

DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE III.

- III. Descendants of Sophia of England, Queen of Prussia, only daughter of George I. [She died 1757.]
84 Frederick William III. King of Prussia, G. G. G. S. 46
85 Frederick William Prince of Prussia, G. G. G. S. 92
86 Frederick Lewis of Prussia, G. G. G. S. 20
87 Frederick Charles of Prussia, G. G. G. S. 16
88 Frederick Henry of Prussia, G. G. G. S. 13
89 Wilhelmina of Prussia, G. G. G. D. 9
90 William Frederick of Prussia, G. G. G. S. 23
91 Frederick of Prussia, G. G. G. S. 201
92 Frederick Charles Henry of Prussia, G. G. G. S. 36
93 Frederick William Charles, G. G. G. S. 31
94 Henry of Prussia, G. G. G. S. 6
95 Mary of Prussia, G. G. G. D. 2
96 Frederick of Prussia, Duchess of York, G. G. D. 50
97 Wilhelmina of Prussia, Queen of the Netherlands, G. G. D. 43
98 No. 35, G. G. G. S. } her child-
99 No. 36, G. G. G. S. } dren.
100 No. 37, G. G. G. S. }
101 No. 38, G. G. G. S. }
102 Christiana of Prussia, Princess of Hesse-Cassel, G. G. D. 40
103 No. 46, G. G. G. S. }
104 No. 47, G. G. G. S. } her child-
105 No. 48, G. G. G. S. } ren.
106 Frederica of Prussia, Princess Dowager of Orange, G. D.
107 No. 34, G. G. S. } her descendants.
108 No. 99, No. 35, G. G. G. S.
109 No. 100, — 36, G. G. G. S.
110 No. 101, — 37, G. G. G. S.
111 No. 101, — 38, G. G. G. S.
112 No. 39, G. G. D.
113 No. 40, — 14, G. G. G. S.
114 No. 11, — 15, G. G. G. S.
115 Frederick William of Prussia, G. S. 37
116 Frederica Dorothea of Prussia, Princess-Rodvil, G. D. 47
117 No. 69, G. G. S.
118 No. 70, G. G. G. S.
119 No. 71, G. G. G. D.
120 No. 72, G. G. G. D.
121 Charles XIII. King of Sweden, G. S. 69
122 Sophia of Sweden, Abbess of Quedlinburg, G. D. 64

From the foregoing account it will be seen that the three persons nearest the throne being married and having children, are the King of Wurttemberg, Prince Paul, his brother, and the Princess Frederica Bonaparte, their sister. This would be a grievous prospect, if we did not recollect, that although there is now no grandchild of George III. yet all his sons, and probably more than one of his daughters, are still of an age, at which a proper marriage might be hoped to produce offspring. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester are little more than forty years of age, and have not been married above a year. It must, however, be confessed, that, until we have a more certain prospect of issue from the British branch, the public attention will be turned to the two young princes of Brunswick, the sons and grandsons of the two illustrious Dukes of Brunswick, who lost their lives in the fields of Jena and Waterloo. These young princes were educated in England; but that is but a small alleviation of the repugnance we feel at having a foreign King; and this is a consideration which enhances and embitters all the regrets which the loss of our own lovely and excellent Princess excites.

Our readers will not fail to observe with interest, the state of the electoral family of Hesse, the venerable age of the Elector and his two brothers, and their numerous children and grandchildren; and the circumstances, that the three ways of the elder Princess are still being, (two of them being in their own right, as well as their husbands, in succession to the British crown) will not be easily paralleled. From the number of volumes we have turned over to make this list, and the shortness of our time, it is probable that some errors may have escaped our notice; we shall feel obliged to our readers for any corrections, additions, or observations, which may serve to make this curious and important list perfect.

From an English Paper. MOUNTAINS OF GOLD.

We lately gave an account of an immense fortune being left a youth by a gentleman who had accidentally met him in a stage coach, on his way to school, at Newbury. We have now before us a letter on this subject, from a gentleman in Cambridgehire, dated October 29, from which we extract the following particulars;

I delay'd this letter till I could give you some particulars of this most extraordinary of all extraordinary affairs that ever came to my knowledge. The young man who has been spoken of in the newspapers as having had a fortune of £1,500,000 left him, is one whom I know very well, as well as his family. They are respectable farmers at Chippenham, near Newmarket, and their farm is part of the Thorpe estate, of which Mr. W. is receiver by appointment of the Court of Chancery. When the tidings were first made public here, it was consider'd as a joke upon the father of the young man; and after it began, in some very slight degree, to be credited, no one could think it possible that the property bequeath'd was so immense as it has since proved. The accounts you have seen in the papers are pretty correct, as far as they go, with the exception of this particular, the person who left the property never knew the family nor fortunate object of his bounty, any further than by seeing him going to and from the Newbury school. But now for the amount. The Duke of Devonshire's income is £233,000 a year, and that of the Duke of Rutland £126,000 by rent roll. The income left to this youth is more than double that of these two Dukes!

Mr. W. the receiver above mentioned, and who is a gentleman of great respectability, was requested on Thursday by the father of the youth, to go to Chippenham immediately to meet the family, and he staid with them till Saturday. I have had much conversation with him since on the matter. The person who left this property was named Develneaux; lived reclus, and was little known. In the funds have been found millions his property; not one or two but millions! The estate in Spain is valued at £100,000 a year—the Scotch estate is immense—besides an estate of great value in the West Indies. There is not a Sovereign in Europe but what is indebted to him, and that to an immense amount—scarcely a loan that he has not a share in; or a Nobleman's estate involved, but this man has a claim upon. Whatever you may think of this statement, it will soon be found to be true. Mr. W. says it is a property of most dangerous amount, for it is more than sufficient to overturn the state.—I am sorry to add that within these last few days the father of the youth (who is about 28 years of age) has taken to his bed, and cannot be persuaded to get up. It is feared that his good fortune has affected his mind, and great uneasiness and alarm are felt for him.

MUSCULAR EXERCISE.

Nothing is more common in England than trials of muscular strength, speed and bottom of their men as well as horses. These walking and running matches are well known: the last exhibition of the kind we have seen, was a feat of one Warrall, who ran three miles in sixteen minutes and two seconds—going a mile in five minutes and twenty four seconds. These feats appear to many to be gross if not brutal; but they excite to muscular energy and activity; which have been found useful in national emergencies. Prior to the battle of Waterloo, the British army taken by surprise had forced marches to make, and fatigues to undergo, which nothing but the exertions of the physical strength of which the human frame is capable, could have performed. We have indubitable evidence of the most astonishing feats of the kind, in whole corps and individuals. It has been proved, that Taylor, a sergeant of the British dragoon guards, and a famous single-stick (quod) player, killed three of the French commissaires, in that battle, by the exertion of his great strength and skill; and that Corporal Shaw, of another English corps, was encountered by six of the Imperial Guard, and by his muscular force killed four of them, before he was despatched by the fifth.

TRIAL BY BATTLE.

A very singular case has occurred in England which excites great attention. Our readers will probably recollect that we mentioned some weeks ago, the trial of one Thornton in England for the murder of Mary Ashford. Although the testimony was very strong against Thornton yet the jury did not think it sufficient to convict, and he was acquitted. On examination, it was found that by the common law of Great Britain, in cases like this, the nearest relative to the deceased has the right to appeal for a new trial. Accordingly the brother of the deceased a slender youth has availed himself of this privilege and a new trial has been granted. It has also been discovered that by the ancient and unreppealed laws of England, the defendant after an appeal for a new trial, has a right to decide the trial by single combat with the appellant

unless there are evident proofs against him that he did commit the murder; and Thornton has plead for this privilege.—The late English papers give the particulars as they occurred at the second arraignment of Thornton, and the manner in which he gave the challenge which in pursuance of the ancient usage, was to take a large pair of gauntlets or gloves, put one of them on, and throw the other upon the floor for the appellant to take up. This mode of deciding the case was objected to, on the ground that it is an obsolete practice, which has long since been out of use, and also because there would be no equality in the combat, as the prisoner is a large and powerful man, and the appellant is young and feeble.—Lord Ellenborough, however, pronounced that such was the law of England.—The cause was finally put over till another term in order to give time for consideration in a case at once so unusual and important.—Alb. Gaz.

From the London Courier of Nov. 19. Trial by Battle.

In case of an appeal of murder, if a battle is fought, the combatants meet bare headed and bare footed, the appellant as usual but both shall be dressed alike. They meet at sunrise, and fight with staves of one length, honed at the end. They first take the oath against amulets and sorcery. If the appellant be so far vanquished that he cannot or will not fight any longer he shall be adjudged to be hanged immediately; and then, as well as if he be killed in battle, providence is deemed to have determined in favor of the truth, and his blood shall be attainted. But if he kills the appellant, or can maintain the fight from sunrise till the stars appear in the evening, he shall be acquitted. So also, if the appellant becomes repentant, and pronounces the horrible word *craven*, he shall lose his *liberty*, and become infamous, and the appellee shall recover his damages, and shall be forever quiet, not only of the appeal, but of all indictments likewise for the same offence. There are cases where the appellant may counterplead, and put the appellee from his trial by battle. These are vehement presumption or sufficient proof that the appeal is true; or where the appellant is under 14, or above 60, years of age, or is a woman, or a priest, or a peer, or lastly a citizen of London, because the peaceful habits of the citizens were supposed to unfit them for battle. The reason given in yet them on behalf of this statute proceeds the old law books wishes in itself the speeding by duel, in which the appellee's strongest ground by fines he defeated. A right may sometimes be defeated. The appeal and where there was an absence of all direct proof as to the person who had committed the crime in question. For the author was not a murderer person, had committed it and swore that C. D. there was no proof. C. D. denied it; affirmation on one side and positive denial on the other. In a case of this difficulty, where decision seemed impossible by human means, the superstitious remedy of the fathers step in with two men, the appellant and the appellee were fairly pitted against each other, without human aid, and under the solemn invocation of God, and under the interdependence, then of the divine superintendence, would but offend, and by the result of the combat furnish a verdict, (as they termed it) which should punish the guilty and clear the innocent. This was the mode of the proceeding, that in all cases where either direct proof could be adduced that the accused was connected with the crime, or where, in the absence of direct proof, sufficient ground of suspicion arose from collateral evidence to afford matter for an indictment, then the person charged was not to be unnecessarily invoked, when human sagacity might unravel the knot. Whether the present case of Thornton comes under this description is the great point to be decided; and *prima facie* we cannot but express an opinion that the verdict of a Coroner's Inquest and the subsequent finding of a grand Jury, though they do not amount to positive proof, at least supply the other requisite in a counterplea—the existence of "valent suspectio."

Celebration of good Friday, in Brazil.

Mr. Koster, in his Travels in Brazil, thus describes the service of Good Friday—"The Church," he says, "was much crowded, and the difficulty of getting in was considerable. An enormous curtain hung from the ceiling, excluding from the sight the whole of the principal chancel. An Italian missionary friar, of the Penha convent, with a long beard, and dressed in a thick dark brown cloth habit, was in the pulpit, and about to commence an extempore sermon. After an exordium of some length, adapted to the day, he cried out, "Behold him!" the curtain immediately dropped and discovered an enormous cross, with a full sized wooden image of our Saviour, exceedingly well carved and painted, and around it a number of angels represented by several young persons, all finely decked out, and each bearing a large pair of out-fretched wings, made of gauze; a man, dressed in a bob wig, and a pea-green robe, as Saint John, and a female kneeling at the foot of the cross, as the Magdalen; whose character, as I was informed, seemingly that nothing might be wanting, was not the most poetic. The choir continued with much vehemence, and much action, his narrative of the crucifixion, and after some minutes again cried out "Behold they take him down!"—when four men, habited in imitation of Roman soldiers, stepped forward. The countenances of these persons were in part concealed by black erpe. Two of them ascended ladders placed on each side against the cross, and took down the board, bearing the letters INRI. Then was removed the crown of thorns, and a white cloth was put over, and pressed down upon the head; which was soon taken off, and shown to the people, stained with the circular mark of the crown in blood; this done, the nails, which trafix the hands, were by degrees knocked out, and this produced a violent beating of breasts among the female part of the congregation. A long white linen bandage was next pressed under each arm pit of the image; the nail which secured

MANUSCRIPT AT MILAN.

Milan, Sept. 15.—The Abbe Angelo Mai, one of the Librarians of the Ambrosian Library, has discovered, that two voluminous manuscripts contain a second writing, under the first or between the lines of another, in order to save parchment. It is an occurrence well known to antiquarian critics.

This is a copy of the Mass-Gothic translation of the thirteen Epistles of St. Paul, made in the fourth century by Bishop Ulphilas, the loss of which has been regretted to this day.

Ulphilas translated all the Bible into the Mass-Gothic language, that is to say, the language of the Goths of Massia. There remain of this translation only the *Codex Argenteus* of Uval, containing a considerable part of the four Gospels, published in 1665 by Francis Junius, and a manuscript of Wolfenbutel, containing several verses of five chapters of the Ulphilianum translation of the Epistle of Paul to the Romans, on which Francis Knittle commented in 1702. By him they were discovered.

The present Manuscript contains eight Epistles, at least in part. They may furnish great opportunity for Biblical Criticism, and for the students of German antiquities. They are written in a hand writing, which is different from that of the other, and which appears to be of the 5th or 6th century.

A Personage at Milan, estimable for his knowledge and his liberality, and filled with zeal for the publication of Ulphilas, has had a complete set of Mass-Gothic characters cast by a Mass-Gothic founder; and the Abbe will publish a preliminary dissertation upon the Manuscripts. It is unnecessary to speak to the learned upon the light, which will be thrown on our copies of the Holy Scriptures of a translation, made in the fourth century, or from copies of probably a much older date.

Dayton, (Ohio) Nov. 6.

A singular Occurrence.—The following singular occurrence took place on Tuesday last, in the presence of a number of persons employed at the bridge lately built across Mad river, near this place. A large mastiff and a very small cur dog entered the river, at the fording a little below the bridge—the large dog soon reached the opposite shore, but the current being very strong, the small dog drifted a considerable distance, and returned to the shore he had left. He then went up the river some distance, got upon a log which lay in the water, as if intending to make a second attempt to cross, but his courage seemed to fail and he began to howl.

The large dog seeing his distress, recrossed the river, pushed him into the stream and plucking him at his side, they both proceeded to cross the river again. They had gone little more than half way over when the small dog got entangled in some brush, and was in danger of being drowned; the large dog perceiving his situation, seized him by the neck and conveyed him safe to the shore.

Celebration of good Friday, in Brazil.

Mr. Koster, in his Travels in Brazil, thus describes the service of Good Friday—"The Church," he says, "was much crowded, and the difficulty of getting in was considerable. An enormous curtain hung from the ceiling, excluding from the sight the whole of the principal chancel. An Italian missionary friar, of the Penha convent, with a long beard, and dressed in a thick dark brown cloth habit, was in the pulpit, and about to commence an extempore sermon. After an exordium of some length, adapted to the day, he cried out, "Behold him!" the curtain immediately dropped and discovered an enormous cross, with a full sized wooden image of our Saviour, exceedingly well carved and painted, and around it a number of angels represented by several young persons, all finely decked out, and each bearing a large pair of out-fretched wings, made of gauze; a man, dressed in a bob wig, and a pea-green robe, as Saint John, and a female kneeling at the foot of the cross, as the Magdalen; whose character, as I was informed, seemingly that nothing might be wanting, was not the most poetic. The choir continued with much vehemence, and much action, his narrative of the crucifixion, and after some minutes again cried out "Behold they take him down!"—when four men, habited in imitation of Roman soldiers, stepped forward. The countenances of these persons were in part concealed by black erpe. Two of them ascended ladders placed on each side against the cross, and took down the board, bearing the letters INRI. Then was removed the crown of thorns, and a white cloth was put over, and pressed down upon the head; which was soon taken off, and shown to the people, stained with the circular mark of the crown in blood; this done, the nails, which trafix the hands, were by degrees knocked out, and this produced a violent beating of breasts among the female part of the congregation. A long white linen bandage was next pressed under each arm pit of the image; the nail which secured

the feet was removed; the figure was let down very gently, and was carefully wrapped up in a white sheet. All this was done by word of command from the preacher. The sermon was then quickly brought to a conclusion, and we left the church."

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF UPPER CANADA.

From the Upper Canada Gazette.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1818.

At two o'clock, this day, His Honor the Administrator of the Government of this Province, came in State to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent to require the immediate attendance of the Assembly; which being come His Honor was pleased to open the Session with the following SPEECH:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The temporary administration of the Government having devolved upon me, I have called you together, in General Assembly, at the usual season, to devise and enact laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of the Province.

No change appears to have taken place since your last Session, in the state of His Majesty's Health.

The melancholy death of her Royal Highness the Princess CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, in circumstances of peculiar interest, has disappointed the hope of the Nation, and filled every heart with grief and sadness.

The blessings derived from the illustrious House, which it was fondly hoped that amiable Prince had dedicated to continue have not been limited to the British Isles, but extended to the remotest bounds of the Empire, and in an especial manner have been felt in this fostered Colony.—The exertion of its sorrow will be unfeigned and universal.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, has been graciously pleased to devote the proceeds of the Estates vested in His Majesty, under the provisions of the Statute, to declare certain persons therein described Aliens to compensate the loss of Individuals by the invasion of the Enemy.

To carry into effect the gracious intention of His Royal Highness, some further Legislative provision may be required.

The Commissioners appointed to meet the Commissioners of Lower Canada, to form a provisional agreement in relation to the Revenue arising from imports from Lower Canada into this Province, have reported their proceedings, which will be submitted to your confirmation.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The Accounts of the Expenditure of the last year, will be laid before you by the proper Officers, with an Estimate of what may be requisite for the support of the Civil Government for the current year.

Hon. Gentlemen, and Gentlemen, His Majesty's Government having countenanced a Migration from the United Kingdom to the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, it is expected that great benefit will result to this Colony from the accession of an industrious and loyal population, and I recommend to your consideration, how far it may be expedient to assist the