

15523 - 4

Ad Montem
June 8th 1811

Marschal

wilson	Badgeman
Mr Longbrum	D. Harborough
Mr Legge	Braumont

Musicians
Captain

Dampier mi	Mr Stanley
Roberts mi	D. Graham
Mr Bligh	Broadhead ma
Broadhead mi	Broadhead mi

Serjeant ma

Shave Ball

Serjeants

Phillips	Humphrey
Ellis	Secker
Bounding	D. Bigham
Stacy ma	D. Howard
Davis	Graberley
Raymond	Horischs

Colonel

Best	Mr Wason mi
Deane	Blake mi
Armitage mi	Latonche
Stone	Harding mi
Burton	George mi

Corporals

Kadcliffe	Polmen
Hall	Auspey
	Freston

Corporals

Deane	Polmen
Delhair	Miller
	Fasley

Corporals

Smith	Polmen	Walker
Chambre	Corporals	Graves

Lloyd	Polmen	Shes
May	Corporals	Blencowe

Plumbe	Polmen	Shannon
Taylor	Corporals	Wason mi

Sims	Polmen	Lewis
Tollit	Corporals	Langham

Hall	Polmen	Haythorne
Melwill mi	Corporals	Mr Tolgar

Wilkinson	Polmen	Polhill ma
Polhill mi	Corporals	Bot

Garris mi	Polmen	Lalcraft
Ward	Corporals	Clarke

Bagge	Polmen	Phelps
Hurter	Corporals	Tusselgan

Whitmore	Polmen	Sullivan
Kehewich	Corporals	Parish

Whitmore	Polmen	Williamson
Kehewich	Corporals	

Byran	Polmen	Curey
Fletcher	Corporals	Bathcombe ma

Corporals
 Yates
 Polemen
 Mathiscombe
 Currie
 Corporals
 Death
 Polemen
 Mr. Johnson
 Brown
 Corporals
 Tootley
 Polemen
 Williams
 Lonsdale
 Corporals
 Barden
 Polemen
 Buntin
 Bouldice
 Corporals
 Woodbridge
 Polemen
 Thackeray
 Wrayley
 Corporals
 Hanson
 Polemen
 Hill
 Egmont
 Corporals
 Hanson
 Polemen
 Becket
 Champneys
 Corporals
 Hanson
 Polemen
 Holmesley
 Dallas
 Corporals
 Dawson
 Polemen
 Wrey
 Wilson
 Corporals
 Hanson
 Polemen
 Handley
 Glanville
 Corporals
 Hanson

Polemen
 Kunsacles
 Grant
 Koned
 Corporals
 Grant
 Gordon
 Polemen
 Crowder
 Greenwood
 Corporals
 Weston
 Crickett
 Polemen
 Pole
 Pole
 Kavenhill
 Corporals
 Kavenhill
 Polemen
 Freemantle
 Pache
 Corporals
 Gray
 Polemen
 Ainslie
 Meares
 Corporals
 Northcote
 Polemen
 Burgoyne
 Thomson
 Corporals
 Ambrose
 Polemen
 Brown
 Mr. Twisleton
 Corporals
 Swart
 Polemen
 Birgley
 Williams
 Corporals
 Cruden
 Polemen
 D. Belfast
 Hume
 Corporals
 Smith

Musicians

Insign
 D. Cairn
 D. Cairn
 Mr. Spencer
 Lethbridge
 Polemen
 Chapman
 Leigh
 Mr. Spencer
 Grosvenor
 Insign
 Jefferies
 Pott

Grant
Gordon mi
Wootton
Crickett
Pole mi
Keechill mi
Aveschne
Gray
Mr Edwards ma
Northcote
Simpson mi
Ambrose
Fox
Fossil
Dewart
Murchell ma
Green
Maturia ma
Smith
Ciaris
Mr Pickers ma
Mossley
Mangles mi
Jeffrey
Potts mi

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Corporals
Polemene
Denne Wheatley
Tyndall mi Sir St Goodrich
Corporals
Polemene
Maturia mi Wilder mi
Sitwell Keddach
Corporals
Polemene
Lunn Gyles
Corporals
Polemene
Serjeantson Vivian ma
Corporals
Polemene
Caster Earle
Corporals
Polemene
Greenwood ma Hamilton
Corporals
Polemene
Denison ma Denison mi
Corporals
Polemene
Athyas Deane
Corporals
Polemene
Browning Ford
Corporals
Polemene
Griffith ma Wilson
Corporals
Polemene
Smith Cpland ma
Corporals
Polemene
Cpland mi Kupsel
Corporals

Polemene
Douglas Sullivan
Corporals
Polemene
Hulton Williams
Corporals
Polemene
Scott mi Hoghton
Corporals
Polemene
Dixon ma Fawkes
Corporals
Polemene
Fasbill Carr
Corporals
Polemene
Perrington Clayton mi
Corporals
Polemene
Mr Polypena Short
Corporals
Polemene
Douglas Greenwood mi
Corporals
Polemene
Greenwood mi Bosanquet
Corporals
Polemene
Higgins Swaton
Corporals
Polemene
Lover Wilmett
Corporals
Polemene
Dunster Gibbert
Corporals
Polemene
Mr Watson mi Chapman
Corporals
Polemene
Forester ma Bullen
Corporals
Polemene
Templeton L'haadwill
Corporals

Birnie Corporals Dixon mi
 Brewster Corporals Brown
 Balk mi Polimen Griffiths mi
 Birch mi Corporals
 Blennerhasset Arnold
 Polimen Corporals
 Bithard Polimen
 Corporals William
 Congraham Seignaston ma
 Corporals
 Seignaston mi Lettice
 Corporals
 Brown Polimen
 Corporals Mason
 Woodbridge mi
 Kufel Polimen
 Corporals Greenwood mi
 Darnwood
 Margaret Polimen
 Corporals Lane
 Peach Polimen
 Corporals Delane
 Shawe Polimen
 Corporals Chickchester
 Thope Polimen
 Corporals Plekinoff
 Fairfax Polimen
 Corporals Bathiscombe mi
 May Polimen
 Corporals Blackiston
 Sedell Polimen
 Corporals bivia mi
 Grandy Polimen
 Corporals Smith
 Woolery Polimen
 Corporals Pratt ma
 Pratt mi Polimen
 Corporals Pitt
 well

Top Polimen Dean mi
 For Corporals Clayton mi
 Campbell Polimen
 Corporals Bullock
 West Polimen
 Corporals Johnson
 Hunt Polimen
 Corporals Leicester
 Lookley Polimen
 Corporals Tucker
 Harcourt Polimen
 Corporals Mr Edwards mi
 Dickson Polimen
 Corporals Buckeridge
 Mr Edwards mi Forester mi
 Corporals Oidell
 Forester mi Polimen
 Corporals Maclean ma
 Maclean mi Polimen
 Corporals boules
 Hodder Polimen
 Corporals Carter
 Corporals Hamilton
 Corporals
 Musicians
 Lieutenant
 Poring mi Followers
 J. P. Davis Lambert
 Salt Beavers
 Servitors
 Wells Smith
 Gauding mi Barnard mi
 Pennington Roberts ma
 Kennell Dupuis
 Hatch
 Cooper
 Steward
 Lookson mi

Absent
 Moore Roberts ma
 Mr Fortescue Grangles ma
 Hooper Lyall
 Dington Williams ma
 Sage Miles
 Grady Puller
 Oxenden mi De Wallscourt
 Price

AD MONTEM.

June the 8th.

1811.

Mareschal
COOKSON, ma.
Wilson Bridgeman
Mr. Connyngham Ld. Harborough
Mr. Legge Beaumont

Musicians.

Captain
DAMPIER, ma.
Dampier, mi.
Roberts, mi.
Mr. Bligh
Broadhead, mi.

Serjeant Major

P.RICE.
Shawe Ball
Serjeants.
WAGNER, HATCH, ma.
Phillips Humfrey
GREEN, NICHOLAS
Ellis Secker
SCOTT, WELLESLEY
Brandling Ld Bayham
PALK, max. SCARLETT, ma.
Otway, mi. Ld Howard

CORNWALL, PRICE
Davis Maberley
STEVENSON, ma. SALWEY
Raymond Horrocks

Colonel

Sir C. WILLOUGHBY.
Best Mr. Anson, mi.
Drewe Blake, mi.
Armytage, mi. Latouche

Polemen
Stone Harding, mi.
Burton Yonge, mi.

Corporals
HOPE, PALK, ma.

Polemen
Radcliffe Hussey
Hall Freston

Corporals
CROFT, Ld CLIFTON

Polemen
Keene Miller
De Chair Farley

Corporals
BULTEEL, KING, ma.

Polemen
Smith Walker
Chambre Graves

Corporals
LEYCESTER, BAYLEY

Polemen
Lloyd Okes
Mayd Biencowe

Corporals
Ld SUNDERLAND, SAYER

Polemen
Plumbe Johnson
Taylor Bacon, mi.

Corporals
LANCE, NEAVE

Polemen
Sims Lewes
Tollet Langham

Corporals
MEADE, YONGE, ma.

Polemen
Hall Haythorne
Melville, mi. Mr. Colyear

Corporals
DISBROWE, PLUMER

Polemen
Wilkinson Polhill, ma
Polhill, mi. Bold

Corporals
STEVENSON, mi. WALL

Polemen
Harris, mi. Calcraft
Ward Clarke

Corporals
EDMONSTONE, LEE

Polemen
Bagge Phelps
Hunter Trevelyan

Corporals
ROBINSON, SULLIVAN

Polemen
Whitmore Parish
Kekewich Williamson

Corporals
Mr. EDEN, TOWNSHEND

Polemen
Vyner Currey
Fletcher Battiscombe, ma.

Corporals
YATES, HARRIS

Polemen
Battiscombe, mi. Gurdon, ma.
Currie, mi. Mr. Curzon

Corporals
KNAPP, GOSLING

Polemen
Mr. Townshend Coleridge
Browne, mi. Drummond, mi.

Corporals
TOWNLEY WYATT

Polemen
Williams Hote
Lonsdale Watre

Corporals
OXENDEN, HIBBERT

Polemen
Burton Roberts, mi.
Boulbee Scarlet, mi.

Corporals
WOODBRIDGE, ma. CROWDER, ma.

Polemen
Thackeray Grover
Bayley Leigh, ma.

Corporals
WHARTON, JENYNS

Polemen
Hill Smith
Egremont Duncombe, mi.

Corporals
JENKYNS, TURNER

Becket Polemen
 Lance
 Champneys Mr. Feilding
 Corporals
SUMNER, CARTWRIGHT
 Polemen
 Grenfell
 Elmesley Ld. L. Gower
 Dallas
 Corporals
DAWSON, CLIVE, ma.
 Polemen
 Girardot
 Wrey Owen
 Wilson
 Corporals
BURMESTER, PORTER
 Polemen
 Glanville, ma.
 Handley Harrison
 Glanville, mi.
 Corporals
PELLEW, BACON, ma.
 Polemen
 Buckle
 Atkinson Staunton
 Fairfax
 Corporals
FURSE, GOSLING
 Polemen
 Grant
 Runnacles Gurdon, mi.
 Praed
 Corporals
CROSBIE, LUXMOORE
 Polemen
 Weston
 Crowder, mi. Crickitt
 Greenwood, ma.
 Corporals
LEFEVRE, HAMMOND
 Polemen
 Pole, ma. Pole, mi.
 Ravenhill, ma. Ravenhill, mi.
 Corporals
Mr. HOWARD, LUTTRELL, ma.
 Polemen
 Arcedeckne
 Fremantle Gray
 Packe
 Corporals
LUTTRELL, mi. MANSELL
 Polemen
 Mr. Edwardes, ma.
 Ainslie Northcote
 Meares
 Corporals
SIMPSON, Ld. DENBIGH
 Polemen
 Simpson, mi.
 Burgoyne Ambrose
 Thomson
 Corporals
PALK, mi. BACHE
 Polemen
 Trail
 Browne Ewart
 Mr. Twisleton
 Corporals
WAY, CUYLER
 Polemen
 Burchell, ma.
 Wigley Cruden
 Williams
 Corporals
MONSON, DENNISON
 Polemen
 Maturin, ma.
 Ld. Belfast Smith
 Hume
 Corporals
WALL, HELLICAR

—
 Musicians.
 —
 Ensign
DAMPIER, mi.
 Ld. Carmarthen Mr. Spencer, ma.
 Mr. Spencer, mi. Moseley
 Lethbridge Mangies, mi.
 Polemen
 Jefferyes
 Chapman Pott, mi.
 Leigh, mi.
 Corporals
MAJENDIE, KING, mi.
 Polemen
 Crowder, mi.
 Lavie Egremont
 Townsend
 Corporals
ENGLAND, CRAUFURD
 Polemen
 Wheatley
 Denne Sir H. Goodricke
 Tyndall, mi.
 Corporals
CLAYTON, ma. WRIGHT
 Polemen
 Wilder, mi.
 Maturin, mi. Ruddach
 Sitwell
 Corporals
HENNIKER, STREET
 Polemen
 Miles
 Lunn
 Corporals
TUFFNELL, WEBB
 Polemen
 Vivian, ma.
 Serjeantson
 Corporals
WARDE, LARKING
 Polemen
 Earle
 Casberd
 Corporals
PEARCE, Mr. BATHURST
 Polemen
 Greenwood, ma. Hamilton
 Corporals
COULTHURST MARSH
 Polemen
 Denison, ma. Denison, mi.
 Corporals
Mr. WATSON, TYNDALL, ma.
 Polemen
 Dean
 Atkyns
 Corporals
CROSS, GORDON
 Polemen
 Ford
 Browning
 Corporals
Ld. MOLYNEUX, Mr. SCOTT
 Polemen
 Wilson
 Griffith, ma.
 Corporals
Mr. SMITH, GARDEN
 Polemen
 Copland, ma.
 Smith
 Corporals
SMITH, ma. SMITH, mi.
 Polemen
 Russell
 Copland, mi.
 Corporals
HEAVISIDE, BROWNE, ma.

Douglas *Polemen*
Sullivan
Corporals
SANDFORD, MANSEL

Hulton *Polemen*
Williams
Corporals
BOUVERIE, THELLUSSON

Scott, mi. *Polemen*
Hoghton
Corporals
PITT, WOOLRYCH

Dixon, ma. *Polemen*
Fawkes
Corporals
CRESWELL, LANGSTON

Farbill *Polemen*
Carr
Corporals
KNIGHT, PERRING, ma.

Pennington *Polemen*
Clayton
Corporals
LETTSON, MASTER

Mr. Molyneux *Polemen*
Short
Corporals
WEDGWOOD, WELLER

Douglas *Polemen*
Greenwood, mi.
Corporals
WHATELY, WILDER, ma.

Greenwood, min. *Polemen*
Bosanquet
Corporals
TIERNEY, WELLS

Higgins *Polemen*
Buxton
Corporals
LIDDELL, POTT, ma.

Sober *Polemen*
Wilmot
Corporals
MANLEY, CLIVE, mi.

Duntze *Polemen*
Hibbert
Corporals
STACKPOOLE, TIMSON

Mr. Watson, mi. *Polemen*
Chapman
Corporals
JOHNSON, BRUCE

Forester, ma. *Polemen*
Pullen
Corporals
SIMSON, CURRIE, ma.

Templeton *Polemen*
Ld. Mandeville
Corporals
HOWMAN, DUNCOMBE, ma.

Bruce *Polemen*
Dixon, mi.
Corporals
BURROUGHS, BROWNE

Palk, mini. *Polemen*
Griffith, mi.
Corporals
BRODRICK, ma. OTWAY, ma.

Blennerhasset *Polemen*
Arnot
Corporals
DRUMMOND, ma. M'GWIRE

Wethered *Polemen*
Willan
Corporals
ROBERTS, ma. SCOTT, ma.

Coningham *Polemen*
Serjeantson, ma.
Corporals
GRONOW, BOLLEAU

Serjeantson, mi. *Polemen*
Cottrell
Corporals
WALKER, HARMAN

Snow *Polemen*
Mason
Corporals
PRAED, WOODBRIDGE, mi.

Russell *Polemen*
Greenwood, mi.
Corporals
WILLIAMS, mi. DASHWOOD

Marryat *Polemen*
Lane
Corporals
PEACH, WYVILL

Evans *Polemen*
Delme
Corporals
BROWN, CAMPBELL

Shaw *Polemen*
Ld E. Chichester
Corporals
COWELL, DENTON

Thorpe *Polemen*
Blenkinsop
Corporals
ARMYTAGE, ma. HOLT

Fairfax *Polemen*
Battiscombe, mini.
Corporals
HANNINGTON, ROBERTS, mi.

May *Polemen*
Blakiston
Corporals
PENYSTON, MELVILL, ma.

Sudell *Polemen*
Vivian, mi.
Corporals
HENDERSON, CHAPMAN

Mundy *Polemen*
Smith
Corporals
BRODRICK, mi. LLOYD

Woollery *Polemen*
Pratt, ma.
Corporals
CAMERON, Ld. CLANWILLIAM

Pratt, mi. *Polemen*
Pitt
Corporals
BRAMLY, WELLS

Burchell, mi. *Polemen*
Humffreys
Corporals
LOYD BEAUFOY

Fox *Polemen* Clayton, *mini.*
Corporals
 Ld. WEYMOUTH, HIGGON
 Campbell *Polemen* Bullock
Corporals
 LAPASTURE, TAYLOR
 West *Polemen* Jephson
Corporals
 Mr. ANSON, *ma.* FORESTER
 Hunt *Polemen* Leycester
Corporals
 BENNET, Ld. M. HILL
 Cooksley *Polemen* Tucker
Corporals
 BARKER, St. JOHN
 Harcourt *Polemen* Mr. Edwardes, *mi.*
Corporals
 DICKINSON, BUCKERIDGE
 Mr. Edwardes, *mini.* Forester, *mi.*
Corporals
 WILLIS, RIDDELL
 Forester, *mini.* Maclean, *ma.*
Corporals
 DANIELL, *mi.* BLAKE, *ma.*
 Maclean, *mi.* Voules
Corporals
 RICHARDS, WILLIAMS

Hodder *Polemen* Hamilton. Carter
Corporal
 SAYER.

Musicians.

Lieutenant.
 DANIELL, *ma.*
 Perring, *mi.* Fellowes
 Sir J. Davie Lambert

Salt Bearers.
 BARNARD, *ma.* DASHWOOD

Servitors.
 WELLS SMITH
 HARDING, *ma.* BARNARD, *mi.*
 PENNINGTON ROBERTS, *ma.*
 RENNELL DUPUIS
 HATCH, *mi.* FOOTE
 COXE MASTER WILKINS.

Steward.
 LUXMOORE, *mi.*
 Cookson, *mi.*

Absent.
 Browne Roberts, *ma.*
 Mr. Fortescue Mangles, *ma.*
 Hooker Lyall
 Kington Williams, *ma.*
 Sage Miles
 Grady Butler
 Oxenden, *mi.* Ld. Wallscourt
 Price Capreol

HOLT
 ROBERTS, *mi.*
 PENNINGTON
 HENDERSON
 BRODRICK
 CAMERON
 BRAMLEY
 LORD

LIDDELL
 MANLEY
 STACKPOOLE
 JOHNSON
 SIMSON
 DUNCOMBE
 BROWN
 BROWNE
 BRODRICK

15527 - 33

15527-33

Memorandum on results to be
expected from the Barbours
Family Compact, Signed Aug. 15 1761

Le Traité du Pacte de famille qui unit les deux plus puissants Enemis de l'Angleterre, doit nécessairement avoir déjà excité la plus grande attention et fait considérer ce Traité non seulement comme défensif, mais comme une des plus puissantes li- que qui aie existé en Europe, et qui oseroit des projets offensifs comme l'article XIII du dit Traité, le marque en propres termes.

Ce ne sont pas les Alliances pré- sentes de l'Angleterre, ni ses vues d'agrandissement, qui dans ce moment si peuvent causer des jalousies à ces Puissances, il est donc très vraisemblable qu'elles pensent, à mettre à profit la tranquillité dont ils jouissent, et à porter en son tems des coups à l'Angleterre, avant qu'elle aie pu se préparer à les repa- rer. Je suis bien éloigné à soutenir que ces événements soient prochains, au contraire je croi, à un point à n'en pas douter, que la France ne desire que la Paix, qu'elle fera tout pour la faire garder par l'Espagne et que

15
les Intérêts du Ministère de France
et notamment ceux de Monsieur le
Duc de Choiseville y entrent pour
beaucoup, et si je dis que la France
et l'Espagne ont des vues à faire
l'Angleterre, j'entend par là que ces
Puissances se préparent, et en partie
se trouvent déjà préparées, à porter
les premiers coups à l'Angleterre
si non directement au moins de manière
à entraîner l'Angleterre dans une
mauvaise espèce de guerre, par les
avantages qu'elles auront gagnés
sans résistance par la promptitude
de leurs mouvements.

Les Armées de la France n'ont ja-
mais été sur un meilleur pied qu'
ils le sont actuellement, et je croi
qu'on se flatte trop, en croiant le
délablement de leurs finances, un
obstacle insurmontable à des nou-
velles entreprises. Considérant
les facilités que la France et ses
alliés ont, d'entreprendre sur les
possessions de la Grande Bretagne
par leur liaison, leurs positions, la
forme de leurs Gouvernements, et le
nombre de leurs armées, il est à
observer quelles sont les points sur
lesquels leurs vues peuvent

porter.

porter. Le premier objet qui se présente est l'attaque du Portugal, la France en joignant les 24 homes ^{Sti-} pulées aux Espagnols ne risque rien, et oblige l'Angleterre à des dépenses considérables, en vaisseaux de en Troupes. Les flottes Espagnoles et Françaises peuvent avoir pour but de leurs expéditions La Floride, le Brésil, ou peut-être même l'Irlande, la possibilité de réussir dans un, ou autre de ces points n'est peut-être pas absolument douteuse. La France voyant l'Angleterre engagée de cette manière rien ne l'empêchera à l'envoi d'une Armée en Allemagne, ne fût-ce pour aucun autre but que, pour diversifier les attentions, et augmenter les dépenses de l'Angleterre.

Si l'on veut dire que la Couronne d'Angleterre ne se mêlera ni directement, ni indirectement dans les affaires d'Allemagne, il est nécessaire de bien observer quelles peuvent être les suites d'une telle conduite, et juger de là, si l'Angleterre peut prendre et soutenir un tel parti. Il est certain que la prise de possession par

les

par les Français de l'Electorat d'Hanovre
Et des pais adjacents ne faisant pas de
conquête stable pour la France ne
peut être considéré que comme un mal
passager, qui par conséquent ne doit
pas déterminer l'Angleterre à pren-
dre un parti, je ne voudrai d'ailleurs
jamais faire entrer dans ce raisonnement
aucun intérêt particulier pour l'
Allemagne, ni pour le pais d'Han-
ovre, mais considérer simplement
si l'Angleterre peut voir d'un oeil
tranquille agrandir son plus grand
Enemi, sans aucune difficulté, par
la prise de possession de son terrain
aussi considérable que l'est celui
dont je viens de faire mention.
qui fournit amplement à l'entre-
tien au moins de $\frac{50}{m}$ homes.

Car supposons ces pais entièrement
abandonnés $\frac{50}{m}$ homes supérieurs aux
français pour en garder les places
principales, trouppes qui ne leur
couteront rien; le reste de leur
armée n'a qu'à se porter par l'Écclie
de Munster pour prendre la
Hollande à revers, en passant
l'Isell & Arnim, laissant

Deventer

Inventer sur la droite, tirant droit
 sur Utrecht, il n'est guere probable
 que la République aura les
 facultés, ni même, au moins plusieurs
 provinces, n'auront pas la volonté
 de s'opposer, ils souscriront au con-
 traire dans cette partition à tout
 ce que la France demandera d'eux.
 Maîtres ainsi de toute la basse
 Saxe et de l'Hollande, des em-
 barquements de Helvoet, d'Embden
 &c &c pour l'une, ou l'autre
 partie de l'Angleterre leurs feront
 beaucoup facilités, c'étoit d'ailleurs
 déjà leur projet en 1759, si la
 Bataille de Minden n'eût été
 gagnée. Ces idées paroîtront
 chimeriques, peut être cerferont
 ils de l'être, si l'on veut faire
 attention que, si rien ne s'oppose
 aux Français, il ne leur fera
 rien de plus facile que d'exécu-
 ter en moins de quatre mois,
 tout ce que l'on vient de dire,
 et que la chose faite il n'y aura
 ni l'Argent, ni la Puissance de
 l'Angleterre qui pourra y remédier.
 On ose je voi former le résultat
 de tout ceci, que d'une façon

ou de l'autre il est bien à craindre
 que l'Angleterre, ne se trouve tôt
 ou tard enveloppée dans les affaires
 continentales, ne fuisse que pour
 ses propres furets mettant à côté
 tout égard politique: car il ne
 paroit pas possible qu'elle puisse
 voir la France maître des côtes
 depuis Brest jus qu'à Stade.

Si l'Angleterre se laisse prévenir
 par la France, come il est arrivé
 quelques fois dans ses guerres
 continentales fit campagnes
 heureuses, avec des armées
 de double plus fortes, ne suffi-
 ront pas, pour rétablir, ce
 que 60 à $\frac{70}{m}$ hommes, employées
 dans le vrai moment auroit
 pu empêcher d'arriver. Il
 est très clairement stipulé dans
 le traité du Pacte de famille,
 qu'il ne faudra que trois mois à
 ces deux puissances pour se mettre
 en mouvement, l'Angleterre sans
 s'engager à des grandes depen-
 ses, pourroit se trouver en état
 de faire marcher $\frac{50}{m}$ hommes au
 moins, en tout aussi peu de temps
 les quelles portées aux vrais

positions

positions, pourroient donner des grands
 embarras au François, et rompre
 leurs mesures de beaucoup.
 L'Alliance du Roi de Prusse, le
 quel lié avec la Russie devient
 une des plus fortes liaisons en
 Europe, sera un des objets les plus
 nécessaires pour l'exécution d'un
 objet de cette espèce. L'Autriche
 liée à la France empêchera si elle
 peut l'accession des Hollandois
 à un traité avec l'Angleterre,
 et par conséquent toute entre-
 prise en Hollande, si la Prusse,
 et si la Russie ne s'obligent
 à tenir ses armées en Bohême,
 et en Moravie. Une Alliance
 pour le présent simplement dé-
 fensive avec la Prusse prépa-
 roit les premières voies, le renou-
 vellement des anciens traités
 avec l'Hollande seroit le second
 point, et le troisième objet qui
 ne concerne que simplement l'
 Allemagne exige quelque
 discussion de plus. Il ne se
 présentent que deux Theatres de
 guerre sur le continent de l'
 Europe pour l'Angleterre,
 le premier est le Brandebourg

le second celui de l'Allemagne: je ne
fais à dessein point entrer en ligne
de compte les expéditions sur les
côtes de France, ni sur celles de
l'Espagne. La guerre de Hollande
prise dans le sens que la maison
d'Autriche vertait ^{la} France,
exigeroit de toute nécessité, que
l'on gagnât de vitesse sur les
Français la position entre
Sambre et Meuse, en avant de
Namur, et il est à observer
soit pour l'offensive, soit pour
la défensive, que les positions
aux environs de Namur ne doi-
vent jamais être abandonnées, de
toutes les frontières de la France,
c'est la plus antamable, et
elle n'oseront jamais avec le
gros de leurs armées dépasser
ces positions. Quand à
l'Allemagne, il n'y a pas de Prince
à l'exception du Roi de Prusse
qui fut en même d'arrêter du-
rant 24^{heures} une armée de France:
de journa de places assez considé-
rables pour y renfermer quelque
gros corps de Troupes, il ne
faut considérer tout ce vaste
terrain depuis le Meis jus-
qu'à la Mer Baltique
qui absolument

qui absolument ouvert. D'ailleurs
 il n'y a pas d'établissements de
 quelque place à faire, puis qu'il
 en faudroit qui couvrirent les
 Rues, qui est à considérer comme
 la clef pour l'Electorat d'Hanover
 et pour les Evêchés, & les endroits
 ou il en faudroit par les locales
 appartenant à d'autres Princes.
 Cette situation oblige absolument
 de se procurer avant l'Enemi, des
 places déjà existentes, afin de
 s'établir par là, des barrières
 contre les forces supérieures
 de l'Enemi, et des points as-
 surés ou l'on peut porter établis
 en sûreté ses magasins, pour
 se porter sur eux.

Le Meyn est à considérer comme
 la barrière la plus sûre de la
 basse Saxe, il y a trois places
 sur cette rivière, Hanover est déjà
 occupé par des Troupes
 d'Hanover, on occuperait alors
 Frankfort et Mayence, de
 même que le Chateau de Coblenz
 au confluent de la Saxe du Rhin
 et de la Moselle. Par l'alliance
 avec le Roi de Prusse, il lais-
 seroit

laisseroit garnison dans Wesel, et en
se rendant maître de Düsseldorf,
l'on tiendrait toutes les places for-
tes sur le bas Rhin et le Mein.

L'on pourroit se rendre maître de ces
places avant que les Français puis-
sent bouger de leurs quartiers entre
la Meuse et la Moselle, s'il y avoit
⁴⁰_{in} hommes seulement tous-jours prêts
aux volontés de la Grande Bretagne.

Les mémoires prises et ces postes occupés
les Français malgré leurs supériorités
auroit des grands désavantages contre
eux, et l'on pourroit se flatter à l'ouver-
ture de la Campagne, de les faire échouer
en donnant le moins que possible au
hasard. Pour que l'Angleterre se
trouve prête à faire réussir un tel pro-
jet, il faudroit faire acquiescer le Roi
de Prusse à un traité, défensif, à quoi
je suis presque ^{persuadé} porté qu'il se porteroit,
en lui marquant qu'on a réellement
la ferme résolution de soutenir les
affaires en Allemagne à temps, et qu'on
lui communiqueroit relativement à cet objet
les plans formés pour une telle opéra-
tion, lui faisant sentir d'un autre
côté que l'on n'a nullement l'idée de
l'entraîner dans quelque guerre.

Le Roi de Prusse fourniroit néanmoins

moyennant ce traité entre la garnison de
 West a 6 Bataillons $\frac{4}{m}$ Chevaux tant
 Dragons qu'houzards que la Grande
 Bretagne prendroit a $\frac{1}{2}$ folde, l'on
 garantiroit les états en Westphalie,
 et lui prometteroit assistance direc-
 te, ou par voi de diversion, si l'
 Autriche en vouloit à la Silésie,
 Par un traité avec S. M. come Electeur
 & Hanover, Elle fourniroit 30,000 home
 Par un même traité le d. G. de Hupfou. 12,000 —
 & le Duc de Brunsvic — — — 8,000
 en y ajoutant du R. de br. — 4,000 —
 et — — — — — 6,000 que les
 Anglois feroit levés en Allemagne
 toute l'armée feroit de — 60,000 homes

Si pour occuper les places sur le
 Mein et sur le Rhin dont j'ai parlé
 plus haut, l'on fut en même de faire
 marcher d'abord seulement 40,000 homes, et
 que le reste suivit en un mois ou
 six semaines de tems, cela suffiroit
 pour ~~occuper~~ ^{s'emparer} les dites places ou par
 convention, ou par surprise, La paie
 des dites Troupes se feroit, selon l'état
 de paiement que S. M. feroit dresser pour
 ses propres Troupes allemandes, et
 du jour de l'avertissement on paieroit
 trois mois d'avance les Troupes complètes

Je croi que l'on auroit le Landgrave de
Hesse pour ----- 35,000 Lbr.
et les Trouques du Duc de Saxe 25,000 Lbr

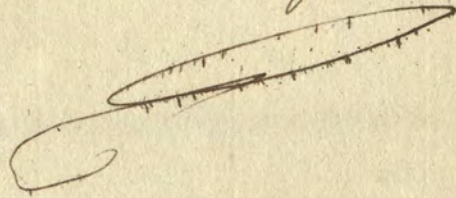
Total 60,000 L

ce qui dans le fond paroit une somme
assez modique, pour l'usage que
les Courons d'Angleterre pourroient en tirer.

Quoique les Alliances avec la Russie
la Suede et le Danemarck peuvent devenir
de la plus grande utilité à l'Angleterre,
ces quistances n'empêcheront cependant
jamais la France de passer le Rhin,
le Mein, ou si la Guerre devoit
naître en Flandre, l'Edus ne seroit
jamais a tems pour prevenir la
perte des Namur. En Allemagne
c'est la position de ces trois Princes
qui seule, peut assurer l'Angleterre de
ne pas se trouver engagée dans une mau-
vaise espee de guerre, en defendant un
païs, après que les positions essentielles
seront perdues, tout comme c'est la
Hollande qui seule peut lui faire faire
une guerre benvenue en Flandre, par
des dispositions antécédentes à
la guerre. Il est bien aisé à con-
voir toutes les difficultés qu'il y a
de régner par voi de Siège, qui ne
font qu'à entreprendre qu'après des
succès très décidés, ce que l'on

auroit

auroit pu avoir sans coup ferir, uniquement
par des arrangements pris d'avance, un
moien d'arracher au caprice du basant
les événements d'une guerre.



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A Plan for peopling, improving & securing the
Provinces of Georgia, East & West Florida &c.

There is not any one of the several Provinces in North America capable of being made more advantageous to Great Britain than *ſ* above Provinces: the soil is not only fruitful, but by nature fitted for particular products, which *ſ* Britain greatly wants & now dearly buys of foreigners with ready money for the use & support of many of *ſ* her manufactories, especially those which depend on Cotton-Wool, Silk, Olives, Vines, Cochineal & Indico: the Climate is healthful, & the Situation is, in the most extensive political view, of the utmost importance from a vast variety of considerations. All of which circumstances, when duly weighed, prove *ſ* utility *ſ* Britain may expect, with reason, from a speedy & perfect settlement of this Country.

Some attention of Government to this great & national object hath not been wanting; for in 1701 a Charter was granted to a number of Noblemen & Gentlemen, as Trustees, for settling a Colony in Georgia, which Charter they resigned to *ſ* Crown in 1752. But notwithstanding they were assisted with public collections throughout *ſ* His Majesty's dominions & many grants of Parliament, amounting in *ſ* whole to above £300,000 Sterling, there was no more than 1,000 white Men in the Province at *ſ* expiration of the 21 Years they held their Charter: not any other defence or security to the whole Province than these 1,000 Men, against the numerous Indians in & about it, the Spanish Colonies of Florida & Cuba, & the French Colonies of Louisiana.

Upon *ſ* resignation of the Trustees Government took it under their care & protection & made an establishment of 12,000

× They are about 12,000 fighting Men.

Government, which has been supported by grants of Parliament amounting to above £4,500 p Annum: but not one step hath been taken towards peopling & securing the Province since - except passing a Law in the Colony which exempts all persons from arrests for Debts contracted before they came into the Province for seven years afterwards, which has induced some emigrants from other Provinces to sit down in this Colony. This Law, with the natural increase of the people, has augmented ^e white men to about 1,500: and this is all the fruit of the Trustees & Governments measures for 32 Years past, relative to this Province

All the Country to the Southward & to the Westward of Georgia being ceded by France & Spain to G^t Britain by the late Treaty of Peace, we shall find the Spanish inhabitants will remove to Cuba, & the French to Louisiana; or if they do not they will rather endanger than secure that frontier when a rupture may happen with either France, Spain, or the numerous Indian tribes in those parts. This additional strength with what is moving from Canada to the Colony of Louisiana, which is the only one France has on the continent of North America to pour Her European superfluous people into also, with the powerful Indian Nations in alliance with Her, ever endanger this valuable Country, which cannot be assisted by Carolina, as the blacks are there 8 to 1 white Man, unless speedy & effectual measures are adopted & executed for peopling & securing it Besides, Spain has yielded Florida to us with the utmost reluctance, w^ol knowing that our having the Ports of Pensacola &c. with a competent naval force stationed there in time of War their Flota can never get Home from New Spain therefore it must be one of Her main objects of increase & Strengthen the Colony of Cuba, which is

x Treaty of Paris Feb 10 1763 but

but 3 days Sail between the Havanah & Augustine that she may be able to recover Florida, or if we people & otherwise secure it beyond her power, than to secure iuba against any attempts from us. Consequently the Country now proposed to be peopled is on two sides opposed to powerful foreign rival Colonies, & has in its very heart formidable Indian Nations, who are so far from being attached to us that it is too much to be feared we shall soon hear the French have instigated them to act against us as they have very lately those Indians about y^e Ohio & the great Lakes

This exposed situation is the more mortifying, when we reflect that it is in our power not only to secure this Country, but to make France & Spain hold Louisiana & Cuba by a very precarious tenure; which made obvious to those Courts, would have a greater tendency to make y^e Peace permanent upon which every thing dear & valuable in this Country so much depends, than almost any other measure Government can form & execute: It is with this view joined to many other weighty considerations that a number of Gentlemen of figure wealth & reputation, beg leave to present proposals for making a perfect settlement of y^e above Country at their own expence for the property of the soil only, & without interfering with any measures - Government have taken or may think proper to take with relation to those provinces.

This they would not presume to do had they not previously considered y^e several objections to which Large grants of Land in distant Colonies are justly liable; nor without due attention to the exceptions justly made to the grants in ancient times, whereby the powers of Civil Government have been transfer'd with the soil, to the total loss of His Majesty's quit rents in some Provinces & a very precarious security

security for $\frac{1}{2}$ trifle He receives in any of them: to the great obstruction of His Government in most of them & to the monopolies of large tracts of Country, which the Grantees have been unable to people & unwilling to sell or resign, whereby the growth of population & cultivation hath been checked in most parts & in some totally prevented.

It is certain G^r Britain has no interest in the above Territory, but securing the Country, the cultivation of it His Majesty's quit-rents & reserving the Sovereignty of it: which great objects are made the foundation of the following Plan, & are preserved throughout it, the interest of the private undertakers & the public being put on their true Basis separately provided for & yet perfectly reconciled.

It is also certain that private proprietors are able to conduct an undertaking of this kind with greater diligence, dispatch & frugality than the public can, which never moves but at a great expence & which in distant Countries is always treated with & charged at a higher rate than private persons This is setting aside the above case of Georgia fully proved by Government's attempt to colonize Nova Scotia. That design commenced in 1748 from which time to 1766, the year the War began, it cost in Parliamentary grants half a Million of Pounds & all that was to be seen for it was 4 Forts & 3 Towns containing about 400 Families.

From all these considerations the Gentlemen who have the honour to make this representation cannot but persuade themselves

themselves that no other method can be devised so unexceptionable
 & effectual in itself for peopling these Provinces, without any
 expence to Government or impediment to any other measures
 their Wisdom & Policy may judge necessary for that Country,
 & at the same time establishing a reasonable expectation of
 public utility from the Country proposed to be peopled under
 a Charter that conveys them the Soil & a perpetual enjoyment of its
 civil constitution of Government, subject to the sole & immediate direction of His
 Majesty's following. They will be obliged to comply with the terms of His
 Majesty's late proclamation for settling those provinces, if
 demanded; but it is more than probable such demand will
 never happen, & that little or no fruit can be expected from that
 plan; tho it contains all the encouragement that is in
 the Power of Government to offer, without large pecuniary aid
 from Parliament.

2dly They will introduce 100,000 settlers at least
 into the Country, within 30 Years from the date of their Grant,
 Viz: one third of them within 10 Years, another third within
 20 Years, & the remainder before the expiration of the 30 Years.
 Could the Gentlemen obtain the grant so speedily as to prepare
 for the transportation of Adventurers the next autumn & winter,
 the properest seasons to go to that hot climate, they cannot but
 flatter themselves the plans they have formed for inducing
 people to go, will enable them to introduce the first division in 3
 Years as most of the disbanded Armies of Europe wait for nothing
 but suitable encouragement to go. And as the plans for getting the
 people spread all over Europe, & no pains or expence for that purpose
 will be spared, the Gentlemen cannot doubt but they shall be able

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to complete their whole engagement as to 100,000 settlers in 10 years, if a War with France or Spain & us does not happen before; but for fear of such an event & as their expence will be very great, which they must lose if they do not comply with their whole engagement they, for safety sake desire near the same time to introduce 100,000 people that the Trustees & Government took for about 7,000 Men, Women & Children into Georgia.

3^{dly} They will be obliged to confirm all legal grants of Lands already made in those Provinces, & to prevent a monopoly of Tracts by persons unable to cultivate & people them, they will be restrained from making any grants (except to such persons who have greater allowances by His Majestys late proclamation) in the future exceeding 500 Acres for any one person, which grants, shall contain indispensable terms & conditions of cultivation, & be at no higher quit-rent than they are now subject to.

4^{thly} They will give full & sufficient security to pay to the order of the Crown in London free of all charges & deduction whatsoever one Shilling sterling per annum for every 100 Acres that is already & may hereafter be granted away, provided such quit rent be not exacted or payable till 15 years from the respective grants made by them

5^{thly} They will give annual Bounties for 15 years after the date of their grant of £50, 40 & 30[£] for the 1st 2^d & 3^d greatest quantities of Cotton, Wool, Silk, Indico, Cochineal, Wine & olive oil, that may be produced in those Provinces.

And all these conditions they will be obliged to perform upon penalty of a resumption of their grant, & the loss of whatever they may have laid out previous to the forfeiture.

From this state of the demand of the Gentlemen & the
condition

conditions of the grant, it is clear they cannot suffer it to lay dormant any time without forfeiture, nor can they promote any interest separate from that of the public: for they must people the country to hold their grant, the grants they make must be conformable to the directions of the Charter which will prevent them or any adventurer from monopolizing large tracts of Land, all settlers under those grants must cultivate & subside, it is from thus peopling & thus cultivating the Country, by whatever hand or whatever mode it is done, that Great Britain must receive the present & final profit upon the growth & perfect settlement of the Country. And perhaps the only reason why private grants made in past times have been attended with so little advantage to the Mother Country, has been for want of proper conditions in the grant, enforcing cultivation & obliging the Grantees to the performance of those services upon which the interest of the Mother Country depended:

The Sovereignty of the Country remains undiminished in the Crown, as the Gentlemen desire nothing more than such an establishment of civil Government as now subsists & is approved of by the Crown in those American Colonies which are under His Majesty's most immediate direction.

Upon the whole, an expeditious settlement, speedy cultivation & supreme sovereignty in this mother Country are carefully & effectually provided for in this Plan which goes upon the principle of mutual interest in the Mother Country, & proprietors; provides for neither separate but makes the best possible for the attainment of both.

It would be easy to annex to this representation probable calculations of what the quit-Rents of the Crown have not received

any yet) to be paid by the proprietors will amount to, & consequently of the revenue which will begin at the end of 15 Years to be paid to the Crown, nor would it be difficult farther to shew by argument & experience how much more certain this Country will be peopled upon this plan, when the proprietors are thus obliged upon severe penalties to introduce people into the Country in their way to their own private advantage, which can arise & grow only in proportion as the number of People they establish, therefore it is for their interest, as well as that of the public, that they never cease introducing people till the Country is granted away, than if it be left to the accidental migration of people from other parts of the World; but it is needless to enforce the utility of this Plan, by considerations so very general & obvious, or by calculations for want of the proof of points, that are self evident, & surely nothing more cogent can be said in favour of a Plan of this kind, than that in the principle & frame of it, that it never loses sight of the true & reasonable interest of the Colonies & the Mother Country & is particularly contrived to make the one grow & flourish under the ^{protection} superintendency of the other.

Since forming the above Plan the undertakers have reflected that branches of the Royal Family have often patronized great & public enterprises by appearing at the head of them, several of which have been similar to this, & that such a step has always been judged not only compatible with their Princely dignity, but truly glorious: & the Gentlemen who have the honour of ^{proposing}

proposing the foregoing plan, being very sensible of the great weight & importance for facilitating the execution of the plan with success, such condition in a part of the Royal Family would have, especially if they were vested with interests in it revertable to the Crown on their demise. beg leave humbly to recommend the following amendments.

1st That his Majesty should grant the whole to his brothers & their assigns, upon performing the condition in the foregoing Plan

2^d That their Royal Highnesses should assign half of the grant to those Gentlemen who have the Honor to make these proposals

3^d That whatever part each of their Royal Highnesses retains for himself, which shall not be less than shall upon his demise revert to the Crown with all the improvements profits & advantages. And

4th That as the Gentlemen who make these proposals are to have but one half of the Grant & engage to execute all the conditions for the whole, His Majesty would be graciously pleased to suppress all Agencies for his Land & Marine forces, & in lieu thereof appoint an Under Paymaster-General with the same allowances that the Agents of the Army now have: the profits of which appointment, except a competent salary to the Under Paymaster & the charges of Office, to be applied in aid of the expence of executing the above Plan, & for extending it until the whole Country be granted away & settled

By these last proposals it is manifest that the grant will revert to the Crown infinitely more improved & valuable than

the whole possibly could be by any other methods Government
has as yet devised for the purpose: & that the whole Country
is secured of unexpedient settlement, speedy cultivation & the
protection & superintendency of the Mother Country. It is also
certain that nothing can be more popular than the suppression
of the Agencies for such a laudable purpose & it by no means
affects the Officers of the Land or Marine forces.

15539

no connection with 15534-8

Dr Major Trenchard

Having reported to His Majesty,
the Complaint delivered to me by Sir
d. 1770e John Guest, of your behavior to Lieut.
Colonel Welby, Lieutenant Colonel
of the Southern Battalion of the
Regiment of Lincolnshire Militia, &
your answer to his Complaint, I
am directed to inform you that it is
His Majesty's determination, that
he is not enquiring whether any Troop
were quartered in Stamford, before
the Regiment under your command
came into that Town; by refusing
to accept from the Lincolnshire Militia
the Parole, and the other marks of
respect and compliment usually
observed between two Corps meeting
in the same Town; and by declaring
to the Officers and private men of
your own Corps, as well as to the
Officers and private men of the
Militia, in explanation & defence
of this conduct, that the Militia &
your Regiment were two separate
Corps, and therefore could have no
sort of connexion with each other,
you have acted in a manner
contrary to the practice of the
Army

Army, and the established rules
of Service, and in direct breach of
a positive and express declaration
in the Militia Acts; and that the
distinction, reasoning & authority
alleged by you in your vindication,
are thought in no degree to justify
your behavior. I have also His
Majesty's directions to take the
opportunity which this occasion
too naturally offers, of declaring
His entire disapprobation of all
distinctions, which in any degree
depart from those provisions in the
Acts for regulating the Militia, &
in the Act for punishing Mutiny
& Desertion, which have so clearly
and fully established the Regiments
of Embodied Militia in actual service,
to be upon the same footing with
His Majesty's other Regiments, &
thereby laid the necessary, and
it was hoped, certain foundation of
that equality & harmony in service,
which is so much to be wished
& cultivated, both upon the grounds
of private satisfaction, and of
Public utility.

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15540 - 61

Hm. Knox

Considerations on the
great Question what is
to be done with America?

Part 1st

When Troops were
first sent to America
for the purpose of ~~it~~ ~~and~~
carrying the Laws of
Great Britain into Execution
it was generally ~~it~~ ~~and~~
expected that large
Bodies of the Inhabitants
would flock to the Royal
Standard, and that those
who were adverse to
the British Government
would be found ~~it~~ ~~and~~
inconsiderable and
quickly subdued. The
Event however has shewn
the fallacy of those
Reputations, and altho'
a greater Number of
the

the King's Troops has
been sent to America
than were once thought
sufficient to conquer the
whole in one Campaign,
no considerable Body
of the Inhabitants have
joined them, nor has it
appeared from any public
proceeding of the People
in any Colony that the
Majority are attached to
the Constitution & willing
to support the Supreme
Authority of Parliament.

This backwardness
of the People may be
supposed to proceed from
their jealousy of the Intention
of Government; The Claim
of unlimited unrestrained
Jurisdiction in Parliament
has alarmed & terrified
them, they know not
how

how this Sovereign
 Authority may be overruled
 by an irritated Parliament
 and they are withheld from
 making Efforts to relieve
 themselves from the Evils
 they suffer, by the fear
 of plunging into greater
 by their Excursions. If
 the Royal Cause prevails
 by Force of Arms they
 naturally conclude
 America will be henceforth
 deemed a Conquered
 Country, and at the Mercy
 of the Victor, their own
 Property it is true would
 be saved, ^{to them} by acting with
 the King's Forces, but it
 and their Posterity must
 be subject to that ~~or~~ ^{an}
 Constitution & those Laws
 which their Assistance
 may enable the British
 Government to impose
 on

on all America.

To state fully to the
 People of America the
 Purpose and Plan of
 the King & Parliament
 for their future Government,
 if the Success of His
 Majesty's Arms shall
 be such as to enable
 them to carry it into
 execution, appears to
 be the most probable
 means of inducing
 all that are Friends
 to the British

Constitution & Connection
 with Great Britain
 to take up Arms for
 the Suppression of the
 present Rebellion;
 And it is surely as
 honorable as it is
 politic to avow our
 Intentions

Intentions when they
are evidently to promote
the Happiness and
Prosperity of the People
against whom the
Power of the State is directed.

The Romans always
proposed the Terms on
which they were willing
to receive any State they
were at variance with
into their Friendship, —
before they began Hostilities,
and the Events of the War
which followed the
rejection of those Terms
whether prosperous or
adverse, occasioned them
to make no Alteration.

They proposed
what was just and
reasonable, and Reason
and Justice will always
be the same how ever
Power

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Powers may be augmented
or decreased.

These Considerations
have given birth to the
following Idea of a
Constitution to be offered
to the Colonies by the
Supreme Legislature.
Every Assistance of
intelligent & comprehensive
minded Men should be
called into the forming
and perfecting such a
Plan; but it becomes
the Sovereign Authority
only to propose it, &
if it be found free of
just objection to enforce
its Execution throughout
America.

The Declaration of
Independency made by
the Congress on the 4th
of July 1776, & assented
to by the thirteen Associated
Colonies

Colonies, having
dissolved all Compact
between Great Britain
and them, leaves Great
Britain the option of
creating with them either
upon the ground of
restoring things to their
former State; or of
considering all their
Laws, Charters and
Grants as ^{entirely} abrogated &
annulled. The whole
Country with some
Exceptions re-invested
in the Crown, and the
Inhabitants without
other Claim than that of
being deemed British
Subjects upon returning
to their Allegiance.

The first great
Object

Object of Consideration
therefore is, which of
these modes of treating
with the Colonies is
fittest to be adopted.

To enable us to
form a right judgement
on this momentous Subject
it is necessary to take
an accurate View of the
Constitutions under
which the Colonies were
planted and have
grown up; and to
inquire how far these
Constitutions are
calculated to effect the
present Purpose of
Great Britain of attaching
the Country & People to
her, & continuing them
& it under her Dominion;
A purpose which I conceive
can

can only be executed by
founding her System
upon these Principles
Viz^t

That it shall be more
eligible for the Inhabitants
of America, as a great
and opulent People to
continue British Subjects
than to form a distinct
State, and that it shall
not be more eligible for
British Subjects to fix
their Residence in
America than in Great
Britain or Ireland.

That the Constitutions
under which the Charter
Colonies have been
settled are ill adapted
to excite in the Inhabitants
a Love for Monarchy
& the British Government
and a desire to continue
connected

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connected with Great
Britain need not be
proved. Rhode Island
& Connecticut are —
simple Republics, and
notwithstanding the —
Alterations that have been
made in the Charter of
the Massachusetts Bay,
& that New Hampshire
is considered as a Royal
Government, those —
Countries having been
at first settled under
similar Constitutions
with Rhode Island &
Connecticut, many of
the Inhabitants being
Emigrants from thence;
and the greatest part
connected with them by
the Ties of a common
Religious Persuasion,
Similarity of Customs,
&c

and frequent Interourse,
 both Provinces have
 adopted Modes of Government
 so much tinctured with
 Republicanism, that little
 more can be said in their
 behalf.

The Proprieties
 have more of the Form
 of the British Constitution
 than the Charter Colonies,
 and if we could suppose
 the Proprietors the King's
 Representatives, they
 might be classed as
 Royal Governments; but
 as the Proprietors act
 independently of the Crown,
 the Royal State is not
 looked up to, nor so
 much as known in
 those Colonies.

The other Class is
 composed of the Provinces
 called Royal Governments.
 The

The Governours, & the
 Councillors, and the
 principal Civil Officers,
 are here appointed by the
 Crown, and the King
 can abrogate or repeal
 their Laws at any time;
 but notwithstanding
 these great Powers in
 the Crown, the Democracy
 has the leading Influence
 & the general Tendency
 is to Republicanism
 a Tendency which
 increases with their
 Wealth, and in a little
 time, if their Prosperity
 had continued, must
 have swallowed up the
 Monarchie Powers.

Some of the Causes
 of this Tendency are
 inherent in the Constitution;
 & others have their source
 in

in its defects, or are
owing to the delinquency
of the King's Servants.

The first Objects
attended to by the Framers
of these Constitutions were
the promoting the speedy
Settlement and Culture
of the Soil; to which end
the Lands were granted
out in small Tracts to
each Individual in
perpetuity, with the
reservation of a small
Quit Rent payable to
the Crown, and thus every
Male Inhabitant became
a Freeholder, and by
consequence intitled to
a Share in the Government
of the Province.

This Mode
excluded

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excluded all Ideas of
Subordination & Dependence,
the Relation between
Landlord & Tenant could
have no law tence where
every Man held by the
same Tenure, and all
derived immediately
from the Crown.

The superior Industry
or better Fortune of some
enabled them to extend
their Possessions by
Purchase, others became
wealthy through successful
Trade, but their Riches
brought them little
Influence, for if they
parcolled out their
Lands it was upon the
same Tenure as they
held it, only requiring

a

or stated Rent in
Addition to the King's
Quit Rent, or they sold
the Fee for a Sum
paid down. Influence
with the People was
therefore only to be
acquired by becoming
popular, & Popularity
was only to be obtained
by following the humours
or disposition of the
People; to be the greatest
was to be the Servant
of All, with holding
Grants, or opposing
Taxes in the Assembly
was the ready Road to
their Favor, & the Oppression
of the King's Officers by
curtailing their Fees, &
lessening the Profits of
their

their Offices, as it w^{as} w^{as}
flattered the Peoples
Pride by reducing those
who assumed a higher
Rank than they, to
become their Dependants
& Suppliants never
failed to attract their
Regard & Confidence.
Indeed the early Grant
of Legislative Powers
to the Adventurers in
New Colonies were alone
sufficient to destroy all
Ideas of Subordination,
that Propriety, Ancestry,
or Dignity of Station
would naturally have
excited. The first
Settlers were generally
poor, and their w^{as} w^{as}
Characters far from
spotless, & yet of them
the

the new Legislature
must necessarily be
composed, and as their
Powers were unlimited
it must have happened
that Men, who had
hardly escaped hanging
in England became
vested with Authority
to make Laws for
hanging others. The
Functions therefore which
were meant to establish
Subordination and
Distinction, by being
filled in this manner,
not only failed of that effect,
but on the contrary
became contemptible in
the Eyes of Men of better
Condition when such came
into the Colony; The
Poverty and mean
Condition

Condition of the first
 Settlers produced —
 another mischievous —
 consequence, many things
 were to be done, for —
 which those who did them
 could receive no Pay,
 for the People could
 not bear Taxes, and the
 Crown would not bear
 the expence of Salaries.

It was found necessary
 therefore that the Laws
 which directed the things
 to be done should compel
 Persons to do them, and
 the Legislature thus of
 necessity assumed the
 power of appointing
 the Provincial Officers.

The laying out of Roads
 building of Forts, or
 erecting)

This
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 Rice
 and
 this
 their
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 with
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 Appo

erecting Batteries, —
 collecting Taxes; —
 Meetings with Indians,
 and many other Services
 gave occasion to the
 Assembly to name the
 Men who were to do them
 in the Acts which required
 them to be done, because
 they were to add a Fine
 for their Neglect or
 Refusal. The Governor
 was obliged to submit to
 this, for if he had
 appointed to those Offices
 as he had no Salary, ^{to name} none
 would have accepted them
 & he had in himself no
 Power to compel them

This gave occasion
 to Adoption of the common
 Mode of appointing
 Officers by Ordinance of the
 Governor, Council & Assembly
 these Ordinances always
 their Place in the Assembly
 nominated the Officers
 either the Governor or the
 Council refused their Concurrence
 Business stood still, & the
 Assembly was defeated, so that in
 the Assembly alone made
 Appointment.

A more important
 and a more fatal
 Cause of the Predominancy
 of the Democratic —
 Power in the Royal
 Government was
 the

50
the Doctrine laid down
by all the Crown Lawyers
before the present,
That the King's
Commission to His
Governor being revocable
at pleasure, all the
Powers contained in
it might be also
revoked by the King's
Sole Authority. There
are Opinions lodged
at the Board of Trade
which assert that the
Crown after having
appointed a Council
& Assembly with the
Governor to pass Laws
might change the
Constitution & empower
the Governor & Council
alone

alone to be the ~~the~~
Legislature, and, upon
the Authority of these
Opinions, a Legislative
Council was once
proposed to have been
formed for Quebec
without applying to
Parliament. - Parliament
had indeed been led
to countenance this
Doctrine in the Case of
the Treasurer of Jamaica
in the year 1757. The
Assembly there had
claimed the Appointment
of the Treasurer & the
Committee of the House
of Commons who had
sat upon the Business,
resolved that the Claim
was illegal, unconstitutional

1

& derogatory of the Rights
of the Crown & People
of Great Britain, but,
upon the Report, the
House ordered the Word
"unconstitutional" to be
struck out and inserted
repugnant to His
Majesty's Commission
to His Governor of the
said Island, because
the Island had no
Constitution but the
King's Commission as
it was said in the
Debate, and reported in
America where I then
was, and well remember
the Alarm it excited,
but the Lawyers Opinions
went still further. For
the King's Commission
it is said that the
Governor

Governor shall guide himself by the ~~or~~ ~~or~~ Instructions which he will therewith receive, and also by such other Instructions as he shall receive hereafter. Now the Instructions being only under the King's Privy Seal, and kept secret by the Governor, they were never considered in America as of equal Authority with the Commission, which is under the Great Seal, and entered of Record in the Province, or indeed of any Authority, but with the Governor and King's Officers; but the Crown Lawyers have given

given Opinions that
 the Instructions being
 referred to in the
 Commission became a
 constituent part of the
 Commission itself, and
 of equal Authority, so
 that while the People who
 settled under Charters
 were allowed to stand
 secure in all their
 privileges, and to have
 Constitutions; Those in
 the King's Government
 were deemed to be not
 only without any
 Constitution at all,
 and could have no
 permanent Form of
 Government, but might
 have one secretly modelled

by

by the King's Ministers
and privately introduced
without their ever being
able to know what it was.
Is it any Wonder then
that sensible Men who
were informed of these
Doctrines should look with
Envy on the Charter or
Governments, and with
Jealousy and Distrust
upon the Royal Authority?

Had the Crown
Lawyers, in their Zeal
for making the Crown
absolute in America
thought fit to have
prepared a Code of Laws
for the Colonies, the Effects
of their Opinions would
not have been so

destructive

destructive of all good
 Will to the Royal Authority
 but while they declared
 the People to be without
 any Law until the Crown
 gave it to them, there is no
 instance of their having
 drawn up a Declaration
 for the Crown to make,
 nor has the Crown ever
 made any, but in the

Proclamation of ^B 1763

B.

(which had much better
 been let alone) of what
 Laws the People in any
 Colony were to be
 governed by. The Laws
 of England were at hand
 and the first Settlers
 being Englishmen were
 disposed to adopt them
 but such has been the
 Inattention of all Ministers
 in Succession & such the

When this Proclamation
 was drawing up at
 Board of Trade,
 Treasury wise proposed
 an Instruction for
 imposing the Duty
 per cent on the exports
 Products of the Ceded
 Islands, so that when
 Islands were deemed
 conquered Countries
 to the King's Prerogative
 Royal by the Ministers
 first Floor, the Ministers
 the second were considered
 them as British Colonies
 investing the Inhabitants
 all the privileges of English
 The Privy Council which was
 by the Constitution to control
 Departments was satisfied the above
 Indignity's Authority to both

Indolence

Indolence & Ignorance
of the Crown Lawyers
that while these high
Claims of Prerogative
were kept up in Words, the
real and substantial
Authority, of the British
Government was suffered
to be sapped, and at
length overturned.

No Declaration of
the Laws which were
to be of Force having
ever been made by the
Crown, and the Laws
of England in the Grofs
being found inapplicable
to the Circumstances of
the Colonies some
discrimination therefore
became necessary.

The Common Law
was

was without exception
 but Acts of Parliament
 passed before the
 Colonies existed could
 not be supposed to have
 a View to their ~~or~~ ~~or~~
 Circumstances, What then
 was to be done? Were
 all Acts of Parliament
 to be rejected antecedent
 to the Establishment of
 the Colonies? No; for
 several were beneficial
 for the People, and they
 desired to have such of
 Force. The Colony
 Assembly therefore
 assumed the Authority
 of deciding which of
 those Acts should be of
 Force, and which not,
 and by an Act of their
 own

own declared Acts of
Parliament binding or
useless as they judged
proper, and the Acts of
Assembly for this purpose
passed by Jamaica and
South Carolina are now
at the Board of Trade
unrepealed. There are
Letters there also from
the Governor of Georgia
drawn up by me in the
years 1757 and 1758 —
requesting some
direction upon this most
essential Business, but
no direction was ever
given, and the late
established Colonies are
still without any Rule
to go by in this most
essential point, and
if

5
if no better Management
takes place must at length
have recourse to the
expedient of an Act of
Assembly.

Another capital
Error in our Colony
System was the Neglect
to interweave a Religious
Establishment with the
Civil Polity.

In none of the
Charters or Proprietary
Grants is Religion so
much as mentioned
& the Inhabitants are
left at liberty in each
Colony to adopt such
modes of Religious
Worship as they like best.
Every Man being thus
allowed to be his own
Pope, he becomes disposed

to

to wish to be his own
King, and so great a
Latitude in the Choice
of a Religious System
naturally begets Republican
and Independent Ideas
in Politics. In the Royal
Governments the Governors
are instructed to take Care
that Almighty God be
duly & devoutly worshipped
but no Step is taken to
form an Established Church
nor any preference
shown to the Church of
England further than the
giving an Allowance to
One or perhaps two
Ministers. The Society
for Propagation of the
Gospel by sending
Missionaries at their
own Expence, have
collected

collected Congregations
& by that means gained
an Advantage to the
Church of England over
the Sectaries who are
obliged to pay their
Teachers, and as these
Congregations became
opulent they added by
Subscription to the
Society's Allowance and
at length prevailed in
some of the Royal
Governments to have
Glebe Lands assigned &
an Allowance granted
out of the Provincial
Funds.

This was going a
great way towards an
Establishment of the Religion
of

of the Church of England
but the Church itself
was still kept out of
sight, and its Alliance
with Monarchy totally
dissolved, there was no
Hierarchy or degrees of
Consequence among the
Clergy, no Distinction
of Bishops, Priests &
Deacons, no Rule or
Orders, no Deans Chapters
or Archdeacons, all
were Priests and nothing
more. Some Bishops
of London had appointed
Commissaries to inspect
the Conduct of the Clergy
which carried something
the Appearance of Rule
& might have reconciled
the People to other or to
Gradations, but as it
generally

generally falls out
 among Churchmen if
 they cannot have every
 thing they will have
 nothing, that Regulation
 was dropt many years
 since, & nothing adopted
 in its Room.

In the New England
 Provinces every Man is
 obliged to have some
 Religion & it must not
 be the Roman Catholic
 he must pay some
 Teacher, & his Receipt
 from any one is a
 sufficient Aquittal from
 the Demands of all others.
 The Church of England
 thrives ill upon such a
 Soil, and if it were not
 for the Assistance lent
 by the Society for
 Propagation of the Gospel
 would

would soon be extinct
or indeed would never
have existed. In New
York there is more done
by private Subscriptions,
but no legal Provision
for the Clergy. In the
Jersey it is the same. In
Pennsylvania a general
Toleration, & nothing of
legal Provision. In
Maryland the Proprietor
presents to the Parishes,
& has established a
Maintenance for the Clergy.
In Virginia a Tax of
a certain Number of pounds
of Tobacco is imposed by
way of License for the
maintenance of the Clergy,
but I am not certain
that the Governor presents
to Benefices. In North
Carolina Governor Dobbs
struggled hard to get a
legal

legal Provision settled upon the Clergy, and he succeeded in part, but it was among the Grievances that gave Rise to the Regulators, and Rebellion, in Gov^r. Tryon's time.

In South Carolina a Salary is granted by Law to the Minister of each Parish, and the whole Province is divided into Parishes, but it is the Vestry that presents, or calls to the Parishes, & it is they who draw upon the Treasurer for the Minister's Salary. A year's Probation is required of the Minister after he is appointed and he is then to be elected, and if chosen is

is fixed for Life, if
 rejected he goes about
^{He runs the hazard of an election,}
 his business, & therefore
 remains unfixed and
 consequently dependant
 on the Parish for their
 continuance. In Georgia
 the Presentation to all
 Parishes is in the Governor
 as Ordinary, and the
 Minister, when inducted,
 is fixed for Life, a small
 Salary is granted to each,
 settled upon a perpetual
 Fund, and Glebe Lands
 are reserved in every
 Parish. In Nova Scotia
 the Crown gives a
 Salary, and the Society
 for Propagation of the
 Gospel, adds to it; but
 through the Neglect of
 those who ought to have
 attended to these matters
 at

at the first Establishment
of the Colony no legal
Provision or Establishment
has taken place. The
Floridas have been equally
neglected.

These are Facts
which the Writer ventured
to assert were never said
before the King's Ministers
Those whose duty it is to
prepare Information &
digest Plans for the
Ministers were always
incapable of the Task, for
I much doubt whether any
Member of the Board of
Trade from its foundation
ever saw a Colony,
much less had any
Experience of the Arrangements
necessary at its first
Establishment. When
these

these things are known
& considered it will
not be thought strange
that in the course of a
Century the Colonies should
aim at Independence, the
Wonder will be how were
they ^{were} kept together so
long, under such a
Management? Was
it to be expected that
Assemblies, which had
garbled & abrogated Acts
of Parliament, without
Control or Censure, who
had been often told they
were the mere Creatures
of Prerogative, belonged
to the Crown, and were
the King's Domain, should
readily acquiesce in the
Claim of absolute
uncontrollable Jurisdiction
all

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all at once set up by
Parliament & that not
for the benefit of the
Colonies, but for burthening
them? Or rather was it
not to be expected that
when their jealousy had been
excited by the Claims of the Crown
however inefficiently those
Claims had been supported
and they saw those
Claims suddenly & ~~or~~
transferred to Parliament
as more able to carry
them into Effect, they
should embrace the
Alternative of renouncing
all Connection with
Great Britain, in
preference to a Submission
which left them neither
Rights or Property? The
Crown Lawyers had told
them

then they had no Constitution
 and were at the absolute
 disposal of the King, &
 when they had baffled
 the feeble Attempts of the
 Royal Power they saw
 Parliament take up
 the Gauntlet, and in that
 treacherous Act of 1765
 declare it had full power
 to bind them in all
 Cases whatsoever. If
 these things are so, Is it
 surprizing that the
 Royal Standard has
 found so few Followers
 in America, and that
 the Inhabitants have so
 generally devoted
 themselves to the Service
 of the Congress.

I am persuaded it
 is unnecessary to multiply
 Instances of Neglect
 Ignorance

5561
Ignorance, bad Law
and worse Policy, so
conspicuous in the
Formation & Conduct
of the Colonies. To
those who have thought
deep upon the Subject &
have had actual Experience
of their defects, many
more will suggest
themselves. Those I
have pointed out will
I trust be sufficient
to convince those for
whose perusal this
Paper is alone intended
that the former State of
the Colonies is not a
Situation to recur to in
order to a permanent
Settlement and perpetual
Union with America.

Let

Let us then profit of
past Mistakes and
Ignorances, and seize
the present Occasion to
lay a new Foundation
upon Principles of
Wisdom, Justice, and
solid Policy, and to
erect a Constitution, -
that by removing all
Jealousy and giving
Happiness to the ~~or~~
Colonists, shall render
it equally their
Inclination and their
Interest to continue
Members of the British
Empire.

considerations
on the great Question
What is to be done
with America?

Part 1.

Ms. Knox

*Considerations
on the great Question*

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Considerations on the great Question:
 What is to be done with America?

Part 2^d

In the Consideration of what is fit to be done with America, it will be necessary to throw out of our Minds all Ideas of Colonies & Colonization antient and modern, & with them all recollection of Precedents, Lawyers, Opinions, Charters, Colony Laws, and Acts of Parliament; And the better to avoid recurring to them it will be proper to change the Terms we have been accustomed to use when We speak of the British Dominions in America and instead of Colonies to call them Provinces. The situation I wish us to consider ourselves in is this, We have got a vast Extent of Country at three Thousand Miles distance from the Seat of Empire inhabited by two Millions of our fellow Subjects and our business is to continue that Country a Member of the Empire without making it the head, and its Inhabitants our fellow Subjects without encouraging the People of these Islands to migrate thither. The Hints I mean to suggest for these purposes I

shall

shall arrange under these two
general Heads, Measures to be taken
for securing and rendering profitable
the Dominion of America to the Crown
and Parliament, and Ideas of a
Plan of a Constitution for the domestic
Government of the American Provinces.

A Under the first head I would
propose that advantage be taken of the
Rebellion to create a Parliamentary
Title to the Lands in America, by making
as many forfeitures as possible, and
regranting the forfeitures upon conditions
to be prescribed in an Act of Parliament.
Viz. That no person should be capable
of receiving such Grant until he
subscribed a Declaration, that he
would maintain and defend the
Authority of the King and Parliament
as the Supreme Legislature of America.

That no Person should be capable
of possessing by purchase or inheritance
any of those Lands, who did not within
twelve Months after making such
purchase, or coming into possession by
inheritance, subscribe such declaration
before a Magistrate and record a
Certificate thereof in the Secretary's
Office. That on failure the purchase
to be void, or the Succession void, and in
both cases the Lands to be forfeited and
reinvested in the Crown.

The Lands upon the

Conn

A.
The Measures proposed under the
head are such as it is supposed
would be the most effectual & might
be carried into execution if the Colonies
were actually subdued, but if it be
found necessary to open a Treaty
with them, several of these proposi-
tions must be omitted, & the Object
of them pursued by a cover'd policy
in future Arrangements.

Communication from Albany to
 Montreal, and from Albany to Oswego
 should be re-invested in the Crown,
 either by forfeitures or purchase or exchange
 and regranted upon the Terms above-
 mentioned, and with the further
 conditions of serving a certain number
 of days without hire when called upon,
 or supplying a certain Portion of
 Provisions, Carriages, or Horses, and
 the Occupiers of all these Lands should
 be exempted by Act of Parliament from
 paying any Provincial Tax, or serving
 upon Juries out of their respective
 Counties, or from paying Tolls for
 passage of Ferries or Bridges within
 the Province, so that whilst they
 remained under the general Jurisdiction
 of the Province they would enjoy so many
 Exemptions from it's Authority as to
 encourage Settlers to flock to those Lands
 and at the same time excite such a
 jealousy and heart burning in the
 other Inhabitants, as would keep them
 always at variance and oblige the
 favoured People to look up continually
 to the King & Parliament to support
 them in the enjoyment of their privileges.
 These Inhabitants would therefore
 become steady Friends to the British
 Government, and a sure Support to
 the Troops and Fortresses, which it
 may be thought fit to establish on
 those Communications. — A Line has
 been

been begun to be run and carried on
from the Floridas to Virginia between
the Lands claimed by the Indians and
those they have ceded to the Provinces.

Virginia prevailed to have their
Boundary too far extended, and
Pennsylvania claims to reach to the
Lakes; no regard should now be paid
to these Claims, but the Line should be
run as the Indians shall desire it,
leaving them the intire possession of the
Ohio and all the Country to the West
of the heads of the Rivers which fall
into the Atlantic, and the Line being
completed it ought to be declared by
Act of Parliament, and all Persons
settling beyond the line, put out of the
King's protection.

Albany and the Communication
with Canada being sufficiently taken
care of; the best manner of stationing
the Troops on the Sea Coast will be
in Citadels that shall command the
great Towns, Dorchester Neck at
Boston, Newport Rhode Island, the
Fort at New York, Reddy Island in
the Delaware, Fort Johnson and
Charles Town Neck South Carolina.

The Stations should be few that the
Number of Troops at each may be the
greater. The Military
Arrangements being such as to put it
out of the Power of the Americans to form

a separate State in defiance of the force of the Empire. — The next Object of our policy should be to reconcile them to their Situation, and the most effectual measures for that purpose I apprehend will be the forming an Aristocratical Order, attaching it to the Crown, and directing the Stream of the great Mens ambition to Great Britain. The first step towards this should be the making a new distribution of the Country on the Sea Coast without any regard to the present boundaries, and comprehending the 13. Rebellious Provinces in 8. new ones, — Small Provinces require the same sort of burdensome Offices to be executed as large ones, and their number is by no means less in proportion to the small extent of the Province, and thus it falls out that most of the Inhabitants come to execute public Offices one time or other in their lives, which creates an equality & operates with other causes already taken notice of, to reduce the Government to a Democracy in fact, whatever may be its Constitution. — In large Provinces the case is different, the Seat of Government must be at a considerable distance from the boundaries of the Province, and the expence of attending there very great. The inferior Class in the remote parts cannot therefore afford

afford to be Members of the Assembly
 or to undertake any Office which may
 oblige them to make frequent Journeys
 to the Capital, and, as there is Room
 for several persons to acquire large
 properties, and they will of course
 choose to have a Town residence, all
 such appointments will naturally fall
 upon them, and as the Crown Offices
 will be of more value in proportion to
 the extent and riches of the Province,
 there will not be wanting a sufficient
 number of such Candidates, for all the
 Crown Offices also. The more wealthy
 the Province becomes the more numerous
 will this Class be, and the greater their
 influence among the lower sort, and that
 influence will still increase with the
 distance from the Capital.

The manner in which the Crown Lands
 have been granted will indeed operate
 against this Influence for several Years,
 but if care be taken to make such
 arrangements as will prevent the
 further spreading of that mischief, the
 property of the Lands will in time be
 vested in much fewer hands, and a
 Class of Tenantry will arise.

When we have laid our
 ground for an Aristocracy We must
 take our measures for attaching it to
 a Government, and directing the great
 Men to look up to Great Britain.

For

For this purpose all provincial Offices, as well as those in the appointment of the Crown, must be left to the Governor to fill, no appointments by ordinance to be indured; the Governor should be allowed to recommend to the inferior Offices of the Customs, and respect be paid to his Solicitations in behalf of the young Men of his Province for Commissions in the Army — The American Church will afford another means of gratification, if the presentation to Benefices be vested in the Governor as ordinary.

Titles of Honour would have great effect, and an order of Baronetage might be created for America only, until the time arrives, when it may be thought proper to create a Peerage.

I have mentioned an American Church which supposes the Appointment of Bishops, but altho' I would propose the Establishment of the Church of England throughout America, I do not mean that it should carry with it any Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, except what may be necessary for the Superintendency of the Clergy, and the allowances to the Ministers to be charged upon a general Fund. Every Sect or Denomination of Christians should enjoy the same toleration they have hitherto done, but no Teacher should be

be allowed who does not subscribe a
 declaration before a Magistrate, that
 he will maintain and defend the
 supreme Authority of the King in
 His Parliament over America.

But the great Motive to induce
 the chief Men to attach themselves to the
 Government of Great Britain remains
 to be mentioned. The allowing the
 American Provinces to send Members
 to Parliament; I threw this out in the
 State of the Nation published in 1768
 as what the American Subjects had a
 right to, and I have had no reason to
 think the proposition was disrelished
 by the Nation. The Policy of it I did
 not then think fit to discuss, but a very
 slight consideration must show its
 efficacy in fixing all who should be
 elected and all who expected to succeed
 to the Honor, as Partisans on the side
 of the Supreme Legislature, and for
 preserving the Connexion between Great
 Britain and America.

The Distribution of Members should
 be in proportion to the Sum contributed to
 the general annual Expence. If America
 contributes a tenth, She should have only
 as many Representatives as is equal to
 a tenth of the whole which would be 40, &
 they should be chosen by the Provinces,
 according to the same Ratio: Suppose
 the whole contributes £100,000 and has
 40 Members, which is equal to 10 Members
 for.

for £100,000 or 2, for £20,000, and One for £10,000, — When therefore any Province grants £10,000 to the general Expence, it should then have a right to send a Member to Parliament; but the number sent by the whole should remain fixed and none to send more than four.

This mode of ascertaining the Number of Representatives may be adapted to any Rule or proportion that shall be thought fit, by increasing the Sum to be contributed in order to intitle a Province to send a Representative the number will be lessened, and the contrary; I therefore only state £10,000, as a given Sum in order to explain my proposition.

It is next to be consider'd how to render this connection of the American Provinces profitable, and promotive of the general Welfare. — The two Channels by which their Contributions can only be made are Trade and Revenue; and the Principles I would establish as the foundation of all our demands upon America are no other than these. (Viz^t) That the Inhabitants are fellow Subjects with the People of Great Britain and Ireland; are equally intitled to all the Privileges, rights, and Liberties of Englishmen; equally interested in the preservation and dignity of the Empire, and therefore ought to contribute an equal share to the public charges. — But altho' all parts of the Empire are equally intitled to all the rights, privileges, & liberties of Englishmen, yet as from the difference

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of local Situation and Circumstances,
 all cannot equally enjoy them, it is just
 that compensation should be made for
 what any part is deprived of in one way,
 by the grant of superior advantages in
 some other. — I have already precluded
 all retrospect to what had been the
 situation of the Subjects in America or
 consideration of what has been done for
 them by Great Britain — The Debt
 Great Britain has accumulated for
 support of the Wars she engaged in for
 their Safety, and Aggrandizement, I
 do not therefore mean to bring into the
 account of the public charge which they
 are to be called upon to contribute
 their Quota to defray. The Expences
 incident to such parts of the Civil
 Government as respects the whole
 Empire they are equally bound with the
 People of England to contribute to, and
 the Land and Sea Forces which are
 maintained for the common Security
 ought to be supported at the common
 Charge. — If therefore instead of requiring
 America to take a share of these burthens
 proportionate to the Number of her People,
 which according to her present way of
 reckoning would amount to a full fourth
 of the Sum paid by Great Britain, The
 Supreme Legislature shall be content to
 assess them at only a tenth. Is it not
 just and equitable that Great Britain
 should reap some advantage in compen-
 sation; and if therefore some restraints be

laid

laid on the Trade of the Americans for the emolument of the Britons, can the Americans complain they are hardly treated. It is easy to say the American Provinces ought to bear a certain proportion of the annual general Expence, and it is not difficult to fix a Sum as that proportion which in the present Circumstances of those Provinces compared with Great Britain would be equitable. There are two ways of estimating their comparative ability; either by comparing the Value of their Annual Exports with those of Great Britain, or by taking the Number of Inhabitants. The value of the Exports from Great Britain after all proper deductions are made is perhaps 12 Millions. That of the American Provinces about 3 Millions. The American Provinces ought therefore upon this Ratio to bear a fourth of the annual general Expence.

The Inhabitants of Great Britain are computed at 8 Millions. The American partisans say they have 2½ — They may have two Millions, therefore they ought upon this Ratio to pay a fourth. In either case a Tenth which has been proposed, is much under their proportion and if Government puts up with that, Great Britain has a right to an equivalent in another way.

This is however to pursue the old system of Expedients, patching up for a time, and shifting the Burthen from the present Ministers to their Successors; but the Times will not

admit

admit of such shifting. Indolence
and Indecision must now give
way to Resolution and Industry.
We must lay our Foundations deep
and raise a Building that will last
for Ages; We must therefore look
forward, and take into the Account
the probable future circumstances, and
comparative Ability of the two
Countries. Great Britain is to
be feared has arrived at the Zenith
of her Trade and Population, but
America must daily increase in
both. In a Century her Exports
may equal those of Great Britain
and her People be as numerous.

At every Stage of this
Progression her proportion of
the public charge ought to be
augmented, for were it not to
be augmented the comparative
lightness of Taxes in America
must invite the Inhabitants,
of Great Britain to remove
thither and precipitate the
Ruin of the One and Greatness
of the other.

Periodical Discussions
of the due proportion would be

attended.

attended with consequences
 that ought by all means to
 be avoided; American Congress
 must be convened, disagreement,
 ill blood and perhaps hostilities
 between Great Britain and
 America would follow.
 At the best, America would
 be kept united. She would
 be taught to know her own
 Strength, and Importance,
 She would laugh at the
 Threats of coercing her and
 she would soon consider her
 Contribution rather as a Gift
 than a Duty and like other
 Donors would tire of making
 presents.

A Ratio must
 therefore now be found, and
 established that shall attend
 the probable change of
 circumstances in the two
 Countries, and mark the due
 proportion to be contributed by
 America in all future times

The

The Number of
 Inhabitants if it could be
 ascertained in a Country
 where it would be the interest
 of every Individual to
 conceal the Truth, would be
 a good Criterion, and the
 proportion might be adjusted
 in this manner.

There are now Ten
 Millions of Inhabitants in
 both Countries, the annual
 Charge is four Millions
 which is Forty Thousand
 Pounds for every One hundred
 Thousand Inhabitants

Let America then pay Twenty
 Thousand Pounds for every
 One hundred Thousand
 which is half her proportion

and.

and continue to pay at that rate for her future members, without further reference to the annual charge. Every Province will then pay for itself and there can be no occasion for Congresses or future discussions. A Revenue therefore equal to four Shillings each person is all that Government requires of each Province as its standing Contribution. If the whole number of Persons be now Black & White 2¹/₂ Millions, the whole sum contributed by America would amount at present to £300,000, when they become 5 Millions it would be £600,000, and when they amount to 10 the charge would be £1,200,000, but I doubt much if any part would be then paid; Indeed I imagine the British Government would think it time to cease to demand it.

This mode of settling the Contribution has the advantage of similarity to the Congress Plan, and on that account might be
the

the better relished, and as it is
probable the Congress had devised
some method of coming at the
number of Persons I would
recommend the adopting that
method, be it what it may, that
the Grievance both of the Method
of taking the Numbers and
consequent Taxes may for ever
be imputable to the Congress.

The other mode of settling
the proportion of Revenue to be
contributed by America for the
general service has already
been fully stated in a paper
given in by me when the
Instructions to the Commissioners
upon this head were preparing.

The purport of it was to set the
Rental of the Lands of England
against the Exports of America
and for every Shilling in the
Pound ^A after the first two Shillings
assessed upon that Rental in
England, the American Provinces
to contribute a sum equal to 5
per cent of the Value of their
Exports

A When this was proposed
hoped that an accommodation
might have been effected
-out a War, but as the
have obliged Great Britain
reduce them by Force
a vast Expence their
the public burden on

0
ed and therefore they
now be required to pay
cent for Every Shilling
Tax.

Exports. The Amount of the
American Exports is estimated
at £3,500,000. - five per cent upon
which is £175,000. Thus when the
Land Tax in England is 3. in
the Pound America to raise
£175,000. and when the Land
Tax is at four Shillings £350,000

The advantage of this Ratio
is that while the American
Contribution must increase
with its prosperity, that of
England would continue fixed.

This Proposition however having
been rejected probably because
it might alarm the landed
Gentlemen of England, who
would see in it the temptation
Ministers would have to
increase the Land Tax upon
them I shall alter it so as to
free it of that objection - what I
would now propose is to demand
a Contribution from America
equal to 10 per cent of the Value
of their Exports as their stated
proportion of the public Expence.
The Amount of the Annual —
Grants

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Grants in time of Peace together
with the charge of Civil Govern-
ment may be stated at —

£4,000,000 and the Value of
the annual Exports from —
America will soon amount
to the same Sum, ten per cent of
the Value of them will be 10
per cent of the Annual charge.

This charge it is to be hoped
will not increase in time of
peace but the Amount of the
American Contribution will
every year augment with the
increase of its trade and
Prosperity - Thus taking either
the Number of Persons or the
Value of the Exports as the
Ratio which is to govern the
American Contribution, the
effect will be, that every industrious
Individual that emigrates to
that Country will increase
the Amount of its Taxes for
the advantage of Great Britain
either

either by paying for his Poll
 or adding by his labour to
 the Exports, and as the burden
 in either case will not be so
 heavy as to make the Inhabi-
 -tants uneasy, both modes are
 perfectly conformable to the
 first principles I laid down,
 for they will not tend to render
 it more eligible to the Inhabi-
 -tants to separate from Great
 Britain than to continue a
 part of the Empire, and at the
 same time they will serve to
 discourage the industrious
 People of Great Britain and
 Ireland from removing to
 America.

If any extraordinary assistance
 be wanted from America in
 time of War, that must be done
 by way of Requisition. —

The advantages the Empire
 may derive from the Trade of
 America are manifold and to
 be received thro' a Variety of
 Channels. They may however
 be

be classed under these general heads. The supplying Great Britain and the other parts of the Empire with such necessaries as they are in want of - The furnishing materials upon which the Inhabitants may be beneficially employed - The taking off the products of their Labour - The employment of Shipping in the carriage to and fro - The bringing in - Wealth by supplying foreign States with what is not wanted at home -

In conformity to the general principle I have laid down, that all the Subjects of the Empire are equal, a free Commercial Intercourse between all the Parts of the Empire must be granted. all partial restraints upon one part for the advantage of another are inconsistent with this Principle of equality -
Whatever restraints of a
Commercial

Commercial nature are laid, must therefore be upon the foot of equivalent & compensation for benefits received in another way. — As Great Britain is to bear the greatest share of the public burdens and to take upon her the defence and protection of the whole, it is no more than reasonable that she should have the pre-emption of such commodities as the other parts of the Empire have to spare and that they should receive thro' her such foreign commodities as they may stand in need of, but then in the one case she is to take no step for obliging the other parts to sell to her for a less price than they could get from other countries, either by imposing Taxes upon their re-exportation, or retaining when they are carried out, any part of what they paid when brought in; and in the other, the

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West Indies, or from the West
Indies to Boston or Rhode Island.

No time can be so favorable
as the present for drawing Ireland
closer to this Country, & engaging
her to make common cause with
England in preserving the
Connexion with America, but
whatever is done ought to be
done spontaneously and of good
will to her from England, not
to be made an Article in any
Compact with America -

If any Treaty is set on foot
with America, she will probably
demand a free Trade with
Ireland - If England then
Grants it, Ireland will hold
herself indebted to America
for it - If it be refused Ireland
will be disgusted with England,
consider America as her Friend
and Ally, lament she did not
make Common Cause with her
in the present Rebellion and
resolve to throw her weight into
the

the American Scale upon any future occasion; - Whereas the contrary most salutary Effects will as certainly attend the Conduct I have recommended.

How far America should be allowed to go directly to foreign Markets with her Products, is the next and a much more important consideration. - Here it is I would draw the Line and make such distinctions in favour of Great Britain as should operate to prevent America encreasing her naval Strength, and at the same time Augment her own, and bring Great Britain such Advantages as should compensate for the great Share of the Public Charge she takes upon herself to defray. -

Something of the kind I would propose has already been done in the case of Rice and Sugars carried to the South of Cape Finistere, but Ireland should

in all cases be included with
Great Britain - The Ships should
be wholly owned by Subjects
residing in Great Britain or
Ireland, and wholly navigated
by Natives of His Majesty's
Dominions in Europe, and no
Ships should be permitted to
return to America from Europe
or Africa without touching at
some Port in Great Britain or
Ireland - These restraints were
to extend to Fish, Oil, and every
Product of America that is
permitted to be carried directly
to foreign countries;

Of all the Grain and Lumber
carried from the middle
Provinces to France, Spain,
Portugal and up the Straits
were to be carried in British
or Irish Ships, & the Mariners to
be British or Irish. -

Of all the Fish that is brought
to Europe taken upon the
American Coast was to be carried
in the same manner, The vast
addition

addition which must follow to
the shipping of these Islands -
The great increase of Seamen -
The vast Profit from freight,
are all so obvious that no
reasoning is necessary to point
them out or recommend the
adoption of the measure -
The different Parts of the Empire
I have already said have a
right to a free intercourse with
each other, and to a pre-emption
of each others products; but it
belongs to the Supreme authority
that governs the whole to say
what Products may be carried
out of the Empire, and by whom,
and upon what conditions. -
Some advantages it has been
shewn are due from America
to Great Britain and if the share
Ireland takes of the Public
burdens be considered. she too will
have a claim on that ground,
but let her being included with
Great Britain be looked upon as
the

bulk of this paper to a size that
may prevent the whole being
read, I shall reserve what I have
to propose respecting the
Economical or Domestic Arrange-
ments for a Third Part. —

3^d part reserved
undertaken

Jan 29.
W. Knox

Considerations on the
great Question —
What is to be done
with America!

Considerations on the

Allen 1769

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To the charitable & humane Friends of Religion Learning and public
Virtue,

The Memorial & humble Address of the Rev. John Ewing & Hugh
Williamson M.D. two of the Trustees of the Academy of New York in the
County of New Castle on Delaware, appointed by the Board to solicit Bene-
volence for that Institution in Great Britain & Ireland.

Every Person, who wishes well to the Interests of Religion & human Happiness,
must take Pleasure, in observing the amazing Rapidity, with which the North
American Colonies have increased, ever since their first Settlement. A vast Tract of
Land, which was lately inhabited by a few scattered Tribes of barbarous Savages,
is now become the happy Residence of three or four Millions of British Subjects;
and what is more, of Christians & Protestants; while the native Country of their An-
cestors continues to gain Strength & Influence, by their Numbers. This Prospect,
however would afford but little Pleasure, did we not flatter ourselves, that the Progress
of Learning & Liberty will keep Pace with the Increase of Subjects. An immense Mul-
titude of People, raw & unpolished in their Tempers, disorderly in their Morals, &
unacquainted with the benevolent Spirit of Christianity, instead of extending Commerce
& promoting the public Good, must soon become a formidable Scourge to their Neigh-
bours, & dangerous to the Peace of one another.

In order to prevent these threatening Evils, by planting the Seeds of human Happi-
ness, Seminaries of Learning have been erected in some of our Colonies; which
have already produced the most desirable Effects; by training up a Set of Men, whose
Learning & Virtue would do Honor to any Country. But the amazing Increase of the
Colonies, occasioned by the great Encouragements given to Marriage, & the annual Importati-
ons from Germany, Great Britain & Ireland, demands a proportionable Increase
of Colleges & Schools of Learning; and it would neither suit the vast Extent of the
Colonies, nor the narrow Circumstances of the Inhabitants, that a Number of Colleges
should be collected together, in one great University, like those of Oxford or Cambridge.

Altho' Colleges have been, of late years, erected in the Cities of New York & Philadelphia, &
in the Province of New Jersey, in which sundry young Gentlemen have been educated,
who fill their respective Stations in Life with Dignity & Honor, yet they are by no means

sufficient to supply our Wants. Many Thousands of our Brethren seldom have an Opportunity of hearing the Gospel preached to them. In the Province of Pennsylvania alone, there are three whole Counties, without a settled Minister of any Denomination of Christians; and the Situation of a great Part of y^e Southern Colonies is no better: To say Nothing of the encreasing Vacancies of other Denominations, above one hundred & fifty vacant Congregations of the Presbyterian Perswasions annually apply to y^e united Synod of New York and Philadelphia for itinerant Missionaries, to be sent among them to preach & baptize their Children, thro' a Country extended above a thousand Miles.

We might add, that many pious & charitable Persons, deeply affected with y^e Distresses of our fellow Christians, & desirous of contributing to their Relief, by giving their Children a regular Academic Education, are unable to bear the Expence of sending them to any considerable Distance from Home, or of supporting them at College in our Cities. So that our Distresses are greatly heightened by the Exclusion of that Rank of Men from the Advantages of Learning, who might otherwise be the most active & useful Members of Society; — by the Want of a sufficient Number of Schools & Colleges proportioned to our Increase of People & prodigious Extent of Country; — by the Poverty of the Inhabitants; — & by their too well grounded Fears, that their Childrens Morals may be corrupted in our Cities, that they may be tempted to live above their Abilities & future Incomes, & thereby rendered useless in Life.

Considerations like these determined a Number of Gentlemen, a few Years ago, to erect an Academy in the Village of New Ark in the County of New Castle. Perhaps another Place could not be found in that Part of the World, so well adapted for the Seat of a Large & flourishing Seminary. The Village, which is inhabited by a sober & industrious People, is situated in the midst of a plentiful Country, & affords but few Temptations to Luxury & other Vices; and being but a few Miles from the navigable Waters of Delaware & Chesapeake, it is equally convenient for the Inhabitants of Maryland, Pennsylvania & the Delaware Government. The Experience of a few Years has given the most satisfactory Proofs in Favor of the Healthfulness of the Place, the Morals of the Youth, & y^e Manner of conducting the Institution, as well as of its Necessity & public Utility; as y^e Number of its Pupils in a short Time amounted to about eighty; which is equal to what is generally found in some of our oldest Seminaries.

Encouraged by this favourable Prospect, the Trustees applied to the honourable Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania for their Charter of Incorporation; and they were pleased accordingly, by their Letters Patent, in Decr. 1769, to constitute and appoint the honourable William Allen Esq. Chief Justice of the Province of Pennsylvania, & sundry other Gentlemen therein mentioned Trustees of the Academy of New Ark, granting them all Powers &

After 1769

15578

Privileges that were necessary for the Promotion of Learning and good Morals. The Constitution of the Academy is, like that of the Government in which it is erected, most catholic & extensive that may be imagin'd. There is no Clause in the Charter, by which at least Preference is given to any Protestant Denomination of Christians; and the Trustees are determin'd, that they never will by any subsequent Act or By-Law remove it from its present catholic Foundation.

The very moderate Terms, (not exceeding twelve Guineas p Annum,) on which the Students are accommodated with Boarding, Washing, Lodging & Tuition, are very favourable to the Designs of the Trustees; and they flatter themselves, that they have hitherto answer'd, & shall continue to answer, the Expectations of the Public in their Choice of that Institution; as they are determin'd, that no Lecturer, Professor or Tutor shall ever be supported there, who is not a Gentleman of approved Piety & decent Deportment, as well as accurate Learning.

Subscriptions have been open'd in the Colonies for the Support of this useful Seminary, but have fallen far short of what is absolutely necessary for the Purposes intend'd. It is yet without a Library, without an Apparatus for Experimental Philosophy, without a convenient House for the Reception of the Students, & without a Fund for the Salaries of Professors & Tutors. Our Farmers in general are able to do little; our Gentlemen have but small Estates; & our Country yet groans under the Burden of heavy Taxes, occasioned by the late Wars, the annual Expences of Government, the Erection of Court-Houses, Churches & other public Buildings, the Making of Bridges & High Ways, & the Opening of Communications from one River to another; all which are absolutely necessary in a new Country. Hence in the present Situation of our Affairs, our principal Dependence must be on the Mother-Country, for that Assistance, and Attention to the Interests of Religion & Learning, which the Distresses of the Colonies, & the mutual Advantages of both demand.

Encourag'd by your generous Contributions to other Seminaries, where our most opulent Cities stood in Need of your Charity, permit us to recommend the Academy of New-Orleans, as a proper Subject of your Liberality. Your Assistance is not solicit'd, to establish sine-cures, or to gratify nominal Professors; but for the Support of Gentlemen of Virtue & Learning, eminent in their respective Professions, & constantly employ'd therein; it is to defray the necessary Expences of a Seminary, which, tho' yet in its Infancy, gives the fairest Prospect, that it will be among the first on the Continent, for the Number & Character of its Pupils; and what must be dear to every British Subject, it is for propagating the Protestant Religion, & sowing the Seeds of Knowledge, Joy & Happiness, among

a People sprung from the same Ancestors with yourselves, Subjects of the same Government & intimately connected with you in all your essential Rights & Privileges as Men & Christians.

But Arguments of this Kind need not be mentioned among Gentlemen, whom Providence has distinguished by the Benevolence & Liberality of their Sentiments, as well as by the Affluence of their Fortunes, & the exalted Privileges they enjoy under the best of Governments. While the small Sums you may give on this Occasion will hardly be missed in the Course of your annual Expenses, you will enjoy the Heart-felt Pleasure of recollecting, that you have been the Means of training up virtuous & good men, & fitting them for Usefulness in Life, — that you have contributed to the Establishment of a Nursery of Counsellors, Judges, Physicians & Lawyers; — and that you have made a small Offering to the Cause of Science, with her to the Cause of Religion & Liberty. This Academy, like a tender Plant, watered by your Hands, will, we hope, in due Time become a great Tree, whose Branches shall cover the Continent, & whose Fruit shall extend to the British Isles; while Millions, that are yet unborn shall sit under its Shadow, & bless the virtuous and liberal Memory of their Benefactors.

Memorial

of the Trustees of New York

Academy on the De la Rive

No. 17. Street

Description

1^o Une Petite Automate de la figure & Grandeur d'un Enfant de 2 Ans assis sur un petit Tabouret la quelle écrit sur un petit Pulpitre quelle a devant elle, d'un Caractère très Lisible tout ce qu'une Personne quelconque de la Compagnie, jugera a propos de lui prescrire et cela sans que personne la touche ny qu'il y ait aucune Correspondence ny Communication quelconque apparente ny sensible; Cette petite figure ayant formé une lettre, a soin de tirer de la main gauche son Papier pour en former une seconde, et la ligne finie, elle repousse son papier a droite pour recommencer une seconde ligne; Elle aura aussi les mouvements des yeux, ses doigts sont flexibles & tout le mouvement de la plume vient de la flexibilité des doigts, elle aura soin au besoin de tremper elle-même sa Plume.

2^o Une Petite Automate de la figure & Grandeur de la précédente la quelle dessinne sur une Tablette qu'on a soin de placer devant elle; différents Sujets; tels que le Buste de Louis Quinze, Un Amour trainé sur un Char par un Papillon &c. les quels sont exécutés avec délicatesse & précision elle Ombre les dites figures & les exécute avec promptitude, quand elle a dessiné, une petite partie de son ouvrage elle tire la main a droite comme pour l'examiner et en même tems elle souffle sur la petite Tablette pour ôter quelques petits grains que la pointe d'Argent avec la quel elle dessinne pourroit avoir détaché de la tablette, elle aura aussi le mouvement des yeux.

3. Une Automate de la Grandeur d'une fille de 9 a 10 Ans touche sur un Jeu d'Orgue & de Clavecin avec beaucoup d'exactitude & Precision 5 a 6 Airs differents a Deux et même trois parties, Elle aura pour ~~elle~~ cet Effet le mouvement des Bras et des doigts, Elle aura le Mouvement de la Gorge Conforme a celui d'une fille par la Respiration, aura des mouvements des yeux et de la tête très naturels, & paroitra suivre des yeux la musique qu'elle aura devant elle & paroitra être Vivante, Je me propose d'y ajouter un petit Chien de Dame qu'elle portera sur ses Genoux, & que lors qu'on l'approchera de trop près aboyera jusqu'à ce qu'on s'en éloigne &c.

4. Une Bergerie formant une Espece de Grotte d'un Volume de quatre pieds en quarré, la bergerie est terminée derrier par un Rocher, Un Berger sort d'une Antre de cette Grotte portant une flutte a la Bouche, au sortir de cette Antre il joue avec sa flutte quelq'Echo, ensuite il marche aupres de sa Bergere en lui jouant une Air tendre pour l'Veiller, alors la Bergere paroissant lui témoigner sa satisfaction prend sa Guitarre & joue avec lui en l'accompagnant un air Gay; le Berger ensuite lui fait une Réverence & retourne en marchant dans son Antre; A l'un des cotés de la Bergerie, est un Moulin & a l'autre une Maison de Paysant, On voit un paisant sortir de sa maison en chassant devant lui son Anne qui porte un Sac au Moulin; lorsqu'il y est arrivé le Paysant monte sur son Anne & s'en retourne chez lui. A son passage un Chien placé a coté de la Bergere aboye

Une Bergere est couchée au bord d'un Rocher & paroit Dormir

Passant jusqu'à ce qu'ils ne paroisse plus ; le chien a des
 Mouvements de la Gueule, de la tête et de la queue
 très naturels et paroît être Vivant. Cette Bergerie Consiste
 en une Vache qui a le mouvement de la mâchoire pour
 Ruminer très naturels, Un Veau paroît la têter ayant
 le mouvement de la tête & de la queue, il y a outre cela
 une assez grande quantité de Chevres et de moutons qui
 ont la voix naturelle du bêlement & qui sont animés
 soit pour ruminer ou brouter ; Le devant de cette Bergerie
 est terminée par une belle façade d'Architecture avec
 un parterre, en deffeu et en allées d'Orangers ; il y a un espèce
 de Cabinet ou Salon dans cette Architecture, dans lequel
 on verra danser deux Demeijelles un Menuet, que leur
 Jouera une autre figure sur la Guitarne, Ces figures auront
 les mouvements de la tête des bras et du corps entier et
 danseront très en mesure et avec précision. leur Menuet
 Dans une des ailes du Bâtiment sera un Volière
 ou on entendra le chant naturel des Oiseaux comme
 Canary, Peinson &c. — Il y aura dans la façade
 deux fontaine jaillissante, et dans le parterre deux jets
 d'Eau, qui paroîtront jaillir aussi naturellement que s'ils
 estoient d'Eau, Le Parc sera (de même que le deffeu du
 Bâtiment & le mur qui l'entourera) garnis de belles
 Statues de porcelaine travaillées très Correctement &
 semblables à du Marbre Blanc. Enfin derrier la Machine
 en Entier s'ouvre chaque jours un soleil fort élatant
 qui

qui par son mouvement sui lui même parroit lancer des
Rayons; Ce soleil a les Variations de nôtre Soleil —
Celleste, C'est a dire qu'il s'éleve en Eté & s'abaisse en
Hyver — —

Je me propose encore de faire pousser du fruit aux
Orangers en présence des Spectateurs; ayant trouvé pour
Cela un moyen qui me paroit assez facile

The Proposal of Tho.^s Knight Organ Builder
to Make an Organ to Consist of the following
Stops

Any Open diapason, as Low as Cefaut of Mettle,
to take the Lower Octive of the Stop diapason,

	Pipes
-----	41
Stop diapason of wood -----	52
Principal of Mettle -----	52
Flute of wood -----	52
Twelfth of Mettle -----	52
Fifteenth of Mettle -----	52
	<u>301</u>

To be one Set of Keys, with the Piano forte
that answers the End of two. the Compass of
Keys to be Double Gamut. Short Octive's up
Dec. in alt, with all Proper Movements,
Soundboards, Bellows and all other
Requisites, Except the Case, for 120 Guineas

The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons
 on the subject of the proposed
 Bill

The following is a list of the names of the members of the Committee, as given in the Report of the Committee.

Mr. Pitt	1
Mr. Fox	1
Mr. B. Burke	1
Mr. C. Fox	1
Mr. G. Fox	1
Mr. H. Fox	1
Mr. J. Fox	1
Mr. K. Fox	1
Mr. L. Fox	1
Mr. M. Fox	1
Mr. N. Fox	1
Mr. O. Fox	1
Mr. P. Fox	1
Mr. Q. Fox	1
Mr. R. Fox	1
Mr. S. Fox	1
Mr. T. Fox	1
Mr. U. Fox	1
Mr. V. Fox	1
Mr. W. Fox	1
Mr. X. Fox	1
Mr. Y. Fox	1
Mr. Z. Fox	1
Total	301

The Committee have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the subject of the proposed Bill, and to state that they have considered the same with great attention, and have the honor to report to the House of Commons that they are of opinion that the Bill is well calculated to promote the public interest, and that they have no objection to its passing.

The Proposal of Tho. Knight, Organ Builder
to Make an Organ, to Consist of the following
Stops.

• An Opendiapason, as Low as Gamut of Mettle to take the Lower Octive of the Stopdiapason, - - - - -	Pipes 46
A Stopdiapason of wood - - - - -	57
Principal of Mettle - - - - -	57
Flute of wood - - - - -	57
Twelfth of Mettle - - - - -	57
Fifteenth of Mettle - - - - -	57
	<hr/> 331

To be one Set of Keys, with the Piano forte
that answers the End of two. the Compass of
Keys to be Double Gamut Long Octive's up
to E in alt, with all Proper Movements,
Soundboards, Bellows, and all other Requisites
Except the Case, for 130 Guinea's

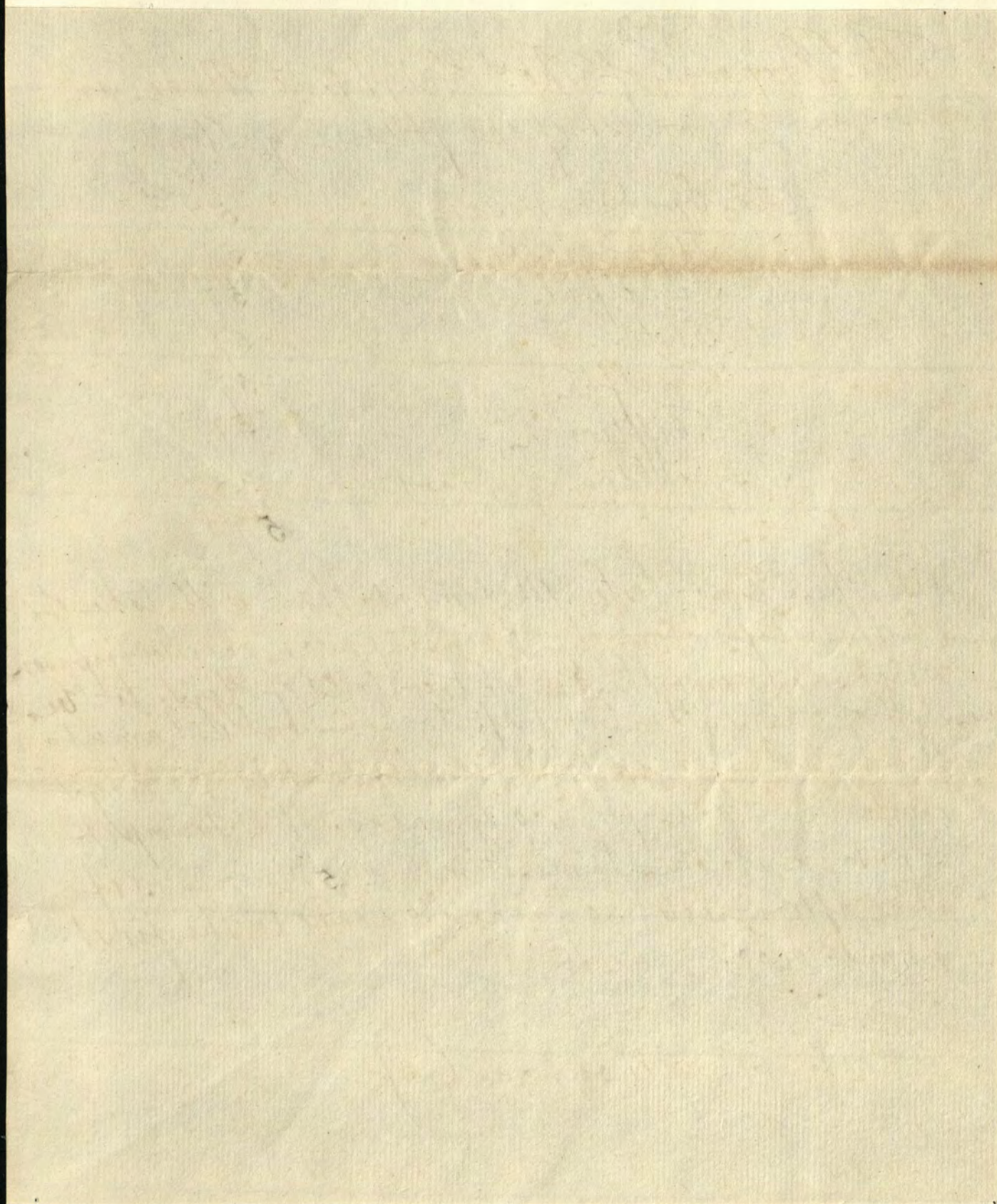
15583

The Proposal of Tho. Knight to Make an
Organ to Consist of the following Stops.

An Opendiapason	57	Pipes
Stopdiapason	57	
Principal	57	
Flutes	57	
Twelfth	57	
Fifteenth	57	
Lesquialtra of 4 ranks	228	
	<hr/>	
	570	

With the Piano forte Movement that will take of
all the Stops. but the Opendiapason and Stopdiapason
which answer's the End of two Sets of Keys. to be
one Set of Keys. the Compass to be Double Gamut
Long Octaves up to E in alt. that is 57 Keys
will be Done for 200 Guinea's. If a Trumpet
is put in at the Same time 225 Guinea's. (if
added afterwards) 30 Guinea's added to the first
named 200.

This is without a Case

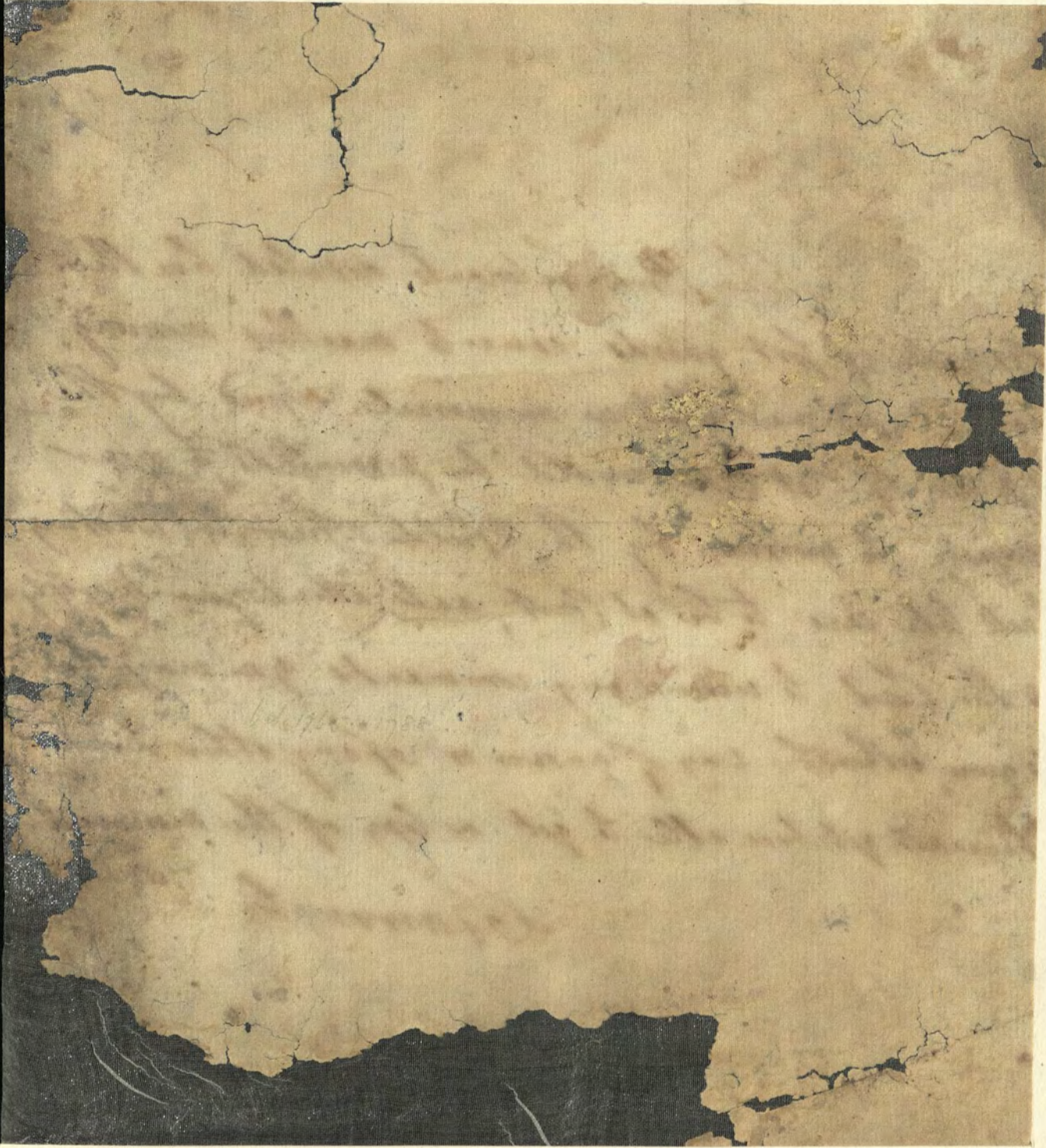


Ld. Barrington (Sec. at War 1765-78)

15584

The three Lieutenants, deputed by the
Brigade of foot guards came to me this morning,
and inform'd me that a memorial signed by the
Officers of that Corps would be presented to your
majesty to morrow: by the field officer in waiting
I will take care to be at Court, and attend your majesty
in the Court to receive any commands you may have
to give, either by way of answer or of any other kind.
I have not yet been able to get a copy of the memorial.

Barrington



Adml. Sir Hugh Palliser

Apr 1771 when Cook returned in the Endeavour

Thoughts upon the kind of Ships proper to
be employed on Discoveries in distant parts
of the Globe.

15585 - 8

Thoughts upon the
kind of Ships proper
to be employed on
Discoveries in distant
parts of the Globe.

Should the advantageous
Properties of the Ships be
given up or suffered to be
in any degree diminished,
in order to gain particular
Accommodations for Indi-
viduals, such a step may
be considered as laying a
foundation for rendering
the undertaking abortive
at the very time it is set on
foot, for undoubtedly the
success of it must principally
depend upon that which
ought to be the first consi-
deration, namely, the safety
of the Ships & the preservation
of the Adventurers: Circum-
stances which will not admit
of those Encroachments on
the requisite Properties of
the Ships.

The greatest danger to be
apprehended in a Voyage on
Discoveries to the most distant
unknowen Parts of the Globe,
is that of running ashore upon
desert, uninhabited, or perhaps
savage Coast; therefore no
consideration

consideration in the choice of a
Ship for such a Service, should
be set in competition with that
of a Construction in which a
Man may with the least
hazard venture upon it —
a Ship of that kind must be
certainly preferable to any
other, & that kind must be
one of a large Burthen, & of a
small Draught of Water, with
a Body that will bear to take
the Ground, & of a Size which
in case of necessity may be
safely & conveniently laid on
Shore to repair any accidental
Damages or Defects.

In such a Vessel an able Sea
Officer will be more venturesome
& better enabled to fulfill his
Instructions than he possibly
can (or indeed would be pru-
dent for him to attempt) in
one of any other Sort or Size.

As to the position that a
three deckt West India Ship
with large Accommodations
& being of a finer Body than
a Bark, will hold a better
Wind, & claw off a Lee Shore
when a Bark will not be able
so to do. I think it is a mis-
taken One, for her high built
will

Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser

After 1771 when Cook returned in the Endeavour

15586

will surely render her as leewardly as the Bark, & prevent her carrying sail so long, & will moreover greatly increase the disadvantage of her finer Body in case of taking the Ground, as she would then prove topheavy & overset when the Bark would sit upright.

I know a Notion has prevailed that when two Ships go on a Service of this Nature, they ought to be of different Constructions, on a supposition that under any circumstances of Danger there may be more probability of one of them escaping than if they were both constructed alike, & that the chance of the Events of the Undertaking being preserved will be thereby doubled, & besides, that in case of the loss of one of them her Company may be taken up & preserved by the other. - But altho' I readily admit the propriety of sending out two Vessels in consort upon an Enterprise of this sort, yet I cannot by any means see why they should be of different Constructions, for whatever kind is judged to be the most advantageous for a
single

single Ship, must in my opinion hold equally so for any greater Number to be employed on the same Service. — This cannot be well denied if it is once admitted that the greatest Dangers & those mostly to be apprehended — should be guarded against preferably to any smaller Inconveniencies, & that in this matter the greatest Dangers really are those of going on Shore, & the want of Stores & Provisions necessary to enable the Adventurers to execute the Object of their Mission as already mentioned.

With regard to the apprehension of being caught on a lee Shore in Ships not the best adapted for clawing off, that in my opinion is not a matter of sufficient consideration to outweigh those more important Cases aforementioned, & I am sure that no prudent able Sea Officer will with any kind of Ship whatsoever attempt to run down or capture such a Coast as a lee Shore in parts unknown, but that he will be equally cautious (what ever kind of Ship he is in) to avoid being caught upon it.

Jf.

Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser

After 1771 when Cook returned in the Endeavour

15587

If however, the clawing off a
Lee Shore be the principal -
Object, then the best sailing
Frigates ought to be the Ships
employed.

It has likewise been sup-
posed that by the Ships being
of different Constructions, an
advantage will accrue that One
of them may be sent a head to
find out Channels & lead the
other thro', but I believe that
experience will convince any
one, that Boats (where small
Craft are not to be had) are
certainly the best, & perhaps
the only Expedients for discover-
ing & leading Ships thro' un-
known dangerous Channels,
& that when the Weather is such
that Boats cannot be employed
in that Service, it will by no
means be prudent to trust
either of the Ships upon it,
therefore the Frame of a
small Vessel to be set up on
a strange Coast may prove
exceeding useful as well for
exploring a Coast, as for
collecting Refreshments upon
it, if inhabited.*

On the whole I am firmly
of opinion that Ships of no
other kind are so proper for
Discoveries in distant unknown
Parts, as the Endeavour (formerly
employed)

* The Frames of two such
small Vessels are accordingly
put on board the two Ships
now going out.

* As soon as Mons^r Bougainville came in sight of a part of the new discovered dangerous Coast which Cap^t. Cook completely captured, he fled from it as fast as possible, and durst not approach it with the Ship he was in.

employed) was, for no ships of any other kind can contain Stores & Provisions sufficient (in proportion to their Complements) for the purpose, considering the length of time it may be necessary they should last, & if they could contain sufficient Quantities, yet on arriving at the Parts for Discovery, they would still from the nature of their Construction & Size be less fit & applicable for the purpose: Hence I conclude it is, that so little progress has hitherto been made in Discovery in the Southern Hemisphere, for all Ships which attempted the business before the Endeavour, were unfit for it, altho' those employed did the utmost in their power.*

It was upon these Considerations that the Endeavour Bark was chosen for that Voyage (the first of the kind so employed) & notwithstanding those on board her, who are not proper Judges, found fault with her during the whole Voyage, yet it was to these Properties in her that they owe their preservation, & that enabled Cap^t. Cook to stay in those
Seas

Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser

After 1771 when Cook returned in the Endeavour

15588

Seas so much longer than any other ship ever did or could do; and altho' Discovery was not the first Object of his Voyage, it enabled him to traverse far greater space of Seas, before then un navigated; to discover great Tracts of Country in high & low South Latitudes, & even to explore & survey the extensive Coasts of those new discovered Countries; In short it was those Properties of the ship, with Capt. Cook's great diligence, perseverance & resolution during the Voyage, that enabled him to discover so much more, & at greater distance than any Discoverer performed before during one Voyage, & has very deservedly gained him the reputation of an able Seaman, an Artist & good Officer, & a just Title to the Marks of Favour conferred on him

It may be further observed that to embark a great Number of Passengers, claiming great distinctions and spacious accommodations with

with vast quantities of
Baggage, is incompatible
with the Idea of a Scheme
of Discovery at the Antipodes.
If such Passengers do go,
they must be content with
the kind of Ship that is fittest.
The Business of Discovery,
the Care & Navigation of
the Ships & conducting of
every thing relative to
the undertaking, must
ever depend on the King
Sea Officer only, they being
chosen Men fit for it.

Hugh Palliser

Concert Programme & Comments on
performance -

15589-90

Mohello et Duetti.

Quit.

Silite venti volite

Long. Adante ma Larghetto.

Julis Amor. (most Capital)

Recit.

O fortunata anima.

Long. Adante.

(sang by M. Michael)

Dato Lento. in Gideon very elegant

Duet

Qui ne Forterei regni. very Capital

Duet Larghetto

Altra Volta

very fine

Ulla fidei laeta

Duet

Beatus ille of Horace

very good

Duet

Langue game sospira. a. Hanover Duet very fine

Duet Allegro not the whole of it

Quando non ho piu core very fine

Duet Allegro.

Fronda leggiera e mobile

very good

Duet Andante Larghetto

Saggio quel Cor.	very good
Duet	
No di voi non a vuo fidarmi	very fine
No tua fidarmi	
Duet	
Altra volta create no mi	{ very fine but too good for the Town

Laudate

Song

Sit nomen Domini	very fine
Chorus.	
a Solis ortu usque ad occasum.	
Chorus Allegro	
Gloria Patri	{ very good in Gideon and the 2 ^d & 3 ^d . but
Chorus	
Solo Domineus	very good in Gideon
Chorus	
Iudicabit	very good Gideon
Chorus	
Conquiescit	very good Gideon
Chorus	
Gloria Patri et Filio	very good Gideon

Concert Programme & Comments on performance -

15590

Anthems and songs

Song
Parollette veou.

{ very good in Gideon
sung by M^r W. H. Hall

Song

Pregi son dien Alma grandi

{ very good

Song

Lümpstiger zaiten

--- very good

Song

Dab zittarunda Glouebren

{ very good in Gideon
sung by M^r W. H. Hall

Song

Küß Bab blumen.

very good.

Song

Lümpstiger

Tüßer stilla

--- very good

Song

Singa fualen.

--- very capital

Song

Wüßer Karlen

--- in Gideon sung by M^r W. H. Hall

Song

Wüßer mit die Püßkale

--- very good

Song

In dan Auga un fucan

--- in Gideon sung by M^r W. H. Hall

Lamurunda Pöpa

--- not among the best

Henry & George the Admirals

Le mai susbe

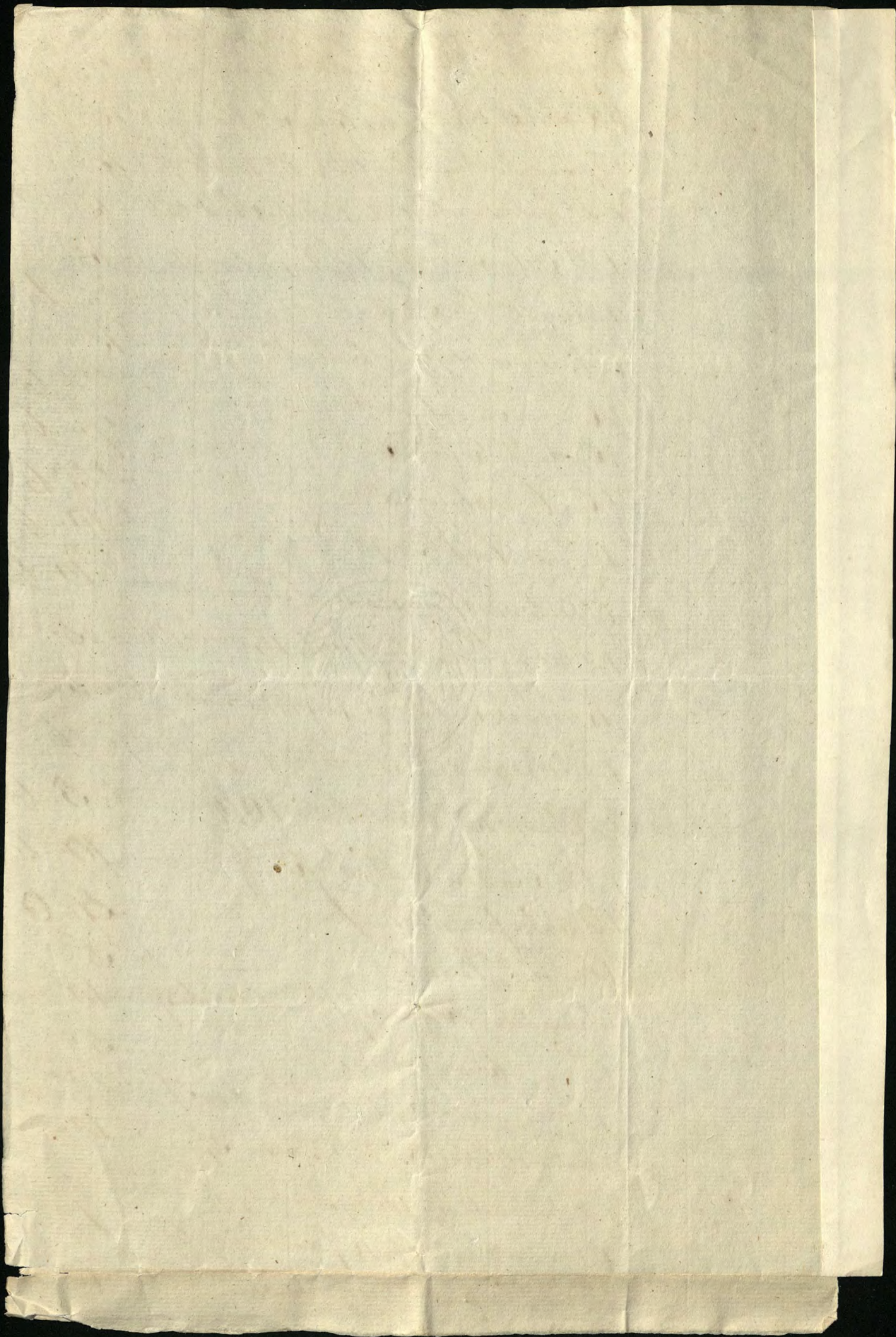
my capital

Undated

Last
box
of
G. III
Calendar
among
undated
papers

15591

100 Prints of these Majesties 52. 10
 1 Virgin Child from Dolei 0. 7. 6
 1 Tobias & the 1 Hutstone & the . . . 15.
 1 General Marmaduke & the McFidall & the . . . 15.
 1 Dr Holdemith & the 1 Miss Stuart & the . . . 15.
 1 Dr Johnson & the 1 Reynolds & the . . . 15.
 1 King & the 3^d " 7. 6
 1 Galanetology & the 1 Merth & the . . . 15.
 1 Chennish rat catcher " 7. 6
 1 Quas Miss for ever " 7. 6
 1 Dutch making stone " 7. 6
 1 Cavalier Bayard " 10. 6
 1 Hector taking leaves of Andromache . . . 10. 6
 1 Death of Gen Wolfe & the 1 Granley & the . . . 15.
 1 James O'Byrne & the 1 Mrs Wadsworth & the . . . 15.
 x 1 Melage & the 1 Malante & the 1 Apollo & the . . . 16.
 1 Allegro 15/ 1 Exhibition 10/6 . . . 1. 5. 6
 1 Miserable Mistress of J " 10. 6
 1 Dutches of Hamilton " 5. 0
 1 Duke of Lancaster " 5.
 1 Countess of Devon 5/ 1 Countess of Suffolk . . . 10.
 1 Countess Cornwallis " 5.
 1 Mrs Hutstone 5/ 1 Mrs Chambers 5/ . . . 10.
 1 Colonel Barré 5/ 1 Mr Burke 5/ . . . 10.
 1 Virgin Child of the Holy Family 4/ . . . 8.
 1 Woman Child 5/ 1 Marie & Dog 5/ . . . 10.
 2^d mts in beech tree framed 2. 10



15592-3

Description of Box
of Medals sent from Germany
to His Majesty. Supposed to
have belonged to King Charles
& used as Counter
1st Being a Series of the
Kings of England to this
Time.

Description of the box of medals
sent from Germany to HM. [? 9th III]
supposed to have belonged to Charles I,
used as counters, being a series of the
Kings of England to his time.

Undated

Specification

De 35 petites Medailles ou une espèce de jettons d'Argent, faisant une suite des Rois d'Angleterre, depuis Eduard le Confesseur, jusqu'à Charles I inclusivement, dans une petite boîte d'Argent à jour, sur le couvercle de laquelle se trouve le Buste du dit Charles I, & sur le fond au de hors celui de son Epouse Henriette Marie de France.

Inscription des Medailles.

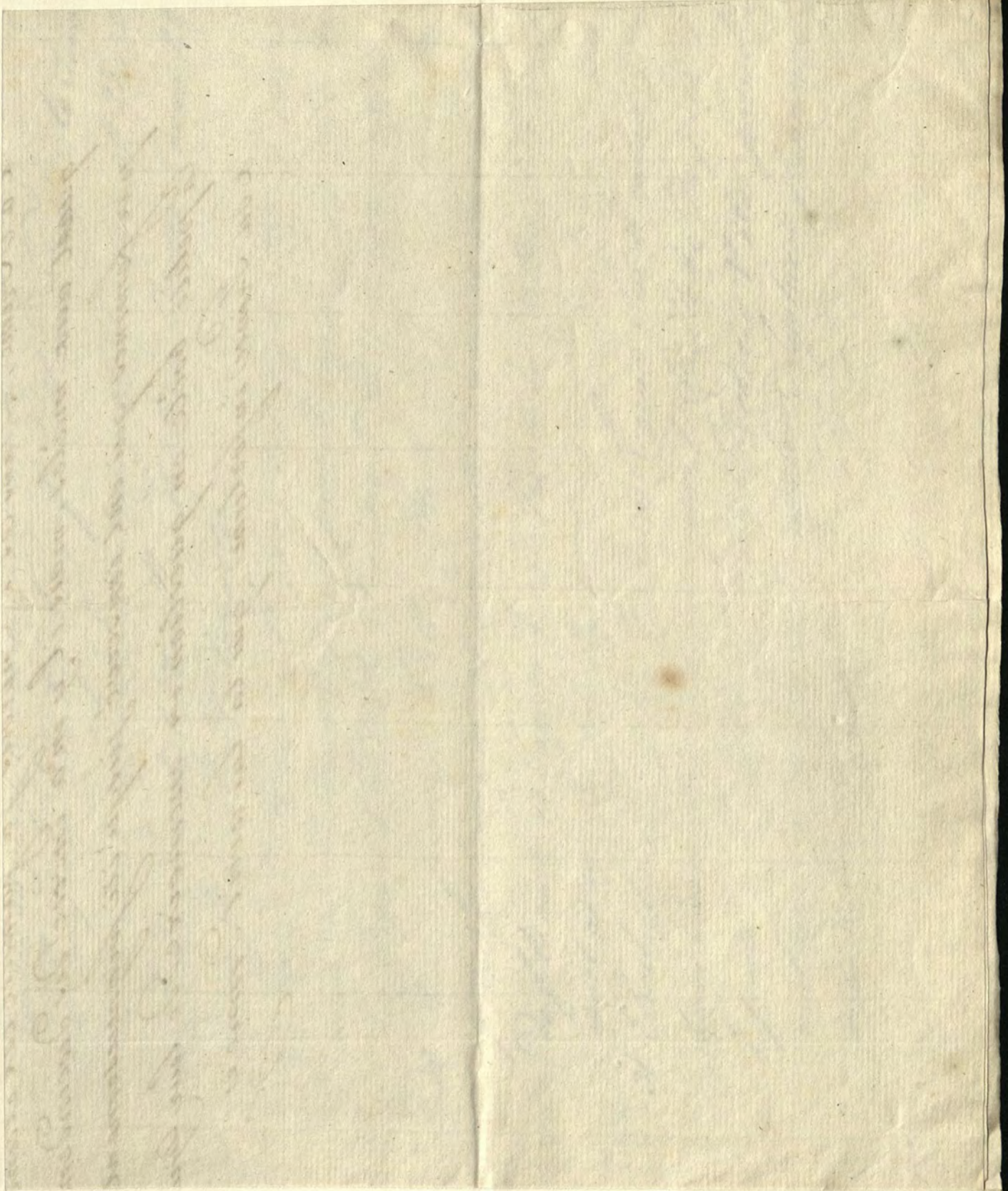
1. Eduard Confessor Rex obiit 4 Jan. 1066. Sur le revers. Reigned 20 years, buried at Westminster.
2. Guilelmus Conquestor Rex obiit 19 Sept. 1088. Sur le revers. Reigned 21 years, buried at Normandy.
3. Guilelmus Rex, obiit 2 aug. 1100. Sur le revers. Reigned 13 years, buried at Winchester.
4. Henricus I obiit 1 Decemb. 1135 Sur le revers. Reigned 35 years, buried at Reading.
5. Stephanus Rex obiit 25 aug. 1154 Sur le revers. Reigned 18 years buried at Beversham.
6. Henricus II Rex obiit 6 July 1189 Sur le revers. Reigned 34 years, buried at Font Evraud.
7. Richardus I Rex obiit 6 April 1199 Sur le revers. Reigned 9 years, buried at Font Evraud.
8. Johannes Rex obiit 14 Nov. 1216. Sur le revers. Reigned 17 years, buried at Worcester.
9. Idem.
10. Henricus III Rex obiit 10. Nov. 1272. Sur le revers. Reigned 56 years, buried at Westminster.
11. Idem.
12. Edwardus I Rex obiit 7 July 1307. Sur le revers. Reigned 34 years buried at Westminster.
13. Edwardus II Rex obiit 21 jbn 1327. Sur le revers. Reigned 19 years buried at Gloucester.
14. Edwardus III Rex obiit 21 Jun. 1377 Sur le revers. Reigned 50 years, buried at Westminster.
15. Richardus II Rex obiit 29 Sept. 1399 Sur le revers. Reigned 22 years, buried at Westminster.

15592-3

16. Henricus 4. Rex obiit 20 Mars 1412. Sur le revers. Rained 13 years.
buried at Canterbury.
17. Idem.
18. Henricus 5. Rex obiit 13 aug. 1422. Sur le revers. Rained 9 years
buried at Westminster.
19. Henricus VI Rex obiit 22 May 1431. Sur le revers. Rained 8 years,
buried at Windsor.
20. Edwardus IV Rex obiit 9 April 1483. Sur le revers. Rained 22
years, buried at Windsor.
21. Edwardus V Rex obiit 1483. Sur le revers. Rained 2 Months, buried
in the Tower.
22. Richardus III Rex obiit 2 aug. 1485. Sur le revers. Rained 2
years, buried at Leicester.
23. Henricus VII Rex obiit 22 april 1509. Sur le revers. Rained
23 years, buried at Westminster.
24. Henricus VIII Rex obiit 28 Jan. 1547. Sur le revers. Rained
37 years, buried at Windsor.
25. Edwardus VI Rex obiit 16 July 1553. Sur le revers. Rained
6 years buried at Westminster.
Maria Regina defunct.
26. Elisabetha Regina obiit 24 Mars 1603. Sur le revers.
Rained 44 years, buried at Westminster.
27. Henrij Lord Darlej King of Scolland Father to James
Sur le revers. buried at Edimbourg at the age of 21. 1567.
28. Jacobus Rex obiit 27 Mars 1625. Sur le revers. Rained 22
years buried at Westminster.
29. Anna Dei Gratia Magna Brit. Regina Sur le revers.
buried at Westminster. c'est probablement l'Epouse du
Roi Jacques I. Fille de Frederic II Roi de Dannemarc.
30. Henricus princeps Wallia Illustr. Sur le revers. Henricus
princeps buried at Westminster. c'est probablement
de fils aine de Jacques I. exee Prince de Galles 1610 mais
mort avant son pere 1612.
31. Elisabetha Dei Grat. Bohemia Regina Sur le revers. Per-
bun Domini manet in eternum. Fille de Jacques I
Epouse de l'Electeur Palatin Frederic V. lue pour son
malheur Roi de Boheme, ayeele de Sophie d'Hannovre,
mere du Roi George I.

32. Carolus Ludovicus Comes Palatinatus Rheni Sur le revers. Verbum Domini manet in eternum. / Fils du dit Frédéric V. rotabli Electeur Palatin.
33. Carolus Rex Sur le revers. God send long to Reine.
34. Idem.
35. Carolus princeps Nat. 29 May 1630. Sur le revers. hat. tenus Anglorum nulli. / ensuite Charles II. /

On ignore à la vérité à quelle occasion les Susdites Médailles, qui paroissent être faites au burin, ont été fabriquées en Angleterre. Mais c'est une chose avérée, que cette boîte avec son contenu a été en-devant en possession du Roi Charles I qui avant sa fin tragique l'a donnée à un certain Gayne, un de ses Pages, fidèle sujet de son Maître, qui l'a accompagné même sur l'échaffaud, s'étant réfugié de puis en Zélande, et dont les fils se sont établis dans la suite à Emden & à Breme. Dans ces 2. Endroits sa famille est éteinte quant aux mâles, mais il y en a encore des descendants par femmes, qui ont conservé jusqu'ici soigneusement la petite boîte en question en mémoire de leur aïeul & du Prince infortuné, qui la lui avait donnée.



Number	Obverse Inscriptions	Reverse Inscriptions & Explanation	Price
List of Imperial Latin Medals			
N 1	S. Divus Augustus Caput Augusti Radiatum	Imp: Norva Caes: Aug: Aest: S: C: Aquila, alis expansis globo insidet.	£ 22
2	M: Agrippa L: F: Cos: III. Caput Agrippae corona rostrata insigni	S: C: sine Epigraphe Neptunus stans, dextra Delphinum sustentans, laeva Tridentem gerit.	2
3	Fr: Caesar Divi Aug: F: August: P: M: Fr: Pot: XXX. In area S: C:	Sine Epigraphe Fornicium Palladium sex columnarum cum fastigiis, ornatum pluribus statuis, in cujus medio una insidens ara.	2
4	Imp: Nero Claudius Drusus Germa: -nicus - Caput Drusi sine Laurea	Fr: Claudius Caesar Aug: P: M: Fr: P: Imp: P: P: S: C: Nero Claudius togatus sedet in sella curuli inter anchorum spolia posi: ta, dextra ramum, sinistra Hastam involutam.	6
5	Agrippina M: F: Germanici Augusti. Caput Agrippinae	Fr: Claudius Caesar Aug: Germ: P: M: Fr: P: Imp: P: P: In area S: C:	2
6	Fr: Claudius Caesar Aug: Caput Claudii Laureatum	S: C: sine Epigraphe Figura Palladii, galeato capite stans, dextra telum, laeva Cyprium	2
7	Fr: Claudius Caesar Aug: P: M: Fr: P: Imp: . Caput Claudii Laureatum	Nero Claudius Drusus German: Imp: S: C: Arcus triumphalis cum statua equestri & Germanorum spolis.	3
8	Agrippina M: F: Mat: Caesaris Augusti. Caput Agrippinae	S: P: L: R: Memoriae Agrippinae Carpentum	4
9	Nero Claud: Caesar Aug: Ger: P: M: Fr: P: Imp: P: P: Caput Neronis Laur:	S: C: Aeneas, sine Epigraphe, supra quem duadriga cum Brittonibus	1
10	Nero Claud: Caesar Aug: Ger: P: M: Fr: P: Imp: P: P: Caput Neronis Laur:	Por: Ost: Augusti. S: C: Portus in cujus medio flammae naves, cum fluvio decumbente.	44
11	Nero Claud: Caes: Aug: Germ: P: M: Fr: P: Imp: P: P: Cap: Neronis Laur:	Congiar: Dat: Pop: S: C: Nero togatus, adstantibus aliis figuris, in substructione sedens, distribuit Congiarum	10
12	Nero Claud: Caesar Aug: Ger: P: M: Fr: P: Imp: P: P: Caput Neronis Laur:	Pace P: R: Terra Marig: Porta Janum clusit. S: C: Templum Jani	10
13	Nero Claud: Caesar Aug: Ger: P: M: Fr: P: Imp: P: P: Cap: Neronis Radiatum	Mac: Aug: S: C: Edificium pulcherrimum.	30
14	Nero Claud: Caesar Aug: Germ: P: M: Fr: P: Imp: P: P: Cap: Neronis Laureatum	Decursio. Imperator Eques, praecurrente signifero.	22
15	Ser: Galba Imp: Caes: Aug: Caput Galbae Laureatum	Roma. S: C: Figura Roma sedens, galeato capite, dextra protensa Brittoniam, sinistra sclutem innixa.	4
16	Ser: Galba Imp: Caesar Aug: Fr: P: Cap: Galbae Laureatum	Libertas Publica. S: C: Figura Mulieris stolata stans, dextra pilaem, sinistra hastam pueram	8
17	Imp: Caes: Vesp: Aug: P: M: Fr: P: Cos: Caput Vespasiani Laureatum	Annona Augg: S: C: Figura mulieris stans, dextra spicas, supra modicum tenens, sinistra cornucopia	4
18	Imp: Caes: Vesp: Aug: P: M: Fr: P: Cos: V: Cns: Cap: Vesp: Laureatum	Felicitas Publica. S: C: Figura mulieris paludata et stolata stans, dextra Pandemum, sinistra cornucopia	2
19	Imp: Caes: Vespasian: Aug: P: M: Fr: P: P: P: Cos: III. Caput Vespasiani Laureatum	Fortunae Reduci. S: C: Figura mulieris stolata stans, dextra timonem globo in portu laeva cornucopia	5
20	Imp: Caes: Vespasian: Aug: P: M: Fr: P: P: P: Cos: III. Cap Vesp: Laureatum	Roma. S: C: Figura Roma paludata galeato capite stans, dextra Palladium, sinistra hastam gerit.	2
21	Imp: Caes: Vespas: Aug: P: M: Fr: P: P: P: Cos: III. Cap: Vespasian Laur:	Pax Augusti. S: C: Figura mulieris stans.	1
22	Imp: Caes: Domit: Aug: Germ: P: M: Fr: P: VIII. Cns: Por: P: P: Caput Domitiani Laureatum	Pont: Max: Cos: XVIII. Sud: Saec: S: C: P: Dat: coram Templo, figura togata aliquid offerre, aut recipere videtur ab Imperatore, pro Jannala stans.	33
			219

23	Imp: saes: Domit: Aug: Germ: Cos: S: C: sine Epigrapha Fr: P: P: P: Caput Domitiani laureatum	Figura Equestris paludata dextram elevans, et figuram militarem proterens	4
24	Imp: saes: Domit: Aug: Germ: Cos: Jovi Victori S: C: XVI. Cos: Per: P: P: Cap: Domit: Laur:	Jupiter seminivus sedens, cum supplicaneo, dextra victoridam, lava hasta immititur.	6
25	Imp: saes: Nervae Trajano Aug: Ger: S: P: L: R: Optimo Principi. S: C: Dac: P: M: Fr: P: Cos: VI. P: P: Caput Trajani laureatum	Optus, ut creditur, Emmonitanus ferebat catenas proclusus, in cupis medio tircenis.	5
26	altera Simile		8
27	S: Imp: saes: Nervae Trajani Aug: Germ: Fr: Pot: Cos: IIII. P: P: S: C: P: M: Caput Trajani laureatum	Figura alata dextra cornam laurea gerens, sinistra ramum.	2
28	Imp: saes: Ner: Trajano Optimo Aug: Senatus Populusque Romanus S: C: Ger: Dac: P: M: Fr: Pot: Cos: VI - Cap: Tra: Laur:	Columna solida, cum imposta in fastigio Noctua, in faciem dispositionis spectantes, pone alteram cornuam.	6
29	Imp: saes: Nervae Trajano Aug: Ger: S: P: L: R: Optimo Principi. S: C: Dac: P: M: Fr: P: Cos: VI. P: P: Cap: Tra: Laur:	Figura virilis nuda genibus flexa, ut pedes congeriens armorum, manibus post terga revinctis, Optimo Sic: Dac:	6
30	Imp: saes: Nervae Trajano Aug: Ger: S: P: L: R: Optimo Principi. S: C: Dac: P: M: Fr: P: Cos: V. P: P: Cap: Tra: Laur:	Figura virilis insidens spoliis, ante quam lictari spolia supra columnam erant.	8
31	Imp: saes: Ner: Trajano Optimo Aug: Senatus Populusque Romanus Fort: Red: S: C: Ger: Dac: P: M: Fr: P: Cos: VI. P: P: Cap: Trajani Laur:	Figura mulieris sedens, dextra timonem tenens, sinistra cornucopia	3
32	Imp: saes: Nervae Trajano Aug: S: P: L: R: Optimo Principi. S: C: Ger: Dac: P: M: Fr: P: Cos: VI. P: P:	Figura mulieris stans, dextra aurum lenens, sinistra cornucopia	2
33	Hadrianus Aug: Cos: IIII. Caput Hadriani laureatum	Mauretania S: C: Figura virilis, dextra capistro equum retinens, sinistra baculum	8
34	Cap: Hadriani laureatum	Imperator distribuit Congiarium	5
35	Imp: saes: Trajanus Hadrianus Aug: Liberalitas Aug: S: C: Cap: Hadriani laureatum	Imperator sedens in substructione, distribuit Congiarium adstantibus aliis figuris.	16
36	Hadrianus Augustus Caput Hadriani insidens laurea	Cos: IIII. Fort: Red: S: C: Fortuna sedens, dextra timonem, sinistra cornucopia	2
37	Hadrianus Aug: Cos: IIII. P: P: Caput Hadriani laureatum	Spes R: S: C: Figura mulieris stans, dextra florentem in duna lava vestem sublevans	8
38	Imp: saes: Trajanus Hadrianus Aug: Cap: Hadriani laureatum	Fortuna sedens, dextra timonem, sinistra cornucopia.	2
39	Imp: saes: Trajan: Hadrianus Aug: P: M: Fr: P: Cos: II. Cap: Hadri: Laur:	Prostatutori orbis Ferrarum S: C: Imperator figuram mulierem, gem globum sustentem sublevat.	10
40	Diva Augusta Sabina Cap: Sabina velatum	Aeternitas S: C: Figura mulieris stans, Phanicem globo impostam gestat dextra - sinistra vestem colligit.	1
41	L: Aelius Caesar Cap: Aelii sine laurea	Pannonia Fr: Pot: Cos: II. S: C: Figura mulieris stans, capite torcato, dextra labrum gerit, sinistra thalam sublevat.	5
42	Antoninus Aug: Pius P: P: Fr: P: Caput Antonini laureatum	Cos: IIII. S: C: Imperator in quadriga triumphalibus.	10
43	Antoninus Aug: Pius P: P: Fr: P: Caput Ant: Laur:	Cos: IIII. S: C: Figura soluta sacrificans	2
44	Diva Faustina Pia Caput Faustinae Senecoris		6

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219 4	45. Antoninus Aug: Pius P: P: Fr: P: Cos: III. Caput Antonini laureatum	M: Aurelius Caesar Aug: Pii F: Cos: Caput M: Aurelii sine laurea	8
6	46 altera simile		8
5	47. Divus M: Antoninus Pius Caput M: Aurelii sine laurea	Consecratio. S: C. <i>Quadrige Elephantorum, quibus insident rectores, Inensam trahunt, in qua Imperatoris sedentis figura</i>	2
8	48. M: Antoninus Aug: Fr: P: XXIII. Caput M: Aurelii Radiatum	Saluti Aug: Cos: II. S: C. <i>Figura muliebris stolata sacrificans.</i>	2
2	49 Imp: Cas: M: Aurelianus Aug: P: M: Cap: M: Aurelii Radiatum	Concordia Augustorum. S: C. <i>Figura togata, dextram porrigens figura muliebris</i>	2
6	50. M: Antoninus Aug: Armenicus Caput M: Aurelii laureatum	Figura Martis dextra lanceam terra infigit, sinistra scutum humis imponit	1
6	51 M: Antoninus Aug: Germ: Sarm: Fr: P: Caput M: Aurelii laureatum	Fr: P: XXII Imp: IIII. Cos: III. S: C. Victoria alata gradiens	1
8	52 Divae Faustinae Aug: Matri Castrorum. Caput Faustinae Amicis	Consecratio. S: C. <i>Faustinae anima a Davone in Caelum delata</i>	16
3	53 Faustina Augusta Caput Faustinae	Saeculi Felicitas. S: C. <i>Duo pueruli sedentes in lectulo</i>	16
2	54 L: Aurel: Verus Aug: Armenicus Caput L: Veri laureatum	Fr: P: IIII. Imp: II. Cos: II. S: C. <i>Figura virilis nuda, dextra hastam, sinistra Caduceum gerens.</i>	1
8	55. Lucilla Augusta Caput Lucilla	Fecunditas. S: C. <i>Figura muliebris sedens, puerum genu tenens, adstantibus alteris duo: bus puerulis.</i>	3
5	56. Imp: Cas: M: Ant: Commodus Aug: Caput Commodi laureatum	Quadrige Triumphales, aurigante Imperatore	4
16	57. M: Commodus Ant: P: Felix Aug: Brit: Cap: Commodi laur:	Liberalitas Aug: S: C. <i>Imperator distribuit Cypranum</i>	5
2	58. M: Commodus Ant: P: Felix Aug: Brit: Cap: Com: Laur:	Mon: Aug: P: M: Fr: P: XIII. Cos: V. P: P: S: C. <i>Tres Mares, stantes cum attributis.</i>	22
8	59. Crispina Augusta Caput Crispina	Hilaritas S: C. <i>Figura muliebris, palmam oblongam dextra tenens, sinistra cornucopia</i>	1
2	60. D: Clod: Sept: Albin: Cas: Caput Albini sine laurea	Cos: II. S: C. <i>Ascalypus stans dextra baculum sequente involutum</i>	8
10	61. P: D: Clod: Albin: Cas: Cap: Albini sine laurea	Minerv: Paeif: Cos: II. S: C. <i>Figura muliebris galeata stans, dextra ramum, laeva hastam & pectus</i>	16
1	62 L: Sept: Sev: Pert: Aug: Imp: V. Caput Sept: Severi laureatum	P: M: Fr: P: III. Cos: II. P: P: S: C. <i>Marcus amicus stans, dextra Caduceum tenet, laeva rostrum.</i>	3
5	63. L: Sept: Sev: Pert Aug: Imp: II. Cap: Sep: Severi Laur:	Africa. S: C. <i>Figura muliebris stolata stans, cum proboide in capite dextra spicas ferit pro pedibus Leo.</i>	12
10	64. Julia Pia Felix Aug: Caput Julia	Mat: Aug: Mat: Sen: M: Patr: S: C. <i>Figura muliebris sedens, dextra ramum, sinistra baculum</i>	2
2	65. P: M: Aurel: Antoninus Pius Aug: Brit: Caput Conacella laureatum	Vota Publica. S: C. <i>Imperator, capite velato, et sacrificantis habitus, stat ante aram ignitam dextra paleam tenet supra aram.</i>	6
1	66. M: Aurel: Antoninus Pius Aug: Germ: Caput Conacella laureatum pectori lobata	P: M: Fr: P: XVIII. Imp: III. Cos: III. P: P: S: C. <i>Imperator palidatus dextro pede proa navi imposito, cui figura muliebris unice porrigit.</i>	8
389	67. M: Aurel: Antoninus Pius Aug: Cap: Conacel: laureatum	P: M: Fr: P: XVIII. Cos: III. P: P: S: C. <i>Figura palidata porrigens manum alteri togata, tertia velata intermedia</i>	10

68	Divus Antoninus <i>Caput Antoninae sine laurea</i>	Consecratio S: C:
69	F. Geta Caes: <i>Caput Geta nudum</i>	Felicitas saeculi <i>Figurae sedentes in substructione, cum liberalitate stantem in o. figura togata stat.</i>
70	S. Imp: Caes: M: Orel: Sev: Macrinus Aug: <i>Caput Macrini laureatum</i>	Fides Militum. S: C: <i>Figurae nudus dextra fulmen, sinistra hastam, pro pedibus icumcula</i>
71	P. Imp: Alexander Pius Aug: <i>Caput Alex Severi laureatum</i>	Spes Publica S: C: <i>Spes dextra florem, sinistra vestem sublevaris</i>
72	S. Gall: Barbina Orbiana Aug: <i>Caput salustia</i>	Concordia Augustorum. S: C: <i>Figura mulieris sedens dextra pateram sinistra duplex cornucopia</i>
73	P. Julia Mamaea Augusta <i>Caput Mamaea</i>	Vesta S: C: <i>Figura mulieris stans, dextra Palladium, sinistra hastam gerens</i>
74	Julia Mamaea Aug: <i>Caput Mamaea</i>	Felicitas Publica S: C: <i>Figura mulieris stans, aduocum dextra tenet cippo immititur sinistra</i>
75	Maximus Pius Aug: Germ: <i>Caput Maximini laureatum</i>	Fides Militum S: C: <i>Figura mulieris stans, dextra tenet signum militare & alterum sinistra</i>
76	Maximus Caes: Germ: <i>Caput Maximini sine laurea</i>	Principi Juventutis S: C: <i>Figurae aduocata stans, dextra extensa, sinistra scipionem, pone duo signa militaria.</i>
77	Imp: Caes: D: fael: Balbinus Aug: <i>Caput Balbini laureatum</i>	Concordia Augg: S: C: <i>Figura mulieris sedens, dextra pateram, sinistra duplex cornucopia</i>
78	S. Imp: Gordianus Pius Fel: Aug: <i>Caput Gordiani Pii laureatum</i>	Laetitia Aug: N: S: C: <i>Figura mulieris stans, corollam dextra, sinistra anchoram humis postans</i>
79	Imp: Gordianus Pius Fel: Aug: <i>Cap: Gord: Pii laureatum</i>	Virtus Augusti. S: C: <i>Imperator paludatus, throno insidens, cum victoria usum pone corollam, dextra extensa, cuius ramum a signa militari adstante, duplici signo militari intermedio.</i>
80	P. Imp: Jul: Philippus Aug: <i>Caput Philippi laureatum</i>	Saeculum Novum. S: C: <i>Templum octo columnarum, in cuius medio figura Iovis sedentis</i>
81	Marcia Otacilia Severa Aug: <i>Caput Otacilla</i>	Concordia Augg: S: C: <i>Figura mulieris sedens, dextra pateram, sinistra cornucopia duplex</i>
82	Imp: M: Jul: Philippus Aug: <i>Caput Philippi Junioris laureatum</i>	Liberalitas Augg: III. S: C: <i>Quod Imperatores sedentes in substructione, pro congiario distribuendo</i>
83	S. Imp: Caes: C: Mesp: L: Decio: Trai: Aug: <i>Caput Traiani Decii laureatum</i>	Genius Exercitus Illyriciani. S: C: <i>Vir seminudus stans, dextra pateram, sinistra cornucopia, pone quatuor signa militaria.</i>
84	Imp: Caes: P: Vib: Trebon: Gallus <i>Caput Trebon: Galli Radiatum</i>	Felicitas Publica } Silver
85	Imp: C: Vib: Trebon: Gallus Aug:	
86	Imp: Gallienus Aug: <i>Caput Gallieni laureatum</i>	Victoria Aug: III. S: C: <i>Victoria aalata coronam dextra gerens</i>
87	P. Imp: C: P: Licin: Gallienus P: F: Aug: <i>Caput Gallieni laureatum</i>	Liberalitas Augg: S: C: <i>Figura mulieris cum sepera, et cornucopia</i>
88	S. Imp: C: Postumus P: F: Aug: <i>Caput Postumi Radiatum</i>	Silver
89	Gal: Valeria Aug: <i>Caput Valeria</i>	Veneri victrice. S: M: S: D: <i>Figura mulieris stolata stans, pomum tenet dextra elata, vestem colligit laeva.</i>
90	a Roman weight without any inscription	Figurae sedentes in substructione, dextra tenet signum militare & alterum sinistra

80 Other Medals in a Bag of different Magnitudes
 whereof are some false ones undervalued altogether
 at 2 Lequins } 44 -

Line 639 -

N.B. The Large Character denotes the Inscriptions as it is
 on each Medal both Adverse & Reverse; The Small Character
 is the Coplanation, & immediately after the Number are here &
 there the Letters P. S. T which denote what form the Medal
 is of, First, Second, or Third, & where no Letter is, It is to be
 understood of the foregoing Form till contradicted.

They are all in general well preserved and but a very
 few that the Inscriptions are not quite easy to be Read
 & a great many of them as well preserved as any Medals
 whatsoever to be found any where, Particularly those
 of the Highest price, Having also mostly a very fine Patina.

If in other Medals of other Emperors are wanted the
 same Gentleman to whom the above belong will endeavour
 to find them upon sending him a List of what are wanted.

N.B. 22 Lire make One Venetian Leckin so that
 639 Lire make 29 Leckins that is about £14.10
 English —

List of Medals
Belonging to a
Gentleman at Venice
To be
Disposed of

N^o 140. One hundred Pound
 N^o 115. D —
 N^o 174. D —
 N^o 303 — $\frac{D}{400}$
 N^o 120 — Twenty five Pound
 N^o 127. Full
 N^o 130 — D —
 N^o 129 — $\frac{D}{100}$
 N^o 222 — Twenty Pound
 N^o 221 — D —
 N^o 120 — D —
 N^o 119 — D —
 N^o 118 — $\frac{D}{100}$
 N^o 117 — $\frac{D}{100}$
 N^o 116 — $\frac{D}{100}$
 N^o 115 — $\frac{D}{100}$
 N^o 114 — $\frac{D}{100}$
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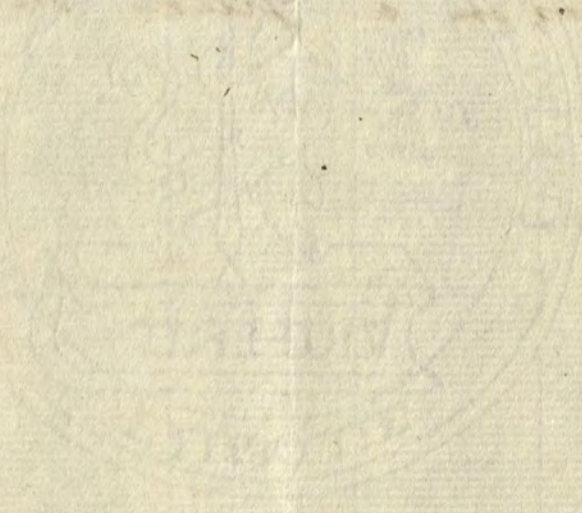
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no 142 ———	8
no 141 ———	Do
no 140 ———	Do.
no 139 ———	Do
no 130 ———	Do
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L-770	

7 King George the Second's five Guinea
Pieces, in a Green Purse ———

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King George the Third
Printed in Great Britain



The Act establishing the Postage of Letters 7th Anne Cap. 10. ascertain's the Rates due and payable for the Postage of Letters as well in Ireland, and in America as in Great Britain:

By the Act 7. & 8. William III. Cap. 7 & 9. It is enacted that all Laws, Bye Laws, Usages, or Customs, at this time, or which hereafter shall be in practice, or Endeavoured, or pretended to be in force or practice in any of the said Plantations, which are in any wise repugnant to the before mentioned Laws, or any of them, so far as they do relate to the said Plantations, or any of them, or which are any wise repugnant to this present Act, or to any other Law hereafter to be made in this Kingdom so far as such Law shall relate to, and mention the said Plantations, are illegal, null, and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Memoranda in the
hand writing of
His late Majesty
George the Third

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical document.]

