14. Sect. 4. Qui tam taken off by 2 Geo. III. c. 19. By information before a justice of the peace, or by action of debt, case, bill, plaint, or information. Double costs by 2 Geo. III. c. 19. To be brought within six months *.

For tracing in the snow, or shooting with a gun or long bow, at a hare, imprisonment or fine, 1 Jac. ch. 27. sect. 2. By information before a justice. No costs. One year, by 31 Eliz. ch. 5.

For using snares to take or kill a hare, imprisonment or fine, 1 Jac. ch. 27. sect. 2. 22 and 23 Car. II. ch. 25. sect 6. By information before a justice. No costs. One year by 31 Eliz. ch.5.

For killing in the night between the hours of seven at night and six in the morning, from the 12th of October to the 12th of February, a hare, partridge, or pheasant, 1st offence, not more than 20l. nor less than 10l. 2d offence, not more than 30l. nor less than 20l. 3d offence, 50l. 13 Geo. III. c. 80. Qui tam. By information before a justice. All costs and charges. One calendar month.

For killing in the night between the hours of nine at night and four in the morning, from the 12th of February to the 12th of October, a hare, partridge, or pheasant, 1st offence, not more than 20l. nor less than 10l. 2d offence, not more than 30l. nor less than 20l. 3d offence, 50l. 13 Geo. III. ch. 80. Qui tam. By information before a justice. All costs and charges. One calendar month.

N. B. For the information of gentlemen not conversant in legal expressions, it will be necessary to observe, that where Qui tam is mentioned, the penalty is given half to the informer and the other half to the poor of the parish. - And when the Qui tam is taken away, the whole penalty is given to the informer.

* When you proceed in a summary way before a justice, you must lay your information in three months, 5 Ann. cap. 14.

Double costs are only given where the party sues for the penalty by action, or information in the courts at Westminster, but not where he proceeds in a summary way before a justice of the peace.

By the 25th Geo. III. ch. 50. sect. 2. Every person who uses a dog, gun, net, or other engine for the taking or destruction of game, is required to deliver in an account in writing, of his name and place of abode to the clerk of the peace, or his deputy, &c. and annually take out a certificate thereof on a two guinea stamp under a penalty of 20l. to be recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information or in a summary way before a justice of the

peace. ---By sect. 15. Every person sporting , who shall refuse to produce his certificate (if required by a certificated person, who produces his certificate), or tell his name and place of abode, is liable to penalty of 50l. recoverable by action of debt, &c.

LADIES BOARDING-SCHOOLS.

PARENTS should be particularly cautious, and take care in placing their female children at boarding-schools, that they are not to receive their education from some of those male delinquents who are the proprietors of many such places ; and who watch with a lascivious eye an opportunity to seize the fair victims, and make them at once hateful to themselves, and a curse to their families.

CANINE MADNESS.

THE most common and general diagnostic symptoms of this direful malady are principally the following;

" We may easily distinguish a dog to be mad, by his dull and heavy look ; endeavouring to hide himself, and seldom or never barking, and yet he is angry and snarls at strangers, and leaps on his master ; by refusing meat and drink, drooping, hanging down his ears and tail, and laying often down as if going to sleep. This is the first stage of madness which is dangerous, though perhaps not so infectious.

" Soon after this he begins to breathe quick and heavy, shoots out his tongue, slavers a good deal, and froths at the mouth, looks half asleep, flies suddenly at the bye-standers, and runs forward in a curve line.

As these symptoms increase, he knows not his owner, his eyes are thick and dim, and water, like tears, runs from them, his tongue is of a lead colour, he grows faint and weak, and often falls down, then rises and attempts to fly at something, grows mad and furious.—This is the last stage, in which he seldom lives above thirty hours. The nearer to this state, the more dangerous is the bite, and more direful its effects.

In any case, if a few of the above symptoms only appear, such as dread of water, foaming at the mouth, or snarling, or the least attempt to bite his master, we have not the least reason to doubt its being the incipient stage of madness, and the dog should be instantly confined, in order to prevent the spreading evil. There cannot be a more pernicious practice than the common one of killing dogs, immediately as they have bit a person or animal, without there being sufficient proof of their being mad. For the dread and horror infused into the mind by this dreadful disease, is unequalled by any malady the human frame is incident to.

It is now universally admitted, that cutting out or cauterising the part bitten, as soon as possible, is the only certain cure to be depended on ; and the speedy healing up of a bite by the same dog has proved fatal, while no injury has followed where the wound has been for some time kept open.

TABLE of the *Quantity of RAIN fallen the seven Years preceding 1788, a Year remarkable for drought.*

Rain	1781	-----	21.6	
	1782	-----	32.3	
	1783	-----	23.6	
	1784	-----	28.0	$\frac{175}{7} = 25$ inches, the mean of 7 years.
	1785	-----	21.0	
	1786	-----	24.7	
	1787	-----	<u>23.8</u>	
	1788	-----	14.5	

Remarks. Except hay and turnips, the year 1788 was as plentiful as most of the former years, the fruits of the orchard much more so, although there was but little more than *half* the average quantity of rain. The thermometer, in the summer of 1788, did not rise to 80 degrees, excepting eight days in the hot months, and then it was only once as high as 83.

*Comparative Dimensions of the CHURCHES of ST. PETER'S
at ROME, and ST. PAUL'S, LONDON*

			<i>St. Peter's</i>		<i>St. Paul's</i>
			<i>Feet</i>		<i>Feet</i>
Length	-----	-----	738	-----	500
Breadth	-----	-----	520	-----	162
Altitude of the Domes		-----	450*	-----	340
Diameter of the Domes in the inside	---		148	-----	120
The greatest square that can be taken in the inside			318	-----	---
Cost building	-----	-----	15,000,000l.	-----	536,295l.

The measure of St. Peter's is taken from Mr. Byres, the antiquary at Rome ; that of St. Paul's, from the New View of London, 8vo.
The 23rd of April, 1789, the King and Parliament of Great-Britain assembled in St. Paul's Church, to return thanks to Almighty God for the King's recovery.

* From the level of the Tiber.

Remarkable Instances of LONGEVITY

Names	Age.	Place of Abode.	Living or dead
Thomas Parr	152	Shropshire	1635
Henry Jenkins	169	Yorkshire	1670
Robert Montgomerie	126	Ditto	1670
James Bowles	152	Killingsworth	1656
----- Ecclestone	143	Ireland	1691
J. Sagor	112	Lancashire	1668
James Sands	140	Staffordshire	1770
His wife	120	Ditto	1770
----- Laurence	140	Scotland	1786
Simon Sack	141	Trionia	1764
Thomas Winslow	146	Ireland	1766
F. Consist	150	Yorkshire	1768
C. Drakenburgh	146	Norway	1770
Margaret Foster	136	Cumberland	1777
Her daughter	104	Ditto	1777
Francis Bons	121	France	1769
John Brookley	134	Devon	1777
John Tial	125	Worcestershire	1774
John Mount	136	Scotland	1776
A. Goldsmith	140	France	1776
Mary Yates	128	Shropshire	1776
John Bales	126	Northampton	1706
William Ellis	130	Liverpool	1780
Margaret Patten	138	Scotland	1780
James Taylor	108	Ditto	1780
Susannah Hillier	100	Northampton	1781
Ann Cockbold	105	Ditto	1775
James Hayley	112	Cheshire	1781
Evan Williams	126	Alive in Caermarthen	
-----Jackson	104	work-house, S. Wales	1782
Countess of Desmond	140	Gloucestershire	1778
Louisa Truxo, a negro wo-	175	Ireland	1770
man in South America		Alive in	1780

There are six distinguished characters now living whose ages together make 513, viz. Lord Mansfield, 87; Macklin, 88; Lord Guildford, 83; John Wesley, 89 ; Lord Monboddo, 83; Mr Thicknesse, 83.

To kill Eels,

POURING boling water on eels, kills them immediately, and they may be skinned afterwards without any difficulty.

AMOUNT of the STOCK purchased by GOVERNMENT, and the Cost of it, in diminution of the National Debt, from August 1, 1786, to August 1, 1789.

	STOCK.	MONEY.
3 per Cent. Cons.	£.2,020,150	£. 1,505,330 1 10
Ditto Reduced	948,100	711,047 14 6
Ditto Old S. S. Annuities	769,600	574,601 0 0
Ditto New S. S. Ann.	519,800	594,627 8 9
Ditto Annuities, 1751	179,500	133,124 5 0
Stock bought -	4,447,150	Money paid 3,318,730 10 1

USEFUL RECEIPTS, &c.

An infallible Method of Cure for the Gripes in horses and Horned Cattle.

AS soon as you perceive the first symptoms of that disorder, fold a large sack or coarse sheet in four ; let it remain some time in boiling water ; then carry the vessel near the animal, and clap the sheet or sack on his loins, covering it over with a warm blanket. The animal must be kept in a close place, and safe from any cold air. The pain is removed in less than eight minutes, and you are certain of the cure being completed when the animal stales.

Cure for the Rot in Sheep.

TAKE a handful or two of common salt, which put in the sheep's mouth, and hold until all is dissolved. A gentleman in Cambridgeshire has served several so, that were apparently rotten ; they afterwards thrived exceedingly, and their wool looked more lively than before, A pound of salt is sufficient for three sheep.

How to render Linen and Cloth impenetrable to Rain, or any Kind of natural Water.

TAKE two ounces of turpentine ; of pounded litharge one pound ; boil the whole together in two or three pounds of linseed oil. With the above mixture do over some of the finest sort of linen, or lutestring, and let it dry in the sun. This process will render it totally impenetrable to any sort of natural water, and, far from melting, the stuff gets harder by being exposed to the heat.

How to take off the natural or lively Shape of an Herb or Tree.

FIRST take the leaf you would copy, and gently rub the veins on the back-side of it with a piece of ivory, or some such like matter, so as to bruise them a little ; afterwards wet the same side gently with linseed oil, and then press it hard upon a piece of white paper, and you will have the perfect figure of the leaf, with every vein in it justly expressed. This impression, being afterwards coloured, will seem truly natural, and is a most useful method for such as would preserve plants.

A LIST of the HOUSE of PEERS.

Those with this Mark ☼ are Privy
Counsellors.
* Under age.
† Don't fit in the House.
‡ Roman Catholic Peers.
m. married, w. widower, b.
bachelor.

k. g. ---k. t. or --- Knight of the
Garter, Thistle, or Bath.
l. l. d. Doctor of Laws.
f. r. s. Fellow of the Royal Society.
Inclosed thus () are their Country
Seats.

N. B. The Scots Peers take place of all those of the same Rank, created since the Union,
1707.

SPEAKER,

☼ The Right Honourable EDWARD Lord THURLOW,
Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain.

PEERS of the BLOOD ROYAL, 5.

Geo. III. 1762. HIS royal highness George Augustus Frederick.

Aug. 19. ☼ prince of Wales, duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, earl of
Chester and Carrick, electoral prince of Brunswick Lunenburgh, baron of
Renfrew, lord of the isles, great steward of scotland, captain general of the
hon. artillery company of London, and patron or the welsh charity, k. g.
(palace at kew) b.

1784. Nov. 17. ☼ His r. h. Frederick, duke of York and Albany, earl of
Ulster in the kingdom of Ireland, a lieutenant-general in the army, colonel of
the coldstream regiment of foot guards, and president of the lock hospital,
(prince bishop. of Osnaburgh in Germany) k. g. and k. b. (oatlands, surry) b.

1789. May 19. ☼ His r. h. William Henry, d. of Clarence and St. Andrews,
earl of Munster in Ireland, a captain in the royal navy, k. g. b.

1764. Nov. 14. ☼ His r. h. Wm. Henry, d. of Gloucester and Edinburgh, e.
of Connaught in Ireland, a gen. in the army, col. of the 1st reg. of foot-
guards, chanc. of the univ. of Dublin, ranger and keeper of Windsor forest and
Cranbourn chace, ranger of Hampton-court park, warden and keeper of the
new forest, hants, &c. and president of the London infirmary, k. g. (Cranbourn
and Hampton-court lodges, and Lyndhurst, hants) m.

1766. Oct. 12. ☼ His r. h. Henry Frederick, d. of Cumberland and
Strathern, e. of Dublin in Ireland, an admiral of the white, and ranger of
Windsor great park, k. g. (great lodge in Windsor park, Berks, and Cannon
park, hants) m.

DUKES, 21.

By whom
and when created.

RICH. III 1483. June 28. Charles Howard, d. of Norfolk, e. of Surry,
hereditary earl marshal, premier duke and earl of England, lord lieutenant and
cust. rot. of the west riding of Yorkshire, col. of the first battalion of the
militia of the same riding, and a vice president of the Welsh charity (Arundel
castle, Sussex; Graystock castle, Cumberland; Worksop manor,
Nottinghamshire; Home-lacy, Herefordshire; and Deepden, Surry) m.

EDW. VI. 1546. Feb. 16. ☼ Edward Seymour, d. of Somerset, lord Seymour
(Maiden Bradley, Wilts; and Berry Pomeroy castle, Devon) b.

CHA. II. 1675. Aug. 9. ☼ Charles Lenox, d. of Richmond, earl of March, master general of the ordnance, lord lieut. and custos rotulorum of the county of sussex, a general in the army, high steward of the city of chichester, col. of the sussex militia, k. g. and f. r. s. (d. of Lenox in scotland, and of Aubigny in france) (goodwood, near chichester, sussex) m.

1675. Sept. 11 ☼ Augustus Henry Fitzroy, duke of Grafton, earl of Euston, hereditary ranger of whittlebury forest, northamptonshire, his majesty's game-keeper at newmarket, receiver-general of the profits of the seals in the king's-bench and common pleas, chancellor of the university of Cambridge, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of suffolk, high steward of dartmouth, recorder of thetford and coventry, one of the governors of the charter-house, and president of the small-pox hospital, k. .g. (euston-hall, suffolk; and wakefield lodge, northamptonshire) m.

1682. Dec. 2. Henry Somerset, duke of Beaufort, marquis of Worcester, lord lieut. and cust. rot. of the counties of leicester, monmouth, and brecon, colonel of the monmouthshire militia, recorder of scarborough, a vice president of the welsh charity, k. g. and l.l. d. (badminton, gloucestershire; and troy-house, monmouthshire) m., .

1683. Jan. 10. Aubrey Beauclerk, duke of St. Albans, earl of Burford, hereditary grand falconer of england, and hereditary registrar of the court of chancery (hanworth, middlesex) m.

WILLIAM III. 1689. April 8. ☼ Harry Powlet, duke of Bolton, m. of Winchester, and premier marquis of england, lord lieut. and cust. rot. of the county of southampton, governor of the isle of wight, vice admiral of the counties of southampton and dorset, and an admiral of the white squadron of his majesty's fleet (hackwood, hants; bolton house, yorkshire; hook park, dorsetshire) m.

1694. May 4. ☼ Francis Godolphin Osborne, duke of Leeds, marquis of Carmarthen, (visc.dumblain in scotland) secretary of state for foreign affairs, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the east riding of the county of york, high steward of hull, yorkshire, governor of the scilly islands, captain of deal castle, kent, and a vice president of the foundling hospital (kiveton, and hornsby castle, yorkshire; and north mims, near hatfield, hertfordshire) m.

1694. May 11. Francis Russel, duke of Bedford, marquis of Tavistock (woburn abbey, bedfordshire ; streatham, surrey) b.

1694. May 12. Wm. Ann Cavendish, duke of Devonshire, marquis of Hartington, lord lieut. and cust. rot. of the county of derby, lord high treasurer of Ireland, and governor of the county of corke in that kingdom, k.g. (chatsworth and hardwicke, derbyshire; lanesborough, yorkshire ; and chiswick, middlesex) m.

ANNE, 1702. DEC. 14 ☼ George Spencer, duke of Marlborough, m.of Blandford, lord lieut. and cust. rot. of oxfordshire, ranger of wichwood forest, oxfordshire, high steward of oxford and woodstock, a governor of the charter-house, president of the radcliffe infirmary at oxford, one of the elder brethren of the trinity-house, k. g. and l.l. d. (blenheim, oxon , and sion-hill, middlesex) m.

1703. March 10. * John Manners, duke of Rutland, m. of Granby, (haddon-hall, derbysh. belvoir castle lincolnsh. and chevely, cambridgesh.) b.

1711. Sept. 10. Douglas Hamilton, duke of Brandon, lord Dutton, hered. keeper of holyrood house, of linlithgow palace, and of blackness castle, a captain in the army, (duke of Hamilton in scotland, and of Châtelherhault in france) k. t. (hamilton, lanerkshire and roehampton, surry) m.

GEO. I. 1715. July 20. Brownlow Bertie, d. of Ancaster and Kesteven, m. of Lindsey, lord lieut. and cust. rot. of lincolnshire (grimsthorpe, swinstead, and uffington, lincolnsh.) m.

1716. July 6. ☼ Wm. Henry Cavendish Bentinck, duke of Portland, m. of Titchfield, high steward of Bristol, a trustee of the british museum, president

of the british lying-in hospital and f. r. s. (welbeck, nottinghamshire and bulstrode, bucks) m.

1719. April 30. * Wm. Montagu, duke of Manchester, visc. Mandeville, collector of the customs outwards in the port of london (kimbolton, huntingdonshire) b.

1720. June 13. ☼ John Fred. Sackville, d. of Dorset, e. of Middlesex, ambas. extra, and plenipo. to the court of france, vice admiral of the coasts, lord lieut. and cust. rot. of the county of kent and city of canterbury, col. of the west. reg. of kent militia, and high steward of stratford upon avon, k. g. (knowle, kent ; and stoneland, sussex) b.

1720. June 13. Francis Egerton, d. of Bridgewater, m. of Brackley (worsley-hall, lancashire; ashridge, bucks) b.

GEO. II. 1756. Nov. 13. ☼ Henry Fiennes Pelham Clinton, d. of Newcastle, e.. of lincoln, lordlieut. and custos rot. of Nottinghamshire, steward, keeper, and guardian of the forest of sherwood, and park of folewood, in nottinghamshire, h. steward of east retford, auditor of the exchequer for life, comptroller of the customs in the port of London, h. steward of westminster, and president of the westminster hospital, k. g. l. l. d and f. r. s. (clumber, nottinghamshire) w.

GEO. III. 1766. Oct. 22. Hugh Percy, d. of Northumberland, e. Percy, lord lieutenant and cust. rot. of the county of northumberland, a lieut. gen. pres. of the middlesex hospital, a vice pres. of the magdalen and westminster infirmary, and of the society of arts, k. g. (alnwick castle, northumberland; stanwick Yorkshire; and sion-house, middlesex) m.

1766. Nov. 5. Geo. ☼ Montagu, d. of Montagu, m. of Monthermer, (and Aug. 21, 1786, lord Montagu, of boughton) master of the horse to the king, lord lieutenant of the county of huntingdon, gov. and capt. of windsor castle, president of st. luke's hospital, k. g. and f. r. s. (dean, northamptonsh. blackheath, kent, and Richmond, surry) w.

M A R Q U I S S E S , 6

GEO. III. 1784. Nov. 30. ☼ George Grenville Nugent Temple, m of Buckingham, earl Temple, ld. Lieut. of Ireland, ld. Lieut and cust. rot. Of the county of bucks, col. of the bucks militia, and a teller of the exchequer, (earl Nugent in Ireland) k. g. (stowe, buckinghamshire) m.

1784. Nov 30. ☼ William Petty, m. of Lansdown, e. Wycomb, a gen. in the army, (earl of Shelburne in Ireland) k. g. and l. l. d. (bowwood, wilts ; wycomb, bucks) w.

1786. Feb. 28. ☼ Granville Leveson Gower, marquis of Stafford, earl Gower, lord privy seal, lord lt. and cust. rot. of the county of stafford, recorder of stafford, a governor of the charter-house, and a vice president of the middlesex hospital, k. g. (trentham-hall, staffordshire) m.

1787. Oct. 27. ☼ George Townshend, Marquis Towshend, col. of the queen's regiment of dragoon guards, and a general in the army (raynham, norfolk) m.

1789. Aug. 18. ☼ James Cecil, marquis of Salisbury, e. of Salisbury, lord chamberlain of his majesty's household, lord lieut. cust. rot. And col. of the militia of herts, and high steward of the bor. of hertford (hatfield house, cecil lodge, and quickwood, hertfordshire) m.

1789. Aug. 18. ☼ Thomas Thynne, marquis of Bath, viscount Weymouth, groom of his majesty's stole, high steward of tamworth, one of the elder brethren of trinity house, and a governor of the charter-house, k.g. (longleat, Wiltshire) m.

E A R L S , 8 6

HEN. VI. 1442. May 20. ‡ Cha. Talbot, e. of Shrewsbury, l. Talbot, (e. of waterford and wexford in Ireland) (isleworth, middlesex ; heathorpe,

oxfordshire)

HEN. VII. 1485. Oct. 27. ☼ Edward Smith Stanley, e. of derby, l. Stanley, ld. lt. Cust. rot. and col. of the militia of the county of lancaster (knowsley, near preston, lancashire) m.

HEN. VIII. 1529. Dec. 8. ☼ Francis Hastings, e. of huntingdon, ld. Hastings, f. r. s. (dunnington park, near leicester ; ledstone hall, yorkshire) b.

EDW. VI. 1551. Oct. 11. Henry Herbert, e. of Pembroke, and Montgomery, l. Herbert, lord lieutenant and cust. rot. of the county of wilts, governor of portsmouth, high steward of salisbury, a general in the army, and col. of the first reg. of dragoons (wilton-house, wilts) m.

JAMES I. 1603. July 21. John Howard, e. of Suffolk and Berkshire, v. Andover, col. of the 70th regiment of foot (Charlton, wilts) m.

1605. May 4. Brownlow Cecil, e. of Exeter, l. Burleigh, l. l. d. and f. r. s. (burleigh house, northamptonshire ; near stamford [sic], lincolnshire

1618. Aug. 2 Spencer Compton, e. of Northampton, l. Compton, lord lieut. and cust. rot. of the county of northampton, recorder of the town of northampton, and perpetual president of the northamptonshire infirmary (castle ashby, northamptonshire ; compton vinyates, warwickshire) w.

1622. Sept. 14 ☼ Basil Fielding, e. of Denbigh, v. Fielding, a lord of the king's bedchamber, (earl of Desmond in ireland) (newnham paddox, near rugby, warwickshire) m.

1624. May 29. John Fane, earl of Westmoreland, lord Burghersh, lt. Col. of the northamptonshire militia (apethorp, northamptonshire ; and brimpton, somersetshire) m.

CHA. I. 1687. March 9. Charles Henry mordaunt, e. of Peterborough and Monmouth, visc. Mordaunt (dantzey, wilts.) b.

1628. March 26. Geo. Harry Grey, e. of Stamford, l. Grey of groby, lord lieut. and cust. rot. of the county of chester, and president of the humane society (enville-hall, staffordshire ; and dunham massey, cheshire) m.

1628. July 12. George Finch, e. of Winchelsea and Nottingham, v. Maidstone, one of the lords of the king's bedchamber, lord lieut. and cust. rot. of the county of rutland (burleigh on the hill, rutland) b.

1628. Aug. 4. ☼ Philip Stanhope, e. of Chesterfield, l. Stanhope, master of the mint, f. r. s. (brethly, derbyshire ; and eythorp, bucks) m.

1628. Aug. 5. * Sackville Tufton, e. of Thanet, lord Tufton, hereditary sheriff of westmoreland (hothfield, kent ; Appleby castle, westmoreland ; and skipton castle, yorkshire) b.

CHA. II. 1660 Jul. 12. ☼ John Motagu, e. of Sandwich, v. Hinchinbrook, a governor of the charter-house, an elder brother of the trinity-house, a gen. in the army, recorder of huntingdon and godmanchester, l. l. d. (hinchinbrooke-house, near huntingdon) w.

1661. April 20. Wm. Anne Holles Capel, e. of Essex, v. Malden, one of the lords of the king's bedchamber (cashioberry park, near watford, herfordshire) m.

1661. April 20. ☼ Fred. Howard, e. of Carlisle, v. Morpeth (castle howard, near malton, yorkshire) k. t. m.

1662. Feb. 15. Henry Scott, e. of Doncaster, l. Tindale, gov. of the royal scotch bank (d. of Buccleugh in Scotland) (adderbury, oxfordshire ; dalkeith, east-park, and smeaton, near edinburgh ; and melross, roxburghshire) k. t. m.

1672. April 23. Anth. Ashley Cooper, e. of Shaftesbury, l. Ashley (winbourn st. giles, dorsetshire) m.

1679. Sept. 11. Fred. Augustus Berkeley, e. of Berkeley, v. Dursley, ld. lt. cust. rot. and colonel of the militia of the county of gloucester, and high steward of the city of gloucester (Berkeley castle, gloucestershire ; and cranford, middlesex) b.

1682. Nov. 30. Willoughby Bertie, e. of Abingdon, l. Norreys, high steward of abingdon and wallingford (rycote, oxfordshire ; and witham, berks, but near oxfordshire) m.

1682. Dec. 1. Henry Noel, e. of Gainsborough, v. Campden, high steward

of chipping-camden, gloucestershire (exton, rutlandshire) b.

1682. Dec. 6. Other Windsor Hickman, e. of Plymouth, l. Windsor, a vice pres. of the welsh charity, and f. r. s. (hewel-grange, near bromsgrove, worcestershire) m.

WILL. III. 1690. April 15. George Augustus Lumley Saunderson, e. of Scarborough, v. Lumley (v. Lumley in Ireland) (lumley castle, durham; sanbeck, yorkshire; and glentworth, lincolnsh.) b.

1695. May 10. Wm. Henry Nassau de Zulestein, e. of Rochford, v. Tunbridge (easton, suffolk; and st. osyth, essex) b.

1696. Feb. 10. * William Charles Keppel, e. of Albermarle, v. Bury (quiddenham, norfolk; and elveden, suffolk) b.

1697. April 26. George Wm. Coventry, e. of Coventry, v. Deerhurst, lord lieut. and cust. rot. of the county of worcester, and recorder of the city of worcester (crome court, worcestershire) m.

1697. Sept. 24. ☼ George Bussey Villiers, e. of Jersey, v. Villiers (middleton stony, oxfordshire) m.

ANNE, 1706. Dec. 29. John Poulett, e. Poulett, v. Hinton, recorder of Bridgewater, (hinton st. george, somersetsh.) m.

1706. Dec. 29. ☼ Geo. James Cholmondeley, e. Cholmondeley, v. Malpas, col. of the cheshire militia (v. Cholmondeley in Ireland) (cholmondeley, cheshire) b.

1711. July 24. Edw. Harley, e. of Oxford and e. Mortimer, l. Harley, a lord of the bedchamber to his majesty, lord lieut. of the county of radnor, a trustee of the british museum, l. l. d. and f. r. s. (eywood and brampton bryan castle, herefordshire) m.

1711. Sept. 3. Robert Shirley, e. Ferrers, v. Tamworth (chartley-castle, staffordshire; and staunton-harold, and rekdale, leicestersh.) m.

1711. Sept. 4. Wm. Wentworth, e. of Strafford, v. Wentworth, f. r. s. (wentworth-castle, near barnsley, yorkshire; boughton, northamptonshire; and twickenham, middlesex) w.

1711. Sept. 5. ☼ William Legge, e. of Dartmouth, v. Lewisham, high steward of the univ. of oxford, a governor of the charter-house, president of the london dispensary, a vice-president of the foundling and lock hospitals, rec. of litchfield, l. l. d. and f. r. s. (sandwell, staffordshire; blackheath, kent., and woodsham, yorkshire) m.

Geo. I. 1714. Oct. 15 ☼ Charles Bennet, e. of Tankerville, l. Offulston (chillingham castle, northumberland; and dawney-court bucks) m.

1714. Oct. 15. ☼ Heneage Finch, e. of Aylesford, l. Guernsey, capt. of the yeomen of the guard, a trustee of the british museum and l. l. d. (packington, warwicksh. and aylesford, kent) m.

1714. Oct. 13 Right rev. Fred. Hervey, e. of Bristol, l. Hervey, bishop of derry in Ireland, and a privy counsellor in that kingdom, d. d. (ickworth lodge, suffolk) m.

1717. Aug. 3. Henry Yelverton, earl of Sussex, visc. Longueville (easton mauduit, northamptonshire; brandon, warwickshire) m.

1717. Mar. 18. Geo. Nassau Clavering Cowper, e. Cowper, visc. Fordwich, a prince of the holy roman empire, f. r. s; m.

1718. April 7. Charles Stanhope, e. Stanhope, visc. Mahon (chevening, kent) m.

1719. May 4. Rev. Robert Sherrard, clerk, earl of Harborough, l. Sherrard (l. Leitrim in Ireland) (stapleford, leicestershire; and glaston, rutlandshire) w.

1721. Nov. 15. Thomas Parker, e. of Macclesfield, v. Parker, f. r. s. and l. l. d. (sherborne castle, near Henley, oxfordshire) w.

1721. Dec. 21. * George Fermor, earl of Pomfret, lord Lempster, (easton-neston, northamptonsh.) b.

1722. May 23. Wm. Graham, earl Graham, l. Graham (duke of Montrose in Scotland) (myndock castle, dumbartonsh. kincairn, perthsh. and b Buchanan, rothshire) w.

1722. May 24. John Ker, earl Ker l. Ker, a lord of his majesty's

bedchamber, (d. of Roxburgh in scotland) k. t. (fleurs, near kelso, roxburghshire, broxbmouth, near dunbar; and old Windsor, berks) b.

GEO. II. 1729. Sept. 16. ☼ George Waldegrave, e. Waldegrave, visc. Chewton, master of the horse to the queen, and col. of the 63d reg. of foot (navestock, near ongar, essex) m.

1730. May 24. ☼ John Ashburnham, e. of Ashburnham, v. St. Asaph, l. l. d. (ashburnham place, sussex ; chelsea, middlesex) w.

1731. Dec 8. ☼ Thomas Howard, earl of Effingham, lord Howard, a lord of traide and plantations, and a lieut. col. in the army (new grange, near rotherham, yorkshire) m.

1741. Feb. 6. George Walpole, e. of Orford, v. Walpole, ranger and keeper of st. james's and hyde park, ld. lieut. and custos rot. of the county of norfolk, and of the city and county of norwich, h. steward of yarmouth, and colonel of the west reg. of the norfolk militia (houghton, norfolk; and eriswell, suffolk) b.

1741. Feb. 9. Charles Stanhope, e. of Harrington, visc. Petersham, col. of the 29th reg. of foot (gawesworth, cheshire) m.

1743. April 11. John Wallop, earl of Portsmouth, visc. Lymington, (hurlborne park, near whitchurch, and farleigh-house, near basingstoke, hants) m.

1746. July 7. George Greville, earl Brooke, and Nov. 27, 1759, earl of Warwick, Lord Brooke, rec. of Warwick (Warwick castle) m.

1746. Aug. 20. ☼ John Hobart, e. of Buckinghamshire, l. Hobart (blickling, norfolk) m.

1746. Sept. 6. W. W. Fitzwilliam, earl Fitzwilliam, visc. Milton, (also earl Fitzwilliam in ireland) wentworth-house, near rotherham, yorkshire, and milton, northamptonshire) m.

1748. May 27. George Edward Henry Arthur Herbert, e. of Powys, v. Ludlow, record, of ludlow, lord lieut. custos rot. and col. of the militia of the county of montgomery, and a vice pres. of the welsh charity (powys castle, near welsh-pool, montgomerysh.) b.

1749. Oct. 3. George Wyndham, earl of Egremont, l. Cockermouth (orchard wyndham, somersetsh. and petworth, sussex) b.

1749. Dec. 1. George Simon Harcourt, earl Harcourt, v. Nuneham l. l. d. (stanton harcourt, and newnham, oxfordshire) m.

1750. August 3. ☼ Francis Seymour Conway, earl of Hertford, v. Beauchamp, lord lieut. and custos rot. of the county of Warwick and of the city of Coventry, president of the magdalen house, and a vice president of st. george's hospital (lord Conway in Ireland) (ragley, warwicksh., sudbury hall, suffolk) k. g. w.

1752. April 8. Francis North, e. of Guildford, l. North, treasurer to the queen's household, high steward of banbury, a vice president of st. george's hospital (waldershare, near dover, kent; wroxton abbey, near banbury, oxfordshire) w.

1753. June 30. ☼ Charles Cornwallis, e. Cornwallis, v. Brome, gov. gen. of bengal, const. of the tower of london, lord lieut. custos rot. of the tower hamlets, a lieut. gen. and colonel of regiment of foot, k. g. (brome, and culford hall, suffolk) w.

1754. April 2. ☼ Philip Yorke, e. of Hardwicke, v. Royston, one of the tellers of his majesty's exchequer, lord lieut. and custos rot. of the county, and h. steward of the univ. of cambridge, and a trustee of the british museum, l. l. d. and f. r. s. (wimple, camb.) m.

1754. April 3. Henry Vane, e. of Darlington, v. Barnard, gov. or the castle of carlisle, lord lieutenant and vice admiral of the county of durham, and col. of the durham militia, (raby castle, durham) m.

1756. June 16. Henry Bellafyfe, e. of Fauconberg, 1. Bellafyfe, a lord of the king's bedchamber, lord lieut. and cust. rot. of the north riding of yorksh. (newborough-hall, yorksh.) m.

1756. June 17. Henry Thomas Fox, e. of Ilchester, 1. Stavordale (redlynch, somersetsh. and melbury, dorsetshire) m.

GEO. III. 1761. March 18. John Richard West, e. Delawar, visc. Cantalupe, a lord of the king's bedchamb. (bolderwood lodge, hants.) m.

1761. Oct. 31. Jacob Pleydell Bouverie, earl of Radnor, v. Folkestone, recorder of sarum (longford castle, near salisbury, wilts; and coleshill-house, near farringdon, berks) m.

1765. Nov. 1. George John Spencer, e. Spencer, v. Althorp, high steward of st. albans (althorp, northamptonshire; wimbledon and battersea, surry) m.

1766. August 4. ☼ John Pitt, e. of Chatham, v. Pitt; first lord of the admiralty, and a lieut. col. in the army. (burton pynsent., somerset) m.

1772. August 27. ☼ Henry Bathurst, earl Bathurst, 1. Apsley, a governor of the charter-house (oakley grove, near Cirencester, Gloucestershire; and fairy-hill, kent) m.

1772. August 28. ☼ Wills Hill, e. of Hillsborough, v. Fairford an elder brother of the trinity-house, a governor of the charter-house, registrar of the court of chancery in ireland, (m. of downshire, in ireland); 1. 1. d. f. r. s. (hillsborough, downshire, ireland; and hill-park, kent) w.

1776. June 10. ☼ Thomas Bruce Brudenell, earl of Ailesbury, 1. Bruce, chamberlain of the queen's household, k. t. (tottenham, near marlborough, wilts) m.

1776. June 14. Thomas Villiers, e. of Clarendon, 1. Hyde, (hindon, wilts.; and grove, near watford, herts) m.

1776. Oct. 31. ☼ William Murray, earl of Mansfield, lord Murray, a gov. of the charter-house (cane-wood, middlesex) w.

1784. May 17. Henry Nevill, e. of Abergavenny, visc. Nevill (kidbrook, near east grinstead, sussex; and sion-hill, Middlesex) w.

1784. May 18. ☼ George Townshend Ferrars, e. of Leicester 1. de Ferrars, (eldest son of m. Townshend) capt. of the band of gent. pensioners, a trustee of the british museum, president of the antiquarian society, and f. r. s. (ball's park, hertfordshire) m.

1784. May 19. Henry Bayly Paget, e. of Uxbridge, lord Paget lieut. and cust. rot. of the county of anglesey, col. of the Staffordshire militia, keeper of Carnarvon castle, ranger of snowden forest, a vice pres. of the welsh charity, and 1.1.d. (sinai park and beaufort, both in staffordshire) m.

1784. May 24. James Lowther, e. of Lonsdale, visc. Lonsdale and Lowther, lord lieut. and cust. rot. of the counties of cumberland and westmorland (lowther-hall, westmorland; the flat, near whitehaven and laleham, middlesex) m.

1784. July 2. Alexander Gordon, earl of Norwich, lord Gordon, (duke of gordon in scotland) k. t. (strathbogy, aberdeenshire; and gordon castle, bamffshire) m.

1784. July 3. John Chetwynd Talbot Chetwynd, earl Talbot, visc. Ingestrie (ingestrie, staffordsh.. and aldborough-hall, essex) m.

1784. July 5. Richard Grosvenor, earl Grosvenor, visc. Belgrave, pres. of the welsh charity, and a vice president of the Middlesex hospital (eaton-hall cheshire; halkin, flintshire; and coombe, surry)

1784. July 8. Edward Hussey Montagu, earl Beaulieu, lord Montagu, high steward of new windsor, berks, k. b. (ditton-park, bucks and beaulieu, near lymington, hants) m.

1786. May 13. ☼ Charles Pratt, earl Camden, visc. Bayham, pres. of the council, a governor of the charter-house, recorder of the city of bath, and f. r. s. (camden-pl. n. chiselhurst, and bayham abbey, kent) w.

1786. Aug. 8. John Murray, earl Strange, lord Murray, keeper of falkland, and lord of the isle of man (duke of athol in scotland) (athol house, tullibardin castle, and dunkeld, perthshire ; and douglas, isle of man) m.

1788. Aug. 19. ☼ Richard Howe, e; Howe, visc. Howe, an admiral of the white, an elder brother of the trinity-house, and a lord of trade and plantation (visc. Howe in ireland) (langar, near nottingham; and porter's lodge, hertfordshire) m.

1789. Aug. 18. George Edgcumbe, e. of Mount Edgcumbe and Valletort, admiral of the white, lord lieut. and cust. rot. of the county of Cornwall, a joint vice treasurer of ireland, and l. l. d. (mount edgcumbe, devon ; and cotele, cornwall) m.

1789. Aug. 18. Hugh Fortescue, earl Fortescue and viscount Ebrington, lord lieut. and cust. rot. of the county of devon ; steward of barnstaple: (castle hill, near south molton, devon, and ebrington, gloucestershire) m.

VISCOUNTS, 14

EDW. VI. 1549. Feb. 2. George Devereux, v. Hereford, premier viscount of England and a vice pres. of the welsh charity (nanteribba, montgom. and tregoyd, brecon) m.

MARY, 1554. Sept. 2. * George Samuel Browne visc. Montague (cowdry, near midhurst, sussex) b.

ANNE, 1712. July 8. George Richard St. John, v. Bolingbroke and .St.. John of battersea (lydiard-tregozen, near wootten basset, wilts) b.

GEO. I. 1720. June 23. George Evelyn Boscawen, v. Falmouth, chief just. in eyre n, of trent, recorder of truro (tregothan, cornwall) m.

1721. Sept. 10. George Byng, visc. Torrington, minister plenipo. at the court of brussels (fonthill, bedfordshire) m.

GEO. II. 1746 Feb. 17. William Robert Fitzgerald, visc. Leinster, governor of the county of kildare, and a privy counsellor in ireland, (duke of Leinster in ireland) (car town, kildareshire, ireland) k. p. m.

GEO. III 1762. May 5. Thomas Noel, v. Wentworth, l. l. d. (wellsborough and kirkby mallory, near hinckley, Leicestershire) m.

1762. May 6. William Courtenay, v. Courtenay (powderham castle, devonshire) b.

1763. April 21. William Ward, v. Dudley and Ward (himley staffordsh. teddington, mid and st. lawrence, kent)

1766. Oct. 28. Charles Maynard, viscount Maynard (easton-lodge, near dunmow, essex) m.

1776. June 14. Thomas Trevor Hampden, visc. Hampden (bromham, bedfordshire ; hampden-house, bucks; and glynd, sussex) m.

1782. Feb. 11. Charles Sackville Germain, visc. Sackville (drayton, northamptonshire) b.

1786. Aug. 24. James Hamilton, visc. Hamilton, a vice pres. of the foundling hospital (earl of Abercorn in scotland, visc. Strabane in ireland and a privy counsellor there) (dudingston, near edinburgh; st. stephen's green, dublin ; and witham, essex) b.

1789. June 9. ☼ Tho. Townshend v. Sydney, chief just. in eyre so. of trent, a gov. of the chart. ho. (frogal, n. foot's cray, kent) m. _

B A R O N S , 85.

HEN. III 1269. Dec. 29. Edward Southwell, lord Clifford of appleby (king's weston, near bristol, Gloucestershire) b.

EDW. II. 1285. June 3. Thomas Stapleton, ld. 1e Despencer, 1. l. d. (gray's court, oxfordshire ; and meriworth castle, kent) m.

1296. Jan. 26. George Touchet, lord Audley (sandridge lodge, wilts) w.

1307. Nov. 15. Charles Roper, lord Dacre (bell-house, essex; and lee, kent) m.

HEN. VI. 1447. March 3. Gregory Twisleton, lord Say and Sele, a lieut. in the Coldstream reg. of foot guards (broughton castle, Oxfordshire) b.

1448. May 13. ‡ Charles Philip Stourton, 1. Stourton (stourton house, yorkshire) m.

HEN. VII. Aug. 12. John Peyto Verney, lord Willoughby ; de Brooke, lord of the bedchamber to the king, a vice pres. of the humane society, 1.1, d. (compton verney, Warwickshire) m.

1502. * George William Frederick Osborne, lord Coniers, marquis of Carmarthen, and eldest son of the duke of Leeds.

Eliz. 1558. Jan. 13. Henry Beauchamp St. John, lord St. John of bletso (woodford, northamptonshire ; melchburn, bedfordshire) m.

1597. Dec. 5. John Griffin Griffin, lord Howard de walden, and Sept. 5, 1788, lord Braybrooke, lord lieut. and cust. rot of the county of essex, a gen. in the army, col. of the 4th reg. of drag. and recorder of walden, essex, k. b. (audley end, essex) m.

JAM. I. 1603. July 21 ‡ Robert Edward Petre, lord Petre (thorndon place, and writtle park essex) m.

1605. May 4. ‡ Henry Arundel, lord Arundel (a count of the sacred roman empire) (wardour castle, wilts ; irnham hall, near coltworth, lincolnshire) m.

1608. July 9. John Bligh, lord Clifton, hereditary high steward of gravesend and milton in kent (earl of Darnley in ireland) (cobham hall, kent) b.

1615. June 30. ‡ Charles Dormer, lord Dormer (peterley near wenge, bucks ; ewdsworth, hants ; grove park, near warwick) m.

1616. July 9. Henry Roper, lord Teynham (linstead lodge, near feversham, kent) m.

CHA. I. 1643. Oct. 24. William Byron, lord Byron (newsted abbey, - nottinghamshire) w.

CHA. II. 1665. Dec. 11. Craven, lord Craven, lord lieut. and cust. rot. of the county of berks, high steward of newbury, berks, and of the berkshire militia, 1. l. d. (combe abbey, Warwickshire ; and beenham, berks) m.

1672. April 22. ‡ Hugh Henry Clifford lord Clifford of chudleigh (ugbrook, devon) m.

ANNE, 1711 Sept. 10. Edmund Boyle, lord Boyle, col. of the somerset militia (earl of Corke and Orrery in ireland) (marston bigot, near frome, somerset) m.

1711. Dec. 31. Robert Auriol Drummod Hay, lord Hay (earl of Kinnoul in scotland) (dupplin castle, Perthshire)

1711. Jan. 1. Henry Willoughby lord Middleton (woolaton nottinghamshire; and birdsal, yorkshire) m.

Geo. I. 1716. June 9. ☼ George Onslow, lord Onslow, a lord of his majesty's bedchamber, lord lieut. and custos rot. of the county of surry, high steward of kingston upon thames and guildford, and 1. l. d. (clandon, near guildford, and richmond, surry) m.

1716. June 22. Robert Marsham, lord Romney, president of the society of arts, and of the marine society, a vice president of the magdelan house, 1. l. d. and f. r. s. (boxley, near maidstone kent) w.

1718. April 7. Charles Sloane Cadogan, lord Cadogan, a trustee of the british museum (polong, norfolk) m.

1723. May 27. Peter King, lord King (ockham, surry) m.

Geo. II. 1728. May 27. John Monson, lord Monson (broxburnbury, hertfordshire ; south carlton and burton, lincolnshire) m.

1741. May 9. Thomas Bromley, lord Montfort, high steward of the town of cambridge, l. l. d. (drayton, middlesex) m.

1741. May 12. John Howe, lord Chedworth (chedworth, gloucestershire ; and halton, suffolk) b.

1743. Dec. 20. Edwin Sandys, lord Sandys, a trustee of the british museum (omersley court, worcestersh.) b.

1749. June 12. ☼ William Ponsonby, lord Ponsonby, a trustee of the british museum, and vice admiral of munster in Ireland (earl of Besborough in Ireland) (roehampton, surry; sysonby, leicestershire) w.

1756. June 4. Horatio Walpole, ld. Walpole (woolterton, norfolk) m.

1760. May 21. Lewis Monson Watson, lord Sondes, a vice president of the lock hospital (lees-co. near feversham, kent; and rockingham castle, northamptonshire) w.

GEO. III. 1761. April 7. *John Robinson, lord Grantham (topcliff, yorkshire) b.

1761. April 9. Nathaniel Curzon, lord Scarsdale, a vice president of the middlesex hospital, l. l. d. (keddleston, derby) m.

1761. April 10. Frederick Irby, lord Boston, a lord of his majesty's bedchamber, and l. l. d. (spalding, lincolnshire; and hedfor, near beaconsfield, bucks) m.

1762. May 4. ☼ Thomas Pelham, lord Pelham, surveyor general of the customs in the port of london (stanmere, near lewes; holland and bishopstone, sussex) m.

1762. May 6. * Henry Richard Fox, lord Holland, of holland-house, and April 16, 1763, lord Holland of foxley (foxley, wilts) b.

1762. May 7. John James Perceval, lord Lovel and Holland, of enmore (earl of Egmont in Ireland) (enmore castle, somerset; and wolaston-hall, northamp.) b.

1762. May 10. Joseph Damer, lord Milton (lord Milton in Ireland) (Milton-abbey, dorsetsh.) w.

1762. May 12. George Venables Vernon, lord Vernon, a vice president of the welsh charity (sudbury, derbyshire) w.

1763. April 27. Francis Reynolds Morton, lord Ducie, a capt. In the royal navy (woodchester park and fortworth, gloucestershire; and strangeways, lancash.) b.

1765. Aug 19. Henry Digby, lord Digby, lord lieut. and cust. rot. Of the county of dorset, and of the town of poole (lord Digby in Ireland)(sherborne castle, dorsetshire) m.

1766. Dec. 22. John Campbell, ld. Sundridge, master of the king's household in scotland, keeper of dunstaffnage and carrick, a general in the army, and col. of the 3d regiment of foot guards (duke of Argyll in scotland) (inverary and campbelltown, argyllshire ; rosneath, dumbartonshire; and ealing, middlesex) m.

1776. May 20. John. ☼ Stuart, ld. Cardiff, lord lieut. and cust. rot. of glamorganshire, a vice pres. of the welsh charity (vif. Mountstuart .in Scotland, eldest son of the earl of Bute) (alenbury, near bishop's-stortford, hertfordshire ; and cardiff castle, glamorganshire) m.

1776. May 20. Martin Bladen Hawke, lord Hawke (sunbury, middlesex; and scarthingwell, yorkshire) m.

1776. May 20. ☼ Jeffery Amherst, lord Amherst, of Holmesdale, and Aug. 30, 1788, lord Amherst, of montreal, general in the army, col. of the 2d

reg. of life guards, and of the 60th reg. of foot, and governor of guernsey, k. b. (montreal, kent) m.

1776. May 20. Brownlow Cust, lord Brownlow, l.l.d. (belton, near grantham, lincolnshire; and overstone, northamptonshire)

1776. May 20. George Pitt, ld. Rivers, a lord of his majesty's bed-chamber, col. of the dorsetshire militia, and l. l. d. (stratfieldsay, hants; and kingston, dorset) m.

1776. May 20. Nathaniel Ryder, lord Harrowby (sandon, staffordsh. and norton, gloucestersh.) m.

1776. May 20. Thomas Foley, lord Foley (great whitley, worcestershire) w.

1778. June 3. ☼ Edward Thurlow, lord Thurlow, lord high chancellor, one of the tellers of the exchequer, and a gov. of the charterhouse (knight's hill, near dulwich, surry) b.

1780. June 14. ☼ Alexander Wedderburn, lord Loughborough, lord chief justice of the court of common pleas (wooburn, surry) m.

1780. Oct. 17. William Hall Gage, lord Gage (visc. Gage in the kingdom of ireland) f. r. f. (high meadow, gloucestershire, near monmouth; and firle, near lewes, sussex) w.

1780. Oct. 17. James Brudenell, lord Brudenell, master of the robes, and keeper of the privy purse to his majesty (deane, northamptonsh.) m.

1780. Oct. 17. ☼ Thomas de Grey, lord Walsingham, joint post-master general, comptroller of the first fruits and tenths, f. r. f. (merton, near thetford, norfolk) m.

1780. Oct. 17. William Bagot, lord Bagot, a vice pres. of the welsh charity (blithfield, staffordsh.) m.

1780. Oct. 17. Charles Fitzroy, lord Southampton, a lieut. gen. in the army, col. of the 3d reg. or dragoons, and groom of the stole to the prince of wales (fitzroy place, middlesex) m.

1780. Oct. 17. Henry Herbert, lord Portchester, col. of the Wiltshire militia, and l. l. d. (highclere, hants) m.

1782. April 8. * Richard Barré Dunning, lord Ashburton (spitchweek park, devon) b.

1782. June 19. William Norton, lord Grantley (grantley, near ripon, yorkshire; and wonersh, surry)

1782. June 19. George Brydges Rodney, lord Rodney, vice admiral of england, and an admiral of the white, k. b. (great alresford hants) m.

1783. March 5. Francis Rawdon, lord Rawdon, an aid de camp to the king (eldest son of the earl of Moira in ireland) b.

1784. Jan. 5. Thomas Pitt, lord Camelford, rec. of Oakhampton devon (boconnoc, cornwall) m.

1784. Jan. 28. Algernon Percy, l. Lovaine, a vice pref. of the middlesex hospital (faucett, yorkshire) m.

1784. Jan. 29. ☼ Henry Frederick Carteret, lord Carteret, (compsford, gloucestershire) b.

1784. Jan. 30. Edward Eliot, lord Eliot, receiver gen. of the duchy of cornwall (port eliot, near liskeard, cornwall) m.

1784. May 14. Thomas James Bulkeley, lord Bulkeley, lord lieut. and cust. rot. of the county of carnarvon, and a vice pres. of the welsh charity (visc. Bulkeley in ireland) (baron hill, near beaumaris, anglesea) m.

1784. May 15. Thomas Egerton, lord Grey de Wilton (heaton, lancashire) m.

1784. May 17. Charles Cocks, lord Somers (castleditch, near ledbury, herefordshire) m.

1784. May 18. * John Parker, lord Boringdon (saltram, near plympton; and northmolton, devonshire) b.

1784. May 19. Thomas Noel Hill, lord Berwick (attingham, salop; and shenston-park, staffordshire) m.

1784. May 20. James Dutton, lord Shirborne (shirborne, gloucestershire)

m.
 1786. Aug. 21. William Douglas, lord Douglas, (d. of Queensberry in scotland) (drumlanrig, dumfriesshire ; nidpath, peebleshire; amesbury, wilts; and richmond, surry) k. t. b.
 1786. Aug. 21. George de la Poer Beresford, lord Tyrone; a privy-counsellor in ireland, k. p. (earl of Tyrone in ireland)
 1786. Aug. 21. Richard Boyle, lord Carleton, a joint vice treas. of ireland, and a privy counsellor there (earl of Shannon in ireland) k. p.
 1786. Aug. 21. John Hussey Delaval, lord Delaval (lord Delaval in ireland) (seaton delaval, and ford castle, northumb. and doddington lincolnshire) m.
 1786. Aug. 21. ☼ Charles Jenkinson, lord Hawkesbury, chancellor of the duchy and co. palatine of lancaster, pres. of the lords of the committee of council of trade and plantations, and clerk of the pells in ireland, 1.1. d. (addiscombe, near croydon, surry) m;
 1786. Aug. 21. Harbord Harbord, lord Suffield, 1. 1. d. (gunton, norfolk; and middleton, lancashire) m.
 1786. Aug. 21. Guy Carleton, lord Dorchester, a lieut. gen. colonel of the 47th reg. of foot, gov. of quebec, new Brunswick, and nova scotia in america, and gov. of fort charlemont in Ireland, k. b.
 1787. July 6. George Augustus Elliott, lord Heathfield, a gen. in the army, gov. of gibraltar, col. of the 15th reg. of light dragoons, a privy counsellor in ireland, and a vice pres. of the society of arts, k. b. (bouley, near hastings, sussex) w.
 1788. June 9. ☼ Lloyd Kenyon, lord Kenyon, lord chief justice of the king's bench, and a lord of trade and plantations (gredington, flintshire, and marshgate, surry) m.
 1788. Sept. 18. ☼ Joseph Yorke, 1. Dover, a gen. in the army, col. of the 1st reg. of lifeguards, and a lord of trade and plantations, k. b. m.
 1788. Sept. 19. ☼ James Harris, lord Malmesbury, k. b. (dibden, wiltshire) m.

SCOTS PEERS, 16

Elected May, 1784.

ANNE, 1701. June 23, William John marquis of Lothian, e.of Ancrim, a lieut. gen. in the army (newbottle, edinburghshire; and walmer, kent) k. t. w.

JAMES II. 1456. May 14. † George Douglas, e. of Morton, lord Abcrdour (aberdour, fifeshire j and dalmahoy and belfield, lothian).

JAMES IV. 1503. Archibald Montgomery, earl of Eglington, lord Montgomery, a lieut. gen. col. of the 51st regiment of foot, and governor of edinburgh castle (eglington and androsan, airshire), m.

1509. David Kennedy, earl of Cassilis, lord Kennedy heretable bailiff of carrick (cassilis. airshire) b.

JAMES V. 1561. Feb. 10. † Francis Stewart, earl of Moray, lord Down, (dunbrisl, fifeshire; castle stewart, inverness; and castle of tarnway, nairn) m.

JAMES VI. 1623. Sept, 19. John Stewart, earl of Galloway, lord Gairlies, a lord of his majesty's bedchamber (galloway house, wigtonshire; and gairlies, kircudbright) k. t. m.

CHA. I. 1646. Aug. 4. † Dunbar Douglas, earl of Selkirk, lord Dair (crawford, lanerkshire; and baldoon, galloway)

CHA. II, 1651, † Alexander Lindsay, earl of Balcarras, lord Lindsay, a col. in the army (balcarras, fifeshire) m.

1677. Jan. 28 † John Campbell, earl of Breadalbane, visc. Glenorchy (kelchurn castle and glenorchy, argyllshire ; and finlarrig and taymouth, breadalbane) b.

1682. Nov. 30. George Gordon, e. of Aberdeen, lord Haddo (haddo-house, aberdeenshire) m.

JAMES VII. 1686, Aug. 16. John Murray, earl of Dunmore, visc. Fincastle, gov. of the Bahama islands (fincastle, perthshire ; and dunmore park, stirlingshire) m.

ANNE, 1703. April 15. † James Hope, earl of Hopetoun, lord Hope (hopetoun house, west Lothian ; and ormiston hall, east Lothian) m.

JAMES VI. 1621. Aug. 26. ✠ David Murray, visc. Stormont, justice general of scotland, joint clerk of the king's bench, and keeper of scoon (kumlington castle, dumfriesshire) k. t. m.

JAMES II. 1445. † William Shaw Cathcart, 1. Cathcart, a capt. in the the coldstream reg. of footguards, and a lieut. col. in the army (sandrum, airshire; shaw park, clackmannanshire; and darlington, northamptonshire) m.

JAMES IV. 1509. † John Elphinstone, lord Elphinstone, lieut. gov. of edinburgh castle (elphinstone-castle, Stirlingshire) m.

CHA. II. 1682. DEC. 28. † George Kinnaird, lord Kinnaird (dremy, nea. Kinnaird, Perthshire) m.

N. B. The figures after the 16 feots peers, shew the number of parliaments in which they have sat. † Were not in the last Parliament.

PEERESSES *in their own Right, by Creation or Descent, 9*

JEMIMA Campbell, marchioness Grey, and baroness Lucas, lady to the earl of Hardwicke (st. james's-square ; wrest-house, near ampthill, bedfordshire.)

May 9, 1740

Charlotte Murray, baroness Strange, widow of the late duke of Athol, and lady of the isle of man

December 29, 1299

Elizabeth Somerset, baroness de Bottetourt, duchess dowager of Beaufort (stoke-gifford lodge, near bristol, gloucestershire.)

1307

Priscilla Barbara Elizabeth Burrell, baroness Willoughby de Eresby, in the county of lincoln, lady of sir Peter Burrell, bart.

1314

Mary Stewart, baroness Mount-stewart, lady of the earl of Bute (montague-house, Yorkshire; south audley-street.)

April 3, 1761

Hester Pitt, baroness of Chatham, lady of the late earl of Chatham.

Dec. 4, 1761

Carolina Townshend, baroness of Greenwich, limited to her sons by Mr. Townshend, widow, first of the earl of Dalkieth, and now of the late right hon. Charles Townshend (bruton-street ; sudbrook, near petersham, surrey)

Aug. 19, 1767

Elizabeth Campbell, baroness Hamilton, in Leicestershire, limited to her

heirs male (lady of the duke of Argyll, and duchess dowager of Hamilton).
 May 20, 1776
 Cecil de Cardonnel, baroness Dinevor, widow of George Rice, esq.,
 (newton, carmarthenshire.) Oct. 17, 1780

*FEES due to the Clerks and Officers of the House, upon the Introduction
 of a PEER, or upon his being advanced to a higher Dignity.*

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
An archbishop	27	0	0	A viscount	12	0	0
A duke	27	0	0	A bishop	14	0	0
A marquis	19	6	8	A baron	9	0	0
An earl	14	0	0				

N.B. A bishop is not to pay fees upon a translation, unless it be to the sees
 of *Canterbury, York, London or Winchester.*

LIST of BISHOPS and DEANS,

Exhibiting their Promotions and Translations.

<i>Names</i>	<i>Sees</i>	<i>An.</i>	<i>In Room of</i>	<i>Deans</i>
Dr. John Moore	[Bangor	1775	Ewer, deceased	
Primate of all England	[Canterbury	1783	Cornwallis, dec.	Dr. Horne
Dr. Wm. Markham	[Chester	1770	Keene, translated	
Primate of England	[York	1777	Drummond, dec.	Dr Fontayne
	[Chester	1777	Markham	
Dr. Beilby Porteous	[London	1788	Lowth, dec.	Bp. of Lincoln
Dr. T. Thurlow	[Lincoln	1779	Green, dec.	
	[Durham	1787	Egerton, dec.	Bp. of Peterb.
	[Coventry	1771	Egerton, tr.	
Hon. Dr.B. North	[Worcester	1775	Johnson, dec.	
	[Winchester	1781	Thomas, dec.	Dr. N. Ogle
	[St. David's	1766	Lowth, tr.	
Dr. Charles Moss	[Bath & Wells	1774	Willes, dec.	L.F.Seymour
Dr. John Butler	[Oxford	1777	Lowth, tr.	
	[Hereford	1787	Harley dec.	Dr. Wetherell

Dr. John Thomas	Rochester	1774	Pearce, dec.	Dr. T. Dampier
	Landaff	1769	Shiple, tr.	
H. Dr. S. Barrington	Salisbury	1782	Hume, dec.	Dr. J. Ekins
Dr. Richard Hurd	Litch. & Cov.	1775	North, tr.	
	Worcester	1781	North, tr.	Dr. St. John
Dr. W. Ashburnham	Chichester	1754	Mawson, tr.	Dr. Harward
Dr. J. Hinchcliffe	Peterborough	1769	Lamb, dec.	Dr. C. Tarrant
Dr. John Ross	Exeter	1778	Keppel, dec.	Dr. W. Buller
Dr. Geo. Prettyman	Licolen	1787	Thurlow, tr.	Dr. R. Kay
	St. David's	1774	Moss, tr.	
Dr. James Yorke	Gloucester	1779	Warburton, dec.	
	Ely	1781	Keene, dec.	Dr. W. Cooke
	St. Davids	1779	Yorke, tr.	
Dr. John Warren	Bangor	1783	Moore, tr.	Dr. T. Lloyd
H. Dr. J. Cornwallis	Litch. & Cov.	1781	Hurd, tr.	Dr. B. Proby
Dr. S. Hallifax	Gloucester	1781	Yorke, tr.	
	St. Asaph	1788	Shiple, dec.	W. D. Shiple
	Bristol	1782	Newton, dec.	
Dr. Lewis Bagot	Norwich	1783	Yonge, dec.	Dr. P. Lloyd
Dr. Rich. Watson	Landaff	1782	Barrington, tr.	Dr. W. Adams
Dr. E. Smallwood	St. David's	1783	Warren, tr.	
	Oxford	1788	Butler, dec.	Dr. C. Jackson
Dr. Christ. Wilson	Bristol	1783	Bagot, tr.	Dr. J. Hallam
Dr. John Douglas	Carlisle	1787	Law, dec.	Dr. J. Ekins
Dr. W. Cleaver	Chester	1788	Porteous	Dr. Cotton
Dr. S. Horsley	St. David's	1788	Smallwood, tr.	Dr. J. Jekyll
Dr. Richard Beadon	Gloucester	1789	Hallifax, tr.	Dr. J. Tucker

N. B. The Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, are next to the Archbishops; the rest according to priority of consecration.

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