

Chapter 1 : Adair, James (d) (DNB00) - Wikisource, the free online library

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As a youth at Eton College, Tooke described his father to friends as a "turkey merchant". Before Eton, he had been at school in Soho Square, in a Kentish village, and from to at Westminster School. His father wished him to take orders in the Church of England, and he was ordained deacon on 23 September and priest on 23 November. For a few months he was usher. On 26 September he became perpetual curate of New Brentford, the incumbency of which his father had purchased for him. Tooke retained this poor living until. During part of this time he traveled on a tour in France, acting as a "bear-leader". The excitement created by the actions of John Wilkes led Horne into politics, and in he brought out a scathing pamphlet on Bute and Mansfield, entitled "The Petition of an Englishman". In the autumn of he escorted another rich young man to Italy. In Paris he met Wilkes, and from Montpellier, in January, addressed a letter to him which began the quarrel between them. In the summer of Horne returned, and in secured the return of Wilkes to parliament for Middlesex. An influential association, called "The Society for Supporting the Bill of Rights," was founded, mainly through the exertions of Horne, in, but the members were soon divided into two opposite camps, and in Horne and Wilkes, their respective leaders, broke out into open dispute. On 1 July Horne obtained at Cambridge, though not without some opposition from members of both the political parties, his degree of M. Earlier in that year he claimed for the public the right of printing an account of parliamentary debates, and after a long struggle, the right was definitely established. In the same year, Horne argued with Junius, and ended in disarming his masked antagonist. Study of law and personal legal problems "Two Pair of Portraits;" presented to all the unbiassed Electors of Great Britain, an anti-Whig caricature published by James Gillray showing Fox as the personification of vice next to a portrait of Pitt as the embodiment of honesty, followed by portraits of their fathers, Lord Holland and William Pitt senior displayed below. The title is an allusion to the pamphlet by the same title written by Tooke. Horne resigned his benefice in and began the study of the law and philology. An accident, however, occurred at this moment which largely affected his future. His friend William Tooke had purchased a considerable estate, including Purley Lodge, south of the town of Croydon in Surrey. Horne, thereupon, by a bold libel on the Speaker, drew public attention to the case, and though he himself was placed for a time in the custody of the serjeant-at-arms, the clauses which were injurious to the interest of Tooke were eliminated from the bill. Tooke declared his intention of making Horne the heir to his fortune, and during his lifetime he bestowed upon him large gifts of money. No sooner had this matter been happily settled than Horne found himself involved in serious trouble. Soon after his deliverance he applied to be called to the bar, but his application was rejected on the grounds that his orders in the Church were indelible. Horne thereupon tried his fortune, but without success, on farming some land in Huntingdonshire. Two tracts about this time exercised great influence in the country. One of them, Fads Addressed to Landholders, etc. The treatise at once attracted attention in England and the Continent. The first part was published in, the second in. Between and Tooke gave his support to Pitt, and in the election for Westminster, in, threw all his energies into opposition to Fox. With Fox he was never on terms of friendship, and Samuel Rogers, in his Table Talk, asserts that their antipathy was so pronounced that at a dinner party given by a prominent Whig not the slightest notice was taken by Fox of the presence of Horne Tooke. Bids for office At the general election of, Horne Tooke came forward as a candidate for that distinguished constituency, in opposition to Fox and Lord Hood, but was defeated; and, at a second attempt in, he was again at the bottom of the poll. In the meantime, the excesses of the French republicans had provoked reaction in England, and the Tory ministry adopted a policy of repression. He was arrested early on the morning of 16 May, and conveyed to the Tower of London. His trial for high treason lasted for six days 17 to 22 November and ended in his acquittal, the jury taking only eight minutes to settle their verdict. Through the influence of the second Lord Camelford, the fighting peer, he was returned to parliament in for the pocket borough of Old Sarum. The ministry of Addington would not support this suggestion, but a bill was at once introduced by

them and carried into law, which rendered all persons in holy orders ineligible to sit in the House of Commons, and Horne Tooke sat for only that parliament. Illness seized Tooke early in 1794, and for the next two years his sufferings were acute. He died in his house at Wimbledon, London, and was buried with his mother at Ealing, the tomb which he had prepared in the garden attached to his house at Wimbledon was found unsuitable for the interment. An altar-tomb still stands to his memory in Ealing churchyard. A catalogue of his library was printed in Coleridge; The main facts of his life were set out by Thorold Rogers, in his Historical Gleanings, 2nd series. Alumni Cantabrigienses 10 vols online ed.

Chapter 2 : Stephens, Alexander (DNB00) - Wikisource, the free online library

*When John Wilkes Booth assassinated President Abraham Lincoln on April 14, , he carried a single-shot deringer pistol and this horn-handled dagger. Booth used the one shot in the deringer to kill Lincoln, then attempted to fight off Major Henry Rathbone, a guest of the Lincolns in the Presidential Box, with the dagger.*

A short excerpt from "Hillbilly: Beloved Woman of the Southeastern Cherokee, Nanyehi Nancy Ward was a respected warrior and leader who acted as a go-between with white settlers. Ward was born into the prestigious Wolf clan in the sacred Chota region the Cherokee Nation the modern day Eastern Tennessee hills. She married and had two children, son Five Killer and daughter Catherine. In , Ward fought alongside her husband Kingfisher against land rivals the Creeks in the Battle of Taliwa. When he was killed, she rallied, leading a charge that brought victory. The Cherokee honored her by naming her Ghighua, or "Beloved Woman. As white settlers moved onto Cherokee lands, several Cherokee women married Euro American men. She renamed herself Nancy Ward, learned English, and as she studied Anglo American ways, she increasingly believed that coexistence and compromiseâ€”rather than violenceâ€”was the best response to white settlers. Likely motivated by her desire for peace, Ward sometimes warned white settlers of possible Cherokee attacks. She also freed captive Lydia Bean, who in return taught Ward how to make butter and cheese. As hunting stocks dwindled, Ward introduced cows into the Cherokee economy. Most Cherokees sided with the British during the Revolution, regarding colonists as invaders who took Cherokee lands. Ward advocated for peace, again advising colonists of planned Cherokee attacks and freeing some white prisoners. Historians debate her motives: In , Ward and her family were spared from becoming prisoners when their village was captured. In July of , she participated in negotiations for a peace treaty between the Cherokee and settlers and helped negotiate the Treaty of Hopewell between the Cherokee and the new United States. By the early nineteenth century, Ward worried about Cherokee land losses to whites. At age seventy-nine and too weak to attend a Council meeting, Ward sent a message urging her people not part with any more land. By , the lands she grew up on were sold, and she was forced to relocate. She returned to Chota and spent her final years running an inn. Edited by Debra Michals, Ph. Chicago - Michals, Debra. Beat the summer heat with our best deal of the summer. Purchase in person or online using the "Weekend Special" discount button! This deal is sure to make you as happy as this longhunter! Looks to be a great Highland evening to see Horn in the West! What better way to celebrate than with a great night at Horn in the West! We have a full slate of events today!

**Chapter 3 : Tooke, John Horne ( )**

*In the quarrel between Wilkes and Horne Tooke in , he intervened on the side of Wilkes, who publicly replied in Adair's behalf to the attacks made upon him by Tooke, and the notoriety that he thereby acquired was of material service to him in his professional career.*

Holmes at Sevenoaks ; St. Took holy orders and ordained priest 23 Nov. Offices Held Biography On 16 Feb. He had indeed done so in to please his father, an unsatisfied tradesman creditor of Frederick Prince of Wales. His father bought him the chapelry of New Brentford. But he soon gave up his clerical duties to act as a travelling tutor and in was drawn into anti-ministerial politics. After they had quarrelled, he founded the Constitutional Society In he resigned his living to study law, his own preference, but the Inner Temple, where he had kept terms, refused to call him to the bar because of his priestly orders in At the same time, he remained a patron of the Society for Constitutional Information; a supporter of parliamentary reform, but not of the remodelling of the constitution; of a mixed monarchy and not of mere democracy. He was no rabble rouser: He also doubted the efficacy of the French revolution as a model for English reformers and had no time for the Rights of Man. He agreed to advocate triennial parliaments. He polled nearly 1, votes and made his petition against the return, 9 Dec. His correspondence was meanwhile under official scrutiny. Canning observed that it is not easy to see him to more advantage than he appears, in point of talents, on his trial. His mode of examining witnesses, his objections in law, and his whole manner of conducting the part in his cause, which he takes upon himself is the most masterly that I can conceiveâ€”infinitely beyond any professional counsel that I remember to have seen. But then he is insolent, and does and says things so unlike the usual conduct allowed in a court of justice. In he again contested Westminster. Wilkes spoke on his behalf and an admirer, probably Burdett, paid his expenses. The London Corresponding Society provided him with a committee. He was now in substantial agreement with Fox and admitted it, but refused a plea by Sheridan to withdraw. Fox, in turn, declined an alliance and Horne Tooke was defeated. He served as a mediator at the contentious meeting of the Friends of Parliamentary Reform in the Strand, 18 May Had Fox then retired, he was to have been a strong contender for his seat for Westminster. He insisted on his complete reconciliation with Fox. In his maiden speech, 19 Feb. If the House refuse to go into a committee of inquiry, with what propriety can they enter into the merits of the borough of Old Sarum and its Member? Fox supported him, but failed to secure an adjournment and his clerical past was proved. While a select committee examined precedents for his case, he went on speaking and voting with opposition, notably against the Irish martial law bill, 12 and 18 Mar. He further maintained that no reason was given for the bill in its preamble and suggested an anti-clerical one. The bill, disqualifying clergy of the established church and kirk, passed the House on 19 May. Addington had insisted on exempting Horne Tooke from itâ€”perhaps because Lord Camelford meant to replace him with a negro. So he was permitted against his will, he alleged, as he would have been content to see Old Sarum disfranchised to remain a Member until the dissolution. He subsequently drew attention to himself only a few times: Horne Tooke died 18 Mar. His desire to be buried in his own garden was disregarded. He left an illegitimate family.

**Chapter 4 : Horn in the West, Boone, NC**

*Horne had already replied (14 Jan. ) in that paper to some charges of misapplying the funds of the society made against him by Wilkes's friends, and probably with Wilkes's approval. A long and angry controversy now followed.*

Biography I am happy that you are using this web site and hope that you found it useful. Unfortunately, the cost of making this material freely available is increasing, so if you have found the site useful and would like to contribute towards its continuation, I would greatly appreciate it. Click the button to go to Paypal and make a donation. He was the third of the seven children of John Horne, poulterer. Two brothers, both his elders, became tradesmen. The elder Horne had a lawsuit with Frederick , prince of Wales, whose servants had made a passage from Leicester House through his premises. After establishing his legal rights Horne gave leave for the use of the passage. Frederick showed his sense of this handsome conduct by appointing Horne poulterer to his household. The result was that the prince, at his death, owed several thousand pounds to the poulterer, who never recovered the money. In he entered St. He had a strong natural inclination for a legal career, and in he entered the Inner Temple. He kept some terms, and was intimate with Dunning afterwards Lord Ashburton and Kenyon. After graduating Horne was for a time usher in a school at Blackheath, and while there was ordained deacon. He was ordained priest on 23 November , and began his clerical duties at Brentford. He is said to have delivered good practical sermons, and to have been often asked to preach for charities in London. He also studied medicine, and established a dispensary for the good of his parishioners. He was, however, accused of being too fond of cards and society. His creed, if he had one, was of the vaguest, and he was no doubt glad of a reason for leaving his duties to a curate. Through the influence of his brother-in-law, Demainbray, Elwes, and other friends, he had a promise of a chaplaincy to the king and some hopes of preferment. On his return to England, however, he threw himself into the political excitement of the time. He published an anonymous pamphlet, called *The Petition of an Englishman* , defending Wilkes in violent language and challenging prosecution. He promised the publisher to give up his name if a prosecution took place. In any case Horne escaped, and in made another tour with the son of a Mr. On landing in France he dropped his clerical dress. At Calais he made the acquaintance of Thomas Sheridan and his wife, and at Paris was first introduced to Wilkes. Wilkes welcomed him as the author of the pamphlet just mentioned and the brother-in-law of Wildman. They became intimate and agreed to correspond. He was afterwards in Paris, and did not return to England till May , when he left with Wilkes five very unclerical suits of clothes, intending to return and use them in a few months. He resumed his functions at Brentford until the return of Wilkes and the famous Middlesex election of Proctor, which again escaped prosecution, and he took an active part in the subsequent agitation. He made himself conspicuous by his efforts to obtain the conviction for murder of a soldier who during the St. In he successfully opposed 4 September the Duke of Bedford in the election of the mayor and bailiffs of the town of Bedford, where Horne happened to have an interest. Horne also attacked George Onslow , who, after defending Wilkes, had become a lord of the treasury 11 July Horne accused him in the *Public Advertiser* of selling an office at his disposal. He repeated the charge in answer to an indignant reply from Onslow, who then brought an action, which was tried at Kingston before Blackstone. The prosecutor was nonsuited upon a technical point. Another trial, however, took place before Lord Mansfield at the next assizes. Horne was then indicted for words applied to Onslow at a meeting of Surrey freeholders. Horne appealed against this judgment on the ground that the words used were not actionable, and the verdict was finally set aside in the court of common pleas 17 April As Horne was known to have himself suggested the successful line of argument to his counsel, his triumph over Mansfield brought him great reputation. The repeated expulsions of Wilkes in led to the formation of the Society for supporting the Bill of Rights. Horne was also supposed to be author, in part at least, of the address presented to the king by the city on 14 March , and the sole author of the address on 23 May. This claim, however, is very doubtful; it was made by Horne long afterwards, and his memory may well have been treacherous. According to his own account he had supported Wilkes purely on public grounds, and had long since ceased to respect his private character. He now thought that the society was being carried on to support Wilkes personally, instead of being used in defence of

the political cause. A printer named Bingley, concerned in reprinting the North Briton, had refused to answer certain interrogatories, and had been committed by Lord Mansfield for contempt of court on 7 November. Horne and Wilkes had afterwards a violent altercation, when Horne moved that the society should be dissolved. The motion was rejected by a majority of twenty-six to twenty-four. The dispute produced a correspondence between Horne and Wilkes in the Public Advertiser. Horne had already replied 14 Jan. A long and angry controversy now followed. Wilkes had shown to his friends the letter addressed to him by Horne from Montpellier. Horne retorted by a story insinuating that the smart suits which he had left with Wilkes at Paris had been pawned by his friend. He went into a number of details to show that Wilkes had been extravagant, and incurred new debts as fast as the old ones had been paid off by his supporters. He also gave the history of the proceedings of the supporters of the Bill of Rights; but the petty personalities, to which Wilkes made more or less satisfactory answers, injured his case. He was thought to be moved by personal malignity, and to be deserting the popular cause. In the following election of sheriffs for the city Horne supported Richard Oliver who had seceded from the society with him against Wilkes. Horne was hereupon accused by Junius of having gone over to the government. He replied with spirit, and was the most successful antagonist of his formidable enemy. He lost all his popularity, however. Oliver, on the poll 1 July, was hopelessly beaten both by Wilkes and the government candidates. Horne was burnt in effigy by the mob and was for the time equally displeasing to the patriots and to the Tories. In Horne applied for the degree of M. According to his biographers, Horne both suggested the publication of the debates which led to the famous struggle between the House of Commons and the city authorities and prompted the course of action adopted by Wilkes, Crosby, and Oliver. Whether Horne was really at the bottom of this affair may be doubtful. In any case, the credit went to the more conspicuous actors. By this time he had sufficiently destroyed any chances of church preferment, and had lost his popularity as a politician. He had, however, shown his abilities in legal warfare, and resolved to be called to the bar. In he resigned his living, but continued to live in the neighbourhood of Brentford, and, besides continuing his legal studies, began to take up philology. One of his political supporters, William Tooke, had bought an estate at Purley, near Croydon. Finding that it would probably be passed, he applied to Horne for help. Horne thought that a direct opposition was too late to succeed, but suggested another scheme. Horne declined to inculcate himself, and the evidence of his authorship was held to be insufficient. After some sharp debates both printer and author escaped. Fox in these debates took a strong part against Horne, and is said to have incurred his lasting dislike. The Wilkes agitation was dying out, but the Constitutional Society had continued its meetings and found a new opportunity. On 7 June some of the members passed a resolution which was published in the newspapers. Horne was to pay the money to Franklin. No notice was immediately taken, but in some of the printers of the newspapers were fined, and in the next year Horne was himself tried before Lord Mansfield 4 July. Horne defended himself, as usual, with immense vigour and pertinacity, disputing points of law, referring to his former victory over Mansfield, and justifying the assertions in the advertisement. In he brought a writ of error in parliament, but the judgment was finally affirmed. While imprisoned he published a Letter to Dunning dated 21 April, which had a curious relation to his studies. He applied in Trinity term, but was rejected on the ground of his being still in orders by a vote of eight against three benchers of the Inner Temple. The benchers of the other inns expressed their approval of his exclusion. He renewed the attempt in, when the influence of Lord Shelburne, then prime minister, was supposed to be favourable. Shelburne appears to have taken the other side, and, in any case, the application was rejected by a majority of one. In his name was again among the candidates, but no bencher moved for his call. The failure soured and embittered the remainder of his life. Tooke had now inherited some fortune from his father. He bought a small estate at Witton, near Huntingdon, and tried agricultural experiments. He suffered from ague, and soon sold the estate to the previous owner and returned to London. He was well known in London society, gave suppers which became famous, was eager in political discussions, and frequently spent a month or two with his friend Tooke at Purley. In he added the name of Tooke to his own, at the request, as it appears, of his friend. The friendship was also commemorated by the title of his book, *Epea Ptepoenta, or the Diversions of Purley*, the first volume of which was published in. It was received with considerable favour and established his literary reputation. He did not, however, withdraw

from political agitation. When the demand for parliamentary and financial reform was stimulated by the failure of the American contest, Horne took part in the new societies which sprang into activity. On this occasion Horne Tooke published a pamphlet called Two Pair of Portraits, contrasting the two Pitts "very much to their advantage" with the two Foxes. Horne Tooke was indifferent in the Warren Hastings impeachment, but in he came forward himself to oppose Fox in the election for Westminster.

*The dawn of radicalism --A weak government --Wilkes and liberty --The quarrel of Horne and Wilkes --Horne as a reformer --Liberty of the press --Radicals in action --Radical leaders --Lord Thurlow --Revolt of the American colonies --The French revolution --Government prosecution --English political societies --Paine in France, close of Horne's.*

As a youth at Eton College , he described his father to friends as a "turkey merchant". Before Eton, he had been at school in Soho Square , in a Kentish village, and from to at Westminster School. He was left blind in his right eye after being injured in a schoolboy fight. His father wished him to take orders in the Church of England , and he was ordained deacon on 23 September and priest on 23 November On 26 September he became perpetual curate of New Brentford , the incumbency of which his father had purchased for him. Horne Tooke retained this poor living until During part of this time he traveled on a tour in France, acting as a "bear-leader" i. The excitement created by the actions of John Wilkes led Horne into politics, and in he brought out a scathing pamphlet on Bute and Mansfield , entitled "The Petition of an Englishman". In Paris he met Wilkes, and from Montpellier , in January , addressed a letter to him which began the quarrel between them. In the summer of Horne returned, and in secured the return of Wilkes to parliament for Middlesex. An influential association, called " The Society for Supporting the Bill of Rights ," was founded, mainly through the exertions of Horne and Wilkes, with the support of John Wheble , in , but the members were soon divided into two opposite camps, and in Horne and Wilkes, their respective leaders, broke out into open dispute. Earlier in that year he claimed for the public the right of printing an account of parliamentary debates, and after a long struggle, the right was definitely established. In the same year , Horne argued with Junius , and ended in disarming his masked antagonist. The title is an allusion to the pamphlet by the same title written by Horne Tooke. Horne resigned his benefice in and began the study of the law and philology. An accident, however, occurred at this moment which largely affected his future. His friend William Tooke had purchased a considerable estate, including Purley Lodge, south of the town of Croydon in Surrey. Horne, thereupon, by a bold libel on the Speaker, drew public attention to the case, and though he himself was placed for a time in the custody of the serjeant-at-arms, the clauses which were injurious to the interest of Tooke were eliminated from the bill. Tooke declared his intention of making Horne the heir to his fortune, and during his lifetime he bestowed upon him large gifts of money. Horne thereupon tried his fortune, but without success, on farming some land in Huntingdonshire. Two tracts about this time exercised great influence in the country. One of them, Fads Addressed to Landholders, etc. The treatise at once attracted attention in England and the Continent. The first part was published in , the second in With Fox he was never on terms of friendship, and Samuel Rogers , in his Table Talk, asserts that their antipathy was so pronounced that at a dinner party given by a prominent Whig not the slightest notice was taken by Fox of the presence of Horne Tooke. In the meantime, the excesses of the French republicans had provoked reaction in England, and the Tory ministry adopted a policy of repression. He was arrested early on the morning of 16 May , and conveyed to the Tower of London. His trial for high treason lasted for six days 17 to 22 November and ended in his acquittal, the jury taking only eight minutes to settle their verdict. Through the influence of the second Lord Camelford , the fighting peer, he was returned to parliament at a by-election on 14 February for the pocket borough of Old Sarum. When he took his seat two days later an observer described him as "very old" he was then aged 64 and "lame", "walking about the House from bench to bench The ministry of Addington would not support this suggestion, but a bill was at once introduced by them and carried into law, which rendered all persons in holy orders ineligible to sit in the House of Commons , and Horne Tooke sat for only that parliament. Illness seized Horne Tooke early in , and for the next two years his sufferings were acute. He died in his house at Wimbledon, London , and was buried with his mother at Ealing; the tomb which he had prepared in the garden attached to his house at Wimbledon was found unsuitable for the interment. An altar-tomb still stands to his memory in Ealing churchyard. A catalogue of his library was printed in Coleridge; the main facts of his life were set out by Thorold Rogers , in his Historical Gleanings, 2nd series.

**Chapter 6 : john horne tooke : definition of john horne tooke and synonyms of john horne tooke (English)**

*John Horne Tooke. John Horne, the third of the seven children and the youngest son of John Horne, a prosperous poulterer, and Elizabeth, née Horne, was born on 25th June in Newport Street, Westminster.*

Being forced to register as a sex offender, Wilkes had a hard time getting work. Initially asked to take a dive into barbwire in the first round, just long enough to get a feel for live crowds, Wilkes "lucked out" when his opponent Scarlet Dawg destroyed his knee. A second round required a spill into a bed of nails, but Nathan "High Spot" Forbes blew a shooting star press, knocking himself out, and sending the rookie into the finals. Six Demon Bag destroyed Frank Wilkes in short order, giving him scars that Wilkes still carries today. The match was boring, the wrestling non-existent, and the spots barely there, but Frank Wilkes had reached the main event of a pay per view. Wilkes was stuck with fellow forgettable pretty boy, Jonathan Smith, to tag as the American Dreamers. Mostly working dark matches, and always losing, but the two made the most of it, picking up moves along the way. In exchange for top draws of rival promotions working their bigger shows, EWF had to throw in some talent for co-promoted pay per views. The promoter of Big Garbage Japan, always happy to put himself over a "deathmatch star," requested Wilkes. Big Garbage Japan As part of a "talent exchange," and at the request of Yashimoto, Wilkes was sent to tour with Big Garbage for two seasons. It was mostly uneventful, with Wilkes appearing on the losing end of a number of tag matches to Six Demon Bag; but it did help him hone his craft. Not liking squashes, Slim dragged the defense out to twenty minutes and made Wilkes look like gold. EWF The American Dreamers were broken up, with Wilkes now looking like a singles star, and getting pushed accordingly. As part of a serious push, Frank Wilkes was given a clown gimmick. The first time the EWF was given a serious shot at the belt, and everyone thought it was Wilkes big shot. On the eve of the event, Wilkes was arrested on sexual deviancy charges. Wilkes pleaded out, and was given five years probation, and had to register as a sex offender. The EWF also released him from his contract. Indy For the next two years Frank worked in any federation that would have him, frequently paired up with little people, bears, and any other sideshow. At some point during this time his reality became the gimmick. He immediately vacated the title, signing an exclusive contract with SPW. He fell just short of winning, but the cameo was more payback for leaving the company in the lurch. In his portion of the film, Wilkes is found addicted to black ice; and has a match against Ben the Wrestling Bear in front of an audience of twelve. It brought him some mainstream attention, none of it good. Frank Wilkes, Wanted And Desired A compilation of his more low brow Indy matches became quite hot amongst tape traders, leading to a large cult following. Chris Templeton Alamo Pro: Brent Wallace Barbwired Playground Match: Sirius Man Barbwired Playground 2:

**Chapter 7 : Full text of "Historical gleanings: a series of sketches: Wiklif. Laud. Wilkes. Horne Tooke"**

*WILKES-BARRE, Pa. -- One person was shot early Thursday morning in Wilkes-Barre. Gunshots rang out during a fight in the block of South Main Street around 2 a.m. Police say a man from New York.*

As a youth at Eton College , Tooke described his father to friends as a "turkey merchant". Before Eton, he had been at school in Soho Square , in a Kentish village, and from to at Westminster School. He was left blind in his right eye after being injured in a schoolboy fight. His father wished him to take orders in the Church of England , and he was ordained deacon on 23 September and priest on 23 November . On 26 September he became perpetual curate of New Brentford , the incumbency of which his father had purchased for him. Tooke retained this poor living until . During part of this time he traveled on a tour in France, acting as a "bear-leader" i. The excitement created by the actions of John Wilkes led Horne into politics, and in he brought out a scathing pamphlet on Bute and Mansfield , entitled "The Petition of an Englishman". In Paris he met Wilkes, and from Montpellier , in January , addressed a letter to him which began the quarrel between them. In the summer of Horne returned, and in secured the return of Wilkes to parliament for Middlesex. An influential association, called " The Society for Supporting the Bill of Rights ," was founded, mainly through the exertions of Horne and Wilkes, with the support of John Wheble , in , but the members were soon divided into two opposite camps, and in Horne and Wilkes, their respective leaders, broke out into open dispute. Earlier in that year he claimed for the public the right of printing an account of parliamentary debates, and after a long struggle, the right was definitely established. In the same year , Horne argued with Junius , and ended in disarming his masked antagonist. The title is an allusion to the pamphlet by the same title written by Tooke. Horne resigned his benefice in and began the study of the law and philology. An accident, however, occurred at this moment which largely affected his future. His friend William Tooke had purchased a considerable estate, including Purley Lodge, south of the town of Croydon in Surrey. Horne, thereupon, by a bold libel on the Speaker, drew public attention to the case, and though he himself was placed for a time in the custody of the serjeant-at-arms, the clauses which were injurious to the interest of Tooke were eliminated from the bill. Tooke declared his intention of making Horne the heir to his fortune, and during his lifetime he bestowed upon him large gifts of money. Horne thereupon tried his fortune, but without success, on farming some land in Huntingdonshire. Two tracts about this time exercised great influence in the country. One of them, Fads Addressed to Landholders, etc. The treatise at once attracted attention in England and the Continent. The first part was published in , the second in . With Fox he was never on terms of friendship, and Samuel Rogers , in his Table Talk, asserts that their antipathy was so pronounced that at a dinner party given by a prominent Whig not the slightest notice was taken by Fox of the presence of Horne Tooke. In the meantime, the excesses of the French republicans had provoked reaction in England, and the Tory ministry adopted a policy of repression. He was arrested early on the morning of 16 May , and conveyed to the Tower of London. His trial for high treason lasted for six days 17 to 22 November and ended in his acquittal, the jury taking only eight minutes to settle their verdict. Through the influence of the second Lord Camelford , the fighting peer, he was returned to parliament at a by-election on 14 February for the pocket borough of Old Sarum. When he took his seat two days later an observer described him as "very old" he was then aged 64 and "lame", "walking about the House from bench to bench The ministry of Addington would not support this suggestion, but a bill was at once introduced by them and carried into law, which rendered all persons in holy orders ineligible to sit in the House of Commons , and Horne Tooke sat for only that parliament. Illness seized Tooke early in , and for the next two years his sufferings were acute. He died in his house at Wimbledon, London , and was buried with his mother at Ealing, the tomb which he had prepared in the garden attached to his house at Wimbledon was found unsuitable for the interment. An altar-tomb still stands to his memory in Ealing churchyard. A catalogue of his library was printed in . Coleridge; The main facts of his life were set out by Thorold Rogers , in his Historical Gleanings, 2nd series. A Cambridge Alumni Database.

**Chapter 8 : John Horne Tooke - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core**

*The quarrel of Wilkes and Horne wrecked the opposition in the city. Junius saw his scale kick the beam, and it was only the too true report conveyed by Garrick to the court, in November, , that he would write no more, which induced him to pen his final attack on Lord Mansfield, with which the collected letters close.*

Terra Australis In a map by Ortelius showed the imagined link between the proposed continent of Antarctica and South America. Note also the proposed landmasses surrounding the North Pole. Aristotle speculated, "Now since there must be a region bearing the same relation to the southern pole as the place we live in bears to our pole The doubling of the Cape of Good Hope in by Bartolomeu Dias first brought explorers within touch of the Antarctic cold, and proved that there was an ocean separating Africa from any Antarctic land that might exist. Ferdinand Magellan , who passed through the Straits of Magellan in , assumed that the islands of Tierra del Fuego to the south were an extension of this unknown southern land, and it appeared as such on a map by Ortelius: Terra australis recenter inventa sed nondum plene cognita "Southern land recently discovered but not yet fully known". European geographers connected the coast of Tierra del Fuego with the coast of New Guinea on their globes, and allowing their imaginations to run riot in the vast unknown spaces of the south Atlantic, south Indian and Pacific oceans they sketched the outlines of the Terra Australis Incognita "Unknown Southern Land" , a vast continent stretching in parts into the tropics. The search for this great south land or Third World was a leading motive of explorers in the 16th and the early part of the 17th centuries. If so, these were the South Shetland Islands , and possibly the first European sighting of Antarctica or offshore-lying islands belonging to it. Other accounts, however, do not note this observation, casting doubt on their accuracy. Francis Drake like Spanish explorers before him had speculated that there might be an open channel south of Tierra del Fuego. Indeed, when Schouten and Le Maire discovered the southern extremity of Tierra del Fuego and named it Cape Horn in , they proved that the Tierra del Fuego archipelago was of small extent and not connected to the southern land. Finally, in Tasman showed that even New Holland Australia was separated by sea from any continuous southern continent. Voyagers round the Horn frequently met with contrary winds and were driven southward into snowy skies and ice-encumbered seas; but so far as can be ascertained none of them before reached the Antarctic Circle, or knew it, if they did. In , Yves Joseph Kerguelen sailed from France with instructions to proceed south from Mauritius in search of "a very large continent. He was sent out again to complete the exploration of the new land, and found it to be only an inhospitable island which he renamed the Isle of Desolation, but which was ultimately named after him. The obsession of the undiscovered continent culminated in the brain of Alexander Dalrymple , the brilliant and erratic hydrographer who was nominated by the Royal Society to command the Transit of Venus expedition to Tahiti in The command of the expedition was given by the admiralty to Captain James Cook. On 16 March, the approaching winter drove him northward for rest to New Zealand and the tropical islands of the Pacific. This point, reached on 30 January , was the farthest south attained in the 18th century. With a great detour to the east, almost to the coast of South America, the expedition regained Tahiti for refreshment. He thereby laid open the way for future Antarctic exploration by exploding the myth of a habitable southern continent. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. April Learn how and when to remove this template message Admiral Fabian Gottlieb von Bellingshausen was one of the first to spot the continent of Antarctica. It has been claimed that in , the crew of Spanish 3rd rate frigate San Telmo with 74 cannons were the first men to set foot on Antartica before dying of hypothermia. The San Telmo set sail from Cadiz in setting course for Callao, Peru to reinforce the Royalist Army with crewmen, along with an escort flotilla of 3 other ships, only of which two made it. A few months later Smith returned to explore the other islands of the South Shetlands archipelago, landed on King George Island , and claimed the new territories for Britain. The first confirmed sighting of mainland Antarctica on 27 January is attributed to Russian expedition led by Fabian Gottlieb von Bellingshausen and Mikhail Lazarev , discovering an ice shelf at Princess Martha Coast that later became known as the Fimbul Ice Shelf. Bellingshausen and Lazarev became the first explorers to see and officially discover the land of Antarctica

continent. List of Antarctic expeditions The first landing on the Antarctic mainland is thought to have been made by the American Captain John Davis , a sealer, who claimed to have set foot there on 7 February , [8] though this is not accepted by all historians. Until the twentieth century, most expeditions were for commercial purpose, to look for the prospects of seal and whale hunting. A piece of wood, from the South Shetland Islands , was the first fossil ever recorded from Antarctica, obtained during a private United States expedition during , commanded by Captain Benjamin Pendleton. After the North Magnetic Pole was located in , explorers and scientists began looking for the South Magnetic Pole. One of the explorers, James Clark Ross , a British naval officer, identified its approximate location, but was unable to reach it on his 4 year-expedition from to His expedition sailed eastward along the southern Antarctic coast discovering mountains which were since named after his ships: Mount Erebus , the most active volcano on Antarctica, and Mount Terror. John Murray was the driving force behind the renewal of interest in Antarctic exploration at the beginning of the 20th century. During his address, Borchgrevink outlined plans for a full-scale pioneering Antarctic expedition, to be based at Cape Adare. The Heroic Age was inaugurated by an expedition launched by the Belgian Geographical Society in ; Borchgrevink followed a year later with a privately sponsored British expedition. In , they became the first men to spend winter on Antarctica, when their ship Belgica became trapped in the ice. They became stuck on 28 February , and only managed to get out of the ice on 14 March During their forced stay, several men lost their sanity, not only because of the Antarctic winter night and the endured hardship, but also because of the language problems between the different nationalities. This was the first expedition to overwinter within the Antarctic Circle , [26] [27] and they visited the South Shetland Islands. The Southern Cross Expedition began in and lasted for two years. This was the first expedition to overwinter on the Antarctic mainland Cape Adare and was the first to make use of dogs and sledges. It also calculated the location of the South Magnetic Pole. It made the first ascent of the Western Mountains in Victoria Land , and discovered the polar plateau. Many other geographical features were discovered, mapped and named. This was the first of several expeditions based in McMurdo Sound. Based in McMurdo Sound , the expedition pioneered the Beardmore Glacier route to the South Pole , and the limited use of motorised transport. During the expedition, Shackleton was the first to reach the polar plateau. Parties led by T. It was rescued by the Argentinian naval vessel Uruguay. A section of the coast was explored, and named Loubet Land after the President of France. The prize of the Heroic age was to reach the South Pole. Amundsen succeeded in reaching the Pole on 14 December using a route from the Bay of Whales to the polar plateau via the Axel Heiberg Glacier. All five died on the return journey from the Pole, through a combination of starvation and cold. It concentrated on the stretch of Antarctic coastline between Cape Adare and Mount Gauss, carrying out mapping and survey work on coastal and inland territories. Major accomplishments were made in geology, glaciology and terrestrial biology. The Endurance trapped in pack ice. The Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition of was led by Ernest Shackleton and set out to cross the continent via the South pole. However, their ship, the Endurance , was trapped and crushed by pack ice in the Weddell Sea before they were able to land. The expedition members survived after a journey on sledges over pack ice, a prolonged drift on an ice-floe , and a voyage in three small boats to Elephant Island. Then Shackleton and five others crossed the Southern Ocean in an open boat called James Caird and made the first crossing of South Georgia to raise the alarm at the whaling station Grytviken. All the required depots were laid, but in the process three men, including the leader Mackintosh, lost their lives. Its vaguely defined objectives included coastal mapping, a possible continental circumnavigation, the investigation of sub-Antarctic islands, and oceanographic work. Pictured, his plane and encampment as part of the Detroit Arctic Expedition, Hubert Wilkins first visited Antarctica in as an ornithologist attached to the Shackleton-Rowett Expedition. He named the island of Hearst Land after his sponsor. Ronne disproved the notion that the continent was divided in two and established that East and West Antarctica was one single continent, i.

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*of the book contains reports of conversations with Tooke at Wimbledon. Stephens's book had been preceded only by the wretched compilation of W. Hamilton Reid.*