

T H E

# Cambridge Magazine:

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## UNIVERSAL REPOSITORY

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ARTS, SCIENCES, and the BELLES  
LETTERS.

For the Year MDCCLXIX.

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BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN,  
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

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L O N D O N :

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1769.

to serve that high office; that he had indeed declined it, but not in the Terms which Mr. Recorder had used. Mr. Recorder in the most apparently violent agitation jumped from his seat, applied to the Lord Mayor, to Mr. Harley, and then to Mr. Beckford, producing a paper which Mr. Beckford had read. Mr. Beckford said he should be very careful how he imputed a mistake to any man, especially to the *worthy* Recorder. He acknowledged that the paper contained the *purport* of what he had declared to the Court of Aldermen; but that the particular emphasis and accent with which some part of it was read by the Recorder, made it appear to him different.

Mr. Beckford then drew a comparison between the bye laws and the statute of Henry VIII. made before we had a Colony, and now applied to our Colonies. He declared that the Americans were at present in an absolute state of slavery, and that our day was but very little distant, if the present mode of trick and law chicane was tamely submitted to by the people; that our liberties were at an end, if the rights of the nation depended upon every old unheard of statute, and new law-querk produced by Ministers and ministerial prostituted law-officers; whilst every old law and precedent that made for the People was declared of no force. He quoted a statute of Henry the Fifth which had never been repealed, by which it appeared, that if it was still in force, scarce one Member in twenty of the present House of Commons would be legally seated there; and he strongly urged that the old laws in favour of the people ought to have at least as much weight as the old laws in prejudice of the People.

He then made many excuses for declining to serve the office of Lord Mayor; but the Livery persisted in their refusal to listen to any excuse. — Mr. Beckford *assist to save your country* — was echoed from every side of the Hall.

Mr. Lovel then came forward, and proposed to the Livery the following Resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to:

At the Guildhall of London, 10 October, 1769  
At a Meeting of the Livery of London in Common Hall assembled,

Resolved, That the Lord Mayor be asked if his Lordship had received any Answer to the Petition of the Livery of London to his Majesty, which prayed for the Redress of various Grievances, the Removal of evil Counsellors, and the Dissolution of the present Parliament.

Resolved, that the Lord Mayor be called upon to produce the letter which his Lordship received from Henry Lord Holland, dated Holland House, Kensington, July the 9th, 1769.

Resolved, that Henry Lord Holland was the Paymaster whom we, the Livery of Lon-

don, in our late Petition to the Throne for the Redress of Grievances, &c. affirmed to be the Public Defaulter of unaccounted Millions.

Resolved, That it is the duty of our Representatives to obtain, if possible, an honest and proper parliamentary enquiry into the Conduct and Accounts of Henry Lord Holland.

And, When it shall appear on such enquiry that Henry Lord Holland has, by unnecessary delays detained the Public Money for years in his hands, and appropriated the interest thereof for his own use; and has also by various pretences obtained repeated impediments to public Justice, and by various misrepresentations induced our Sovereign to stay the legal proceedings against him, thereby endeavouring to lessen that respect that is due to his Majesty, and introduce a power superior to that of Law, the use and difuse of which create the distinction between monarchy and tyranny.

Resolved, That then it will become in the highest degree the duty of our Representatives in Parliament, to endeavour that Henry Lord Holland be **IMPEACHED**, that he may be an example to all future Ministers, and shew them how dangerous it is to enrich themselves with the Public Treasure, and sport with the Rights of a free people.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be entered by the Town-Clerk in the Record Books of this City, as part of the proceedings of the Livery at the Election of a Lord-Mayor of this City for the Year 1770, and that a Copy of these Resolutions, signed by the Sheriffs, be delivered to each of our Representatives in Parliament.

After which the Lord Mayor adjourned the Common Hall at half an hour past seven in the Evening, the Livery having waited with an amazing firmness and patience, in a very uneasy and painful situation, nine hours without refreshment.

The Lord Mayor, in his Answer to the Question of the Livery, acknowledged the receipt of a Letter from Lord Holland, and that the Copy which appeared in the Papers was a true one; but said he left it to Lord Holland to justify himself for having published his answer, and to reconcile it if he could with the character of a gentleman.

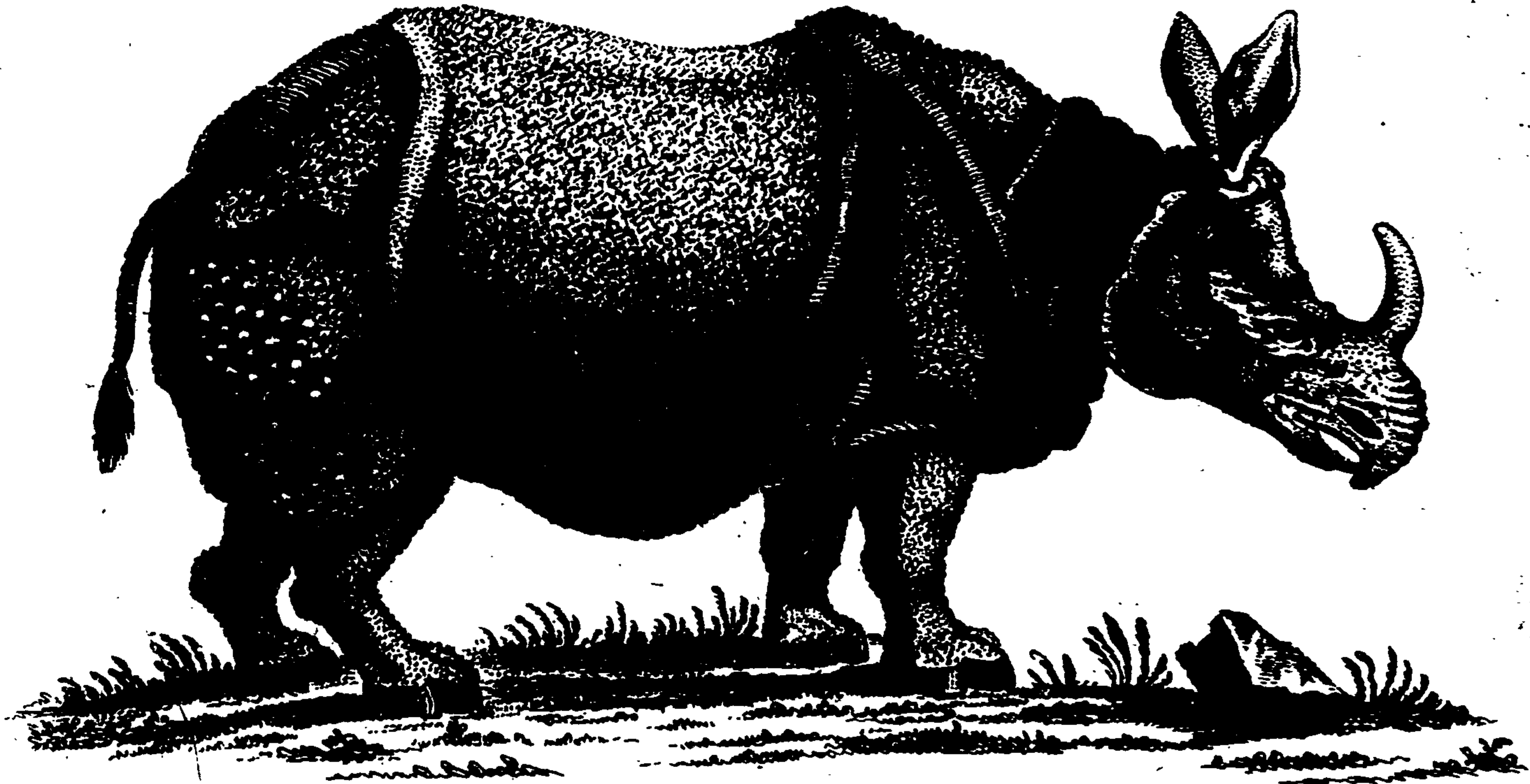
### A Comprehensive System of NATURAL HISTORY.

[Continued from page 343 of our last. With a Copper-plate annexed.]

The RHINOCEROS.  
THE Rhinoceros has a body pretty near as large as an Elephant, but he has legs much shorter; and he has a horn on his snout or nose,



*A Rhinoceros.*



nose, which sufficiently distinguishes him from all other animals. The head is of a long make, having a hollow between the forehead and the horn; and the snout seems designed to turn up the earth, in order to find out the roots of plants. It is very pliable, and ends in a point, which it can turn any way. The nostrils are placed on each side of it, and the lower lip is almost square, and flattish forwards. The eyes are small, and placed pretty forward on each side of the head; and it has large ears in proportion, which stand erect on the top of the head. The whole animal is covered with a thick rough chapped skin of an ash colour, with plaits and folds in all such parts as are necessary to allow the creature motion. It has no knobs all over its body, as expressed in some figures, except on the hinder quarters, which receive its weight when the animal first lies down, and there the knobs on the skin are very large. The tail has a few black hairs at its end, and there are also a few scattered hairs on the ears; but on the other parts there is none. The back is hollow, and the belly sinks down pretty much. The feet are round behind, and the hoofs are forward, which are divided into three parts on each foot; but they have two little hoofs on the hinder part of the foot, as we see in cows, deer, and sheep.

To the Editor of the CAMBRIDGE MAGAZINE.  
Knightsbridge, Oct. 19.

I have inclosed you a curious little piece, which was presented to Queen Elizabeth, against her Majesty's being engrossed by any particular Favourite. The great Lord Burleigh was said to be the Author of it; and at the time when he wrote, it may be necessary to observe, the Great Councils of the Nation were unbiassed and uncorrupted, and therefore Burleigh might safely advise her Majesty to adhere to their public decisions; but had he written in some other reigns, when Parliaments were packed, mercenary, and unjust, we cannot suppose that so wise and upright a Minister would have referred his Royal Mistress to the decision of such an Assembly, as her ultimate resource.

A Freeholder of Middlesex.

"May it please your Majesty,

"FULL of assurance, that my unfeigned zeal for your Majesty's interest and service will be evident in what I humbly presume to remonstrate to your Majesty, I shall venture to speak my mind with a freedom worthy the noble end and aim of my design.

When any man, who is as ambitious as myself of engaging your Majesty's good opinion of my actions, and your favour on my endea-

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vours, shall attempt to plead against any particulars engrossing your royal ear, he cannot well be suspected of directing his discourse and solicitations, on that head, to any private interest and advantage; since, by advancing the contrary position, he might hope perhaps, in time, and in his turn, by the force of industry and application, to enjoy the benefit of it.

Secure, therefore, in my zeal for the welfare of my Prince and my Country, I shall venture to appeal to your Majesty's knowledge of history, whether it affords any one instance of that nature, which has not been, or was very likely to be, of fatal consequence to the Prince, or the People, or both. I will not insist on Sejanus, or any other of the Roman minions, to whose ambition or avarice when the Nobility had fallen in numbers, and the People felt the rage of their exorbitant passions, unsatisfied with what they possessed, they have aimed at the life and throne of the Prince that raised them. The reason of which is plain; because having only themselves, and their own private advantage in view, they make use of the Prince only, as the means of their own grandeur, without any regard to his real service, or the public good; against which it is impossible to do the Prince any.

A King, by his royal office, is the father of his country; whose eye ought to watch over the good of all and every one of his subjects, in the just execution of the laws, and the impartial dispensation of prerogative; in redressing grievances, rewarding virtue, punishing vice, encouraging industry, and the like. But Princes, though the Vicegerents of Heaven, being not endued with omniscience, can only know these grievances, virtues, vices, industry, &c. of the People, and their several exigencies, by the eyes and information of others; nor can this be done by trusting to any one particular Favourite; who having no more, nor larger qualifications, than his Prince, can have no other means of informing him aright, than what his Prince has without him. Nay, it may very well be said, that he has not any means so sure and infallible; for the Prince, if he consults his great Councils, and only adheres to their public decisions, cannot miss of knowing all that is necessary to be known for his own glory and his People's good, which are inseparable; but the Favourite, having private designs to carry on, receives his information from those, who must represent things to him as he would have them, by those means to make their court, and secure that success to their wishes, for which they daily pay their adoration of so much flattery. But if, by the wonderful perspicuity and application