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INSCRIPTION.

Sacred to the Ministerial Memory of
The Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT,
The Lineal Representative of
The Genius, the Eloquence, and the
Virtue of the ever
VENERATED CHATHAM;
Who succeeding to the Station, and
inheriting the Wisdom of his illustrious
Father, like him retrieved
the Errors of the preceding Admin-
istrations, and realized the hopes
of his Country, by raising it to the
highest pitch of

HUMAN GLORY.

At the early age of Twenty-two years
he became

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER,
And equally astonished his Country-
men and Europe, by his Eloquence
as an Orator,

And his Wisdom as a Statesman.

Formed by Nature for an exalted Of-
fice, and trained by his immortal
Parent to fill it, he supplied the de-
ficiencies of Experience and Years,
by the Extraordinary Cultivation,
Extent and accuracy of his Percep-
tive Powers.

Overleaping the distance between
Youth and Experience, he grasped
the wisdom of riper years; and in
the earliest struggles of his Admini-
stration, exhibited a mind so lumi-
nous, sagacious, and enriched, that
even his Eloquence was considered
as secondary to his judgment.

When he came into Office, he found
the British Nation deprived of an
Empire in the West.

When he went out of Office, he left
the British Nation in possession of
a new Empire in the East.

When he assumed the management of
its Finances, he found an exhausted
Treasury, a declining Revenue, a
decaying Commerce, and a mass of
floating Debt, which, with the un-
provided means of liquidating past
burdens, threatened the extinction of
Public Credit.

When he resigned the Management of
its Finances, he left its Revenue
improved, its Commerce reanimated,
its Exports tripling their amount
in the most brilliant days of Peace,
and its Debt, which former States-
men had predicted to threaten the
Constitution, provided for by a
Fund destined, not merely to ex-
punge the Expences of his own Ad-
ministration, but to realize the bolder
conception of crushing the Mass of
its Taxation, by extinguishing, with-
in the probable period of less than
Forty Years,

THE WHOLE NATIONAL DEBT.
Posterity, in deriving the benefit of this
Financial Measure, will admire the
genius, and revere the memory of the
Minister, who, living less for his own
age than after-times, could thus, by
so grand an operation, secure to them
unimpaired, the blessings of

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.
Without the burthens that it cost pre-
ceding Ages to preserve it.

When he came in, France possessed
the blessings of a Regular Govern-
ment, an immense Revenue, an ex-
tensive Commerce, a powerful Navy,
rich Colonies, and the esteem and re-
spect of Europe.

When he went out, France exhibited
what may be termed a Blank in the
Map of Civilization. Her Altars
and her Rights equally the sport of
Atheists and Urapers; her Soil
stained by the blood of their Victims;
her People drooping over the loss of
their Trade, their Credit, their Cap-
ital, their Colonies, their Navy, and
their Liberties; and her Govern-
ment and Principles, alike the scorn
and dereliction of the

CIVILIZED WORLD.

France, in her Misery, was left a Mo-

nument of the Folly and Wicked-
ness of her Rulers; Great-Britain,
in her increased Prosperity, remain-
ed an example of the superior Wis-
dom and Virtue of her Minister.

READER!

These were his services. His crimes
were great, in the eyes of a few. He
taxed the People, and saved the
Constitution. He aroused the vir-
tues, and armed the energies of his
Country against the Moral Pollu-
tion of its Shores. His Enemies
charge him, that in the sacred cause
of Religion, and Social Order, he
would not surrender the British
Nation to Atheism and Impiety;
but that, in the fall of surrounding
Nations, and the wreck of civil So-
ciety, he preserved it, undefiled,
from the dominion and contagion
of France. The Jacobins reproach
him, with extinguishing the torch
of Sedition in Great-Britain, and
quenching the flames of Rebellion
in Ireland. They alledge, he beat
down the Enemy with a bold and
victorious Arm; and that braving
the Northern League, he successfully
asserted the Maritime Rights of the
United Kingdom, against a Confe-
derated World in Arms: And fi-
nally, they assert, that after having
extended its Fame, its Commerce
and its Empire, and fenced its Laws,
its Liberties and its Religion, within
the folds of triumphant Banners, by
the destruction of the Trade, the an-
nihilation of the Navy, and the sei-
zure of the most valuable possessions
of the Enemy; in duty to the ho-
nest conviction of his mind on a great
State Question, he resigned his sta-
tion in preference to relinquishing
his opinion, exhibiting thereby an
elevated example to the present, and
to future ages, that in him, the love
of Power, and of Station, were su-
bordinate to his reverence for public
virtue, and his sense of public duty.
These are the reproaches of his En-
emies; but his Countrymen more
just, admire the sacrifice, and trace
his glory, where they charge his
shame.

On his retreat from Office, unlike to
former Ministers, he shrunk from
the fence of Faction, and kept with-
in the pale of his Principles, sup-
porting as zealously his Successors,
out of office, as he had strenuously
opposed his antagonists when in
power; thus clearly evincing that
the love of his country, and not the
lure of situation was the ruling pas-
sion

OF HIS HEART.

A Nation,
Sacred from Anarchy and Desolation,
by
The genius and intrepidity
of

The Right Honourable WILLIAM
PITT,

Raises this fragile Column,
In testimony of its gratitude, to the
Preserver of its Liberties and Con-
stitution; until the future Historian
shall erect a more durable Monu-
ment to perpetuate his renown, by
recording his name on her imperish-
able page, and classing him with those
illustrious Statesmen whose actions
have adorned the Annals of the
World.

From a London Paper.

TRULY LAUGHABLE!

Court of King's Bench—July 3.

DARBY AND NICOLLS v. COWDEY.

The subject of this contention was a
warm one; it was an action brought by
the Plaintiffs, who resided at Bath,
and were patentees of what they called
a new invented mode of making porta-
ble ovens, against the Defendants, also
of that city, to recover damages for ha-
ving infringed on their patent.

Mr. Erskine opened the cause by ex-
tolling the merit of this marvellous in-
vention, which, had it gone a step far-
ther, and baked the bread without fire,
would certainly have reached the very
acme of perfection. True it was that
nothing under the sun could be said
to be entirely new, the powers of me-
chanism, the properties of the ele-
ments, the application of them, either
to assist human labour, or promote the
comforts and conveniences of life, had
been fully understood for centuries;
it was therefore only by the adaption
and combination of those powers and
properties different from their previ-
ous application, that an ingenious artist
could claim to have the exclusive
right of making and vending the ob-
ject of his discovery for his own profit,
secured to him by a patent. Of such
a nature was the invention in question;
it was framed on a construction so
portable, that a man contemplating a
long journey, might whip the oven
under his arm, metamorphose himself
into a walking baker's shop, and, whe-
ther traversing the wide immeasurable
ocean, or the wide extended desert,
could, without the aid of magic, at any
time command the appearance of a
well baked quarter loaf; it was an
article in itself not only elegant, but
classical; it was framed upon a tripod
similar to the foot-stool of Jove, or the
seat of the Sybilline Oracle; its pecu-
liar construction was such that the cir-
cumambient air corrected the ardour
of the promethean element, and pro-
duced a species of bread of a flavour
so divine, that it resembled ambrosia or
manna. The Defendant, jealous of
the merit of so extraordinary an inven-
tion, had pirated it, and thereby de-
frauded the Plaintiffs of those im-
mense profits which they had a rea-
sonable right to have expected from the
liberality and gratitude of the
Public.

The first witness produced, was
the wonderful oven itself; it did not
bear any external or internal evi-
dence of those mighty properties ascrib-
ed to it.

The Attorney-General cross ex-
amined it, and pretty clearly shewed
that it was not the first of its family,
but a collateral ramification of one
which had for years been well known
in every county of England, but parti-
cularly in the North.

Lord Kenyon thought that the
philosophical principles of this self-
baked oven were equally inherent in
the constitution of the chafing-dish.

The celestial tripod proved to be
nothing more or less than a three-leg-
ged trivet, common in every hut in
the kingdom; and, as to the oven, it
appeared that a grate and fire were ne-
cessary to be placed under it; two
things certainly not of the most con-
venient probability.

The learned Counsel, nothing dis-
mayed by the sorry exhibition of his
first witness, proceeded to call those
who were enabled to give oral testi-
mony of the excellencies of the miracu-
lous oven.

The witness described it in terms no
less glowing than those adopted by the
learned Advocate. From their account
of it, it would have appeared that the in-
ventor was entitled to little less celebrity
than the inventor of the steam en-
gine. The specification was also produ-
ced, and in the most high-flown and lex-
iphantic language described the oven
as equally adapted for use by sea or by
land, above ground or under ground, on
oceans, or on rivers, in gulphs or in
bays, on mountains, or in vallies, in
forests or in groves, in uplands and
low-lands, hills, or dales, &c. &c. and
so on in a stile of hyperbole, exceed-
ing the most flowery and metaphorical
description of any of our most florid
modern authors.

Unfortunately for the invention, and
for the witnesses, and those on whose
part they gave their testimony, the At-
torney-General, having patiently listen-
ed for some time, produced an old ma-
gazine of the year 1761, from which it
appeared the terms of the specification
had been copied verbatim. He convin-
ced the Jury, that the principle of the
supposed invention was as well known
as the article which it baked.

Lord Kenyon observed that the ac-
tion was truly ridiculous; and

Mr. Erskine, when he found himself
too hard pushed to contest the point any
longer, seemed, with the greatest
good humour, tacitly to confess, that in
the country, on which he reflects, no
less honour than he derives from it, this
sort of ovens had, from time immemo-
rial, been used to bake the oaten cakes
which have nurtured the infant stom-
achs of some of the greatest geniuses
Great-Britain can boast.

Mr. Garrow, who was one of the
Counsel with the Attorney-General, re-
marked, that patents were granted now-
adays for the most childish and absurd
inventions. It was but the preceding
evening he had called upon his learned
friend, and had found him deeply en-
gaged in persuading a man, as foo-
lish as the present Plaintiffs, not to
apply for a patent for a new invented
implement of domestic utility; viz. a
chamber-pot, as good as ever was made
of wood!—Plaintiff non-suited.

An important discovery has been an-
nounced—no less than that of a new
planet. Mr. PIAZZI, an Italian astro-
nomer, claims the merit of this discove-
ry, and seems much alarmed lest he
should be robbed of it: And are there
patents for such articles?

LUDLOW, FRASER, and ROBINSON,

HAVE RECEIVED

By the AMERICA from Liverpool, the
WILLIAM from Glasgow, and the
ATLANTIC from London,

A very General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,
Which they are now opening for Sale,
at their STORE in St. John-Street,
on the most reasonable terms,
Comprising, among others, the following
Articles, viz:

SUPERFINE, Second and Coarse Cloths, Coatings and Cal- fimeres, Flannels and Baizes, Duffels' Blanket- ing, Calamancos, Durants, Moreens, Rattinets, Wildbores, striped and plain, Camblets, 4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linen, Irish Dowls, Brown and white Russia Sheetings, Irish and Lanca- shire ditto, Flax and Tow Oznaburghs, Romal Handker- chiefs, Pulicat do. Check Linen do. Long Lawns, French Cambrics, Book and Jaconet Mullins, Cotton and Muslin Shawls, Dimities, Men's & women's	Cotton Stockings, Children's ditto, Men's Cotton pan- taloons Socks, China and Satin Ribbons, Barcelona Hand- kerchiefs, Silk Romal and Bandanna do. White, black, and colour'd Pelongs, Sewing Silk and Twist, Ladies long Silk Gloves, Pound and Paper Pins, Ladies Kid & Mo- rocco Slippers, Children's Moroc- co Shoes, Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Loaf Sugar, Raisins and Cur- rants, Figs, and Prunes Pepper & Pimenta, Scented Pomatum, Port, Sherry, and Lisbon Wines, An assortment of Cutlery, Ditto of Buttons, Stoves and Sheet Iron.
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With a great variety of other Articles.