

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1772.

THE

NUMBER 51.

NEWPORT GAZETTE MERCURY.

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

Printed by SOLOMON SOUTHWICK, in QUEEN-STREET.

Gideon Siffon

Inform the Public, that he has lately imported, in the Triumphant, Capt. Shand, the Jacob, Capt. Peters, and the Providence, Capt. Sheldon,

The completest assortment of English and India

GOODS,

That ever was brought into this colony, which he intends to sell, at his shop, wholesale and retail,

Very cheap for CASH.

But as the articles are too numerous to interest the whole in an advertisement, he shall only mention a few, viz.

A GREAT assortment of superfine, middling, and common broadcloths, with trimmings for the

fame; kerseys, plaids, berkins, Bath beavers, ditors, wove kersey, baizes, ratteens, Devonshire kerseys, damask scarfs and blue whitney, German and flowered embroideresses; red white, yellow and striped swanskin, rose and striped blankets, culmancoons, halloons, tawtines, durants, crepes, wovet fingle and double damasks, doverstones, flowered russels, tabernacles, cambrics, chubbers, plaid, poplins, grutes, mithunes, velvets, paduflays, silk damasks, taffaties, dupaces, lustreings, mantua silks, satins, pelongs, modes, black and coloured silk velvets, a compleat assortment of cotton velvets, woves with a wale, a very rich Wilton carpet, for rooms, Beautiful open-work bras, handirons, with cut feet, oznabrigs, ticklingburg and Russia duck's women's culmancoes, golvethes, English soles, crinines, musks and slippers, nutmegs, cinnamon, gloves and mace, by the pound, pepper by the dozen, raisins and currants, tea, sugar, conce and chocolate, 4d. 6d. 8d. and red hills, SALTPETRE.

WILLIAM DAVIS

ACKES THIS method to return his debtors thanks

to all his good customers, for their former encouragement, and to inform them, and the public in general, that he has removed to the house of Mr. John Amy, near the court-houset, at the sign of the brave Col.

Church, where his purposes to keep a house of entertainment, — All those who will favour him with their custom may depend on being treated with the greatest civility. And in order to enable him to provide a proper stock of tobacco &c, he begs that all who are indebted to him, would make immediate payment, by which he will much oblige their most humble servant,

TO BE SOLD,

BY ALICE GOULD,

In Thames-street,

A LARGE assortment of almanacks, viz AN-

DEBSONS, Toller's, father Abraham's, univer-

versal Saunders' Almanack, Andrews', Wells', and expe-
ditors divers other sorts from Boston and New-York.

She has likewise a large assortment of brushes, which she will sell very low for cash, or hogs bristles, and will give cash on any other articles in her shop, for hogs

bristles, combed or uncombed.

TO BE SOLD, BY JACOB ISAIAH,

On reasonable terms,

A second-hand sloops, of about 80 tons, well found, and

the hull of a new vessel about 170 tons, of dimension profitable for the purchase.

Any persons wanting to sell off small vessels, new or old, or any kind of goods, may be well served by applying to said master.

TO BE SOLD,

A COUNTRY, very cheap for CASH. Inquire of Samuel

Bout,

(13)

CHARLES HANKEY,

Informs his old customers, and the public,

That he has just received, from LONDON,

a general Assortment of ENGLISH and INDIA-

GOODS,

Suitable for the SEASON,

which he will sell, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

Very cheap for CASH.

At his shop in THAMES-STREET, at the north corner

turndown down Binstill's wharf.

ALICE S O O D S,

Teas, &c per lb. by the dozen, coffee, chocolate, loaf

and brown sugar, raisins and currants,

Slices of all sorts, Jamaica spirits, Wetherills and New-

port rum, Liqueur and Payal wine, salts of all kinds, and

hard & soft, &c.

(44)

TO BE SOLD,

(if applied for soon)

THE good ship PRO-

VINCIDA, burthen about 120 tons, two years old,

completely fitted for the sea;

a prime trader, shifts without ballast, of 1700d

dimensions for the European, Guinea, West-

India, & Carolina trade. Inquire of Joseph

and William Russell,

Providence; Decr. 5, 1772.

TO BE SOLD, OR HIRED OUT,

FOR A STRONG, healthy Negro woman, suitable

for the town or country, inquire of the

Printer.

F. O. R. S. S. I. A. L. E.

H. B. loop Providence, barthen

about 70 tons; three years old,

with a high deck, well fitted and

found, lately graved, and may be

ready for (in a few days) Pos-

ter particulars, inquire of the subscriber

in Providence, opposite to Dr. Ephraim Bowen's and

next to John Jencks, Esq'r's,

WILLIAM CHACE,

Who has to dispose of about ten thousand of Carolina

white oak, hoghead staves and heading.

N. B. Said Chace accommodates ladies and gentle-

men with good private boarding and lodgings on rea-

sonable terms.

TO BE SOLD,

By JOHN HUNTER,

WEEDLINGTON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,

A Pitcher of choice Liverpool glass, on the subscriber's

account, by the large or small quantity, cheap for

CASH.

(13)

TONATHAN ROGERS,

Near the Middle, of the Paradise,

Informs his customers and others, that he has received

an order for 1500 lbs. of COTTON from LONDON,

A general and good Assortment

of English and India GOODS,

which he will sell at his SHOP, as cheap for CAMP-

any shop in Newport.

Robert Lawton

Herby informs the public, that he has, by the last
ships from London, received a fresh supply of
English and India.

GOODS,

Which he will sell, at his shop in THAMES-STREET, be-
tween Philip Wanton's and the Brick Market, as
cheap for cash, as can be bought at any shop in A-

merica.

(36)

TO BE SOLD,

By HENRY FREEBORN,

ONE half of a dwelling-house, and tanyard, near

Mr. Charlton's meeting-house, in NEWPORT;

For particulars inquire of said Freeborn.

WANTED

a faithful sprightly lad, to live
in a family — Such a one may hear of a good
place by applying to the printer.

(34)

WYLLIAM LADDE,

Herby informs the Public, that
He has received, by the last Ships from London,

A large Assortment of English and India.

GOODS,

Which he will sell, at his Shop in THAMES-STREET, at the
Sign of the Golden Lion, next Door Northward of

Dogoe John Tuesday's, and adjoining Mr. Christopher

Plor Champlin's.

As Cheap for Cash, as can be bought at any

Shop in NEWPORT.

Also choice new Turkey Pigs, Raisins and Currants.

(37)

FRENCH INDIGO,

Of the best quality, to be sold, wholesale and retail,

By NATHAN HART,

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN,

Has imported, in the Triumphant, Capt. Shand

AND THE PROVIDENCE, Capt. Gilbert, from London,

A general ASSORTMENT
OF English and India.

GOODS,

AS CHEAP AS CAN BE,
SUITABLE for the season,

WHICH he continues to sell, at his store and shop, whole-

sale and retail,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Among which he has the newest fashions,

RIBANDS, puffs, hair springs and cravats, velvet

Velvets, plumes and boy's hat, new ribbons by the

esk, painter's colours, ground in oil, Tilsoe's genuine

snuff by the cask or dozen, ad. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 12d.

nails by the cask, pipes by the box, German steel by the

cwt. Doz. tea by the hundred or dozen, turmeric,

saffron, mace and cinnamon, by the pound, &c.

(38)

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND ADDITION TO THE 12TH EDITION OF THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE,

ANDERSON'S CELEBRATED

ALMANACK,

For the Year of our LORD,

1773.

12mo. 12s. 6d. 13s. 6d. 14s. 6d. 15s. 6d. 16s. 6d.

17s. 6d. 18s. 6d. 19s. 6d. 20s. 6d. 21s. 6d. 22s. 6d.

23s. 6d. 24s. 6d. 25s. 6d. 26s. 6d. 27s. 6d. 28s. 6d.

29s. 6d. 30s. 6d. 31s. 6d. 32s. 6d. 33s. 6d. 34s. 6d.

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37

From the PUBLIC LEDGER of Sept. 8,

Pennsylvania Coffee-house, Sept. 2.

Malus bonum est semper tua pars et pessima

M R Thomas Hutchinson, Lord Hillsborough's present amiable Governor of New-England as Advocate to, and under the guidance of Sir Francis Bernard, was, from his earliest entering into life, a most bold dissembler; and being a man of uncommon art, subtlety, and disguise, (by far too much so for the measure of his Lordship's discernment) had once the greatest part of the dissenting clergy of New-England, and somewhere very much devoted to him. The BLACK REGIMENT, as he of late terms then was his main support; there was no doing without the Black Regiment, which he for many years headed, in bitter opposition to the ease and prosperity of the church of England in that part of the world. The Black Regiment have, however, since found him out; have had the most convincing proofs of his hypocrisy, falsehood, and total want of principle; and therefore, almost, to a man define him with an hatred and detestation that can hardly be expressed: However, as it has always been a maxim with Mr. Hutchinson, that in political affairs, nothing can be done to any effect without spiritual assistance of some sort or other, he has put on another mask, and just now paying his greatest court and attention to the episcopal clergy; goes mostly to church, stays to the communion, and stands God father to the children of all such as think proper to add him to the altar, thinking that such conduct, together with sincerely influencing here, that a suffragan Bishop would be of great service to civil government in New-England, will engage our clergy to become advocates for his administration, and thereby be the means of his continuing (however obnoxious) at the head of government in that colony. Hence the Earl of Hillsborough may claim to himself a merit which perhaps his Lordship did not before know he was entitled to, — that he has professedly Mr. Hutchinson to the church of England! But his Lordship may possibly be mortified, the clergy certainly will be, when they are told (and from very good information of the man) that had his Lordship's more lucrative place, or government to dispose of than that of Boston, he might with equal ease and success further profest the same Hutchinson from the church to the synagogue, nay, even to a patient submission to the pains of circumcision at the age of seventy.

AN ISKABELLE.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER of October 8.

I HAVE been very highly diverted at seeing the various efforts of Governor Bernard, and his poor feeble associate advocates for Lord Hillsborough, to tempt the celebrated Dr. Franklin to enter the lists with them on the policy and expediency of the Ohio scheme; and have been as highly pleased at the Dr.'s total silence, and absolute neglect of their little pliful news-paper essays upon that subject.

After what they have written in favour of Lord Hillsborough, the public can be at no loss to find out either the goodness of their principle, or the treacherousness of their veracity. They say, "Lord Hillsborough was a friend to the colonists, that he was averse to the assumed right of taxing them, and that his Lordship is at this time very much beloved and respected throughout all the colonies." (BLACK is white, and white is BLACK!) I wonder that Captain Jones did not procure these ABSOLUTE ADVOCATES to write in his favour the same principles that have produced their abundant labours of the month past, would, undoubtedly, have engaged them in his go'd cause, and would have induced them to give the public some very sensible essays in justification of the Captain's favourite passion. They might have said that bombing was not adultery, neither was it fornication, therefore not against the ten commandments; that it injured nobody, was only a little fashionable amusement, and that altogether confined to the parties concerned; ergo, it ought not to be considered in a capital light, or punished accordingly: And a deal more of such sound arguments, which Sir Francis's fruitful invention might have brought forth, and with full as much truth, as the aforementioned assertion for Lord Hillsborough. Nor the *REAL TRUTH* is (and it will soon be known here) that the whole continent of British America will, on hearing of his Lordship's dismissal, be highly rejoiced, and elated, that a day will be set apart for mirth and jollity throughout the colonies, and probably addresses of thanks come over to the throne from every province on the occasion. Will that look as if his Lordship was so greatly beloved and respected? No—on the contrary, if ever there was a man particularly hated and despised by, and obnoxious to, our colonists, it is Lord Hillsborough; infinitely more so, if possible, than ever George Grenville himself, who (even by the Americans it is said) was thought to have good principles, though curst with an obstinate, self-sufficient, erroneous judgment. But the other is universally considered as despicable by every good quality necessary to the MINISTER, or the MAN: As the one, a mere dupe to the nausicous, fulsome flattery of insignificant low people; and as the other, a slave to his own disguised pride, malice, and vain glory. However, as his political existence is now at an end, I desire to forbear saying what truth and justice would bear me out in *De mortuis nil nisi bonum* is a rule ever observed by

humane' minds. That he may then rest in peace and obscurity, as far as the compunctions of his own heart will suffer it; at Hillsborough, in the North of Ireland, is the ardent desire of a sincere friend to the peace and prosperity of the British dominions in all parts of the world.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

THOUGHTS ON CONVERSATION AND SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.

NOBODY but a blockhead proves tedious to a company. A man of the world perfectly comprehends whether he ought to stay or go, and knows to a moment the time it is fit for him to leave those who wish him at distance.

If we were seriously to consider how uninteresting, frivolous, and puerile we generally are in ordinary conversation; we should be ashamed both to speak or to listen, and perhaps condemn ourselves to a perpetual silence.

The spirit of polite conversation does not so much consist in showing we have some wit as in behaving in such a manner that others may think they have some themselves. He that goes out of your company well pleased with himself, and with his own parts, is perfectly pleased with you. Men do not love so much to admire others, but they are disposed to draw approbation themselves, and choose not so much to be instructed as applauded. The most delicate pleasure is that of contriving to please others.

It is both irreligious and shocking to support all we say in common conversation, by it ever so uninteresting, by much swearing and repeated oaths. An honest man, who says yes or no, deserves to be believed. His rather swear for him, gives credit to what he says, and makes every body trust him.

He who is incessantly affirming that he is a man of honor and integrity, and wishing that he may suffer all the evil he would do to others, and swearing to make you believe that he is sincere in such a wish, does not make a cuing use of the mask of honesty.

Neither of the houses of parliament assembled upon an affair of the greatest importance, discovers so much solemnity as a table of gamblers engaged in deep play.

Aullen severity reigns in their faces. Implacable against each other, and irreconcilable foes while the sitting lasts, every tie of friendship and of relation, and regard to high birth and distinction, are utterly forgotten. Once a blind and brutal divinity, presides over the circle, and rules it impiously. Every body there honours her with the greatest silence, and with such attention as they would be incapable of anywhere else. Every passion but one is for the time suspended. There the countenance is no longer smooth and soft, flattery no longer, and is no longer compliant.

Many people ruin themselves by gaming, and tell you coldly that they cannot help it. "What an excuse! Is there any passion, be it ever so violent and shameful, that might not offer the same plea?" Would you be allowed to say that you cannot help stealing, or murdering? A frightful, incestual, and boundless gaming, that tends utterly to destroy your adversary, that makes you drunk with egomism, that makes you desperate when you lose, that reigns over to avarice, that makes you venture, on a card or a die, all your wife's welfare, and that of your wife and children, are things so pernicious, that to be thought lawful, one must plead an impossibility to help them?

It often happens, among men, in their daily intercourse, that truth and simplicity are the very best policy. A hundred years hence the world will kill by such as it is to-day; it will then be the same theatre, and its decorations will be the same. The actors only will be different: There are already other men appearing between the scenes, who are going to act the same characters in the same play. They shall be gone in their turn, and new actors shall still succeed.

Sept. 15. A correspondent, well informed, desires us to make it known, that Lord Hillsborough's friends and respectable Advocates in England are, Messrs. Knox, Bernard, Anthony Bacon, Blackburn, and Barrington: In AMERICA, Governor Leybourne, the Roman Catholic Judge, counsellor, and afterwards of Grenada; Messrs. Hutchinson, Oliver, and Flucker; the six hundred-a-year-recruit Judges of admiralty; Richardson, the pardoned murderer!¹ and the commissioners at Boston.

O. 9. On the news of the late revolution in Sweden the Empress of Russia gave orders for 25,000 men to march immediately into Finland. A strong fleet of Spanish men of war are arrived at Gibraltar, where they apprehended they had some design on that place.

O. 12. A few days hence an Irish chairman near Duke-street, St. James's-square, being jealous of a baker in that neighbourhood, under pretence of going into the country, kept watch near his own house, when he observed the baker go in and follow him soon after, caught him in bed with his wife, when the baker, to prevent worse consequences, gave him five guineas on the nail, forgave him a debt of £30, and agreed to furnish him and his family with two quartern loaves every day for 12 months to come.

O. 13. It strongly reported that there has been a revolution in another northern kingdom, and that the sovereign was deposed.

A letter from Hamburg, dated Oct. 5, mentions that the Queen Dowager has caused it to be propagated that the King is infant, that he is improper to be trusted, any longer with the reigns of government, and proposes that her son Frederick be appointed Regent till the King recovers his senses. He, however, at his own desire, is to be examined as to his infancy, when it is not doubted but the report will appear to groundless; and it is thought he cannot better prove it than by banishing her and her son from the kingdom.

Extract from Voltaire's Universal Toleration.

I D not require any great art, or powers of argument to prove that christians ought to tolerate each other. I will go farther. I will venture to say we ought to love all mankind as our brethren. What, will you say, a Turk my brother! A Chinaman my brother! We not all children of the same father, formed by the hands of the same God? Yes; but these people, despised us, they treat us as idols! — Indeed then I would tell them they are greatly to blame. I imagine I should astonishingly mortify the pride of an Imam or a Talapoin, if I should accost him in the following terms: "This little globe, which is but a point, rolls about in its orbit with many other globes, while we are lost as, we were in the immensity of space. Man, a creature about five foot high, is a mighty insignificant being in such a universe. One of these little mortals says to his neighbour hours in Arabia or Casaria, listen to me, for the God of all worlds hath enlightened me: There are about nine hundred millions of such emmets as we upon the earth, but it is our ant-hill that is cherished by the deity. He has made the rest from all eternity: Ours will be happy, while the others are forever miserable." They would stop me, doubtless, and ask what blockheads ever talked so absurdly? When I should be obliged to reply, it is yourselves. I might afterwards cult matter.

I shall now speak to the christians, and will venture to say, for instance, to a Dominican Inquisitor: "You know, brother, that every province in Italy has its peculiar dialect, and that they do not speak such Italian at Venice and Bergame as at Florence. The academy at Cracow hath established our language, its dictionary being the standard from which no one should deviate; while the grammar of Bon Matre is also an infallible guide. But do you think the Consul of the academy, or in his absence Bon Matre, could with a good conscience, cut out the tongues of all the Venetians and Bergamee that should persist in the use of their own dialect?"

The Inquisitor might answer: "There is a great deal of difference in the case: The present concerns the salvation of your soul: It is therefore, for your good sake, that the Inquisition causes you to be apprehended, on the deposition of a single informer, however wicked or infamous his character. It is for your soul's good that you are not allowed an advocate to plead in your defense; that you should not know even the name of your accuser; that the Inquisitor should promise mercy, and afterwards condemn you; that you then suffer yet different tortures, and afterwards, be either whipt, sent to the galley, or publicly burnt at the stake. Father Irenius, Dr. Chalcion, Zanchinus, Royas, Peltius, Gainer, Blahis, and Gamelin, are examples on this head, nor can I perceive a practice admit of any contradiction." I should then take the liberty to answer him: "Perhaps, brother, you are in the right; I am well perswaded of all the good you intend me; but, pray, cannot I be saved, without giving you all this trouble?"

It is true that these horrid absurdities are not practised every day; but they have been so frequent, that we might easily find authenticated accounts to fill a volume much larger than the gospel which condemns them. It is not only very cruel to persecute those who think differently from us, but I know not if it be not rather to pronounce them eternally damned. It appears to me very unbecoming in us, the nice atoms of a moment, thus to anticipate the decrees of the Almighty. I am far from controverting the doctrine which teaches that there is no salvation out of the Church. I revere the Church, and all its teachers us; but, do we in reality know all the secret ways of God? and the extent of his mercy? Is it not permitted to hope in him, as well as to fear him? Is it not enough for us to be faithful members of the church, without taking upon us to usurp the prerogative of the deity, and determine before him the lot of others to all eternity?

Introducing mourning for the kings of Sweden, Denmark, England, or Prussia, do we say, we are in mourning for a reproach, who is to live eternally in hell? There are about forty millions of Protestants in Europe; shall we say to every one of them, "Sir, you will be eternally damned in the other world"; therefore I will neither eat, drink, nor converse with you in this."

Where is the ambassador of France, who being presented to an audience of the Grand Seignior, replied sincerely say to himself, His Highness will surely burn to all eternity, because he hath been circumcised?"