

From the CITY GAZETTE.

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At the present enlightened days that we live in, and under a happy (though not perfect) republican government, the following retrospect of the deaths of the kings and queens of England, from the time of the Norman conquest, may probably be entertaining to some of your readers. Whether the following passage of scripture be not fulfilled in many of them; I shall leave the readers of this history to judge.

A. REPUBLICAN.

"The years of the wicked shall be shortened."

Prov. 20. 29.

DEATHS OF KINGS, &c.

With occasional remarks on their conduct, &c.

- 1087. **WILLIAM the Conqueror** died in consequence of a bruise he received against the pommel of his saddle, from the starting of his horse, which brought on a relapse of his corpulency.
- 1100. **William Rufus** was killed by an arrow which was shot at a deer, but, glancing from a tree, struck the king to the heart.
- 1135. **Henry I.** died by eating too much.
- 1154. **Stephen**, after only one year's peaceable reign, died of the iliac passion.
- 1189. **Henry II.** died of a broken heart.
- 1199. **Richard I.** was killed by an arrow aimed at him, by an archer, from a castle.
- 1218. **John** died of a fever brought on by his extreme grief for not being able to enslave the nation. In his reign the *Magna Charta*, or what is called the British constitution, was made by the barons, and John was forced to sign it.
- 1274. **Henry III.** being overcome by the cares of government, and the infirmities of age, died in the 56th year of his reign: the longest to be met with in the annals of England.
- 1307. **Edward I.** after conquering Wales and Scotland, died of a dysentery.
- 1327. **Edward II.** was put to death by running a red hot iron up his body.
- 1340. **Edward III.** deserted by all his courtiers, died in grief for the Black Prince, his son.
- 1399. **Richard II.** was killed in prison by a blow of an axe.
- 1413. **Henry IV.** died in fits.
- 1421. **Henry V.** was murdered by the duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III.
- Edward IV.** after having his brother, drowned in a boat of vivandise, was seized with a distemper (while he was preparing to go to war with France) which deprived the world of a tyrant.
- 1483. **Edward V.** was smothered as he lay asleep in bed, by order of Richard III. who was appointed his guardian and protector.
- 1485. **Richard III.** was slain, in battle: too good a man to be such a tyrant.
- 1509. **Henry VII.** one of the best kings that ever England had, died of the gout in his stomach.
- 1547. **Henry VIII.** was king of England at the time of the reformation. He (or Wolsey in his name) wrote a book defending the seven sacraments, for which he was rewarded by the Pope with the title of "Defender of the faith." But Henry soon changed his faith when his inclination changed to get a young wife. He was 18 years married to Catharine, his brother's wife, when he fell in love with Anne Bullen, and married her privately; but afterwards had her beheaded, and married Jane Seymour the next day, who afterwards died in child bed. He next married Anne of Cleves, whom he afterwards divorced, and married Catharine Howard, whose accomplishments had so captivated him, that he gave public thanks for his felicity; but when his passion cooled, he had her beheaded for incontinency. He next married Catharine Parr, his sixth wife. At length a painful ulcer in his leg, which confined him four years, like a chained lion, put an end to his life. He died in extreme pain and remorse, lamented by none.
- 1553. **Edward VI.** in his sixteenth year, died of a consumption.
- 1559. **Mary**, (Henry VIIIth's daughter) hearing that Calais was taken, and conscious of being hated by her subjects, fell into a slow fever, of which, and the dropsy, she died. Persecuting the Protestants disgraces her memory.
- 1640. **Elizabeth** (Mar.'s sister) died in grief for her beloved Essex, whom she had executed!
- 1645. **James I.** (son of Mary) detected the gunpowder plot, declared war against Spain, and the emperor, in hopes of exterminating the Papists; but half his army dying of a pestilential disease, ended the expedition. Soon after he died of an ague.
- 1649. **Charles I.** after encountering a great many difficulties, was beheaded.
- 1658. **Oliver Cromwell**, after contriving the death of Charles I. soon forgot his first principles of liberty, and expanded his ambition to ruling the commonwealth. He conquered Ireland and Scotland, dissolved the parliament, and formed another of the lowest and most ignorant among the people. This was also soon dissolved, and the officers declared Cromwell protector of the commonwealth. His administration became daily more obnoxious, and having read a book entitled "Killing no Murder," he was never seen to smile more. His terrors of being assassinated daily increased, till at length an ague put an end to

his life, in the 9th year of his usurped reign.

Richard, Oliver's son, was next proclaimed protector, but wisely signed his abdication, and retired to live on his fortune.

1685. **Charles II.** to revenge the death of his father had the body of Cromwell, and two others, dug from their graves, and dragged to the place of execution, where, after hanging them some time they were buried under the gallows. Oates's plot, which put to death so many Catholics, and Sidney's execution for his republican principles, &c. will ever disgrace his memory. An apopleptic fit put an end to his tyranny.

1688. **James II.** (Charles's brother) was a Roman Catholic; the dukes of Monmouth and Argyle conspired against him and his religion, but were defeated, taken and executed, with 350 of the followers. He repealed the penal law, and allowed liberty of conscience to all sectaries. Being afterwards forsaken by his favorites and children, he fled to France and abdicated the throne.

1688. **William III.** a Calvinist, was next elected to the throne. Meanwhile James arrived in Ireland, and was joined by 40,000 Catholics, who offered to support him. William headed his own army, at the battle of the Boyne, while James stood aloof on a hill, to see the engagement; crying out, when his own army were repulsing the enemy, "O, spare my English subjects." William gained the day, and 1500 of the Irish fell, endeavouring to support their cowardly monarch. William's horse fell under him and broke his collar bone, of which he died in 1702.

Anne was king James's daughter. In her reign Gibraltar was taken from the Spaniards, and Scotland and England were united by treaty. The principal powers of Europe were at war till peace was restored by the treaty of Utrecht. She died of an apopleptic fit when the nation was at the height of opulence and refinement.

1714. **George I.** next ascended the throne, in his 54th year. In his reign the Pretender caused the Scots to rebel; and the South Sea scheme was detected after ruining thousands. He died so suddenly it was thought he had been poisoned.

1760. **George II.** died more suddenly than George I. by a rupture of the right ventricle of his heart. In his reign, Charles, the Pretender's son, made an effort to gain the crown. He was successful in some engagements, but being afterwards completely defeated at Culloden, he escaped to France in great distress. Thirty nine of his adherents were hanged, drawn and quartered!

1794. **George the last** is now finishing his career. He rides without spurs, lest the jade should throw him before he comes to his journey's end. It is said, he has let fall his whip, and applies both hands to the reins! Alas, John Bull!

What useless things
Are earthly kings!

**FOR THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.
TO THE FREEMEN OF AMERICA.
FELLOW CITIZENS,**

At a crisis like the present, when freedom is insecure even on the peaceable shores of the United States, it behoves every citizen to speak; it is incumbent on him to act in such a manner as is warranted by natural as well as constitutional right. The government of a republic is the government of the people, and this government which is to represent their interests and their feelings, ought to have no other rule of conduct than the general will. It seems to be a doctrine rather discordant to the sentiments of some of the politicians of this day, that the people ought to regulate the proceedings of government, or how can it be reconciled, that the universal opinion of Americans should be in favour of energetic measures, and yet that such measures should meet the opposition of some of the representatives of the people? To account for a phenomenon so strange in the republican world, recourse must be had to a combination, which holds a separate interest from that of the people, Self interest the great moving principle of men in power, has operated to paralyze the vigour of the American people, it has been a political anodyne that has debilitated the body politic, and rob'd of its vital power, it has caused us to slumber over injuries and insults, that were great enough to create a frenzy of resentment.

This is the combination, and the funding system is the self interest and point of union. Let the funding system should be enlarged, lest stock should descend below par, lest speculators and stockjobbers should have their ministerial wealth rendered precarious, our commerce has nearly suffered annihilation, our sovereignty has been made tributary,

and our faith and our honor have been made questionable. These are the effects of a system which has been enrolled as a blessing to this country. This system, founded in injustice, and engendered in iniquity, is a cup of royal blood, that will roar monarchy to us, if permitted to gain its acme. It has already created a separate interest, which is to this country what a nobility is to a monarchy, and its votaries rally round it as a nobility around a throne. It has incorporated itself with every great national question, and the blue ribbands and stars and garters are not more certainly on the side of a minister of Great-Britain, than the funding men on the side of a minister of the treasury. This system has a uniform operation against every measure that shall hazard a war, however essential to our own security. Are commercial regulations proposed, they are opposed because they will injure the funds, and because they will lead to war, as if the great interest of the American people was to bow down before that of the funding system? Is there a proposition of indemnification by holding British debts as an hostage, this must not be, it will lead to war, or it will injure the credit of the government. The language of the paper noblemen is negotiation.—We must negotiate till we are reduced to beggary, and till the enemy are at our doors with a dagger and a torch to plunge into our bosoms and wrap our cities in flame; and because an energetic conduct will endanger our credit, will injure the funds and will look towards a war.

Fellow citizens, the time was when such outrages as you have recently experienced from Great Britain, would have kindled a flame in your breast, when the insidious language of negotiation would have met your scorn and indignation, and when you would have questioned the disinterestedness of those who would have spoken of forbearance under the pressure of such mighty wrongs. Ye patriots of 76! ye heroes of the late revolution! whither are ye gone! Shall a paper system hold you in bondage? Has it extinguished the generous flame which led you to glory? Has it given you poverty and wretchedness, that you slumber over your wrongs? Your country calls, the temple which you have erected is in danger of being profaned by sacrilegious Britons; arouse then and support the honor of your name, and the chastity of liberty's goddess, which speculation and tyranny have brought into danger.

This is the moment, fellow citizens, to act with effect. Your enemy is embarrassed, the republican heroes of France have struck them with dismay and tyranny stands aghast. Toulon and Alsace have been your guardians, and under the impression which the defeats of the combined tyrants has given, demand a surrender of your posts, and an indemnification for your losses. Never permit Great Britain to recover from her immediate embarrassments before you insult upon your rights. Treachery and dishonour mark her councils another actions, and if you let the present opportunity escape the golden moment may be forever lost. Depend not upon her promises, for she promises but to betray; but while you have the means in your hand exert them; and you will be successful.

Remember the late revolution, and you will have no dread of her, let those glorious achievements animate you again to tread the path of honor in the combat against tyranny. The manes of the departed heroes of your country call upon you, the victims of British cruelty and despotism, let it not be said that they suffered in vain. Never let it stain the annals of the world, that America fought once in defence of liberty, but that she afterwards meanly bartered away her birthright for a morsel of pottage.

AN AMERICAN SANS CULOttes.