

gious impression, and who have for a course of years been totally abandoned to idleness and debauchery, should come to be more shocked at the idea of six or seven years hard labour, than at the idea of a few moments sufferance in the rope.

Besides, this manner of punishing common crimes seems to have a manifest aptitude to reclaim the criminal himself. I have no doubt that there are characters in the world so incorrigibly depraved, that with regard to them, there seems to be no other remedy left, but to cut them off, root and branch, from society. It may be

presumed, however, as to the bulk of delinquents, that habits of idleness and dissipation constitute the most vicious part of their character. Put them therefore in such a situation, as that they shall necessarily exchange these habits for habits of labour and application, and you renovate and restore them, if I may say so, useful citizens to the community. In short, I shrewdly suspect, that of the enormous number who die annually in England by the hand of the public executioner, there are but few in whom a course of this discipline would not operate reformation.

OF WIT and JUDGMENT.

THERE is a satyrical levity which is sometimes taken for wit; and a stupid gravity for good sense.—True wit is delicate and cautious of offending; and will never indulge its sallies to distress another. Light and darkness are not more opposite than a jester to a true wit—to rally the unhappy, or those who have not the talents to return it, is as ungenerous as to draw a sword upon an unarmed man.—It is not always the best understandings which shine the most in conversation: there is a kind of tinsel wit which dazzles at first view, but will not stand the test of an examination.

There are people who gain a reputation of wisdom by an artful exterior—they affect an air of mystery and reserve on all occasions. If you speak to them, they seem as if just awaked

Reading.

out of a deep reverie; and if they answer you at all, it is only by monosyllables. Their knowledge is so very profound, that nobody can comprehend it but themselves, and the ignorant take them to be something very extraordinary because they cannot understand them. The greatest fools have always the highest opinion of their own understanding, and hold every thing in contempt but themselves, who are the most contemptible.

A man of sense is satisfied with the consciousness of having done his duty, without concerning himself about the censure or applause of the world—he finds his reward in his own breast. Where there is the greater merit you will always find the greatest diffidence; it must be but a shallow understanding that boasts its own acquisitions.

G.

On the Origin of the ORDER of the GARTER; from the Supplement to Granger's Biographical History.

IN Raftel's Chronicle, l. vi. under the life of Edward III. is the following curious passage: "About the 19 yere of this kinge, he made a solemne feest at Wyndesore, and a great justes and tournament, where he devyded, and perkyted subitanegally, the order of the knyghtes of the garter; howe be it some asserme that this order began fyrst by kyng Rycharde, Cure de Lyon, at the sege of the city of Acres; wher, in his great necessitye, there were but 26 knyghtes that fymely and rarely abode by the kinge; where

he caused all them to were thonges of blew leyther about theyr legges. And afterwarde they were called the knyghtes of the blew thonge." I am obliged for this passage to John Fern, Esq; a curious and ingenious gentleman of East Dereham, in Norfolk, who is in possession of the most rare book whence it is taken. Hence some affirm, that the origin of the Garter is to be deduced from Richard II. and that it owes its pomp and splendor to Edward III.

* *Winstanley, in his Life of Edward III. says, that the original Book of the Garter deduces the invention from King Richard the First.*

An AUTHENTIC JOURNAL of Occurrences which happened within the Circle of Major Meigs's Observations, in the Detachment commanded by Col. (now General) Benedictine Arnold, consisting of two Battalions which were detached from the Provincial Army at Cambridge against Quebec. By the Major.

(Illustrated with a Map of the Rivers Kenebec and Chaudiere. *)

The Field Officers Names, of the Battalions.

Col. Christopher Green.
Col. Roger Enos.
Major Return Jonathan Meigs.
Major Timothy Bigelow.

SEPTE. 9, 1775. I marched from Roxbury (where I had been stationed during the summer) to Cambridge.

10. 11. 12. At Cambridge preparing for our march—13th in the evening marched to Myttick—and the 14th, continued our march, through the towns of Malden, Lypen, and Salem, and encamped at Danvers.

15. In the morning continued our march through the towns of Beverley, and Wenham, and encamped at Royley.

16. In the morning we continued our march; at 10 A. M. arrived at Newbury Port, and there encamped.

17. Being Sunday, attended divine service at the Rev. Mr. Parsons's meeting at Newbury Port, dined at Mr. Nathaniel Tracey's. Weather fine.

18. Repairing to embark, dined at Mr. Dalton's. W. E. fine.

19. Embarked our whole detachment, consisting of 10 companies of mulquet-men and 3 companies of riflemen amounting to 1100 men, on board 10 transports—I went on board the sloop Britannia. The fleet sailed at 10 A. M. came out of the harbour and lay to, till 1 o'clock P. M. when we received orders to sail for the River Kenebec, 50 leagues from Newbury Port.

Received with our sailing orders the following signals, viz.

1st signal, for *speaking* with the whole fleet. Ensign at the main-top-mast-head.

2d signal, for *chasing* a sail. Ensign at the fore-top-mast-head.

3d signal, for *boarding* to. The lantern at the main-top-mast-head, and 2 guns, if head-on shore; and 3 if off shore.

4th signal, for *making* sail in the night. The lantern at the main-top-mast-head and 4 guns—In the day, jack at the fore-top-mast-head.

5th signal, for *dispensing*, and every

vessel making the nearest harbour. Ensign at the main-peak.

6th signal, for *boarding* any vessel. A jack at the main-top-mast-head and the whole fleet draw up in a line, as near as possible. The weather was fair, and very fresh, but I was very sea-sick.

20. In the morning we made the mouth of Kenebec, right a-head, which we soon entered. The mouth of the river is narrow. We were hailed from the shore by a number of men under arms who were there stationed; they were answered "we were Continental troops, and that we wanted a pilot," whom they immediately sent on board. The wind and tide favoured us as we proceeded up the river. Five miles from the mouth lies an island called *Powjack*; upon this were a meeting-house, and some very good dwelling-houses the river to this island is very unequal, and the shores generally rocky. Ten miles from the mouth are elegant buildings; at a place called *George Town*; 20 miles from the mouth, is a very large bay, called *Merry Meeting Bay*; 25 miles from the mouth is *Swan Island*; and a little above this island opposite to Pownalborough, where is a block-house, we came to an anchor. I cannot help remarking our dispatch, that this day makes 14 only since the orders were first given for building 200 batteaux, for collecting provisions, and for levying 1100 men and conducting them to this place (*Gardiner's Town*).

21. All day at Gardiner's Town. W. E. fine.

22. Embarked on board the batteaux—proceeded up the river—and towards evening I put up at the house of Mr. North, and was very agreeably entertained.

23. In the morning proceeded up the river about 6 miles to Port Western where an unhappy incident fell out in the evening: a number of soldiers be-

* For a View of the adjoining Country, See Lond. Mag. for the Years 1755 and 1758.

ing in a private house, some words produced a quarrel, and Mr. Connick being turned out, immediately discharged his gun into the house, and shot a man through the body, of which he soon expired. Mr. Connick was tried by a Court Martial and received sentence of death, but denied the crime till he was brought to the place of execution, when he confessed himself guilty, but for some reasons he was reprieved until the pleasure of General Washington could be known.

24. At Fort Western preparing for our march to Quebec; this fort stands on the east side of the river Kenebec, and consists of two block-houses, and a large house 100 feet long, which were inclosed with pickets; this house is the property of — Howard Esq. where we were exceedingly well entertained.

25. Some men embarked in batteaux with orders to proceed with all expedition to the great carrying-place, and clear the road, while the other divisions came up.

26. Col. Green embarked on board the batteaux three companies of musquet-men, with whom went Major Bigelow on their tour to Canada.

27. At three o'clock P. M. I embarked on board some batteaux with the third division of the army, consisting of four companies of musquet-men with 45 days provisions, and proceeded up the river, hoping for the protection of a kind providence. We encamped in the evening 4 miles from Fort Western.

I had forgot to mention that the navigation for vessels is good to Fort Western, which is 30 miles from the river's mouth: the water some part of the way rapid.

28. Proceeded up the river, the stream very rapid, and the bottom and shores rocky.

29. In the morning continued our route up the river; at 11 A. M. arrived at Fort Hallifax which stands on a point of land between the river Kenebec and the river Sebastecook. This Fort consists of two large block-houses, and a large barrack which is inclosed with a picket fort. I tarried half an hour at the fort, then crossed the river to a carrying-place which is 97 rods carriage, then proceeded up the river (which falls very rapidly over a rocky bottom)

September, 1776.

5 miles, and encamped. The above falls are called Toconok.

30. Proceeded up the river 9 miles and encamped; the land we passed this day was generally very good. Colonel Arnold joined at night and encamped with us.

Oct. 1. Fine W. E. woods abound in these parts with butterneal, beach, hemlock, white pine, red cedar, &c.

2. In the morning proceeded up the river—at 10 o'clock arrived at Sehoegin falls, where is a carrying-place of 250 paces, which lies across a small island in the river. Here I waited for my division to come up, and encamped on the west side the river opposite the island with Capt. Goodrick. Had much rain in the night, I turned out, put on my clothes and lay down again and slept well till morning. Our course in general from the mouth of the river to this place has been from North to North East.

3. Proceeded up the river to Norridgewalk; on my way I called at a house where I saw a child 14 months old, which is the first white child born here. At seven o'clock in the evening a little below Norridgewalk, my batteau filled with water going up the falls; I lost my kettle, butter, and sugar, a loss not to be replaced here. At Norridgewalk is to be seen the vestige of an Indian fort, chapel, and a priest's grave; there appear to have been some entrenchments on the covered way through the bank of the river, for the conveniency of getting water—This must have been a considerable feat of the natives, as there are large Indian fields cleared—I here wrote to Mrs. Meigs, &c.

4. I proceeded up the river about 1 mile, and crossed the river at a carrying-place of 1 mile and a quarter. Here I came up with the second division commanded by Col. Green.

5. All day at the carrying-place; at evening moved one company up the river 1 mile, where they encamped, waiting for the other companies of my division.

6. Still at the carrying-place, getting boats and provisions: at 4 P. M. I proceeded up the river 5 miles and encamped.

7. Continued our march up the river,
3 Q ver,

ver, and at 12 o'clock tarried at Carratuneaus carrying-place. Here the river is confined between two rocks, not more than 40 rods wide, which lie in piles 40 rods in length on each side the river. These rocks are polished in some places by the swift running of the water. The carrying-place is here 433 paces in length.

8. All day at the carrying-place at Carratuneaus; rainy W. E. Capt. Darbern's company passed the carrying-place this day at 3 P. M.

9. Capt. Ward's company passed the carrying-place this day at 12 o'clock. At 1 P. M. I left the carrying-place and proceeded up the river about 4 miles and encamped. The stream for 4 miles very rapid, and in some places very shallow, being divided by a number of islands which appear to be fine land: from this encampment some high mountains rise to our view to the Northward.

10. Proceeded up the river, which continues its course N. W. between two high mountains, and encamped at the great carrying-place, which is 12 miles and a half a-crofs, including 3 ponds which we were obliged to pass.

11. I crossed the great place as far as the third pond; there I had the pleasure of discovering Lieut. Steel and party who had been sent forwards on a reconnoitring command as far as Chaudiere pond; they discovered nothing with regard to the enemy. I returned back and lodged with Col. Green.

12. In the morning repassed the second pond, and went to the river, and gave orders which I received from Col. Arnold for building a block-house, and then returned and crossed the first pond and encamped this day at the great carrying-place with the 4th division of the army, consisting of three companies of musquet-men.

13. Employed in carrying our boats and provisions a-crofs the first pond and the second portage. I went myself a-crofs the third portage and returned back by the East side of the second portage and encamped with Col. Arnold. The wind so high, the boats could not cross the third pond. About this time we killed 4 moose, which is excellent meat.

14. At 11 o'clock I repassed the first pond to see Capt. Darbern's and Capt.

Ward's companies over. Last night a tree blown down by the wind, fell on one of our men and bruised him in such a manner that his life is despaired of. In the evening I returned back to the second portage and encamped with Capt. Ward.

15. This morning orders were given that the allowance should be $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of pork and $\frac{1}{2}$ of flour per man per diem. At 2 o'clock I crossed the third pond and encamped in a cedar swamp. This pond is about 9 miles in circumference and surrounded with cedar timber. This last pond is much larger than the other two.

16. In the morning I set out with Capt. Hanchet to reconnoitre a very high mountain about ten miles from our encampment, but we were too late in the day and returned towards evening without being able to ascend the mountain.

17. In the morning I went to Dead river and took part of Capt. Goodrick's company and returned to the third pond, where I met with Capt. Ward's company. At evening returned to Dead river; marched one mile up and encamped with Capt. Hanchet.

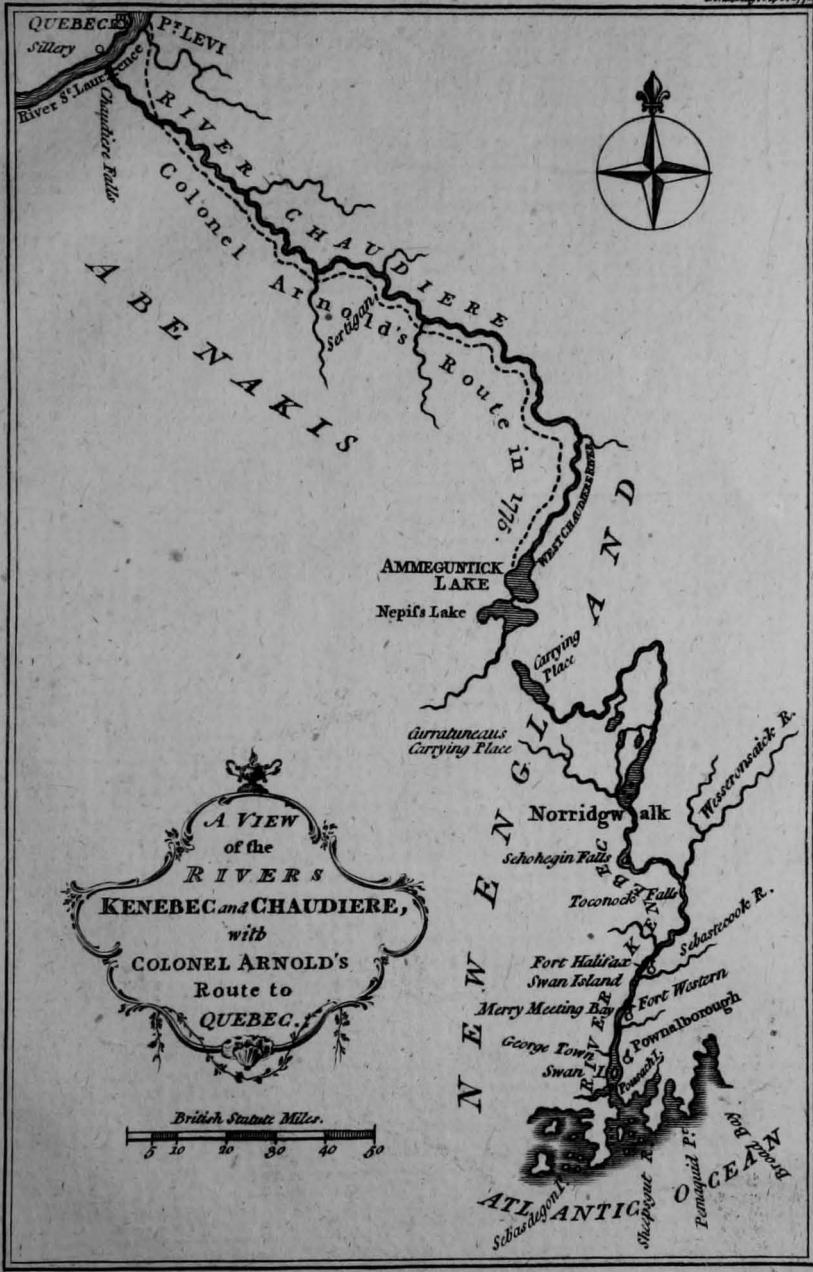
18. In the morning ordered 3 men to kill 2 oxen (which we had driven with great difficulty to this place) and to bring 5 quarters to the detachment, and to leave 3 quarters under a guard for Col. Enos's division. Then I proceeded up the river with my division with the greatest expedition to Chaudiere, in order there to make up our cartridges, and wait for the rear division, and to furnish a number of pioneers, under Mr. Ayres to clear the carrying-place.

19. Col. Arnold joined us, and Col. Green's division. The land we passed this day was very fine, thinly timbered, and mostly covered with high grass.

20. Proceeded up the river, passed several falls, and one portage only three rods a-crofs, and encamped at evening; rainy W. E. all day.

21. In the morning proceeded up the river about three miles to a carrying-place 35 perches a-crofs; then continued our route up the river about 2 miles to a portage 30 perches a-crofs, where we encamped.

22. Continued our route up the river about 3 miles: in our way we passed



A VIEW
of the
RIVERS
KENEBC and CHAUDIERE,
with
COLONEL ARNOLD'S
Route to
QUEBEC.

fed two portages, or carrying-places, each 74 perches. Our course this day is only three miles, owing to the extraordinary rise of the river. The last night in some parts of the river the water rose 8 feet perpendicular, and in many places overflowed its banks and filled the country with water, which made it very difficult for our men on shore to march.

23. In the morning continued our march, though very slow, owing to the rapidity of the stream. A number of our men who marched on the shore, coursed a river that came in from the westward, mistaking it for the main river, which as soon as we discovered, we dispatched some boats after them. The river now falls fast. Encamped this evening at a carrying-place 15 perches a-cross. Here a council was held, in which it was resolved that 50 men should march with all dispatch by land to Chaudiere pond; and that the sick of my division, and Capt. Morgan's, should return back to Cambridge.

24. At this place the stream was very rapid: in our way we passed three carrying-places, 2 of them 4 roods each, in passing which 6 batteaux filled and overfet, by which we lost several barrels of provisions, a number of guns, some clothes, and cash.

25. Proceeded up the river, tho' with great fatigue, the water being very rapid. Our whole course this day was only 4 miles, when we encamped. Wrote to Mrs. Meigs by the officer that returned with the sick.

26. Continued our route up the river about six miles, the stream very rapid.

27. Continued our route, and soon entered a sound about 2 miles a-cross, and passed through a narrow streight only two perches and a half wide and about 4 roods long; then entered another small pond about 1 mile, and then through a narrow streight about a mile and a half over to a third pond 3 miles, then passed through a narrow streight and entered a fourth pond a quarter of a mile wide, and then entered a crooked river about 3 miles in length to a carrying-place 15 perches a-cross to a pond 100 perches a-cross, and encamped on the North West side upon a high hill which is a carrying-

place. The ponds are surrounded with mountains.

28. In the morning continued our route a-cross the carrying-place 44 perches long, to a pond about 2 miles, to a carrying-place 4 miles and 60 perches. This carrying-place lies a-cross the height of land, and is about 2 miles from the last mentioned pond to the height, when all the streams run the reverse of the rivers we came up. We encamped this evening on the height of land.

29. In the morning crossed the heights to Chaudiere river; made a division of our provisions and ammunition, and marched back upon the heights and encamped. Here I distributed the following sums of money, to the following persons; viz. To Col. Green 500 dollars, to Major Bigelow 50; and paid Mr. Gatchel 44—paid Mr. Berry 41. 5s. lawful money.

30. Continued our march by land towards Québec. At 1 P. M. came to Nepis lake, which we supposed to be Ammeguntick lake: we continued our march till night, and encamped on the banks of the lake, where there had been an Indian camp.

Nov. 1. Marched thro' the woods 15 miles, and encamped near the North end of Ammeguntick lake.

2. Continued our march through the woods; the marching this day was exceedingly bad. I passed a number of soldiers who had no provisions and were somewhat sick. It was not in my power to help or relieve them. Two dogs were killed, which the distressed soldiers eat with good appetite, even the feet and skin. This day in our march upon the banks of the Chaudiere we saw several boats that were split upon the rocks, and one of Capt. Morgan's men was drowned. The travelling this day, as yesterday, very bad over mountains and morasses.

3. In the morning continued our march on the banks of the Chaudiere. The marching this day better than we have lately had. The river grows wider and runs very quick, and in some places very shallow. We passed this day several small islands. The weather exceeding fine, and as warm as ever I felt it at this season in New-England.

4. Continued our march on the banks

banks of the Chaudiere: at 12 o'clock we met with provisions, to the inexpressible joy of the soldiers who were near starving. After refreshing ourselves, we marched a few miles and encamped.

5. In the morning continued our march. At 11 o'clock arrived at a French house, and were hospitably used: this is the first house I saw for 31 days, having been all that time in a rough, barren, and uninhabited wilderness, where we never saw a human being except our own men. Immediately after our arrival, we were supplied with fresh beef, fowls, butter, pheasants, and vegetables. This settlement is called Sertigan: it lies 25 leagues from Quebec.

6. Marched down to the parish of St. Mary's; the country thinly settled; the people kindly supplied us with plenty of provisions.

7, 8, 9, 10. I was on business up and down the country on each side the river; the inhabitants very hospitable. Our men that were gone forward to Point Levi, made prisoner Mr. M'Kenzie, a midshipman of the Hunter sloop of war. This night I lodged at St. Henry's.

11. I marched down to Point Levi, and joined the detachment.

12, 13. I was at Point Levi; nothing extraordinary happened except a deserter came in to us from Quebec, by whom we were informed Col. M'Clean had arrived from Sorel with his regiment. The Lizard frigate also arrived a few days before us. On the evening of this day at 9 o'clock, we began to embark our men on board 35 canoes. At 4 P. M. we got over and landed 500 men, entirely undiscovered, although two men of war were stationed to prevent us. We landed at the same place Gen. Wolfe did, in a small cove which is now called Wolfe's cove.

Soon after our landing, a barge from the Lizard frigate came rowing up the river: we hailed her, and ordered her to come on shore; they refusing, we fired upon them—they pushed off shore and cried out. After parading our men on the heights of Abraham, and sending out a reconnoitring party towards the city, and placing sentinels, we marched a-cross the plain and took possession of a large house which was formerly owned by Gen. Murray, and

other houses adjacent, which were fine accommodations for our troops.

14. This morning employed in placing proper guards on the different roads to cut off the communication between the city and country. At 12 o'clock the enemy surprised one of our advanced centres, and made him prisoner; the guard soon perceived the enemy and pursued, but were not able to overtake them; we rallied the main body and marched upon the heights near the city, gave them three huzzas and marched our men fairly in their view.

It is said Quebec might have been taken had we then made an assault: they did not chuse to come out to us, but gave us a few shot from the ramparts, and we then returned to our camp. This afternoon they set fire to the suburbs and burnt several houses. This evening Col. Arnold sent a flag of truce with a demand of the garrison in the name and behalf of the United Colonies—as the flag approached the walls it was fired upon, contrary to all rule and custom on such occasions. We constantly lay on our arms to prevent surprise; for we were informed by a gentleman from Quebec, that we might expect an attack very soon from the city.

15. The commanding officer this day sent into the town a flag, concluding that the firing on our flag yesterday was through mistake, but it was treated in the same manner as before; on which it returned. An express went off to Gen. Montgomery this morning. About 12 o'clock we were alarmed with a report, that the troops in town were coming out to attack us. We turned out to meet them, but it proved false.

16. This morning it is reported Montreal surrendered to Gen. Montgomery the last sabbath, and that the shipping were taken. One of our men, a serjeant in the rifled company, received a shot from a cannon, which shattered one of his legs in such a manner that amputation was necessary. This day we sent a company of our men and took possession of the general hospital; the Canadians are continually coming in, to express their satisfaction at our coming into this country.

17. The serjeant that was wounded yesterday, died this morning with great
composure

composure and resignation. This day we had a confirmation of the surrender of Montreal to Gen. Montgomery. A soldier came in to us from Quebec, but no intelligence extraordinary from him. A party of our men went over

to Point Levi, with boats to bring a party of our detachment that were left there with provisions. Weather pleasant.

18. We have orders to parade at 3 o'clock to morrow morning.

The length of the Journal obliges us to reserve the remainder for next month; which contains a particular account of the junction of these troops with Gen. Montgomery's; and a very minute account of the operations of the Provincials against Quebec, including the storm of the place, when the General was killed, and the Major was taken prisoner.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Character of James I. with Instances of Flattery.

OF all the qualities which marked the character of James I. king of England, there was none more contemptible than a pedantic disposition which he had obtained from a narrow though laborious education. Some school learning he had, the fruits of that unwearied application which is often united to mean parts; of that learning he was ridiculously vain. His vanity was much heightened by the flattery he had met with from the minions of his English court. He was eager for an opportunity of displaying it to the whole nation. The opportunity was offered him by a petition from the Puritans, for a reformation of sundry articles of the established church. James gave them hopes of an impartial debate, though he mortally hated all the reformers, for the restraints they had laid upon him in his Scotch government.

In this debate James was to preside as judge; and an assembly of churchmen and ministers met at Hampton Court for this purpose. From judge he turned principal disputant, silencing all opposition by his authority and loquacity, and closed his many arguments with these powerful ones: "That Presbytery agreed as well with monarchy as God with the devil, that he would not have Tom and Dick and Will meet to censure him and his

council. If this be all your party hath to say, I will make them conform themselves, or else I will Harrie them out of the land, or else do worse—only hang them, that's all."

Great was the exultation and adulation of churchmen and courtiers on this occasion. Chancellor Egerton cried out, "he had often heard that royalty and priesthood was united, but never saw it verified till now." Archbishop Whitgift carried his flattery still farther, "he verily believed the king spoke by the spirit of God."

Macaulay's Hist. of Eng. vol. 1. p. 5, 6.

Niele bishop of Lincoln, and Andrews bishop of Winchester, being at dinner with king James in public, James in this situation had the imprudence to propose aloud this question, "whether he might not take his subjects money without consent of parliament?" The sycophant Niele replied, "God forbid you should not, for you are the breath of our nostrils!"

Andrews declined answering the question, saying, "he was not skilled in parliamentary cases." On the king's urging him, he replied pleasantly: "I think your majesty has an undoubted right to my brother Niele's money."

Life of Andrews Bish. of Winchester.

The following is a character drawn of king James by Williams, whence it appears that the servile tools * whom James

* Among the forwardest of this worthless tribe was Cecil afterwards earl of Salisbury, who told him on his coming to the crown, "That he would find his English subjects like asses, on whom he might lay any burthen, and would need neither bit nor bridle, but their asses ears."

James had raised to the highest preferments in the state, bestowed the same tribute of absurd flattery to his memory, as they had fed him with during life.

"I dare presume to say, you never read in your life more fully parallel amongst themselves, and distinguished from all other kings, than King James and King Solomon. King Solomon is said to be *unigenitus coram matre sua*, the only son of his mother; so was King James; Solomon was of a complexion white and ruddy, so was King James; Solomon was learned above all the princes in the universal world; Solomon was a writer in prose and verse, so in a very pure and exquisite manner was our sweet sovereign King James; Solomon was the greatest patron we ever read of to church and church-men, and yet no greater (let the house of Aaron now confess) than King James—and for his words and eloquence, you know it well enough—it was rare and excellent in the highest degree—*Præfati et quæ principem deceret eloquentia*; as Tacitus said to Augustus, in a flowing and princely kind of elocution. Those speeches of his in the Parliament, star-chamber, council-table, and other public audiences of the state (of which, as of Tully's orations; *ea semper optima quæ maxima*; the longest still was held the best) do prove him to be the most powerful speaker who ever swayed the sceptre of this kingdom."

Russetworth, vol. i. p. 160.

As a specimen of the *pure and exquisite manner* of this *sweet sovereign's* writing and speaking, I beg leave to lay before the reader a few quotations from his speeches and letters.

In a speech to the Parliament, anno 1610, he informs his subjects, that "the King's heart is in the hand of the Lord, who can create and destroy, make and unmake; so kings can give life and death, judge all and be judged by none. They can exalt low things, and abase high things, making the subjects like men at chess, a pawn to take a bishop or a knight. And, as it is blasphemy to dispute what God may do, so it is sedition in subjects to dispute what kings may do in the height of their power."

Macaulay's Hist. of Eng. v. i. p. 61.

When the same Parliament had vo-

ted him a less sum than was demanded, he thought proper to decline accepting it, for the following judicious reasons: "Nine score thousand pounds, he could not accept, because nine was the number of the poets, who were always beggars; eleven was the number of the apostles when Judas was away, and therefore might best be affected by his Majesty; but there was a mean number, which might accord to both, and that was ten, a sacred number, for so many were God's commandments which tend to virtue and edification."

Winwood's Memorials, vol. iii. p. 193.

To illustrate his princely elegance in his literary correspondence, take the following example from a letter to the Duke of Buckingham—"if thou be with me by four in the afternoon, it will be good time; and prepare thee to be a guard to me from keeping my heart unbroken with business, before my going to the progress. And thus God send me a happy and joyful meeting with my sweet Stenny, this evening. Sweet-heart, when thou risest keep thee from importunities of people who trouble thy mind, that at meeting I may see thy white teeth shine upon me."

MSS. in the British Museum, n. 6987.

But the stile of the queen was somewhat more extraordinary, and in an age and place where flattery was the most current coin, undoubtedly infected the whole court.

Queen ANN to King JAMES.

"I am glad that our brother's * horse does please you, and that my dog Stennie † does well; for I did command him that he should make your ears hang like a sow's lug, and when he comes home I will treat him better than any other dog."

Queen ANN to Viscount VILLARS.

"You do well in tugging the low's § ear, and I thank you for it, and would have you do so still, upon condition you continue a watchful dog to him, and be always true to him."

MSS. British Museum, fol. 6986.

A fine courtly stile truly!

The following passages from the Bishop of Downe's sermon, and a letter from General Digby to the Marquis of Ormond, shew the impious nonsense as well as flattery that was preach-

* King of Denmark. † Duke of Buckingham. § King James.

An AUTHENTIC JOURNAL of Occurrences which happened within the Circle of Major Meigs's Observations in that extraordinary Route of Col. Arnold and his Army from the Neighbourhood of Boston to Quebec, with the Operations of that Army against Quebec.

(Continued from our last Magazine, p. 430.)

- NOV.** 19. Early in the morning we decamped and marched up to Point aux Trembles, about 7 leagues from Quebec. The country through which we passed was well settled. Every few miles a handsome little chapel. We have with us 7 prisoners and 2 deserters.
20. An express came in this morning from Gen. Montgomery at Montreal—the contents were, that the king's troops had abandoned the town and fled to the shipping, and that he was about to attack them with row-gallies and boats with artillery mounted in them, and that he should immediately join our detachment with men and artillery. We have now an express ready to return to Montreal, by which conveyance I write to my family.
21. The curate of the parish at Point aux Trembles dined this day at head quarters.
22. An express arrived from Montreal, which informs us that all the shipping were taken last sabbath evening, and that Gen. Montgomery was about to march for Quebec.
23. An express arrived from Montreal, by whom we have intelligence that Gen. Montgomery was on his march, and that yesterday he had sent clothing for our troops. One of our men came in from the woods, who had been left behind; and says that himself with one more killed a horse and lived on the flesh several days.
24. This morning the Hunter sloop of war, and three other armed vessels, appeared in sight. An express is now going to meet the troops that are coming down from Montreal.
25. The Hunter sloop, a large snow, and an armed schooner, came to an anchor opposite to our quarters. This morning a number of men were sent up the river in a canoe to meet the troops that were coming down.
26. A number of gentlemen came in this morning from Quebec.—I wrote to my father and Mrs. Meigs.
27. We are informed that the
- house of Major Caldwell in which our troops were quartered is burnt.
28. Col. Arnold went up to Jackarty, to hasten down the ammunition.
29. Capt. Morgan, who had been sent down to the neighbourhood of Quebec, sent up to our quarters two prisoners which he took in the suburbs.
30. This day an express went to Gen. Montgomery—Capt. — is arrived with ammunition and provisions.
- Dec. 1. Gen. Montgomery arrived this day at 1 P. M. with 3 armed schooners, with men, artillery, ammunition, and provisions; to the great joy of our detachment. Towards evening our detachment turned out and marched down to the General's quarters, and was there received. The General complimented us on our appearance.
2. In the morning I assisted in sending down our field-pieces by land. The large cannon are ordered down in batteaux, which when landed, the batteaux are to go to Point Levi for the ladders.
3. Major Brown arrived from Sorell. The soldiers drew for their clothing.
4. We marched at 12 o'clock with our camp before Quebec. At evening I quartered at the house of the curate of the parish of St. Augustin; we were entertained with hospitality and elegance. The curate's name is Michael Barrau.
5. In the morning proceeded on our march for St. Fry, our camp before Quebec, where we arrived about noon. This day wrote to Mrs. Meigs.
6. I wrote to Titus Hosner, Esq. at Middle Town. Weather cold, with storms of snow.
7. I am informed that our men yesterday took a sloop with provisions and some cash.
8. We received some shot from the city, but no person was hurt.
9. A party of 100 men are ordered to cover the train this evening while they bombard the town; I went with

this party. Twenty seven shots were thrown into the town. This day we began to erect a battery before St. John's gate.

10. The enemy cannonaded our camp early in the morning and continued it till night: a party of our men are ordered into St. Rue to cover the train which are ordered there also with 5 mortars and 2 field-pieces. This evening 45 shells were thrown into the town, the enemy returned a few, and some 24 pounders and grape shot. No person on our side was hurt, besides a Canadian who was shot thro' the body.

11. The town kept a warm cannonading upon our men, one of whom was wounded in the thigh. In the evening we sent 45 shells into the town. I had the command of the working party at the battery this night. The enemy gave us a few shot and shells, but not one of them struck the battery. W. E. exceeding cold.

12. The platforms nearly ready for the gun battery. W. E. cold.

13. We opened our battery, had two men wounded in it by a cannon from the city. Five men of Col. Livingston's regiment of Canadians were also wounded by a cannon shot which went through a house in St. John's suburbs where they were quartered.

14. One of our men was killed in the battery and several wounded. In the evening we threw into the town 24 shells; at the same time we were briskly cannonaded from the town.

15. This morning before sun-rise our battery began to play and continued one hour, then ceased by order of the general. A flag was then sent in to the city, but was refused admittance. After some discourse with the officers from the ramparts the flag returned. (The discourse was that Gen. Carlton would suffer no truce with rebels; if they came to implore mercy from the king he would then give them a hearing.) At 2 P. M. our battery began to play upon the town, and mortars also from the suburbs of St. Rue, which sent in 50 bombs. This day we had two men killed at our battery, and our guns damaged by a shot from the enemy. It is now in agitation to storm the town, which if resolved I hope will be undertaken with a proper sense of the nature and importance of

such an attack, and vigorously executed.

16. The enemy this morning began to cannonade our quarters; several shot struck the house, on which it was thought best to remove elsewhere. One of our men was shot through the body with a grape shot; his life is despaired of. I wrote to Mrs. Meigs by way of Montreal. This evening a council was held by all the commissioned officers of Col. Arnold's detachment, when the majority were for storming Quebec, as soon as the men were provided with bayonets, spears, hatchets, and hand grenades.

17. All day at Capt. Hanchet's quarters. Nothing extraordinary happened. Cold and snow.

18. This morning I came to Mr. Duvene's house to quarter. W. E. snow.

19. No occurrences extraordinary. W. E. moderate and snowy.

20. Several of our men have the small pox at this time. W. E. cold.

21. We have orders for all our men to wear hemlock sprigs in their hats, to distinguish them in the attack upon the works.

22. Preparations are making and things ripening fast for the assault upon the works of Quebec. The blessing of heaven attend the enterprise!—This evening celebrated the anniversary of a happy event or circumstance in my life.

23. This day the officers of our detachment met; the general attended to compose some matters of dispute, which were happily settled.

24. I was on a general court martial. Our chaplain preached a sermon in the chapel of the general hospital, which is exceeding elegant inside, and richly decorated with carriages and gilt work.

25. Col. Arnold's detachment paraded this evening at Capt. Morgan's quarters. At 4 P. M. his honour Gen. Montgomery attended, and addressed us on the subject of an assault upon the town in a spirited manner.

26. Nothing material happened; W. E. cold.

27. This evening the troops assembled by order of the general, with a design to make an attack upon the works of Quebec—when an order from the general came for their returning

to their quarters, the time and season not being thought proper for the attack.

28. The following came out in the general orders, "the General had the most sensible pleasure in seeing the good disposition with which the troops last night moved towards the attack. It was with the greatest reluctance he found himself called upon by his duty to repress their ardour: but he should hold himself answerable to those brave men, whose lives might be saved by waiting for a more favourable opportunity." This day is the 25th anniversary of my birth. A variety of scenes have presented themselves in this short term: prosperity and adversity have alternately chequered my path. Some dangers escaped, and favours innumerable received by me, demand a tribute of the warmest gratitude.

29. This day I dined with Gen. Montgomery, and spent the afternoon and evening with him in an agreeable manner. This evening as a party of our men were executing a command in the suburbs of St. Rue, they were fired upon from the walls and one man was wounded in the leg.

30. This morning between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, our train threw into the city about 30 shells, which produced a number of shells and a brisk cannonading from the town. Continued our preparations to make an attack upon the city, the ladders being now ready, and the W. E. stormy, which was thought best for our purpose; the troops were ordered to parade at 2 o'clock to morrow morning.

31. The troops assembled at two o'clock this morning; those that were to make the attack by the way of Cape Diamond collected at the general quarters upon the heights of Abraham, and were headed by Gen. Montgomery. Those that were to make the attack by the suburbs of St. Rue, were headed by Col. Arnold, and which were two battalions that were detached from the army at Cambridge.—Col. Livingstone with a regiment of Canadians, and Major Brown with part of a regiment from Boston, were to make a false attack upon the walls southward of St. John's gate, and in the mean time to

set fire to the gate with combustibles prepared for that purpose.

These different bodies were to move to the attack from their places of assembly exactly at 5 o'clock; but the different routes they had to make, the great depth of snow, and other obstacles prevented the execution of Col. Livingstone's command. The general moved with his corps and a number of carpenters, to the pickets at Cape Diamond; the carpenters soon cut the pickets with saws, the general pulled them down with his own hands, and entered with his aid de camp Mr. M'Pherson, Mr. Antill the engineer, Capt. Cheefman, the carpenters and others. The troops did not follow, except a few who attacked the guard house: the enemy gave them a discharge of grape shot from their cannon, and of small arms at the same time, by which the general, his aid de camp, Capt Cheefman and some others bravely fell. The firing then entirely ceased, and the lights in the guard house were out, at which time, 'tis said, the troops might have entered.—But Colonels——— thought of retreating, which they did, and carried off the wounded to the camp.

I came now to Col. Arnold's division, which was to proceed to the attack in the following manner—A lieutenant and 30 men were to march in front as an advanced guard, then the artillery company with a field piece mounted on a sledge; and as the main body, of which, Capt. Morgan's company was the first. The advanced party were to open when arrived near the battery, which was raised upon a wharf, and which we were obliged to attack on the way; and when our field piece had given a shot or two, the advanced party were to rush forward with ladders and force the battery, while Captain Morgan's company were to march round the wharf if possible on the ice. But the snow was so deep, the pieces of artillery were brought on very slow, and we were finally obliged to leave it behind; and to add to the delay the main body mistook their way, there being no road, the way dark and intricate, among store-houses, boats, and wharfs; and harrassed at the same time with a constant fire of the enemy from the walls, which killed and wounded a number

ber of men, without our being able to annoy them in the least, from our situation. The field piece not coming up, the advanced party, with Capt. Morgan's company, attacked the battery, some firing into the port-holes, or a kind of embrasures, while others scaled the battery with ladders, and immediately took possession of it with a guard, consisting of 30 men. This was executed with so much dispatch, that the enemy only discharged one cannon. In the attack, we lost one or two men, the enemy the same number. At this battery Col. Arnold received a wound in one of his legs with a musquet ball. So soon as the prisoners were taken care of, and a few men come up (which was near half an hour) our men attempted the next barrier, but could not force it; and as the main body were some time in coming up, occasioned by the obstacles before-mentioned: adding to this, that the part of the army, commanded by General Montgomery, after his fall, having retreated, gave the enemy the advantage to turn their whole force and attention upon us; so that before our men attempted the second barrier, the enemy had such a number of men behind it and in the houses, that we were surrounded with such a fire, from double our numbers, we found it impossible to force it, they being also under cover, while we were exposed to their fire. To add to the embarrassment, we lost the help of one of our companies, which was quartered on the north side of the river St. Charles, by their not having notice in season, who, in endeavouring to join the main body, were surprized by a party of men who made a *sortie* through Palace Gate, and most of them were made prisoners. Our men near the second barrier took possession of some houses, and kept up a fire from them for some time, but as the body which sallied out of Palace Gate, came upon the rear, and our numbers were greatly lessened by being killed and wounded, it was thought best to retreat to the battery that we had taken, which we did, with the greatest part of our men, where at a consultation of officers present, it was the unanimous opinion that it was impracticable to retreat, as we must have passed a great part of the way, under the walls of the town, exposed to

a line of fire, and our rear exposed to the fire of the enemy at the same time; besides having the party that sallied out through Palace Gate to oppose in front. We maintained our ground till about ten in the morning, but were at last obliged, with great reluctance, to surrender prisoners of war.

By the best accounts we can obtain, our loss, by killed and wounded, amounts to about one hundred; the loss which the town sustained, we cannot learn; it must be small in comparison with ours, owing to the advantage of situation. We had one Captain and two Lieutenants killed; wounded officers, Colonel Arnold, Capt. Hubbard, Capt. Lambe, Lieut. Steel, Lieut. Tildale and Brigade Major Ogden. The loss in that part of the army commanded by the General, besides himself, was his Aid de Camp, Mr. M'Pherson and Capt. Cheeseman; private number unknown. His Honour, Brigadier General Montgomery, was shot through both his thighs and through his head: his body was taken up the next day, an elegant coffin was prepared, and he was decently interred the Thursday after. I am informed, when his body was taken up, his features were not in the least distorted: his countenance appeared regular, serene, and placid like the soul that late had animated it. He was tall and slender, well limbed, of a genteel, easy, graceful, manly address, and had the voluntary love, esteem and confidence of the whole army. His death, though honourable, is lamented, not only as the death of an amiable, worthy friend, but as an experienced, brave General; the whole country suffers greatly by such a loss at this time. The native goodness and rectitude of his heart might easily be seen in his actions; his sentiments, which appeared on every occasion, were fraught with that unaffected goodness, which plainly discovered the goodness of the heart from whence they flowed.

In the afternoon, the officers were confined in the Seminary, and well accommodated with bedding; the privates were confined in the Recollects, or Jesuit's College. I dined this day with Capt. Law, whom in the morning I had made prisoner, but in a few hours after I was in my turn

made

made prisoner also. Capt. Law treated me with great politeness and ingenuity.

Jan. 1st. This whole day in the Seminary. The first day I ever knew confinement. I hope I shall bear it with becoming fortitude.

Major M' Kenzie brought General Montgomery's knee buckles and Mr. M' Pherfon's gold brooch, and made a present of them to me, which I highly value for the sake of their late worthy owners.

Major Return Jonathan Meigs.

Political Character of Mr. EDMUND BURKE.

THIS gentleman's first appearance in public life, was at the time of the repeal of the stamp act, in the spring 1766. He supported that measure with great zeal and uncommon abilities; and being a young member, attracted the attention of the House in a very particular manner. His political situation grew from his connection with the Marquis of Rockingham, who was then first lord of the Treasury, and ostensible minister of the day, and to whom Mr. Burke was appointed secretary. We cannot say but it was rather a misfortune for a man of such extensive talents to come into parliament and public life, under the immediate patronage, and almost by the political creation, of a professed formed party, such as that Lord Rockingham was looked upon to be at the head of. The public has a claim to the service of such men, and it is a pity that any attachments of honour, arising from personal obligation, or party engagement, should render the welfare of a man's country an object of but secondary consideration. Whether his conduct has been directed to his own personal advantage, or by motives of sound patriotism, is more than we dare attempt to decide on; but we can have no doubt that he has enlisted himself a party man, perhaps more from conviction than his accidental introduction into public life. Be that as it may, he has acquitted himself as a most able, faithful, steady and inflexible partizan. He has white-washed the whigs, and absolved them of all their political transgressions, since the accession of the house of Brunswick. He has not affirmed, in express terms, that the law for repealing the triennial act of William the Third, and for establishing septennial

parliaments, was a wise measure; or supposing it to be proper then, that it should have been continued after the cause, for which it was enacted, ceased to exist; no, he tells you in his new whig-creed*, that wise and able men have been of opinion, the inconveniences arising from short parliaments, would more than counterbalance the advantages; and supported it with the following cogent reason, within his own knowledge.—I have observed (says he) that the members are always most independent in the middle of a session, the approaching election always rendering them more pliable and acquiescent to the prayers or mandates of the minister. We shall not trace out this gentleman's principles, and defence of the whigs, further than to observe, he has no objections to place men, officers naval and military in the House of Commons, but he does not approve of pensioners. In short, he liked the government of the whigs very well, and Lord Rockingham's particular administration best of all. On the whole, it is sufficient to observe, that Mr. Burke is the oracle of the party he so ably defended; that he is a zealous and an able advocate for the political and commercial rights of America, a warm defender of the propriety of the repeal of the stamp act, and a professed opposer of every measure carried into execution respecting that country, but such as originated under the administration of his noble patron.

No man in this country is so well qualified, by nature and education, to be minister of the House of Commons. Mr. Burke's powers of persuasion would on some particular occasions be irresistible, if not counteracted or resisted

* *Thoughts on the National Discontents.*

fitted by the weight and solidity of the precious metal. His sources of knowledge are inexhaustible, extensive, and his materials drawn forth with great judgment; his memory is faithful, and his mind teems with the most luxuriant imagery, clothed in the most elegant language, and an apt and happy mode of expression. His details often are interesting and important, but always correct: his arguments are plausible, generally logical, replete with information, and never supported upon designed misrepresentation, or wild random assertions, to answer the temporary purposes of debate. His facts are seldom assumed, and when they are, he ingenuously founds them on certain current opinions, perhaps controverted, but known however to exist. This candour at once renders him the fairest adversary, and stamps his speeches with a certain air of credit, veracity, and authority, seldom due to any of his cotemporaries, in either house of parliament. His knowledge of parliamentary business is so vast and multifarious, that there is no subject that comes under discussion, whether politics, finances, commerce, manufactures, internal police, &c. with all their divisions and subdivisions, which he does not treat in so masterly and technical a manner as to induce such as hear him to imagine he had dedicated a considerable portion of his life to the investigation of that particular subject. Mr. Burke is not perhaps so logical, convincing, judicious and correct as Lord Camden; nor so persuasive, graceful and fascinating a speaker as Lord Mansfield; but in the laboured detail of office, in connecting measures with the motives which brought them into existence, in explanatory observations, and in pursuing measures to the probable consequences, arising from experience, and supported by rational deduction, he has most undoubtedly no equal. If the impracticability of the American war, the interference of foreign powers, or any other accidental circumstance, either within or without, should happen, that might be the occasion of a change of system at St. James's, it is very probable this gentleman may succeed to the chancellorship of the Ex-

chequer, and that for two reasons because we think him the most capable man in England for the office, the present chancellor not excepted; and because, unless in the single instance of America, the creeds of the modern Tories and modern Whigs seem only to differ in name; nor can we discover a tittle in Mr. Burke's political opinions, his personal attachment to Lord Rockingham only excepted, which would present a single obstacle to his accepting the chancellorship of Exchequer under John Earl of Bute.

This sketch we present to our readers, as a very imperfect attempt to delineate the uncommon parliamentary abilities of this great political genius. We cannot however dismiss this side of the picture, without observing, that his abilities are accompanied with a very extraordinary instance of an union of talents, scarcely compatible, for it is difficult to decide whether he speaks or writes better, or whether he deliberates with greater judgment, or plans or directs with greater aptitude, sagacity and foresight.

On the other hand, Mr. Burke is excurfive, injudicious by frequently dwelling upon trifles, and pedantic. His wit sometimes degenerates into buffoonery and ill-nature, and his oratory into bombast and mere fustian. His voice is not, at the best, one of the most harmonious; he frequently neglects to manage it, and in the warmth of debate often becomes so hoarse as to render his accents dissonant, and nearly unintelligible; he has neither a very expressive nor animated countenance, nor does he seem, any more than Phil. Stanhope, to have courted the Graces with any degree of success in point of attitude, or the use he makes of his hands, head, feet and arms.

On the whole, in spite of his flights through the regions of imagery, his frequent deviations from the question in debate, his dwelling upon trifles, when matters of consequence abound, with several other defects, which are manifestly thick sown through his harangues, he is indubitably by much the most powerful and best informed speaker, on either side, in the House of Commons.

