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*As sad Andromeda in chains was bound ,
A mighty Monster gaping to devour,
Even so distress'd Britinnia late was found,
A victim doom'd to Gold's corruptive Power ;
But Pitt, in Perseus' shape, at length appears ,
Glads her depending heart, & rescues from her fears.*

A. Walker del. et Sculp

THE
London Magazine:
OR,
Gentleman's
Monthly Intelligencer.
VOL. XXV.
For the Year 1756



Multum in Parvo.
Printed for R Baldwin at the Rose in Paternoster Row.



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The LONDON MAGAZINE



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For JANUARY, 1756.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

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- IV. Story of a Pifs-Prophet.
- V. Curious Recipe.
- VI. Our Right to Nova-Scotia.
- VII. Propofal, by a Lady.
- VIII. Flintshire defcried.
- IX. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of P. Furius Philus and C. Numifus on the Bill for a Nightly-Watch for Bristol.
- X. Sad Effects of Luxury.
- XI. Man's Superiority to Brutes.
- XII. Observations on the Marriage Act.
- XIII. Account of a Coal that never smokes.
- XIV. Simple Carriages.
- XV. Repentment and Revenge different.
- XVI. Of Tinmouth Castle.
- XVII. Servants spoiled by their Masters.
- XVIII. Vanity of Ancestry.
- XIX. Pedigree of a Footman.
- XX. Satire on extravagant Neatness.
- XXI. Account of the British America.
- XXII. New England fettled.
- XXIII. Of the Plan of Lisbon.
- XXIV. Affecting Distress.

- XXV. Huxham on Animony.
- XXVI. Story of a King of Egypt.
- XXVII. Original Letter from Wales.
- XXVIII. POETRY. Elegy in a Winter's Day; Ode to Love; to Mr. Murphy, by Mr. Rider; Isabel; New Year's Ode; to a Lady, with Dodſley's Memorandum Book; Prologue and Epilogue to the Apprentice, a new Song, ſet to Muſick, and a Minuet.
- XXIX. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Petition for a Bridge preſented; River loſt; Phenomenon in Weſtmoreland; more Earthquake; Advices from America; Liſt of Sheriffs; Notorious Cheat; to reſtore Iron Furnaces; Cure for the Dropſy; Seſſions at the Old-Bailey, Fires, Execution, &c. &c. &c.
- XXX. Marriages and Births, Deaths, Promotions, Bankrupts.
- XXXI. Alterations in the Liſt of Parliament.
- XXXII. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
- XXXIII. A Catalogue of Books.
- XXXIV. Letter from the French Secretary of State to Mr. Fox, with his Answer.
- XXXV. Scheme for raiſing two Millions.
- XXXVI. Prices of Stocks.
- XXXVII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.

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In January was Published,

AN APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE for 1755, with a Beautiful FRONTISPIECE, a General TITLE curiously engraved, Complete INDEXES, and several other Things, necessary to be bound up with the Volume.



THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

For JANUARY, 1756.

Some Account of the new FARCE called the APPRENTICE, interspersed with Remarks on the Piece and the Performers.



HIS performance is intended as a satire on those young mechanics, who neglect the business of their trade to attend to the diversions of the stage; to ridicule prentice kings and handicraft tragedians; and is indeed very well calculated, in the words of the prologue,

To check these heroes, and their laurels
crop, [shop.
To bring them back to reason and their

But we cannot help observing, that if the satire had come from any other hand than that of a person who is himself on the stage, the players would probably have looked on the piece as an affront to their profession. The characters represented are:

Wingate, a passionate old fellow, a great miser, and ridiculously fond of arithmetic.

Dick, his son, bound to an apothecary, and mad after plays, in love with Charlotte.

Gargle, Dick's master.

Charlotte, daughter to Gargle, in love with Dick.

Simon, servant to Gargle.

January, 1756.

Scotchman, Irishman, and other members of the Spouting Club.

Catchpole, a bailiff.

Porter, watchmen, &c.

A I. The farce opens with a scene between Wingate and Simon, by which it appears that Dick has eloped from his master, and been missing above a month.

Wingate suspects Simon to be in the plot, but at last finding he can make nothing of him, sends him to fetch his master. Simon goes out, but soon returns with a letter, which, he says, the post brought to the door just as he was going out. This proves to be a formal epistle from

B Ebenezer Broadbrim, a quaker at Bristol, informing Wingate that his son came there with a company of strollers, who were taken up by the magistrate, and committed as vagabonds to jail: But that Ebenezer had taken Dick out of confinement, and sent him up to town in the waggon. By the time Wingate has read this letter, arrives Gargle, who tells him

C Dick is below stairs, "Where, says he, I judged it proper to leave him till I had prepared you for his reception," For which purpose Gargle harangues Wingate in the language of a true apothecary, prescribes lenitives, gentle alteratives, the loss of 20 ounces of blood, with a cephalic tincture. This enrages Wingate still more, and tho' Gargle assures him

D "Inflammatories may be dangerous," he continues in a violent passion. In the midst of his fury enters Dick, who throws himself into an attitude. and, in a tragedy tone, says to Wingate, from Hamlet:

A 2

"Now

Now, my good father, what's the matter?" In this scene Dick's whole conversation is from plays, but his father, who knows nothing of Shakespear and Ben Tompson, as he calls him, takes most of what he says as coming from himself, tho' he is sometimes at a loss what to make of his behaviour. However, Dick is at length dismissed to go and change his dress, and return to his business, and it is settled by the two old men, that as soon as he is out of his time he shall marry Charlotte. [It is to be observed, that the whole dialect in which Dick, Wingate, and Gargle converse is entirely characteristical. Dick's discourse is downright spouting; Wingate talks of nothing but fractions and Cocker's arithmetic; and Gargle converses in the language of the prescriptions on his file, and the dispensatory.] The two old fellows no sooner disappear than Dick, who was ordered to go home and change his dress, enters again with Simon, and forms a design of changing his dress before he returns home. This he puts in execution by breaking open his father's closet, where it seems the old curmudgeon has always some jemmy thing locked up, as a pawn for money lent. "In a dark corner of his cabinet," Dick finds a paper, which proves to be a note of hand of his father's for 7l. 14s. 7d. value received, but alas! "The name's torn off—because the note is paid." After the dispatch of this business, he borrows sumpence of Simon, [which appears to be the fifteenth on score] with a promise to pay him all at his benefit; and then sends him down to open the street door. In the mean while Dick amuses himself with a soliloquy, representing to himself how happy he shall be when he gets on the stage; but recollecting that, being club night, the spouters are all met, he determines to go to them, and afterwards to an assignation he has made with Charlotte. Thus ends the first act; but I cannot conclude my observations on it without taking notice of the infinite humour displayed by Mr. Woodward in his performance of Dick, and even in his manner of dressing the character. There was also a certain native, genuine simplicity in Vaughan's manner of acting, very seldom to be met with on our stage, which made Simon a person of no mean consequence in this little drama.

ACT II. At the beginning of this act the curtain rises and discovers the Spouting Club, the members seated, roaring out bravo! drinking, &c. In the midst of this theatrical riot enters Dick, who is received with great transport by his companions, appears to be a principal man

among them, and is called The Genius. There is some humour in the notion of the broad mouthed North-Briton's giving a specimen of elocution, and the Irishman's boddering them with Othello, but on the whole one might have expected more from this scene, which we are taught to wait for as the principal one in the farce. At length the spouters all issue forth, full of tragedy and wine, into the street; where they insult the watch, by whom they are all taken, except Dick, who, after being once knocked down, makes his escape.

The scene then changing to the street where Gargle lives, Dick re-enters with a lanthorn and a ladder, in order to keep his assignation with Charlotte, and concert her escape with him from her father's. Charlotte soon appears at the window, and is very ready to go off with him immediately, but Dick insists on their acting the garden scene first; on her refusal of which he is determined to act Ranger, and tho' Simon is to let her thro' the shop, "up he goes, neck or nothing," and gets in at the window to come out again immediately at the street door, merely because he is determined to go thro' with his part. Just as Dick goes off with Charlotte, enters a bailiff and his follower in pursuit of him, and after assuring themselves that he is the man they are after, go out different ways in order to dodge him. The watchman then coming his rounds, discovers the ladder at Gargle's window, and alarms the family. Simon takes this opportunity of rehearsing his part of Scrub, which (it seems) Dick was to teach him, by crying out, "Murder, thieves, Popery! &c."

In the midst of Gargle's uneasiness at the loss of his daughter, enters Wingate, and this perhaps is the heaviest and flattest part of the farce, as the action seems to stand still, and the scene contains very little humour to engage the attention. Wingate and Gargle are indeed but very indifferent company; however, we are at length relieved from their dull conversation by the arrival of a porter, who brings a letter for Gargle. This proves to be an heroic epistle from Dick, made up of odds and ends from various tragedies. It is put together with a good deal of humour; but our dramatick genius had expressed himself in such sublime terms that Wingate and Gargle cannot conceive what it means, till the porter informs them he brought it from a spunging house, where Gargle resolves to go to him.

The scene then changes to the spunging-house, where Dick and Charlotte are sitting

bring in a disconsolate manner over a bowl of punch with the bailiff; who at first endeavours to comfort them, but Dick informing him, in tragic phrase, that "he's now not worth a groat," the ferry officer changes his note, and threatens him that he shall go to *quod* (as he calls it) that is, that he will soon lodge him in Newgate. Dick soothes his distresses with deep tragedy, and comes forward with Charlotte to act the prison scene in the Mourning-Bride. While they are beginning to practice their attitudes, Wingate and Gargle enter behind, and just as Dick is pathetically spouting Romeo, knocks him down. Wingate grows still more violent, but Gargle representing to him that it was always intended Dick should marry Charlotte, but that if the young man was ruined, all his money must go into another channel; avarice gets the better of his rage, and he grows calm again. Thus the catastrophe is patched up abruptly, Dick reforms and is married, and All's Well that Ends Well on a sudden. (See p. 40.)

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

SIR,

DR. Whytt, of whose worth the world is thoroughly convinced, has in a late physiological essay, refuted certain conclusions of Dr. Haller, in his treatise *De partibus corporis humani sensibilibus et insensibilibus*. Which conclusions are drawn from many new and curious experiments; and, as the doctor says, had they been just would have produced considerable changes both in the theory and practice of the medical art. Dr. Haller, in treating of the sensibility of the several parts of the human body, reckons, among the insensible parts, the tendons, aponeuroses, ligaments, capsulæ of the articulations, periosteum, bones, marrow, dura and pia mater, pleura, peritoneum, pericardium, mediastinum, and cornea.

1. He tells us, that living animals, whose tendons were cut, burnt, pricked, or torn, shewed no signs of uneasiness; and, when a little part of the tendo achillis was left entire, they walked without any seeming pain.

2. When the ligaments and capsulæ of the articulations were pricked with a needle, scraped with a knife, or had oil of vitriol or butyrum antimonii applied to them, the animals shewed no sense of pain. The wounds of these parts and of the tendons were followed with no bad symptoms, and were cured without any other remedy than the saliva of the animal, and sometimes without this.

3. The periosteum, when wounded, torn or burnt, caused no pain to the animals.

4. He allows feeling to the teeth, but not to the other bones, because they are not furnished with nerves, and because he has seen the skull trepanned, without giving pain, in persons who were possessed of all their senses.

5. He denies feeling to the marrow, not from any experiments of his own on living animals, but because it is a fatty substance, and destitute of nerves.

6. When the dura mater was cut or lacerated, or burnt with oil of vitriol, spirit of nitre, and butyrum antimonii, the animal seemed to have no feeling of the injury.

7. When the pia mater was burnt, by touching it with butyrum antimonii, the animals neither cried, nor were they convulsed; but as soon as the brain itself was wounded, the body of the animal was twisted and distorted with violent convulsions.

8. The peritonæum, pleura, and pericardium, when laid bare and cut, or otherwise irritated, produced no change in the animal.

9. He denies feeling to the mediastinum, not upon the authority of any experiments, but because, like the pleura, it is a membrane, and destitute of nerves.

10. He reckons the cornea insensible, because its nerves cannot be demonstrated, and it is often pierced with a needle without giving pain.

Besides the insensible parts above-mentioned, there are others, which, according to Dr. Haller, have either no sense of feeling, or a very obscure one; and these are the arteries, veins, glands, and viscera, viz. the lungs, liver, spleen, and kidneys, which, when pricked, cut, or otherwise irritated, shewed nothing like feeling.

The conclusions which our author draws from the above experiments, may be reduced to the three following.

First, That the tendons, ligaments, capsulæ of the joints, dura mater, pleura, and other membranes, are quite insensible.

Secondly, From the insensibility of these parts, and the difficulty of tracing, by dissection, any nerves to them, he concludes that they have none, and that this is the reason why they are destitute of feeling.

Thirdly, He thinks it follows, that those parts which, from his experiments, he concludes to be insensible, have been unjustly accused by physicians, as the seat of many painful diseases; particularly, that the pain, swelling, and inflammation,

tion, which have often followed venæ-section in the flexure of the arm, have not been owing to the tendons or aponeuroses in that part, being pricked by the lancet, but to the median nerve, or some branch of the musculo-cutaneous nerves being wounded.—That we need be no way afraid of wounds of the tendons, whether they be cut, pricked, burnt, or otherwise hurt. — That the cephalæa and phrenitis have not their seat in the dura mater. — That the skin, or subcutaneous nerves, are the seat of the violent pain with which arthritick patients are affected, and not the ligaments or capsule of the joints. And that the pain of the pleurisy has been without reason supposed to be owing to an inflammation of the pleura, which is void of feeling.

[To be continued in our next.]

A Correspondent, at Bakewell in Derbyshire, has favoured us with a narrative of the various quacks in that county, where it seems they abound, particularly in that part wherein he dwells, called the High-Peak-Hundred, a country perhaps as remarkable for the robustness and healthfulness of its inhabitants, as any country in Europe; and yet, as our correspondent says, never was any country so pestered with lad midwives, pifs-prophets, and quack-curates, as this is.

“The pifs-prophets, says he, undertake for *ad.* without seeing the person, upon looking at their urine, to tell what the disease is, how long the patient has been ill, whether they shall recover or not, what sex they are of, and what religion they profess: Nay, I myself not long ago (out of wantonness) being in perfect health, sent my urine in a phial to one of the most celebrated of them, and charged the messenger, to whom I disclosed the secret, that from the moment he left me, until he saw me again, he should not open his mouth for any purpose in life, except to eat, drink, or breath. Armed thus, against any imposture, he went, and I believe acted the dumb man as well as if he had been seven years a prisoner in Turkey, and after giving the doctor the urine, and the usual fee, he was desired to sit down until it was his turn, for I think he told me that he counted 17 who were come on the same errand before him. He observed they were called one by one, in their turns, into another room, which seemed to be the kitchen or house-place, and the first who was called being asked ‘o sit down to the fire, (for my friend could hear, being very attentive, every word that was spoke) a person who sat knitting in the chimney-corner, and seemed to be mistress of the

house, began to ask several ambiguous questions; such as, how far he was come that morning? Were not the roads very dirty? And last of all, whose water had he brought, and what did they ail? Were they poor? and so forth. The unwary messenger readily answered every question asked him, whilst the false prophet heard every word that was spoke, by the use of a hole in the wainscot, out of which my friend espied a cork to appear and disappear, as every fool entered or left the room. When the doctor was well informed of what he wanted to know, my friend heard him privately withdraw down a pair of back stairs into another apartment, and ringing a small bell the person then waiting was informed by a servant that his water was cast, (or sufficiently subsided) upon which he waited on the doctor in his own room, where looking more bewitched than inspired, he told the poor gaping messenger every circumstance of the disorder without asking a question, and withal told him, that had he neglected coming but two hours longer the person would have been a dead man. The fellow amazed at the oracle’s profound skill in urinal hydrostaticks, came immediately and declared this amongst them all to their no little surprise. When every one had had his turn and was well deceived, (having each paid three or four shillings for physick no better than the sweepings of an apothecary’s shop) my friend was beckoned, who upon entering the room was attacked by the servant maid, saying to him, Well, and how far are you come this wet morning? What are you come for? your wife or some neighbour? The doctor will soon set them at rights if they be life-shown, as she expressed it. But he making no answer to any thing she said, she called her mistress, who getting no more answer than the maid had done, said, Certainly the fellow must be either dumb, deaf, or silly, or else all three; what do such creatures as these do coming on such errands? But hold, says she (stopping short) perhaps these are the complaints for which he comes to be cured; and if he has money, why not? For I have known the doctor cure a great many incurables. If my friend personated the dumb man, he did not personate the blind man, for he kept a steady eye upon the motion of the cork. The doctor hearing all this, and having observed a kind of dumb pantomime amongst them, and finding there was no intelligence to be had, entered the room, and asking him aloud in his ear, Where the person was sick? He answered by dumb signs, lifting one hand to his mouth,

mouth, as if he wanted to drink, and laying the other hand upon his empty belly, signifying he was hungry. The sagacious doctor immediately concluded that the person he came about must be with child, and wanted a potion to destroy it, and durst not employ any one who had the use of speech in the affair. Upon which the doctor sat down, and wrote to me the following epistle—"Mist'is, I perceive yo are big of a chyl'd by chaunce and pish whicke I can see by your water, if yo w^l lend the dum man with too ginnes I wil do for you and nobody shall ever be the wiser, but dunny drive, I am your humble servant, &c."—It is true I am a fat man and big-bellied, but not with child that I know of. I laughed heartily at the fancy, and am of opinion, was every body who go to these impostors to use them as I did, their ignorance would become popularly known, and the very race of those caterpillars in physick would quickly have an end. There's another known by the name of white-witch, (a Roman Catholick I presume) and therefore superstitiously pretends to cure all distempers by faith, and marks all his papers of medicines with crucifixes, an original of whose prescriptions (a weaver by trade) I have herewith sent you, if you can read and think proper to transcribe it for the good of the publick, which I believe is the main end of your Magazine, but although he is commonly called a witch, one would not take him for one either by his spelling or prescribing.—"Take this uomeat in a tee cup of warm ayle at 3 a clock in afte nawne, 3 poin's of poset drink after the uomeat beegines to worke. bee fore yau take the uomeat eet a good dinar of flauwer huffy pudding, and after the uomeat hath bene working keet some chicken broth or mason broth. Received of thomas brushfield the sum 3s. 6d. by me George frith."

I have a son whom I have some thoughts of educating a physician, but he told me the other day, that unless the government will please to take these things into their consideration, (as the French king has lately done by publishing an arret, that no mountebank, barber-surgeon, or any kind of quack whatsoever, shall vend any sort of medicines) instead of learning how to kill his majesty's good subjects, secundum artem in England, he will go and learn to kill his majesty's enemies, secundum fortunam in America; Since the country people make a practice of running in the apothecaries debts very often for ever, and carry all their ready money to these jobbers in physick, who are hurtful to the physician, hateful to the apo-

thecary, and very often mortal to those who employ them. I am, Sir,

A constant reader, H. C.

From a Pamphlet entitled, A fair Representation of his Majesty's Right to Nova-Scotia or Acadie. (See the MAP of North America, in Vol. xxiv.)

THE English commissaries, by a memorial dated the 21st of September 1750, set forth what was claimed on the part of Great Britain, as the real limits of that country, described to be bounded as follows:—"On the west, towards New-England, by the river Penobscot, otherwise called Pentagoet; that is to say, beginning at its mouth, and from thence drawing a streight line towards the north to the river St. Laurence, or the great river of Canada.—On the north by that river all along as far as Cape Roziers, situated at its entrance.—On the east by the great gulph of St. Laurence, from Cape Roziers to the south east by the islands of Cape-Breton, leaving these islands and the gulph on the right, and Newfoundland and the islands belonging to it on the left, unto the cape or promontory called Cape-Breton.—On the south by the great Atlantick ocean, going south west from Cape-Breton by Cape-Sable, taking in the island of that name, round to the bay of Fundi, as far as the mouth of the river Penobscot or Pentagoet."

But they observed, "That the island of Cape Breton, as also all others, both in the mouth of the river St. Laurence, and in the gulph of the same name, although described as above to be within the ancient limits of Acadie, are, nevertheless, by the XIIIth article of the treaty of Utrecht, excepted and declared to remain under the French jurisdiction."

His majesty's commissaries having been so particular in describing the boundaries of this country, as claimed by the crown of Great Britain, it was expected, That the French commissaries, on their part, would have been as explicit; but, on the contrary, by their memorial, dated on the same day, they confined themselves only to a negative assertion, That Port-Royal was not comprised within the limits of Acadie, and consequently, that ancient Acadie took in only a part of the peninsula which goes by that name;—that the island of Carreau, being in the mouth of the gulph of St. Laurence, was not comprised within Acadie;—that the limits of Newfoundland and New-France had received no alteration by the treaty of Utrecht, and therefore ought to remain as they were before:—And, lastly, they

referred

referred themselves, as to all other particulars, to such consequences as might be deduced from the letter and spirit of the treaty of Utrecht." This description not being satisfactory, and being called upon to mark out in a more particular manner, what they deemed to be the ancient limits of Acadie, they contented themselves with delivering only this further declaration in writing; namely, "That ancient Acadie begins at the extremity of the bay Francoise from the cape of St. Mary, or the cape Fourchu, that it extends along the coast, and terminates at cape Cangeau."

This, at first setting out, discovers that the French had invented imaginary limits; and created, if I may be allowed the expression, a New-Acadie, under the name of the ancient one, of which they would allow us only a part, and that an indeterminate part, in lieu of all Acadie, which had been yielded to us in those express terms by the treaty of Utrecht: And accordingly our right to the whole of that real country has been supported by solid proofs, whilst they have endeavoured to prop their chimerical system by wrong citations and misconstructions of the words and intent of that treaty, as is made appear in this treatise.

(To be continued in our next.)

A Lady, whose Correspondence does us Honour, who signs herself J. M. has sent us a Scheme for a kind of Militia, or ready Armament. She proposes,

"THAT the nobility and gentry should furnish their servants with all proper accoutrements, which would without any charge to the government arm thousands in its service; and the upper servants, in general, would also with pleasure accept of arms. Let the upper servants and the livery appear to be reviewed and exercised every half year." This public spirited lady adds, "were I a nobleman, how expeditious should I be in beginning; poor as I am, being willing to furnish two, tho' many I may affirm can produce thirty or upwards; what looks better than an armoury at the entrance of a great man's palace; and what pleasure would it be to his majesty to hear of so noble a spirit?"

A Description of FLINTSHIRE, with a correct MAP of that County.

FLINTSHIRE, a county of north Wales, and the least in that principality, is bounded on the north by the sea, on the east by Cheshire, and on the west and south by Denbighshire and Shropshire. It is well watered with rivers, of which the Clwyd and the Dee are the chief, which afford them plenty of

fish and wild fowl, as does the sea, which has safe harbours for ships to ride and anchor in. This county is not so mountainous as some other of the northern counties of Wales are, and is interspersed with fertile vallies, which afford both corn and pasture, feeding great numbers of small cattle, who supply them with plenty of butter and cheese. Honey is a principal product of Flintshire, of which the inhabitants make a drink called metheglin. They have little fruit, and are very scanty of wood. The air is healthy, tho' cold, as being exposed to the northern winds; however, the northern part of the county abounds in pit-coal, and its adjacent mountains are stored with lead ore. A part of the county is severed from the rest by the interposition of Denbighshire. It is about 40 miles in circumference, and is computed to contain about 160,000 acres, and 3200 houses. It is chiefly in the diocese of St. Asaph, tho' part of it is in that of Chester, and has 28 parishes, one city, and one market town, within its confines, and sends two members to parliament, one for the county, who, in the present parliament, is Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart. and one for Flint, who is now Sir John Glynn, Bart.

The towns are,

1. St. Asaph, an ancient city, distant from London 159 computed and 213 measured miles, but is neither large nor beautiful. It is situated on the river Elwy, where it receives the Clwyd, and has a bridge over each of them. It is an episcopal see, founded anno 360, by Kintigern, a Scot, bishop of Glasgow, who was succeeded by Asaph, from whom the city takes its name. It has very little to boast of but its cathedral, and has a small market on Saturdays. The present bishop is Dr. Robert Hay Drummond.

2. Caerwit, a very inconsiderable market town, between three and four miles S. E. from St. Asaph.

3. Flint, the shire town, noted for nothing but an old ruinous castle, being very poorly and thinly inhabited, without a market, and is distant from London 147 computed and 198 measured miles.

4. Holywell, tho' not a market town, is very populous, and much resorted to on account of St. Winifred's well, of which many fabulous stories are told by the superstitious. Over the head of the spring, or well, is a curious chapel of free stone, with *stoned windows richly digbt*, with the adventures of St. Winifred.

This county has many remains of British and Roman antiquities, and it gives the title of earl to the princes of Wales.

J O U R -



Explanation .

- Borough Towns with the N^o. of Memb^{rs}. they send to Parliam^t. by Stars .*
- Market Towns*
- Parishes or Villages*
- Great or Direct Roads*
- Open or Heathy*
- Principal Cryg Roads*
- Cryg Roads*

FLINTSHIRE,

*Drawn
from the best
Authorities.*

*By T. Kitchin,
Geographr.*

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES
in the **POLITICAL CLUB**, continued from our **APPENDIX** to last Year, p. 609.

I shall now give you the Substance of a Debate or two we had in our Club, upon the Bill passed last Session into a Law, intitled, An Act for Establishing, Maintaining, and well Governing a Nightly Watch with- A in the City of Bristol. Our first Debate upon this Bill was upon the Question, whether the Power of establishing, maintaining, and governing this Nightly Watch, should be lodged in the Magistrates, or in the Inhabitants, that is to say, in Trustees chosen B by the Inhabitants of the City of Bristol; and the first that spoke upon this Occasion was P. Furius Philus, whose Speech was to this Effect.

Mr. President,

S I R,

AS Bristol is such a large, opulent, and flourishing city, it is highly reasonable, and even necessary, that they should have a nightly watch, therefore, I believe, no gentleman would think of opposing a proper bill for this purpose. Indeed, I am surprized, that they have not long since had such a bill passed into a law; and, I believe, the chief cause of this neglect, has been the contention that has been introduced by the unfortunate and singular constitution of the government of that city, between the magistrates and inhabitants; which contention must always subsist whilst the constitution of their government remains the same, as is evident from the petitions now lying upon our table. In all, I believe, or at least in most of the cities of this kingdom, the inhabitants or freemen have the privilege of chusing their own magistrates, and may change or turn out most of them at the end of every January, 1756.

year, if by their conduct they have rendered themselves disagreeable to their fellow-citizens: Nay, even those magistrates that are chosen for life, such as the aldermen of the city of London, may be made very uneasy, and very insignificant, by their fellow-citizens, if they behave in an insolent or oppressive manner, or become suspected of being ready to sacrifice the liberties of their country, or the rights of their fellow-citizens, to the ambitious or arbitrary designs of a prime minister; of which we have several recent examples, especially in the city of London.

This power, Sir, which the governed have over their governors, naturally and necessarily produces a continual good correspondence between them; for it prevents any unreasonable or groundless jealousies arising in the breasts of the former, and it obliges the latter to behave not only in a just but in a modest and complaisant manner, in the exercise of that power with which they are intrusted. But by the unfortunate and singular form of government established in the city of Bristol, the magistrates are quite independent of their fellow citizens, either as to their being chosen into office, or as to their continuance in power after being chosen. To illustrate this, I must beg leave to give a short account of their present form of government; and shall first observe, that the chief power is lodged in a court, which consists of a mayor, 12 B aldermen, and 30 other common-council men, in all 43 persons. The mayor is chosen annually, not by the citizens as in other corporations, but by the majority of the other members of this court, all of whom, after being once chosen, continue for life, or during

• See our Magazine for last year, p. 440.

during their good behaviour. When any one of the aldermen dies, or is removed, a new alderman is chosen from among the common-councilmen, not by the citizens of any ward or precinct, but by the majority of the other aldermen, and when any one of the 30 common-councilmen dies, a new common-councilman is chosen, not by the citizens of any ward or precinct, but by the majority of the said court, that is to say, by the majority of the mayor, aldermen, and common-councilmen. In this court is lodged the power to make by-laws for the good government of the city, and to enforce those laws by pains, punishments, penalties, fines, and amerciaments; and the mayor and aldermen are not only justices of the peace, but of oyer and terminer and general goal delivery, within the said city. Then with regard to their officers, the recorder is always to be an alderman, is chosen by the majority of the said court of common-council, and continues during life, or good behaviour; and their two coroners, their town-clerk, and the steward of their sheriffs court, are all chosen in the same manner, and for the same time: Their two sheriffs indeed are chosen annually, but in the choice of them the citizens have nothing to do, for they are chosen by the court of common-council only; so that this court has not only the power of choosing all their magistrates and officers, but by some of their old charters it seems likewise to have a power of removing any one of them, for what the majority of it may think proper to call a misbehaviour in office; for with respect to the aldermen, the power of removing or deposing an alderman is expressly granted to the mayor and aldermen by some of their old charters; and as all their old jurisdictions, powers, and privileges, are confirmed by queen Anne's charter, this power, and likewise the exclusive jurisdiction of the court of

common council seems to be confirmed.

From this account of the form of government established in the city of Bristol, it is evident, Sir, that the citizens have nothing to do with the government of their city, nor have their magistrates the least dependance upon them, either for their acquisition of power, or for their continuance in power. On the contrary, the government of that city must always necessarily continue to be a sort of oligarchy; for when two or three men have once got the leading of the court of common council, they may easily, and they certainly will take care, that no new man shall be brought into it, who is not slavishly attached to them; and if they should ever find themselves mistaken as to any such new member, they will take methods to get him removed, or to make him so uneasy, that he shall be glad to resign. How this oligarchical form of government came to be introduced into the city of Bristol, does not appear from any history of that city; for from their old charters it is plain, that this was not originally their form of government. In a charter granted by Henry III. the burgesses of Bristol and their heirs, burgesses of the same town, are empowered to chuse a coroner: In a charter granted by Edward I. it is said, that as often as the burgesses (meaning the citizens) shall chuse a mayor, they shall present him for admission before the constable of the castle of Bristol, instead of presenting him as formerly at the Exchequer: And in the famous charter granted by Edward III. the burgesses and commonalty were every year to chuse three persons, one of whom the crown was to appoint as sheriff for the year ensuing; and the mayor and sheriff, with the consent of the commonalty, were to chuse 40 of the better sort of men in the town, who with the mayor and sheriff, were to have the chief government.

In short, Sir, from all the old charters of this city it appears, that all the magistrates and chief officers were originally chosen by the citizens in general; for tho' their aldermen from their first institution in the reign of Henry VII. were to be chosen by the mayor and common-council, yet by the same charter it is directed, that the members of the common-council shall be chosen with the assent of the commonalty of the said town, and consequently every free citizen had originally a share, by means of those I may call their representatives, in the choice even of their aldermen; therefore I must conclude, that if ever the mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the city of Bristol, assumed such a sole and absolute power as they now exercise over their fellow citizens, before the 36th year of the reign of Charles II. when that famous new charter was granted to them, upon their having resigned their former. I say, if they ever assumed such a power before that time, it was an usurpation upon the rights and privileges of their fellow-citizens, without any colour of law, or the authority of any charter.

But, Sir, when men have once got possession of power, however illegally obtained, from the example of Bristol we may see how loth they are to part with it, how apt they are to endeavour to increase it; for the magistrates of Bristol having, by this anti-constitutional charter granted them by Charles II. obtained the pretence of a right to continue themselves and posterity for ever in the magistracy of that city, unless prevented by the interposition of the crown, for which a power was in that charter reserved to the crown, and being well assured that this power would never be exercised by the crown after the revolution, they continued to act in pursuance of this charter, until the 11th year of the reign of queen Anne, and in virtue

thereof to exclude their fellow-citizens from any share in the government of the said city. But in that year, I suppose, they were threatened with some sort of prosecution for having acted thus illegally, therefore they applied for a new charter, and by that charter they took care to get all the powers granted them by king Charles the Second's charter confirmed, together with a release of the power of interposition reserved by the former charter to the crown, and a pardon to the magistrates and officers for having executed their respective offices contrary to that charter, as also some new additional powers never before granted.

Nay, what is still more, Sir, even during the time that they were acting in a manner for which they afterwards thought it necessary to have a pardon, they applied to parliament, and obtained a very great increase of their power; for in the 11th and 12th of king William, they applied to parliament, and obtained an act, intitled, *An Act for the better preserving the Navigation of the Rivers Avon and Frome, and for cleansing, paving, and enlightning the Streets of the City of Bristol*; by which act the power of the magistrates of Bristol, especially the mayor and aldermen, who are the only justices of peace within the city, was very considerably increased in many respects, as every gentleman who considers what power the justices of peace have in their respective precincts, may easily imagine; and every such gentleman must see, how dangerous it would be to the people of any county, to give the justices of peace the sole power of chusing and removing one another, which is now really the case with regard to the city and county of Bristol; therefore in that city it may be supposed, that no man can expect much relief by appealing from any two of the justices of peace to the next quarter sessions.

Having thus, Sir, explained the present form of government in the city of Bristol, and the means by which it was established, I think myself obliged to take notice, that I do not do so with any intention to reflect upon the conduct of the present or any late magistrates of that city; for I must say, that considering the extraordinary powers they are invested with, and their absolute independency for their continuance in that power, not only upon their fellow-citizens, but even upon the crown itself, they have hitherto exercised that power with great justice and moderation. My objection therefore to the bill now before us, does not arise from any misconduct in the present or late magistrates of Bristol, nor from my thinking that a nightly watch is not necessary for that city, or that any powers are intended by this bill but what must be lodged some where or other. But, Sir, the general nature of mankind makes me think it dangerous to trust too much uncontrollable power in the hands of any man, or any set of men whatever. Insolence in power too often follows close upon the heels of an increase of power: A man may be moderate in the exercise of a little power, and yet may become tyrannical if you make but a very small addition. For this reason, whilst the form of government in Bristol continues to be the same it is at present; whilst the magistrates and chief officers continue to be so independent of their fellow-citizens as they now are, I shall always be against investing them with any new powers, or extending any of those they are already possessed of.

This, Sir, shall with me be a general rule with respect to every new power that may hereafter be thought necessary for the good government of that city; but with respect to the powers to be granted by this bill, I must conclude not only from the nature of things, but from

several former bills of the same nature, that they may be more properly and more conveniently trusted in the hands of the inhabitants, or trustees chosen by them, than in any other hands whatsoever. The inhabitants are certainly most interested in the preservation of themselves and those that come to sojourn in their city, and it is they who must support the expence: Their own security will oblige them to appoint a sufficient number of watchmen, and to chuse the most proper persons for the purpose, and their own interest will prevent their appointing a greater number of watchmen than may be necessary, or allowing them higher wages than the service may deserve; therefore from the nature of things the inhabitants are the only proper persons in whose hands the powers intended to be granted by this bill should be ultimately lodged; and that they have always been thought so by this house appears from the several acts that have been passed for establishing and regulating a nightly watch in several of the parishes of Westminster; in every one of which the powers necessary for the purpose are all ultimately lodged in the inhabitants of the respective parishes.

Therefore, I hope, Sir, that the present magistrates of Bristol, will either consent to the restoring the ancient form of government in that city, and bringing it as near as possible to the model now established in the city of London, which would greatly add to their own characters, and very much, I am sure, to the future peace and quiet of their city; or otherwise, I hope, they will excuse me for proposing, that this bill should be so altered as to lodge the power of establishing, maintaining, and well governing a nightly watch within that city, in a certain number of trustees to be annually chosen by the vestries, or by the inhabitants of each respective parish.

Upon

Upon this C. Numisius stood up and spoke in Substance as follows.

Mr. President,

S I R,

IF the house should think fit to A adopt the proposal made by the Hon. gentleman, I think it is evident, that the bill now before us must be withdrawn, and a new bill ordered to be brought in; for it would be impossible to alter this bill in the committee, so as to make it B correspond with what he has proposed; and even if this were possible, I do not think it would be right in us to do so, because a bill so much altered would really be a new bill, which could not be said to have gone through all the forms so wisely re- C quired by our constitution for the enacting of any new law, nor would the people without doors, who might justly think themselves interested, have an opportunity to explain to the house either their interests or their objections.

This, Sir, is one great objection which I have to what the Hon. gentleman has been pleased to propose; but I have a much more material objection, which is, that I think it would be of the most pernicious consequence to the city of Bristol: It E would be setting up an *imperium in imperio*, and this can never tend to the peace, quiet, or prosperity of any country or city. I shall readily admit, Sir, that the form of government in Bristol has, like that of all other cities and boroughs, undergone ma- F ny alterations since it was first erected into a free borough: I say a free borough, for it has been for so many ages in that state, that I doubt if we have any authentick record or history of its first erection; whereas we know, that it was never erected into G a city until the 34th of Henry VIII. and it is certain, that ever since it has had any aldermen, which was not, I think, till the reign of Hen-

ry VII. the power of choosing a new alderman in the room of one dead, or removed, has been lodged solely in the aldermen. But whatever was anciently the form of government in Bristol, whatever alterations it has undergone, those alterations are, in my opinion, an argument in favour of the present form, because I must suppose, that every alteration was owing to some inconvenience that had been felt in the old form; and as the present form has continued ever since the revolution, without any complaint from the inhabitants, I must suppose it to be the best that has ever yet been thought of; for if the citizens had ever found themselves oppressed by their magistrates, or had ever experienced any inconvenience in their present form of government, they would certainly have petitioned either the crown or the parliament, for some new regulation.

But so far otherwise, Sir, that we have never heard of any general complaint among the citizens of Bristol, D or any general desire to alter their form of government. On the contrary, we have now before us a petition from the most respectable body of men in that city, next to the magistrates, approving of the powers granted to the magistrates of that city by the act of the 11th and 12th of king William, and of the conduct of the magistrates in the exercise of those powers; and giving it as their opinion, that the magistrates are the most proper persons to be invested with power to support and regulate a night watch. From hence, I think, we have great reason to suppose, that the majority of the inhabitants of Bristol approve not only of the present form of government, but also of the conduct of their present magistrates; and indeed, as I have the honour to be personally acquainted with all, or most of them, I cannot wonder at their meeting with such a general approbation; for their is not, I believe

lieve, a city in the kingdom, whose magistrates are men of better sense, of more moderation or justice in the exercise of power, or of more disinterested concern for the peace and prosperity of the city they have under their care. So much I can say A from my own knowledge of the present magistrates of Bristol; and from the general concurrence they met with when they applied for an extension of their power in the 11th and 12th of king William, and when they solicited a new charter in the 11th B of queen Anne, and in short from the present flourishing condition of that city, I think, we have the strongest reason for supposing, that the conduct of the magistrates of that city has been always the same, and that as often as they had occa- C sion to chuse a new magistrate or officer, in the room of one deceased or removed, they have always chosen as fit a person for that purpose, as was to be found in their city.

From the conduct therefore, Sir, of the present or, any former set of D magistrates of Bristol, there can be no reason drawn for altering the form of government of that city, or for refusing to lodge in the magistracy any new powers that may be found necessary for the good government thereof. Unquiet minds will always E be finding fault with the best form of government that ever was, or ever can be contrived by human wisdom; and however necessary some sort of popular elections may be for keeping the exercise of power within due bounds, and for preserving the liberties F of the people, yet it is certain, that they are often the cause of great disturbance and contention: therefore I shall never be for introducing them in any case where experience has not shewn that they are become necessary. In the case now before G us, they are so far from having appeared from experience to have become necessary, that I am convinced, they would be the forerunner

of infinite confusion. Should you give the populace of Bristol a power to chuse trustees for regulating and supporting a nightly watch, you would not surely make those trustees and their watchmen absolutely independent of the magistrates. Such an independency would be altogether inconsistent with government; for the watchmen must be subordinate to, and under the immediate direction of the night-constables, and the night-constables must be subordinate to, and under the immediate direction of the justices of peace, but the only justices of peace within the liberties of Bristol are the mayor and aldermen; and should you put the trustees and their watchmen under the controul of the magistrates, the people would then cry, you had established the very thing they complained of.

Thus, I think, Sir, it must appear, that what has been proposed by the Hon. gentleman, is a scheme that consists only in speculation, for D it is impossible to reduce it to practice; nor can it be any way supported by the precedents here in Westminster; for in the first place, there is no proper magistracy established here in Westminster; and in the next place, there was never any E general law proposed, much less enacted, for establishing a nightly watch in the city of Westminster. The acts that have been passed for establishing such a watch in some parts of it, related only to one parish, or two at most, and even in F them you lodged all the powers necessary for the purpose in those who by law had the government of the parish, that is to say, in the vestry of each respective parish. Consequently no argument can be drawn from these particular parochial acts, G for our doing the same thing now when we are to pass a general law for establishing a nightly watch in the city of Bristol. At least if any sort of argument can be drawn from these

these acts, it is an argument for our doing with respect to that city, what we did with respect to the respective parishes, that is, to lodge all the powers necessary for the purpose in the hands of those who have by law the government of the city.

But, Sir, there is a late act which I look on as a precedent much more proper for our direction upon the present occasion, than any of these Westminster acts: The act I mean is that which was passed in the 9th of his present majesty, for better enlightening the streets of the city of London. Surely the inhabitants of any city are as much interested in having their streets enlightened, as in having a night-watch established, and, I believe, the former will always be the most expensive; yet the inhabitants of London did not so much as desire to have the powers necessary for this purpose lodged in their hands, or in the hands of trustees chosen by them, and the parliament thought proper to lodge the whole in the hands of the common, council, with an appeal to the court of aldermen, in case any person thought himself aggrieved by having too high a tax laid upon him for the purposes of that act.

This, Sir, is a precedent in point; and as that act has been found by experience to answer every purpose for which it was intended, without being oppressive upon any one of the citizens, we cannot do better than to follow this precedent, which if we do, we must pass this bill as it now stands; and if it be passed into a law as it now stands, I dare say, we shall never hear of any complaints against it, from the citizens of Bristol in general, nor from any inhabitant of that city in particular.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

Luxuria—vitium ulciscitur Orbem.

Juv.

IT is an observation founded on wisdom and justified by experience, that the more we indulge our vices and passions the less concern we must have for the interest of our country and the prosperity of the publick: Luxury emasculates our minds, and makes us regardless of every thing but what relates to the gratification of its incessant and insatiable demands. How far this vice now prevails among us I will not pretend to say, because I am not fond of those common place declamations against the degeneracy of the present times, which are too often in the mouths of the gloomy and splenetick; but I believe it will be granted that it prevails very much, and that corruption, its natural

attendant, spreads its baneful infection so wide, as to threaten the undermining our constitution and the downfall of our state. I am sensible how much publick spirit is discouraged by the minions of power, and sneered at by the selfish; yet I cannot help thinking that the man who does his endeavour to keep alive this spirit, and to awaken people to a sense of the duty which they owe to their country; I cannot help thinking, I say, that such a man, however private his station or mean his talents may be, deserves commendation tho' his labours may fail of success.

As no vice is more destructive to a state than luxury, the legislature of every nation ought to take timely and vigorous measures to prevent its increase, and obviate the bad effects it will produce; the growth of luxury is a sure prognostication of the decline of empire: It may indeed seem slow in its advances, but it is sure to bring terrible consequences. Tho' it does not alarm us with imminent danger, nor threaten a state with impending calamity or immediate dissolution, yet in the end it will inflict far greater evils than even the most heavy and furious war can bring upon a nation. Danger and adversity rouse us from the lethargy of pleasure, keep alive our industry and publick spirit, and confirm our virtues by obliging us to exert them; but luxury debauches our minds and weakens our bodies; we become forgetful of our country; and the state, like some time-shook tower, moulders insensibly away, and at length, unable to bear a blast of wind, yields to the storm and sinks into ruins. Luxury will infallibly weaken and eradicate all those virtues upon which the preservation of a state depends; no remedy can be found powerful enough to withstand the mighty torrent of corruption or to prevent the fatal effects of universal depravity; when self-interest is preferred to the service of our country, it is not difficult to foresee what must follow; loss of liberty and power must be the inevitable consequence of vice and degeneracy, and our country will soon become a prey either to the intriguing ambition of a domestic tyrant, or to the superior power of a foreign invader: A generous few may indeed ward off the blow for a while, and perhaps sacrifice their lives to their heroic patriotism, but, alas! unless all concur in a general reformation, destruction will soon overtake us.

That certain ruin has ensued wherever luxury has prevailed, is an observation which may be exemplified in the history of all nations; when we take a survey of the great theatre of the universe and examine the revolutions that have happened in

in it, we find examples and experience to convince us of this truth ; the causes of the declension and extinction of states are pointed out so strongly, than one would imagine nothing but an unhappy insatiation, or a fatality of vicissitude to which all human establishments are liable, could prevent us making a proper use of their salutary warnings.

Luxury occasioned the ruin of those great republics of Greece which once made so glorious a figure in the world : The Lacedæmonians, so long as they adhered to the institutions of Lycurgus, were a brave warlike people, united and happy at home, feared and respected by foreign powers ; but when a relaxation of discipline began to prevail, when Persian wealth had corrupted the Spartan honesty, and enticed them to quit the paths of rigid virtue to walk in the flowery vales of luxury and pleasure ; their power and grandeur then declined apace, and they sunk by degrees into a state of slavery and contempt. Athens likewise by indulging the same vices underwent the same calamities ; after she had made so many glorious struggles in defence of liberty, and successfully withstood the power of the whole Persian empire, luxury began to prevail and corruption to follow, till at length degenerate Athens fell a prey to the arms and intrigues of Philip of Macedon. Thus it is, as my lord Bolingbroke observes, when governments are worn out ; when luxury and corruption are established and avowed, the decay appears in every instance. Publick and private virtue, publick and private spirit, science and wit, decline all together.

Rome affords us an eminent example of the surprising degree of power to which publick virtue may raise a nation, and how low luxury may sink the most powerful. The historian Sallust has with great strength of thought and elegance of language displayed the causes of the rise and declension of this republick ; he tells us that the first was owing to the excellent virtues of the primitive Romans ; they were remarkable for temperance, a strict regard for religion, and an inviolable love for their country ; simplicity of manners, contempt of luxury, and the love of virtue, were the qualifications that added fresh lustre to the bravery of their consuls and generals ; behold Cincinnatus ploughing his little farm with those hands that had so often fought with success his country's battles ! But the Romans as well as the Greeks soon degenerated, and in Cæsar's time we find them by their vices made quite ripe for that slavery which Octavianus completed.

It has been justly remarked that a very near comparison might be drawn between the ancient Romans and our British ancestors. The same virtues that dignified the Roman name once glowed in the breasts of Englishmen : Plain, frugal, honest and brave, they withstood the tyranny of papal oppression, and the ambition of their own princes ; their valour and their piety founded our liberties, defended our country, and established our religion. Britain has produced heroes and patriots equal to any that Rome itself can boast : But, alas ! I fear the comparison will prove equally just between the degenerated Romans and the Britons of later times. Our riches may perhaps be greater than formerly, but I am sure our virtue is less : Luxury by increasing our pleasures, has increased our wants, and left us less time, or less inclination, to promote the welfare of the publick : We do not emulate one another in serving our country, but in amassing riches, or refining pleasures, and displaying prodigality. One would imagine that the edict of Xerxes was revived, who promised a great reward for the man who could find out a new pleasure ; I believe to do this at present would require a good deal of study, but at the same time I am confident he would be more caressed and applauded than the man who should propose some salutary law for the benefit of his country. We are become an effeminate people ripe for slavery, into which we should probably very soon fall, were we not blessed with a king who seems more desirous to rouse us from our lethargy, and animate us against the common enemy, than to take advantage of our degeneracy, and subject us to his will. Wanton with wealth, and discontented with liberty, we know not how to enjoy the one or value the other. Such is our situation and worse will it become, unless the present alarming crisis revives our publick spirit, unites our endeavours, and animates our courage.

As the same causes will always produce the same effects, we must expect to lose our liberty when we have lost our virtue : Now is the important time to determine whether we have lost the one or are likely to lose the other. Our enemies, more perhaps by their own misconduct and neglect than their power or their valour, are attacking us in the most dangerous part, and putting it to the trial whether or no we are to continue an independent nation. We must exert our virtue to the utmost, we must not be dismayed by threatenings, terrified by dangers, nor discouraged by defeats. A zeal for the constitution, interest

interest and glory of Great-Britain will sufficiently animate those who are determined to follow the example of their king and shew themselves Britons. But to those who are the slaves of luxury and pleasure we must urge other arguments ; we must exhort them by those pleasures that are so dear to them, if they expect to enjoy the theatre or the opera, balls, masquerades, or Newmarket ; if they would protect their mistresses, or above all, if they would pursue the delightful science of gaming without interruption, let them contribute their assistance to drive the enemy from their doors. Let the law of self-defence supersede the pursuits of pleasure. I will take the liberty to address my countrymen on this great occasion in the words of Cato, as quoted by Sallust : *Sed, per Deos immortales, vos ego appello, qui semper domos, villas, signa, tabulas vestras parvis, quam rempublicam fecistis ; si ista, cujuscumque modi sunt, quæ amplectamini, retinere, si voluptatibus vestris otium præbere vultis ; expurgescimini aliquando et capite rempublicam. Non agitur de vestigaliis, neque de sociorum injuriis : Libertas et animus nostrus in dubio est.*—The animated speech of this great patriot, tho' made on another occasion, is in many respects extremely applicable to the present times and circumstances. In short, to be or not to be is now the question : If we fail it must be our own fault, for we want not power to defend ourselves, if we are not wanting in virtue. We have now an opportunity of securing the rights of our country, of maintaining the empire of the ocean, and becoming once more the scourge of ambition and the arbiters of Europe ; if we neglect this opportunity, Great-Britain will become a nation as mean and contemptible as it was once powerful and glorious.

Birminghamensis, Dec. 1, 1755.

From M A N, N° 50.

Superiorty of Man over the Brute Creation.

IN the very countenance of man are seated majesty and dignity, power and expression. He need not always exert his voice to declare his mind ; the look of his eye, the varied colour of his countenance, and the sensible alterations of his features, sufficiently denote his thoughts and intentions on many occasions : An advantage to which no brute can pretend. His erect stature, and the configuration of all his parts, suited to the powers of his soul, enable him to use his limbs to the noblest purposes ; to rule, subdue, and govern the earth ; ornament it with the various works of art ;

January, 1756.

and make the vegetable, mineral, and animal creation obedient to his commands. He dresses the ground, plants woods and gardens, erects buildings and monuments of perpetuity : He breaketh the wild horse, he tames the lion, and draggeth from the sea the huge leviathan.

A Several defects have been inconsiderately objected to the human structure, as if it were left imperfect by its Creator. Some have fancied that, instead of arms, wings should have been given to man, to transfer his body quicker from one place to another. But what a diminution would it be to the human dignity, were our arms exchanged for wings ? Would **B** wings supply the infinite uses of hands and fingers, by which we exert our power and dominion ? If man had been a winged race, who must have ploughed the ground, dressed the vine, or felled the timber ? The arm of man fathoms the ocean, extends to the entrails of the earth, and fetches up numerous productions from places where wings could never reach. Could wings enable us to weave our sail-cloth, and build our ships, which carry us farther than eagles fly ? Let the sublimest human genius make what imaginary alterations it pleases in the human structure, they will all be for the worse ; and we be forced to acknowledge that the body of man is contrived by an architect infinitely wise.

The human arm is a mark of regal dignity. Every creature hath its limbs destined to its particular uses, and as it were, its peculiar handicraft, to which alone it is formed and built ; without being able to extend its power of working beyond its peculiar destination : But the arm of man is an universal instrument, by means whereof he extends his dominion through all the regions of nature. When he stretches out his arm it serves as a bar of defence, which, when he revolves it, acts as a sling. His doubled fist strikes like a hammer ; and, when opened and hollowed, serves as a vessel. His fingers do the office of hooks and claws : The situation of his arms makes out his balance ; and by their means he can draw to him, thrust from him, or climb on high. The arm of man is an emblem of the powers of his soul, and animates all other instruments and tools, which enable him to hew rocks, fell trees, and transport them to great distances for the building of houses, towns, and cities. The human arm works wonders : It cuts channels, pierces rocks, conducts rivers, renders them navigable, digs metals and minerals, and brings them to what shape or figure we please. By means of his arm man

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raises immense weights, and subdues the wildest animals. The wonderful masterpieces of art are the works of his hand. When his fingers touch the organ, the ear is no less delighted with the ravishing sounds, than the eye with the never-fading roses and beautiful flowers in painting, needle-work and embroidery. The adroitness or dexterity of the hand and arm, so exquisitely fitted to numerous purposes, shews us the design of our Creator in man's formation; and how far he willed that our power and might should extend. Our hands are prepared and formed to manufacture whatever we find upon earth, and assist in converting all things to our service.

Another advantage which attends the noble construction and formation of the human body is, that it gives us the power of directing, regulating, and changing or altering our own conduct, according to circumstances. Tho' the brutes have certain single advantages over us; tho' the stag, for example, excels us in swiftness; yet man hath the power of using still faster brutes to assist him in the chase. Many brutes indeed excel us in strength, and can bear greater burdens; but this excellence in them redounds to our advantage; while the ox, the horse, the ass, the camel, the elephant, are at our command: Which shews our infinite superiority over them, and the extent of our dominion.

Fault is found, that man, the ruler of the earth, should be born naked and unarmed, whilst nature provides other creatures with weapons of defence. But the regal dignity of man is heightened by this seeming defect. He walks more majestic unarmed, guarded and defended by his strong domestic brutes; and conquering all things by his art, and the creatures that are made subservient to him. Lead, iron and steel, fire and sword, nitre and sulphur, are his defence against savage fierceness. Tho' man enjoys only a moderate degree of strength and swiftness, yet the frame of his body fits him for all undertakings; and his address in using and applying the powers of nature, shews that his very wants were given him on purpose that he might call forth his latent powers to supply them.

The legs of man, constructed in exact symmetry with his body, seem not designed for swiftness; whence many wild beasts are swifter of foot than he, who being not formed for a messenger, but for a ruler of the world, his legs properly serve him for state and grandeur. It would be unbecoming his dignity to scamper the fields like a deer. He is framed for walk-

ing majestic; and when he requires expedition, he has brutes at his service to carry him; and can hunt the stag, or the wild-boar, in a manner becoming his dignity. His legs, however, by means of their exquisite structure, afford him numerous advantages over all the brutes; for by the dextrous management of his feet, he can wonderfully alter his posture and attitude, and at the same time preserve his whole body in equilibrium; he can dance in various graceful figures, and turn his limbs in all the positions and motions suited to his stately make.

Man has a great advantage over brutes from his being able to digest, and to support his body, by all kinds of aliment. Such brutes as feed only on fish are obliged to live altogether near the shore; and the birds that feed upon seeds or fruits live wholly in the fields. The tyger, that eats raw flesh, cannot be fed at the crib like an ox; and the beasts of burden are contented with the moderate fodder they so richly deserve at our hands: But man is unlimited, unrestrained, unconfined: He can live where he pleases, by land or water; he can use all sorts of diet, and is not obliged to hunt for his prey. His palate is fitted to enjoy all sorts of tastes; and his stomach digests every thing that is digestible. Earth, air and water annually offer him their tribute of numberless kinds of aliment; the greatest not being such as is destined only to his use.

It would require a volume to relate the wonders of the human tongue; whereby we form sounds, and have the command of speech, to express our sentiments of all the things that are subject to the power of our souls; and as the whole visible creation is subject to our thoughts, this shews us how wide the dominion of man extends, and proves his dignity to be divine.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IF you think the following observations upon the marriage act worth a place in your Magazine, they are at your service. I am, Yours, A. Z.

MANY have been the observations upon the late marriage act; but I think no person hath hit upon these following. First, that now the lowest sort of people cannot be married by a licence. Secondly, that persons married by licence or banns cannot be sure that their marriage is valid, unless they understand the laws concerning the granting of licences, and

and are careful to see that their licence is granted according to law, or are careful to know that the banns be published as the law directs. Thirdly, that the generality of people cannot be married, unless the clergyman, in marrying and registering them, runs the hazard of being transported or hanged, if he does wrong, without sufficient evidence that he does not do wrong.

First, the lowest sort of people cannot now be married by a licence. By this act all surrogates to any ecclesiastical judge, before they grant any licence, are obliged to take an oath to execute their office according to law; by which they swear to grant licences according to law. The laws concerning licences are the canons of the church and of this act of parliament. Now the hundred and first canon orders, that licences shall be granted unto such persons only as be of good state and quality. Therefore no surrogate can, without acting contrary to his oath, grant a licence to any but such persons as be of good state and quality: And I think that servants and day-labouring persons may undoubtedly be judged to be persons not of good state and quality. What other persons may be esteemed not to be such I shall not take upon me to determine; excepting that I think common sailors cannot be said to be persons of good state and quality, therefore to them also a licence cannot be granted; and then they cannot be married at all, unless they can dwell so long time in one parish as is sufficient for the banns of matrimony to be published three several sundays. Only the surrogate to an ecclesiastical judge is required to take this oath, but not the judge himself; so that the judge himself is not restrained by such an oath from granting licences to all sorts of people. But then the lowest sort of people cannot easily come at the judge himself; and it cannot be supposed that the judge himself would transgress the canon by granting licences contrary to its direction, tho' his surrogate might do it, and it was well known to have been a common practice of surrogates to do so. And this supposition probably was the reason why the judge himself was not required to take this oath; or perhaps he is sufficiently bound to observe the canons in this respect by the oath which he takes when he enters into his office, viz. That he will to the utmost of his understanding deal uprightly and justly in his office without respect or favour of reward.

But should any surrogate, being ignorant of the canon, (for it cannot be thought that any one who knows it

would do so) grant a licence to persons who are not of good state and quality, and the persons be married by virtue of such licence, it may be doubted whether such licence is not void; and if the licence be void, then the marriage celebrated by virtue of it will also by this act be void, as having been celebrated without banns or licence. For the hundred and fourth canon says, "that if any commissaries for faculties, vicars general, or other the said ordinaries (and by consequence any of their surrogates likewise) shall offend in the premises (that is, shall grant a licence contrary to the directions above laid down) every such licence and dispensation shall be held void to all effects and purposes, as if there had never been any such granted, and the parties marrying by virtue thereof shall be subject to the punishments which are appointed for clandestine marriages." Which words may extend to all the three foregoing canons, and probably were intended to do so; for the hundred and first canon contains matters of as much importance, concerning granting of licences, as the other two, viz. The persons by whom they are to be granted, and how far their right of granting them extends, viz. to their several jurisdictions respectively. Whence it is reasonable to think, that the intent of the hundred and fourth canon is, that licences granted contrary to the hundred and first canon should be void, as well as those granted contrary to the two following.

The second observation is, that persons married, either by licence or banns, cannot be sure that their marriage is valid, unless they understand the laws concerning granting of licences, and are careful to see that their licence is granted according to law, or are careful to know that the banns be published as the law directs. For it appears from what hath been said under the first observation, that licences not granted according to law are void, or no licences at all, and then by this act marriages celebrated by virtue of them are void; and with regard to banns, the publication of them not as the law directs is no publication of them, and then marriages celebrated by virtue of such publication will be likewise void. For persons to be assured that their marriage was valid, it was sufficient before this act to be assured that the marriage ceremony was performed between them, which being an open act to be performed in their presence, they could not but know whether it was performed or not; but now, in order to be assured that their marriage is valid, they must also know that a li-

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cence hath been duly granted, or banns duly published. Before this act the performance of the marriage ceremony between the parties was the only thing necessary to make the marriage valid; but now a licence or banns is become necessary to the validity of it. Before it only concerned the minister not to marry persons without licence or banns; but now it as much concerns the persons to be married to be careful not to be married without a licence duly granted, or banns duly published. The minister by marrying persons without banns or licence is liable to be transported, and to be hanged if he registers them as married by banns or licence; the persons married without banns duly published, or a licence duly granted, will live in a state of fornication, and their issue will be illegitimate.

If it should be said, that as the act directs the marriage to be registered as celebrated by banns or licence, therefore the register is a sufficient proof that banns have been published, or a licence hath been granted; it is answered, that the act does not say, that the register shall be so sufficient a proof that banns have been published or a licence granted, as that the marriage shall not be void if it should be proved that banns were not published, or a licence was not granted. So that tho' a marriage be registered as celebrated by banns or licence, yet if this be a false entry, and it be proved that banns were not published, or a licence was not granted, the marriage by this act is void notwithstanding any thing that is said in it to the contrary.

As to licences the generality of people are ignorant of the laws concerning granting them, and so cannot be certain that a licence granted to them is granted according to law; and consequently cannot be certain that their marriage is valid. And even they who do understand the laws concerning granting of licences cannot be certain, according to the usual manner of taking out licences, whether in granting a licence to them the directions of the canons are duly observed. The usual manner is to go to some ecclesiastical judge, surrogate or proctor, who gives them a licence under the proper seal, without their taking any further thought or care about it; but if he either thro' neglect or mistake hath not taken the proper allegations or security required by the canons, the licence is void, and consequently the marriage celebrated by virtue of it will be likewise void. The publication of banns is a more open and publick act than the granting of licences, and the generality of people can more easily know the right

manner of publishing them, and so can more easily be assured that they are published according to law, either by being present themselves, or desiring some friend to be present at the publication of them. So that the generality of people, if married by banns, can be more certain that their marriage is valid, than if they are married by licence; and therefore it seems safest for the generality of people to be married by banns.

The third observation is, that the generality of people cannot be married, unless the clergyman in marrying and registering them runs the hazard of being transported or hanged, if he does wrong without sufficient evidence that he doth not do wrong. I suppose here, that the clergyman registers the marriage as we as marries; for if he does not register the marriage, no person will, there being no direction in the act for any other person to register: Neither does the act direct the minister to register, but it seems to suppose that he does register by saying in one place, that what it enacts is for the direction of ministers in the celebration of marriages and registering thereof. The minister in marrying and registering runs the hazard of suffering the greatest punishment which can be inflicted upon him, viz. That of being transported or hanged; and therefore one would think that no evidence that he doth not do wrong is sufficient, but the greatest evidence, even that which is absolutely certain; and that the minister is not obliged to marry and register without such evidence and that it would be hard upon him if he was: But in marrying the generality of people he cannot have such evidence: the minister cannot have such evidence except both the persons to be married dwell in his parish, and are married by banns, and he himself publishes the banns unless he is himself a surrogate and grants a licence. But this case doth not happen in the marriage of the generality of people: If the persons are to be married by banns, and one of them dwells in his parish and the other in another parish; if he publishes the banns between them in his own parish, he is sure that they have been there published; but that they have been published in the other parish he has no proof but a certificate under the hand of the minister of that parish, whose hand writing it may often happen he doth not know, or if he does know his hand writing, yet for ought he knows this certificate may be forged; in both which cases the evidence he has, that the banns have been published, is far from being absolutely certain, or such an evidence

dence as is equal to the punishment, viz. That of being transported or hanged, which he runs the hazard of suffering in marrying and registering them, if the banns have not been published. Again, if the persons are to be married by a licence, and a licence under the proper seal be brought to the minister of the parish in which one of them dwells, for him to marry them, this is not certain evidence to him that there is a licence : For first, the seal may be forged ; and secondly, tho' the licence has passed under the proper seal, yet if the directions of the canons have not been observed in granting it, it is void, as if there had never been any such granted, and is no licence or warrant to the minister to marry them, as appears from the hundred and fourth canon.

Had it been said in the act, that if a licence was brought to a minister under the proper seal, or a certificate of the banns having been published in the church, belonging to the parish where one of the parties dwell, as from the minister of that parish, that this should be a sufficient warrant to him to marry persons, and to register them as married by licence or banns, then a clergyman would have known when he had been safe ; but now, as this is not said, when a licence under the proper seal is brought to a clergyman, or a certificate of the banns having been published in the church belonging to the parish where one of the parties dwell, he is left to his own discretion to judge, whether this licence or certificate be a sufficient warrant to him to marry the persons, and register the marriage. And since the penalty for marrying people without a licence or banns, and for registering the marriage, is so great, if the clergy are so cautious as not to marry persons without sufficient evidence that there is a licence granted, or that banns have been published, without such evidence as is equal to the punishment they are in danger of suffering, if they marry and register without a licence being granted, or banns having been published, who can blame them ? But such evidence cannot be had with regard to the generality of people who come to be married. It may be said, that the clergy are not liable to the penalties of this act for marrying without licence or banns, and inserting a false entry relating to any marriage in the register, unless they do it knowingly and wilfully ; but when a licence under the proper seal is brought to a clergyman, which is indeed no licence, having not been granted as the law directs, or a forged certificate be brought of the banns

having been published in the church belonging to the parish where one of the parties dwell, as from the minister of that parish, and the clergyman marries the persons in consequence of such licence or certificate, and registers them as married by licence or banns, and so does in fact marry them without a licence or banns, and inserts a false entry in the register ; yet he cannot be said to do this knowingly and wilfully, and therefore is not liable to the penalties of this act. It is answered, that in this case a clergyman does not knowingly and wilfully transgress this act, and so is not liable to the penalties of it ; yet he is liable to a prosecution, the court is to judge whether he has transgressed the act knowingly and wilfully or not, and it is uncertain whether he will be able to prove to the satisfaction of the court that he did not transgress the act knowingly and wilfully, it is uncertain how the court will determine in the case, and therefore he is not sure but he may be condemned to suffer the penalty of the act. And can a person be blamed for refusing to do that, in doing which, if he does wrong, he is liable at least to be prosecuted and tried for felony, if not to be condemned to be transported or hanged, without certain evidence that he doth not do wrong ? Or is it reasonable that a person should be obliged to act in such a case without such evidence ?

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THERE is a coal at Castle-Comber, about 60 miles S. W. from the city of Dublin, which from its first ignition to its going out burns without making the least smoke, and fires tho' ever so large are known to burn without the least eruption of smoke 24 hours successively, only emitting a constant blue ambient flame, strongly impregnated with sulphur which constantly hovers over it.

So curious a phenomenon must strike with wonder the inquisitive philosopher when he observes, that all other fuels, whether coal, wood, peat, or turf, constantly send out the most dirty and unwholesome smoke, rainting the whole atmosphere for 10 miles around ; but I leave the enquiry of so singular a property to the lucubrations of others better experienced in philosophical researches, and shall proceed to lay before the publick the many advantages which might accrue to this nation by the importing of this coal, particularly to the city of London and to the royal navy, as well as to all seafaring people,

people. This coal lies in a strata of black lime-stone marble, and is dug out of pits about 70 or 80 feet deep ; it quarries very conveniently into large laminæ or streaks of stone coal, making no waste or slack, of 1 or 200 weight, and when first taken out of the shafts has a fine glittering and shining lustre of a bluish japan, beautifully enamelled with sulphur. The large proportion of sulphur which is every where diffused thro' the bowels of this valuable combustible has produced this singular happiness to the inhabitants of the county where these mines are, and to the adjacent countries, who make use of the coal, to have meliorated their climate, from a rainy, foggy impure air, into a fine clear atmosphere, having a constant blue azure canopy over their heads, whilst in all the other parts of the kingdom they live in a perfect fog during the winter season. Having related to Dr. Mead some time before he died the account of this coal, he said he was persuaded were the city of London to be prevailed on to use this coal, it would not fail to change this climate into one full as eligible as that of Naples, as it would have all the clearness of the Italian atmosphere, be more temperate, and have none of its excessive heats ; that the smook of the sea coal was so pernicious that it killed every year thousands of children, persons when attacked with ordinary fevers, the chronic disorders, or epidemic diseases ; that he always found the animal œconomy so clogged by the pestiferous atmosphere, wholly from the sea coal, that he generally gave the patient over, the human machine not being able to perform its function in so dreary a climate ; the use of this Irish coal would on the contrary save the lives of thousands. Add to this material consideration, what a new nursery for seamen ? What a profitable advantage to corn merchants ? Who would exchange their corn for this valuable coal, besides importing black marble, with which this country abounds, and which takes the finest polish in Europe, and burns to the finest lime stone. In regard to the use of this coal on board of his majesty's ships and merchant-men, I am fully convinced were seafaring gentlemen once to make trial of it on a long voyage, they would acknowledge their being made acquainted with the salutary properties of this coal amongst the signal blessings of good fortune : Any one who has been at sea cannot but reflect on the miserable moments they have passed and to which they are daily subject on that element, from the clouds of pestiferous smoke which at every blast of wind return into

the ship, which mixing with the bulge water generates that noxious air so fatal to mariners, whereas were they only to use this Irish coal, in a few hours sail on the Atlantick ocean, they would find themselves in a climate meliorated by the sulphurous particles from their own fires, dissipating at once all nauseous, contaminated smells and vapours, breathing at the same time an antidote and cure of the scurvy, so destructive to sailors, in short, they would find themselves, almost on weighing anchor off the English coast, in a climate as pure and healthy as the south of France. That the coal is sufficiently impregnated with the sulphur, to obtain these desirable ends, may be illustrated by the experiment I made on a cat, which, on holding his nose in the currency of the blue ambient flame issuing out of the fire, in a few minutes began to struggle, and at last dropped down his head as if dead. I took him from the fire immediately, and as I had foreseen what would happen, I immediately applied the pipes of a pneumatick engine I had provided ready, and pumping out of his lungs the rarified, sulphurous air, and injecting alternately fresh air, in a few strokes of the pistons he got upon his legs again, and briskly getting from us run into the yard, leaping and frisking about with joy he had got out of our hands.

I enquired of the physicians and apothecaries of the county town, who informed me that children seldom or ever died of chronic disorders, and none but very old people of epidemic fevers when they happened, that curvies and cutaneous distempers were very rare ; all which they imputed to the atmosphere of their country being so thoroughly purged by the vast quantities of sulphurous fires ; and I observed in the people of all ranks a natural sprightliness and turn of humour superior to most of the inhabitants of these northern islands. This coal is brought for two pence the hundred weight, carriage paid, about 10 miles from the pits, by the hawkars who carry it about the country on sledges of a singular make, which are universally used in that kingdom, and which make but a very mean appearance in comparison to the waggons we make use of here in England ; the whole fabrick, timber and ironwork, does not cost two shillings ; however, one poor single horse shall be able to crawl thro' the kingdom with 800 or 1000 weight, and with this advantage he does not spoil the roads : I could not but admire this piece of humble mechanism for its simplicity : It is composed of two shafts made of ash, with five or six bars which

which are thrown loose on a square axis, fixed so tight to the wheels as to turn round with them, by means of a twisted goad which is not an inch diameter, and fixed in two holes which are augured in the shafts for that purpose; when the horse begins to draw he drags the goad, which being intercepted by the axletree, he forces forward the axletree, which gives motion to the wheels and turns round with them, being greased, clouted and rounded off. I could not but observe, that there was less friction in this method than in the ordinary way, there being only one point of the curve affected by the friction, the whole weight resting on the cross bars which lie perpendicular over the axletree, so that the wheels being very low and not above 14 inches diameter occasions a great slope up to the horse's withers, and takes off the whole weight of the burden, the shafts being very short the load rests very near him, and being so very near him he draws the easier; sometimes the wheels slip from under the carriage by means of the goads slipping out of the holes appointed; in this case one would think the whole machine dislocated, but it is only fixing in the goads again and they proceed as well as ever. This coal is very difficult to kindle, and servants not acquainted with its natural properties are not able to light it at all; it is so delicate as not to suffer the bellows or the poker; if you offer to stir it or blow at any time of the day you are sure to put it out. The making these fires is a kind of mystery and study, the whole art of which consists in well piling the coals in the grate, the fresh broken grain inwards and very close together, leaving a hollow in the middle for charcoal, and a chasm for the introduction of matches or a lighted candle; when you have waited sometimes an hour and half or two hours, your patience is sufficiently repaid by the sudden eruption of the brightest and most agreeable fire that can well be conceived, and your fireplace which a few minutes before is all gloomy and dismal, is suddenly illuminated with one resplendent globe of fire, the coals being all red hot thro' and continue so without being mended or stirred for eight or nine hours successively, exhibiting a lustre of heat ten times more intense than any coal we have here in England. It is the most valuable fuel for the kitchen of any extant in the known world, giving meat roasted by it a taste and flavour beyond conception. As I had a considerable post in the army, and was cantoned in that country, on my changing quarters into another, I thought all the meat I

met eat foddin, and was at least a month or six weeks pining after the roast beef of my old quarters, and I regret to this day the want of such coal in the city of London, and it is with all its other good qualities the cleanest and neatest, it not making the least litter or dirt; the cinders are thrown by, which makes a fuel either for the poor or they make a very valuable culm for the burning of lime, which they sell for two shillings a barrel. What relief would this coal be to those who live in the neighbourhood of furnaces, brew-houses, smelting-houses and fire-engines, their climate meliorated and no smoke. I cannot but wonder that amongst so many people of condition who have travelled into those parts none have observed the signal virtues of this Irish coal, which may be the saving the lives of many thousands of children and others, but if this Irish coal cannot be obtained, why should not the stone coal out of Nottinghamshire and Wales be brought to London? Stone coal in general makes less smoke: Why should not all slack be prohibited, which is only the refuse and dirt of the mines, extorting from the publick large sums, cheating them, and selling them dirt instead of coal?

This Irish coal lies not far from the river of Waterford, one of the finest rivers in Europe, and ships of 100 guns can sail into it: What a fine nursery for seamen! Having enumerated so many advantages which would accrue to the publick from the use of this coal, I hope you will give this a place in your next Magazine, being one of your constant readers and admirers.

I am, Yours, &c.

From the CRAFTSMAN, N^o 1365.

R ESENTMENT and revenge, tho' terms very distinct in their significations, are yet frequently confounded, and indiscriminately applied. Resentment is the hasty spark which flashes from a generous mind, indignant at affronts; revenge is the dark deliberate mischief of an ignoble soul, which broods in silence over its injuries. The one, is the jealous guardian and assertor of conscious honour; the other, the slow avenger of lost reputation, which it has not power to protect. The one, is the becoming spirit of a man; the other, is the gloomy delight of a fiend.

It argues conscious unworthiness, to bear ill-treatment patiently: Honour in a man, is as estimable as chastity in a woman; and it is a duty which he owes to himself, to check defamatory reflections with jealous indignation. If the tongue

tongue of calumny and reproach dares avow its slanderous insult, and refuses to make the reparation, which offended worth has a right to demand, it then becomes an act of necessity to enforce the justice due to our character, tho' at the hazard of our lives. But we ought not brutally to deem our adversary's blood as a tribute of justice; nor inconsiderately suppose that an amends, which prevents an opportunity of reparation. Hence arises an essential difference between the worthy and the worthless. The worthless, knowing that the measure of their dishonour, exceeds the bounds of accusation, endeavour by the death of their adversary to bury the testimony of their shame: The worthy, confiding in their integrity, seek not the destruction of their antagonist. By a brave and noble behaviour in their own vindication, they oppose the prejudice of those who treat them with reproach. But tho' the indignity they receive, raises in them the spirit of manly opposition, yet it does not provoke them to inhuman slaughter; they do not attempt the life of their injurious opponent. To them, it is ample satisfaction to pardon the man, whom they have power to punish. To forgive, after having successfully exerted our valour, is the severest method of chastising a vanquished foe.

Such conduct may serve to correct his mistake, and induce him to conceive kinder sentiments in our favour. He may live to revere that virtue he has offended, and be as forward to publish the worth which he has approved and experienced, as he was rash in passing a precipitate and mistaken censure.

But the worthless have no such hopes to entertain. They are sensible, that the longer they are known, their infamy will become more publick; and therefore they pursue those with unremitting vengeance, who expose them to detection, and wound them with the sting of honest (tho' perhaps incautious) veracity. Both are moved at reproaches, but they are affected from different motives. The one, lest they should prejudice his fame, which he is anxious to preserve; the other, lest they proclaim his dishonour, which he is careful to conceal.

If I am rightly informed concerning the laws of England, they are in these cases most shamefully defective. I have been told, that a regard for a man's reputation, is one of their principal and avowed objects. But upon a minute inquiry, I find that it protects reputation no further, than the injury it sustains may prove detrimental to worldly interest, or subject

the injured to corporal or pecuniary punishment, or loss of life (except in cases of *scandalum magnatum*.) If you call a tradesman a cheat, or any man a thief, the law has furnished them with a remedy against you. But you may with impunity give any one the lie; which in all ages has been considered as the ultimate of opprobrium, and to imply the most deadly defiance.

You may revile another in the most bitter and taunting terms of contumely; you may tell him, that it is a vice to know him—that he is a disgrace to human nature—you may sting him with reproachful invectives even to madness, and he can have no redress for such grievous wrongs, unless he puts himself in a state of nature, and acts both as judge and executioner; and then the law will condemn him for defending that reputation, which itself refuses to protect. Nay, I have been told by men of gravity and eminence in their profession, that you may call a woman a whore, and that she can obtain no remedy for the abuse, unless she can prove that she has sustained particular damage from the shocking imputation of incontinence.

Are such laws calculated for the good regulation of civilized societies, which regard our fame no farther than its prejudice affects our interest? The primary object of all laws, should be to inspire a love and veneration of honour and virtue. Expressions, which disturb our peace of mind, expose us to contempt, and torture us on the rack of shame, strike more horror to a feeling generous soul, than poverty or death.

If those who use an unbecoming licence of speech, or were found guilty of obloquy and detraction, were branded with infamy, and obliged to make some servile submission to the party offended; and if under pain of some heavy penalty, men were compelled to submit their private resentments to publick decision, such regulations would contribute greatly to promote an amendment of manners, and prevent the mischiefs which proceed from the hasty fury of virtuous pride, which disdains to appeal to others, to redress its wrongs.

Of TINMOUTH CASTLE, with a VIEW thereof, beautifully engraved.

THIS castle, and the monastery at Tinmouth, the Tunnocellum of the Romans, tho' in decay, challenge the attention of travellers, and look venerable in ruin. It stands upon a high promontory, which overlooks the sea, and those dangerous rocks, the Black Middins; to prevent

Lincoln Castle from the North-western view of the Tower of Northumberland.



prevent mischief from which, two light-houses are erected by the Trinity House at Newcastle; and near them Clifford Fort, built in 1671, which effectually commands all vessels that enter the Tine.

The WORLD, Jan. 6.

ONE can scarce pass an hour in any company without hearing it frequently asserted, that the present generation of servants in this country are the proudest, and the laziest, the most profligate, insolent, and extravagant set of mortals any where to be found on the face of the globe: To which indisputable truth I always readily give my assent, with but one single exception, which is that of their masters and ladies. Now, tho' by this exception I have incurred the contemptuous smiles of many a wise face, and the indignant frowns of many a pretty one, yet I shall here venture to shew, that the pride and laziness of our servants, from whence this profligacy, insolency, and extravagance, must unavoidably proceed, are entirely owing, not only to our example, but to our cultivation, and are but the natural productions of the same imperfections in ourselves.

In the first place then, pride has put it into our heads, that it is most honourable to be waited on by gentlemen and ladies; and all, who are really such by birth or education, having also too much of the same pride, however necessitous, to submit to any servitude however easy, we are obliged to take the lowest of the people, and convert them by our own ingenuity into the genteel personages we think proper should attend us. Hence our very footmen are adorned with gold and silver, with bags, toupees, and ruffler: The valet de chambre cannot be distinguished from his master, but by being better dressed; and Joan, who used to be but as good as my lady in the dark, is now by no means her inferior in the day-light. In great families I have frequently intreated the *maître d'Hotel* to go before me, and have passed a chair for the butler, imagining them to be a part, and not the least genteel part of the company. Their diversions too are no less polite than their appearance; in the country they are sportsmen, in town they frequent plays, operas, and taverns, and at home have their routs and their gaming tables.

But lest thus exalting our servants to an equality with ourselves should not sufficiently augment their pride, and destroy all subordination, we take another method still more effectually to compleat the work, which is, debasing ourselves to their meanneis by a ridiculous imitation

January, 1756.

of their dresses and occupations. Hence were derived the flapped hat, and cropped hair, the green frock, the long staff, and buckskin breeches: Hence, amongst the ladies, the round-eared cap, the stiff night gown, white apron, and black leather shoe: And hence many persons of the highest rank daily employ themselves in riding matches, driving coaches, or in running before them, in order to convince their domesticks how greatly they are inferior to them in the execution of these honourable offices. Since then we make use of so much art to corrupt our servants, have we reason to be angry with their concurrence; Since we take so much pains to inform them of their superiority, and our weakness, can we be surprized that they despise us, or displeased with their insolence and impertinence?

As the pride of servants thus proceeds from the pride, so does their laziness from the laziness of their masters: And indeed, if there is any characteristic peculiar to the young people of fashion of the present age, it is their laziness, or an extreme unwillingness, to attend to any thing, that can give them the least trouble, or inquietude, without any degree of which they would fain enjoy all the luxuries of life, in contradiction to the dispositions of Providence, and the nature of things. They would have great estates without any management, great expences without any accounts, and great families without any discipline or economy; in short, they are fit only to be inhabitants of Lubberland, where, as the child's geography informs us, men lie upon their backs with their mouths open, and it rains fat pigs ready roasted. From this principle, when the pride they have infused into their servants has produced a proportionable degree of laziness, their own laziness is too prevalent to suffer them to struggle with that of their servants; and they rather chuse that all business should be neglected, than to enforce the performance of it; and to give up all authority, rather than take the pains to support it: From whence it happens, that, in great and noble families, where the domesticks are very numerous, they will not so much as wait upon themselves; and was it not for the friendly assistance of chair-women, porters, chairmen, and shoe-blacks, procured by a generous distribution of coals, candles, and provisions, the common offices of life could never be executed. In such it is often as difficult to procure conveniences, as in a desert island; and one frequently wants necessaries in the midst of profusion.

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profuseness and extravagance. In such families I have sometimes been shut up in a cold room, and interdicted from the use of fire and water for half a day; and, tho' during my imprisonment, I have seen numberless servants continually passing by, the utmost I could procure of them was, that they would send somebody to relieve my necessities; which they never performed. In such I have seen, when a favourite dog has discharged a too plentiful dinner in the drawing-room, at the frequent ringing of the bell numerous attendants make their appearance, all intreated to depute some one to remove the nuisance with the utmost expedition, but no one has been found in such a house mean enough to undertake such an employment; and so it has lain smouldering under the noses of the illustrious company during the whole evening.

I could produce innumerable instances, minute indeed, and unobserved, but well worthy observation, of the encroachments of our servants on our eatings and indolence, in the introduction of most of the fashions that have prevailed for several years past in our equipages, and domestic oeconomy; all which are entirely calculated for their pleasure, ease, or advantage, in direct contradiction to our own. To mention but a few: Our coaches are made uneasy, but light, that they may whirl us along with the utmost rapidity, for their own amusement. Glasses before are laid aside, and we are immured in the dark, that the coachman may no longer be under our inspection, but be drunk or asleep without any observation. Family liveries are discarded, because badges of scurrility, which might give information to whom their wearers belonged, and to whom complaints might be addressed of their enormities. By their carelessness and idleness they have obliged us to hire all our horses, and so have got rid of the labour of looking after them. By their impositions on the road they have forced us into post-chaises, by which means they are at liberty to travel by themselves, as it best suits their own ease and convenience. By their impertinence, which we have not patience to endure, nor resolution to repress, they have reduced us to dumb-waiters, that is, to wait upon ourselves; by which means they have shaken off the trouble and condescension of attending us. By their profusion and mismanagement in house-keeping, they have compelled us to allow them board-wages, by which means they have obtained a constant excuse to loiter at publick-houses, and money in their pockets to squander there in gaming,

drunkenness, and extravagance. The last of these is an evil of so gigantic a size, so conducive to the universal corruption of the lower part of this nation, and so entirely destructive of all family order, decency and oeconomy, that it well deserves the consideration of a legislature, who are not themselves under the influence of their servants, and can pay them their wages without any inconvenience.

From what has been said, it plainly appears, that every man in this country is ill served in proportion to the number and dignity of his servants; the parson, or tradesman, who keeps but two maids, and a boy not exceeding twelve years old, is usually very well waited on; the private gentleman infinitely worse; but persons of great fortunes or quality, afraid of the idols of their own setting up, are neglected, abused and impoverished by their dependants; and the king himself, as is due to his exalted station, is more imposed on, and worse attended, than any one of his subjects.

From the CONNOISSEUR, Jan. 8.

MR. Fitzworm, a correspondent of Mr. Town's, after ridiculing heraldry, and the boasts of ancestry, says, "The pride of ancestry, and the desire of continuing our lineage, when they tend to an incitement of virtuous and noble actions, are undoubtedly laudable; and I should perhaps have indulged myself in the pleasing reflection, had not a particular story in a French novel, which I lately met with, put a stop to all vain glories that can possibly be deduced from a long race of progenitors.

A nobleman of an ancient house, of very high rank, and great fortune, says the Novellist, died suddenly, and without being permitted to stop at purgatory, was sent down immediately into hell. He had not been long there, before he met with his coachman Thomas, who, like his noble master, was gnashing his teeth among the damned. Thomas, surprized to behold his lordship amidst the sharpers, thieves, pickpockets, and all the Canaille of hell, started and cried out, in a tone of admiration, Is it possible that I see my late master among Lucifer's tribe of beggars, rogues, and pilferers? How much am I astonished to find your lordship in this place? Your lordship! whose generosity was so great, whose affluent housekeeping drew such crowds of nobility, gentry, and friends to your table, and within your gates, and whose fine taste employed such numbers of poor in your gardens, by building temples and obelisks, and by forming lakes of water, that

hat seemed to vie with the largest oceans of the creation. Pray, my lord, if I may be so bold, what crime has brought your lordship into this cursed assembly?—Ah, Thomas, replied his lordship with his usual condescension, I have been sent hither for having defrauded my royal master, and cheating the widows and fatherless, solely to enrich, and purchase titles, honours, and estates, for that ungrateful rascal my only son. But prithee, Thomas, tell me, as thou didst always seem to be an honest, careful, sober servant, what brought thee hither? Alas! my noble lord, replied Thomas, I was sent hither for begetting that son."

Mr. TOWN adds,

I must agree with my correspondent, that the study of heraldry is at present in very little repute among us; and our nobility are more anxious about preserving the genealogy of their horses, than of their own family. Whatever value their progenitors may have formerly set upon their blood, it is now found to be of no value, when put into the scale and weighed against solid Plebeian gold: Nor would the most illustrious descendant from Cadwallader, or the Irish kings, scruple to debase his lineage by an alliance with the daughter of a city-plumb, tho' all her ancestors were yeomen, and none of her family ever bore arms. Titles of quality, when the owners have no other merit to recommend them, are of no more estimation, than those which the courtesy of the vulgar have bestowed on the deformed: And when I look over a long tree of descent, I sometimes fancy I can discover the real characters of Sharpers, Reprobates, and Plunderers of their Country, concealed under the titles of Dukes, Earls, and Viscounts.

It is well known, that the very servants, in the absence of their masters, assume the same titles; and Tom or Harry, the butler or groom of his grace, is always my Lord Duke in the kitchen or stables. For this reason I have thought proper to present my reader with the pedigree of a footman, drawn up in the same sounding titles, as are so pompously displayed on these occasions: And, I dare say, it will appear no less illustrious, than the pedigrees of many families, which are neither celebrated for their actions, nor distinguished by their virtues.

The family of the Skips, or Skip-kennels, is very ancient and noble. The founder of it, *Maitre Jaques*, came into England with the dutchess of Mazarine. He was son of a prince of the blood, his mother one of the *Mesdames* of France:

This family is therefore related to the most illustrious *Maitres d'Hotel* and *Valeurs de Chambre* of that kingdom. Jaques had issue two sons, viz. Robert and Paul; of whom Paul the youngest was invested with the purple before he was eighteen, and made a bishop, and soon after became an archbishop. Robert, the elder, came to be a duke, but died without issue: Paul, the archbishop, left behind him an only daughter, Barbara, base-born, who was afterwards maid of honour; and inter-marrying with a lord of the bed-chamber, had a very numerous issue by him, viz. Rebecca, born a week after their marriage, and died young; Joseph, first a 'squire, afterwards knighted, high-sheriff of a county, and colonel of the militia; Peter, raised from a cabin-boy, to a lord of the Admiralty; William, a faggot in the first regiment of guards, and a brigadier; Thomas, at first an earl's eldest son, and afterwards lord mayor of the city of London. The several branches of this family were no less distinguished for their illustrious progeny. Jaques the founder, first quartered lace on his coat, and Robert added the shoulder-knot. Some of them, indeed, met with great trouble: Archbishop Paul lost his see for getting a cook-maid with child; Barbara, the maid of honour, was dismissed with a big belly; brigadier William was killed by a chairman in a pitched battle at an ale-house; the lord of the Admiralty was transported for seven years; and duke Robert had the misfortune to be hanged at Tyburn.

The CONNOISSEUR, Jan. 15.

To Mr. TOWN.

SIR,

IT is my fortune to be married to a lady, who is an extraordinary good housewife, and is cried up by all the good women of her acquaintance, for being the *neatest body in her house* they ever knew. This, Sir, is my grievance: This superabundant neatness is so very troublesome and disgusting to me, that I protest I had rather lodge in a carrier's inn, or take up my abode with the horses in the stables.

It must be confessed, that a due regard to neatness and cleanliness is as necessary to be observed in our habitations, as our persons. But tho' I should not chuse to have my hands begrimed like a chimney-sweeper's, I would not, as among the superstitious Mahometans, wash them six times a day: And tho' I should be loth to roll in a pig-stye, yet I do not like to have my house rendered useless to me under the pretence of keeping it clean.

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For my own part, I cannot see the difference between having an house that is always dirty, and an house that is always to be cleaned. I could very willingly compound to be washed out of my home, with other masters of families, every Saturday night : But my wife is so very notable, that the same cleansing work must be repeated every day in the week. All the morning long I am sure to be entertained with the domestick concert of scrubbing the floors, scouring the irons, and beating the carpets ; and I am constantly hunted from room to room, while one is to be dusted, another dry-rubbed, another washed, and another run over with a dry mop. Thus, indeed, I may be said to live in a continual dirtiness, that my house may be clean : For during these nice operations every apartment is flowed with soap, brickdust, sand, scrubbing-brushes, hair-brooms, rag mops, and dish-cloths.

You may suppose, that the greatest care is taken to prevent the least speck of dirt from soiling the floors : For this reason, all that come to our house (besides the ceremony of scraping at the door) are obliged to rub their shoes for half an hour on a large ragged mat at the entrance ; and then they must straddle their way along several lesser mats, ranged at due distances from each other in the passage, and (like boys at play) come into the room with a hop, a step, and a jump. The like caution is used by all the family : I myself am scarce allowed to stir a step without slippers : My wife creeps on tip-toe up and down stairs : The maid-servants are continually stumping below in clogs or pattens ; and the footman is obliged to sneak about the house bare-footed, as if he came with a sly design to steal something.

After what has been said, you will naturally conclude, that my wife must be no less nice in other particulars. Indeed, she cannot conceive that any thing, which is done by so neat a woman, can possibly give offence : I have therefore been in pain for her several times, when I have seen her, before company, dust the tea-cups with a foul apron, or a washing-gown ; and I have more than once blushed for her, when thro' her extreme cleanliness she has not been contented without breathing into our drinking-glasses, and afterwards wiping them with her pocket-handkerchief. People, Mr. Town, who are very intimate with families, seldom see them (especially the female part) but in disguise : And it will be readily allowed, that a lady wears a very different aspect when she comes before company,

than when she first sets down to her toilette. My wife appears decent enough in her apparel, to those who visit us in the afternoon : But in the morning she is quite another figure. Her usual dishabille then is, an ordinary stuff jacket and petticoat, a double clout thrown over her head and pinned under her chin, a black greasy bonnet, and a coarse dowlas apron ; so that you would rather take her for a chair-woman. Nor, indeed, does she scruple to stoop to the meanest drudgery of one : For such is her love of cleanliness, that I have often seen her on her knees whitening an hearth, or spreading dabs of vinegar and fuller's earth over the boards.

It is observed by Swift, that " a nice man is a man of nasty ideas ; " In like manner we may affirm, that your very neat people are the most slovenly on many occasions. I have told you my wife's morning trim : But besides this, she has another custom, which creates the greatest disgust in me. You must know, Sir, that among other charms she prides herself vastly in a fine set of teeth : And somebody has told her, that nothing is so good for them as to rub them every morning with Scotch snuff and fasting spittle. As an husband is no stranger, this recipe is constantly administered in my presence before breakfast ; and after this delicate application, her pretty mouth (which is afterwards wiped for me to kiss) in order to preserve her gums from the scurvey, must be rinsed—would you believe it ?—with her own water.

I shall dwell no longer on this subject, as I fear it may prove surfeiting both to you and your readers : I shall therefore conclude with telling you, that this scrupulous delicacy of my wife in the neatness of her house was the means of our losing a very good fortune. A rich old uncle, on whom we had great dependence, came up to town last summer on purpose to pay us a visit : But tho' he had rode above sixty miles that day, he was obliged to stand in the passage till his boots were pulled off, for fear of soiling the Turkey carpet. After supper the old gentleman, as was his constant practice, desired to have his pipe : But this you may be sure could by no means be allowed, as the filthy stench of the tobacco would never be got out of the furniture again ; and it was with much ado, that my wife would even suffer him to go down and smoke in the kitchen. We had no room to lodge him in except a garret with nothing but bare walls ; because the Chintz bed-chamber was, indeed, too nice for a dirty country squire. These
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lights very much chagrined my good uncle : But he had not been with us above a day or two, before my wife and he came to an open quarrel ; and the occasion of it was this. It happened, that he had brought a favourite pointer with him, who at his first coming was immediately locked up in the coal hole : But the dog having found means to escape, had crept slyly up stairs, and (besides other marks of his want of delicacy) had very calmly stretched himself out upon a crimson damask settee. My wife not only sentenced him to the discipline of the whip, but insisted upon having the criminal hanged up afterwards ; when the master interposing in his behalf, it produced such high words between them, that my uncle ordered his horse, and swore he would never *darken our doors* again as long as he breathed. He went home, and about two months after died : But as he could not forgive the ill treatment, which both he and his dog had met with at our house, he had altered his will, which before he had made entirely in our favour.

I am, SIR,

Your humble servant,

PETER MUCKLOVE.

It may not be improper, as my correspondent has but slightly touched this topic, to add a word or two, by way of postscript to his letter, on the extraordinary sollicitude of many notable housewives in the care and preservation of their furniture. In middling genteel families it is not uncommon to have things more for shew than use : And I cannot but applaud the ingenious thought of a friend of mine, who has contrived to furnish his house in the most elegant taste at a very small expence. He is pleased, it is true, to eat off your common stone ware, because it looks so clean ; but you see his breakfast crowded with a variety of curious enamelled China plates, which are ranged in such manner as to conceal the streaks of white paint that cement the broken pieces together : He likes to drink his porter out of the original ale-house pewter pot ; but a large silver tankard always stands upon the side-board, which the most curious eye cannot at that distance discover to be French plate. The whole range of rooms in his middle story is most grandly fitted up : But as it would be pity to soil such good furniture, his curtains, which we most suppose to be made of the richest damask, are carefully pinned up in paper-bags ; and the chairs, of which the seats and backs are undoubtedly of the same

stuff, are no less cautiously screened with ordinary checked linen. Thus does he answer, by the appearance of finery, all the purposes of pride and ostentation :— Like many families, who being really possessed of ornamental and useful furniture, make no more use of it than the bean blockhead does of his library ; which, tho' it contains many books finely bound and gilt, is design'd merely for shew, and it would spoil the backs, or rumple the leaves, to look into the contents of them.

Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS in AMERICA, continued from p. 622, of our last Volume.

THE next settlement we made upon the continent of America, after that of Virginia, was in that country now called New-England, and was, like many others, a good effect flowing from a bad cause, for it was owing to the religious persecution then set on foot against those called Dissenters. As king James I. had in his youth been most insolently treated by the enthusiastical Presbyterians in Scotland, he had conceived a most extravagant love for what was called the episcopal church, and as extravagant an aversion for every denomination of Dissenters ; and notwithstanding the boasted liberties of this country, it will appear thro' our whole history, that even the vices and weaknesses of the sovereign have often too great an influence on the principles and practices of the people, especially those employed under him. Accordingly, in this reign, the Dissenters were not only refused any indulgence as to their publick worship, but were often prosecuted, and subjected to the severe penalties inflicted by the laws passed in the reigns of Edward VI. and queen Elizabeth, for not going to church, so that they were compelled not only to a passive but an active obedience. This forced many of them out of the kingdom, and among the rest, a whole congregation of Independents, under Mr. John Robinson their preacher, had retired to Holland, but finding themselves uneasy there, and having heard that the country in North-America, which had been named New-England by King Charles I. while prince of Wales, was a good climate and rich soil, they resolved with the assistance of their friends in England, to go and establish a colony there, in order to have the free exercise of their religion which they could not enjoy at home. For this purpose they applied to Sir Robert Naunton, secretary of state, to obtain for them the king's consent,

consent, which king James, notwithstanding his aversion to phanaticism, readily granted, calling their request, *a good and honest proposal*.

They then applied and obtained a grant of a tract of land at the mouth of Hudson's river from the Northern then called the Plymouth company; and on Sept. 6, 1621, they sailed from Plymouth, being only about 120 persons, men, women and children, for Mr. Robinson himself, and perhaps some more of the wisest of them, took care not to expose themselves to the first danger. On Nov. 9, they fell in with Cape Cod, where they found themselves obliged to land, and make a settlement, being prevented by a storm from getting to the mouth of Hudson's river.

This place not being within their grant, they found it necessary to enter into a voluntary association and engagement, to submit to all such regulations as should be approved of by a majority, which instrument was signed by 41 men, being all the heads of families that were amongst them; and it is surprising that such a small number should have been preserved in such a desert country, inhabited by such a barbarous people, and landing at such an unreasonable time of the year. But tho' they were mad with regard to their religious tenets, they were certainly sincere, and therefore they were favoured by Providence, which in many respects was visible. For if they had got to the mouth of Hudson's river, they would probably have been all cut off by the Indians, who always take up their habitations upon the sides of rivers, and would not have allowed such guests to settle in their neighbourhood; whereas the place at which they accidentally chose to settle, tho' a good harbour, was not near any river, and was a sort of middle place between two nations who were at war together, so that none of either side durst straggle thereabout in the winter time. After their coming upon the coast they were many days in search of a proper place in which they could settle, so that it was Dec. 19. before they all quitted their ship, and on the 25th they began to build a store house for their goods, and some cottages for themselves, where they continued till March without seeing the face of an Indian, but the winter was so severe, and their accommodation so bad, that near one half of their people died before that time, consequently the rest might have been an easy prey to the Indians, had they formed any design against them.

To the place where they made their

settlement they gave the name Plymouth, which name it still retains, and at first consisted of a piece of ground, they found cleared, of about half a mile in compass, allowing to each house a little garden. This spot they paced round, and in the middle erected a fort, on which they planted some cannon; and about the middle of March they were told, that the great king Massasoit, king of the next neighbouring nation, intended soon to pay them a friendly visit. Accordingly he arrived on the 22d, attended by about 60 men, but all unarmed, to shew they came as friends to the English; and indeed they were glad of their settling there, because they hoped for assistance from them against the Naragansets, with whom they were at war. The colony entertained his Indian majesty in as magnificent a manner, and made as formidable an appearance as they could; and in return his majesty made them a grant of all the lands within a certain distance round their settlement, which they accepted as a good and valid grant, without being so foolishly curious as to enquire what right he had to make it. This visit his majesty was probably induced to make by one Squanto, an Indian, who came along with him, and who some years before had with others been treacherously carried off by the captain of one of our trading ships, and sold to the Spaniards at Malaga, from whom he was probably redeemed by some our countrymen and brought to England, where he heard that the captain had been punished for his perfidy, and where he met with such kind usage, that he retained an affection for the English as long as he lived, and was of great service to this infant colony.

As soon as these adventurers had signed the association beforementioned, they chose one Mr. John Carver as their governor for one year, but he died in April following, and in his room they chose William Bradford, Esq; who was by an annual election continued in that post for several years; and as every summer brought over a new recruit of planters, by the year 1628, the colony began to spread themselves along the coast on each side of Plymouth town, and to have plenty of provisions of all sorts, as well as a profitable trade, having before obtained a grant of the country where they were settled from the Plymouth company. The news of this being spread among the Dissenters in England, great numbers of them resolved to go and settle in the same country; for which purpose they obtained from the Plymouth company a grant of all the lands from
three

three miles north of Merimac river to three miles south of Charles river, which falls into the sea at the bottom of Massachusetts bay; and May 1. 1629, a fleet of no less than six stout ships with 350 passengers, a great stock of live cattle of all sorts, and all sorts of necessaries, sailed from the Isle of Wight, and arrived at Neumkeag, now Salem. June 24, where they joined some of their friends who had been sent thither the preceding year; but there being among these last comers some of the Church of England persuasion, who set up that worship in this new settlement, it shewed the true spirit of mankind; for those very people who complained so bitterly against, and had fled from persecution in England, having here the government and power in their hands, compelled two gentlemen to return to England, because they dissented from the religion which they had established.

The next year a still larger fleet was sent out, by which this new colony was so increased, that they were obliged to divide, some of them having removed to a place which they called Charles Town, and towards the end of the year, some others of them removed, and began to build in the Peninsula at the bottom of the bay, giving this their new town the name of Boston, which for its conveniency and security is now deservedly become the metropolis of New-England.

Thus there were two distinct colonies settled in New-England, that of Plymouth under the government of the above-named Mr. Bradford, and that of Massachusetts, of which John Winthrop, Esq; had been chosen governor; and as incredible numbers of people flocked daily over to them, either on account of religion, or for the sake of trade, which was found to be very profitable, almost every year produced the building of two or three towns, within the limits of the one or the other of these colonies; and many of the clergymen, who had been turned out of their livings in England, for not complying with the times, found here not only an asylum, but a support, by being settled as ministers in these towns; but as zeal often degenerates into enthusiastic bigotry, one of these who was minister at Salem, named Williams, began to broach some doctrines which the rest did not approve of, and refusing to recant, the governors of Massachusetts colony again began to persecute, by banishing this man and all his followers out of the town, whereupon in 1634, they went and built a new town over-against Rhode Island, to which they gave the name Providence, and as it was not within

the limits of either colony they set up a government of their own.

Hitherto neither colony had met with any disturbance from the Indians; but in this year some of their people were murdered by the Pequot Indians who lived about the mouth of Connecticut river, which would have produced an immediate war, if the Indians had not promised to deliver up the men who committed the murder, and to yield up their lands bordering on that river, if the English should think proper to plant there.

In the year 1635, a fleet of no less than 20 sail loaded with goods and passengers, arrived at Boston, on board of which came the famous Henry, afterwards Sir Henry Vane, who had a design to have established a new colony on Connecticut river; but as the Massachusetts did him the honour to chuse him for their governor for the ensuing year, he dropt that design, and his people made a large addition to that colony. However, as he appeared to be a favourer of the Anabaptists, and as the rulers of that colony had resolved to persecute, with the utmost severity, every sect that differed in the least from that which they had established, they next year rechose their old governor Mr. Winthrop, and Mr. Vane returned to England.

In the mean time as the Pequot Indians continued to be surly, and refused to comply with what they had promised, it was found necessary for the safety of both colonies to have a new one settled at the mouth of Connecticut river, which was in 1636 carried into execution, and towns begun on both sides of that river, but as it was not within the limits of either of the two colonies, they likewise were obliged to form themselves into a government of their own.

As archbishop Laud continued not only to multiply superstitious rites and ceremonies in the publick worship of the church of England, but to enforce the observance of them in the most rigorous manner, the number of Dissenters, or Puritans, as they were then called, daily increased, and consequently the number of those who designed to transport themselves to New-England, insomuch that the court thought fit in 1637 to put a stop to it by proclamation, and by an order to the admiral to prevent any clergyman's going abroad without a licence from the Archbishop and the bishop of London. However, Mr. Davenport, who had been forced to quit his church of Coleman-Street, London, found means to get privately on board a fleet then ready to sail with a great number of people for New-

England;

England; and as they could not find room in Massachusetts or Plymouth colony, without going too high up the country, they planted themselves upon the coast between Connecticut and Hudson's river, by purchasing a tract of land from the natives, where they built the town of New-haven, from whence this new colony was called the Newhaven Colony.

Whilst our people were thus extending themselves to the south-west, many others, of them, for the sake of the fur and fishing trade, went and seated themselves on the coast to the north east, between the rivers Merimac and Kenebec, where they built several towns, and formed two counties, which they called New-Hampshire and Main. At first they associated themselves into a distinct government; but soon after, upon their own petition, they were united with the Massachusetts colony.

But a spirit of religious contention having been raised among the people of this nation at home, it accompanied them wherever they went; and in 1637, a furious contention of this kind arose among the people, both of the Massachusetts and Plymouth colonies, between those who were for the covenant of works, and those who were for the covenant of grace, whereupon a synod was assembled, consisting of the ministers and lay elders of most of the towns; and in this synod the principles of the covenant of grace men were condemned, on which those who would not submit to the infallible decrees of this synod were banished. As these people were the most enthusiastick, they were of course the most obstinate; and as they were very numerous, and some of them rich, they bought of the natives the island Aquetnet, which they called Rhode Island, where they formed themselves into a new and distinct colony; but as this island was too small for them, they presently after purchased a tract of land upon the adjoining continent, where they built the towns of Providence, Warwick, &c.

Thus we see, by the persecution of the the Dissenters here at home, we, in 15 years, became possessed of a tract of country upon the sea coast, from Kenebec to Hudson's river, being between 3 and 400 miles; and tho' these religious people had often disputes about religion among themselves, yet they behaved so well towards the natives, that until this last year they had never a war with any Indian nation, tho' they were divided into so many different governments; and even the war which we are now to give an account of was not occasioned by any fault of theirs.

[To be continued in our next.]

To accompany a new PLAN of LISBON, and a MAP of the adjacent country.

THE mouth of the Tagus is near three miles in breadth, and has two channels into it, called the North Channel and the South Channel, the former defended by fort St. Julian, a very strong fortress, mounting 176 pieces of cannon, and the latter by a round wooden fort, called Bugio. In sailing up the river, the country has a most delightful appearance, abounding in villages, monasteries, and country seats, on both shores of the Province of Estremadura. The capital city, Lisbon, seemed to rise out of the water, and looked like a large and lofty amphitheatre, and few cities afforded so noble a prospect. It might be said to be at once the most visibly rich, and the most abandonedly wicked and superstitious city in the world. See a Description of Lisbon, with a beautiful Prospect thereof, in our Twenty-fourth Volume, p. 560.

THE INSPECTOR, Jan. 17.

S I R,

PASSING from London to Chelsea in one of those severe days we had in the end of last October, I saw a female figure prostrate in a ditch by the wayside, with every mark of wretchedness that could fall on human nature. A woman, exposed to lightning and rain, stretched on the wet ground, and without friend or covering, was an object none who had pity could pass by unnoticed. My surprize was doubled when I perceived she did not beg. Her eyes were fixed upon the heavens, as if accusing Providence that had deserted her; her hair was loose and dripping; and her legs, for they lay uncovered, were swelled and big with cold. I would have given her money, which she declined, shaking her head, but returning me no answer; I then offered my assistance, which she neither accepted nor refused. I led her speechless to the Lock-hospital: It was the nearest charity, and I had some interest as a governor. The matron received her with her natural compassion, and she commended mine. I told her the circumstance, and ordered the dying creature into bed.

We sat by her, and by degrees the starved purple left her cheeks; her lips grew red, and a more natural blush appeared upon her face. We were surprized to see a hand not hard with labour; a ring upon the finger, and on the wrist a bracelet. When she was able to speak we would have questioned her, but she prevented



prevented all discourse. "Your charity, Sir, said she, turning her eyes upon me, is not the less because it is lost on me.—If I accepted your assistance it was because I had not strength to refuse it.—I have now but one favour to request,—that you will let me go." I urged her not to explain herself, but to accept such comfort as we could give her : But she continued silent. Parting I gave the matron charge of her, but heard towards evening she was gone ; no entreaties nor offered service could detain her.

I talked of this among my friends, who looked upon it as a romantick fiction, and to myself it appeared a kind of vision ; till about eight days since that it returned upon me. My interest was solicited to recommend a wretched, distressed creature, so they called her, and so indeed she appeared, into another charity to which I contribute. When I saw the person it was the same, and if it be possible more overwhelmed with wretchedness. One circumstance there is, at least before unknown to us, which made her misery more terrible. She is with child. The unhappy creature will pardon my speaking an unpleasing truth ; she is not married. If there be any of her own sex, for there are none of any other I am sure so barbarous, who think this slip has rendered her no object of compassion in all these sufferings ; let such read no farther.

I have charged the ladies rashly ; they, tho' the most general, are not the most severe in punishing this failing : Our charities are infected with the same unforgiving principles. She found it so ; and all who tried to save her found it, till they applied here. No publick charity would receive the most miserable of her sex, because she had once been faulty. One only remained to try ; and this, not to the credit of the age, the least known almost of all, the General Lying-in-Hospital : There compassion lies in its full pomp, extensive as the occasions that can demand its help : Heaven diffuses its sun and rain on all : Men have once followed the example. To this last asylum we have at length brought the wretched wanderer ; there she was received with open arms. For there no claim is needful, but distress. By the care employed about her she soon recovered her scattered reason ; and, unable to refuse any thing to such repeated benefits, she thus told her story.

"I am a poor deluded girl, not of the meanest, tho' of no high condition. You shall know all my history.—There is but one name I will conceal from you."—Here she wiped away some tears—"that is the
January, 1756.

ungrateful creature's, who has deluded and destroyed me. My name is Anne Glynn Allen. The place of my birth, Biddeford, in Devonshire : My father, Thomas Allen, of that place ; one in whose circumstances a happier child might glory. I lived with him ; and I was always most pleased with those he most esteemed. Among them there was of late one who had his favour in a degree so eminent, the rest seemed little heeded. I singled him out also, following my father's example ; and as he had his favour, he hid mine. He soon had more ; my first, my perfect, my unaltered love."

We expressed our astonishment at her manner and discourse, while she stopped here to weep again—after a little pause she proceeded. "My father did not for some time perceive our affection ; and when he did, he utterly declared against it. Tho' he esteemed the youth as an acquaintance, he did not think him worthy to be a son-in-law. Let me explain myself : He did not think him rich enough ; for there was no other wealth he wanted. It grieves me to reflect upon a parent ; but he is not particular in that fault. Those who have wealth themselves rarely value any other quality in such as have it not."

My father refusing, we resolved to marry without his knowledge—"Tis for this disobedience I am punished."—Having gone thus far, partly too much speaking, and partly her anxiety of mind, threw her into a fainting fit. We heard no more uninterruptedly ; but have by degrees, and at different times within this seven or eight days, learned all the story.

The youth and she were named according to form at a remote church, where he contrived to reside two days of the necessary three : They fancied themselves in a manner married ; and they denied their passions nothing. The father heard of the design just in time to prevent it ; and the youth came to London, he left a letter for his mistress, encreasing her to follow him, and be married there, and she obeyed the summons. She left her father's in the night with her maid servant only, who was her confident, with some little money ; she enquired in vain upon the road for tidings of the lover ; her last place of stopping was at the Rose at Hounslow ; here she sold her horses, as they would be useless in London, and came with her attendant and four and forty guineas to the Bell in Friday-Street.

Her sole business was inquiring after her lover, but it was in vain. One morning her maid was missing, and her money
she

She was left destitute, and a stranger: She obtained a few nights entertainment at the Bear in Piccadilly; this was in the beginning of October, and from that time till she was received into the protection of this charity, never, except the few hours she was in the Lock, knew any bed but the ground, or any covering but the sky. From that time till now she has wandered about the fields in the most absolute despair; pitied by every body, but refusing assistance from all.

Lady Lincoln saw her soon after this near Limbeth; her charitable curiosity desired to know the history of an unhappy creature with child, and, as they supposed who saw her, about to destroy herself; the request was declined; and all the assistance she could offer was refused, but not with insolence.

Not long after this time Mr. Shephard of Richmond found her in the fields in that neighbourhood perishing, and he forced some relief upon her. Mrs. Combes of the same place another time, pained with her misfortunes, pressed her to accept refreshment, clothes, and money, all unwillingly; Last of all, the charitable and humane Mr. Banks, steward to lady Montrath, found her in the fields within that lady's manor near Twickenham, feeding on crab-apples and horse-chestnuts. The wretched creature's case was represented by this gentleman to Mrs. Champernon of Princess Street, who ordered her some way to be brought to town, put her into a lodging at her own expence, and paid for all due care of her; here she was kept till this lady, Mr. Banks, and others of the contributors to her relief, were pleased to use my interest for getting her into the charity I have named. She there waits her delivery, and I hope will be recovered to life. It is probable a young creature may thus be preserved from destruction, and restored to her friends, and a devoted infant saved with her. This I promise myself will be one of the good effects of a charity, which I think cannot be too often recommended, or too much favoured.

I am, &c.

Dr. HUXHAM, in his *Observations on ANTIMONY*, lately published, has very clearly discovered the Reason of the following Facts, v.z.

“THAT six or eight grains of the liver or regulus of antimony, and even a much less quantity of its glass, will cause the most violent vomitings; whereas a diachm or more of the crude, or common depurated antimony of the shop, may be taken with ease and safety. But further, if equal quantities of anti-

mony and salt-petre are deslagrated and melted together, a very strongly emetick liver of antimony is produced; and yet, if three parts of that salt, and one of antimony, are detonated and calcined in a proper fire, a mere nitre calx, or antimonium diaphoreticum, as it is called, comes out, not in the least emetick or cathartick. On the other hand, if only one eighth of nitre had been fused with the antimony, a very mild kind of regulus medicinalis had been the consequence. So likewise, if one part of salt of tartar is fluxed with five parts of crude antimony, a very gentle medicinal antimony, or, as more commonly called, regulus medicinalis, is prepared; and yet if two or three parts of fixed alkali salt, and one of the same mineral, are melted together, a very drastic kind of hepar antimonii, and commonly a small quantity of regulus, ensue. Nay, antimony well roasted, calcined, and then fluxed into a glass, without the addition of any other body, becomes the most virulent emetick in nature: But if this very glass is only calcined again by the concentrated rays of the sun, thro' a large burning glass, it is turned forthwith into an inactive calx, or a sort of antimonium diaphoreticum. The same is effected by burning the vitrum antimonii with about an equal quantity of nitre.”

The doctor has prefixed to his dissertation, a description of the method of making the essentia, or vinum antimonii, which he strongly recommends, and very frequently uses, as an alternative, attenuant, and diaphoretick; not but that the first doses commonly cause a slight nausea or sickness at the stomach, and sometimes even a small degree of puking, with a stool or two; but after using it two or three days the stomach is scarce at all affected by it. It may be given out of whey, tea, wine, beer, cyder, or any aqueous or vinous liquor, from 30 or 40, to 60 or 80 drops, to adults.

Let one ounce of well prepared glass of antimony, powdered, be infused, cold, in 24 ounces of sound Madeira wine, for 10 or 12 days, shaking it sometimes. Let it settle for a day or two, then decant the wine, and filter it thro' whitish brown paper, and keep it in a glass-bottle well stopped. Thus made it will keep good for several days. I prefer the Madeira, as it keeps better than most other wines: A generous old Spanish white-wine will do very well.

The antimonial glass should not be powdered and rubbed much in a brass or bell metal mortar, lest the particles of the copper should be rubbed off with it, which

which will also dissolve in the wine.— This indeed ought to be a general caution in powdering any hard mineral substances, either for medicine or an assay.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN perusing the History of Cæsus, lately published, in Scotland, the distress and answer of Psammenitus, king of Egypt, then conquered and captive to Cambyfes, son of Cyrus, the tyrant emperor of Persia, in his own capital of Memphis, gave me so much room for reflection, that I wish you would give it your readers. I am, &c.

TEN days after Memphis surrendered, Cambyfes caused Psammenitus to be led out into the suburbs; where the place and manner in which he was exposed, together with some Ægyptians of the first rank, published more distinctly the sudden overthrow of one who had continued only six months upon the throne; and gave Cambyfes opportunity to make his brutal observations upon the behaviour of a king, when he witnessed his disgrace and misery aggravated by the following sad spectacle. In Psammenitus's view, his daughter appeared in the habit of a slave, carrying a pitcher to draw water; and followed by several other young women of high birth, who were all covered with the same wretched garb. As they past by and cast their eyes on their fathers who stood in company with the Ægyptian king, they burst into loud shrieks and painful tears; which their fathers, in the same anguish of heart, returned; all but Psammenitus, who, at the sight of them, bowed his face to the ground. After them, his son came up at the head of two thousand Ægyptians, all young men of the same age. They had ropes about their necks and bits in their mouths; being in that condition pushed on in order to their being sacrificed, by way of retaliation for the murder of those on board the Myrtenean ship*. For the decision of the king's judges was, That for every one who had been massacred by the people of Memphis, ten Ægyptians of the first order should be put to death. Psammenitus seeing them and his son at their head, as they moved along to receive their cruel doom; he did not bemoan them with doleful cries, like the Ægyptians who were placed by him, but behaved in the same way as when he beheld his daughter. Immediately after this, a person who had lived with him as one of his most intimate friends, discovered himself in the crowd, having the miserable aspect

* Which was sent with an herald to summon Memphis to surrender; but the populace refused joining the vessel tore the crew to pieces.

of misfortune and poverty, joined with the helpless infirmities of declining age. He begged alms of the soldiers, and implored relief of Psammenitus, and the Ægyptians who were with him in the suburbs. Psammenitus, struck at the sight of his distress, raised his voice in a lamentable tone; and calling this old companion by name, discovered the impressions of grief in his mind by bearing himself upon the head. Three Persians, who had been appointed to observe the unhappy king's motions, reported the particulars of his behaviour to Cambyfes. The account they gave being very surprising, he caused inquire of Psammenitus, Why, after seeing without any expressions of sorrow, his daughter ignominiously treated and his son dazled to execution, he had shewn himself so much afflicted at the appearance of that man who was known to be none of his kindred? His answer was: "Son of Cyrus! my domestic woes are felt too deeply to be bewailed; but the distressed condition of a familiar friend was a subject of tears; when I beheld him, who enjoyed the greatest plenty and affluence, exposed to sufferings and poverty in the verge of old age." All who heard this reply were touched with it; Cæsus melted into tears; the Persians wept in Cambyfes's presence; so that his unrelenting breast yielded a little to compassion; He gave orders to save the life of Psammenitus's son; and to bring the father from the suburbs into the place where he kept his court. But those that were sent with this message found the son had been first dispatched in the slaughter.

Part of an original LETTER from Wales, to a clerk in the Navy Office.

To Mr. J—n Ed—ds, at Navy Office, London.

SIR,

TO acquaint you who I am; I am the wife of Capt. Ed—ds. My husband died in the army, and I had nothing from him, and I am very poor and lost my health, very sick of the ague. Long while ago I write a letter to my king, but it was a troublesome time with my king then. Whether he had the letter or no I cannot tell, for I was informed that my lord and king use to assist the captains wives when their husbands died. An hearing of your goodness to a great many of your country people, which I hope you will not deny to acquaint my king of this my distress, for you are highly esteemed with my lord and king, as I was told. Your honour's most loving servant, L—d. July 11, 1746. A—z Ed—ds.

E 2

The

Sung by Miss THOMAS at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane.

Confin'd to the house till the age of fifteen, Nor
man, but the clowns of our parish, had seen, Nor
man, but the clowns of our parish, had seen
An aunt to instruct me, a
formal old maid, A formal old maid, And I, silly I, still be.
liev'd all she said, And I, silly, I, still
believ'd all she said.

2. My

5.
All hail thou mighty pow'r divine !
Low at thy shrine
A willing victim see !
Ready thy soldier to commence, and prove
All the extremities of love ;
The joys, the fears, the bliss, the smart ;
Oh ! may the conquests of my heart,
A gracious sov'reign be !
Then love all meaner objects shall controul,
And reign enthron'd the ruling passion of my
soul.

Birmingham, Dec. 1755.

To Mr. MURPHY on reading his *Farte*, called
the APPRENTICE.

RANGER, Apprentice, or whatever
name
Hearest thine ear, and recommends to fame !
Oh ! has the muse with pleasure read thy lore,
And still the more the read admir'd the more.
Pleas'd with thy moral page the moral grew,
And own'd her taste and virtue were thy due.
Proceed Cervantes of the British stage,
And laugh away the follies of the age ;
For thou art born in nobler scenes to shine,
Vergil his Cæsar had, and thou hast thine.

W. RIDER.

ISABEL.

ASK you for whom I fondly sigh,
For whom I live, for whom I'd die ;
Who does all other nymphs excel ?—
It can be only Isabel.

A thousand charms that cannot fade
Adorn the matchless, nut-brown maid ;
A face of native red and white,
A pair of eyes like diamonds bright,
A breath that's sweeter than the rose,
A breast more chaste than falling snows,
A heart that never new a fault,
A tongue that speaks but what it ought,
A voice that human notes excels,
And sweeter far than Philomel's,
That strikes the ear with magic lay,
And steals the very soul away.

Think, think of all that's sweet and fair
To please the eye or charm the ear,
All that is soft in womankind,
All that is strong in manly mind,
Then, think of—more than I can tell—
'Tis something then like Isabel.

ODE for the NEW-YEAR. By

COLLEY CIBBER, Esq;

Recitative by Mr. SAVAGE.

HAIL, hail, auspicious day !

Advancing to prolong
The years of Cæsar's sway :
Be thine the festal song.

Air by Mr. SAVAGE.

In Rome when fam'd Augustus liv'd,
Had then the lyrist of his praise
To this more godlike reign surviv'd,
What glories now had grac'd his lays !
Now had he sung a golden age,
With birth-right liberty renew'd :
A nobler song than realms by rage
Of civil war to chains subdu'd.

Recitative by Mr. WASS.

Shall then our lays the wreath resign,
Where far superior virtues shine ?
Turn, Britons, turn your annals o'er,
Then mark the reign you most admire :
The present still shall hold its pow'r
To charm your highest heart's desire.

Air by Mr. WASS.

Or if this happier youngest year
In blessings should transcend the last,
The presence only would declare
The present sweeter than the past.

Recitative by Mr. BEARD.

Such is the praise by Britain paid
To Cæsar's gentle empire sway'd ;
Such, such the truths that lift our lays
Beyond the flights of claffick praise.

Air by Mr. BEARD.

Annual aids when senates grant,
Less the king than subjects want ;
All the dues by him receiv'd
Are but publick wants reliev'd.
So the seasons lend the earth
Suns and show'rs to aid her birth ;
Well the mutual labours suit,
His the glory, yours the fruit.

CHORUS.

Thus happy years on years enroll'd
Shall teach the new to praise the old,
Till fame has confest,
Through the glories of state,
No subjects so blest,
No monarch so great.

To a very beautiful YOUNG LADY, with a
Ladies Memorandum-Book, for the Year
1756.

O SALLY ! kindly form'd by heaven to
to prove

The power of beauty and the sweets of love,
Taught with politeness, elegance and sense,
To shew your sex the charms of innocence,
In this small book behold the present year,
Completely fitted for the British fair ;
Where old and young may register their time,
And you may keep the records of your prime.

Let modest ladies paint a vicious age,
And crowd with debts of game the blushing
page :

'Tis yours the moments wisely to improve,
And mark each day for virtue or for love.

What tho' in this no part with lustre shines,
While yet unhonour'd with your graceful
lines ;

Yet when you once describe in order here
Your scenes of life throughout th' ensuing
year ;

Soon will each page, beneath your magic
hand,

In value rise, and all our praise command ;
The pleasing rules of happiness contain,
And teach the art of living without pain.

Then too when length of time shall still
improve

Your modest virtues, and reward your love,
Haply

Haply this little hist'ry may remain,
With some past joy to sooth a moment's pain :
Your babes may read it too, and fondly strive,
To write like mamma.—and like her to live.

PROLOGUE to the APPRENTICE
written by Mr. GARRICK, spoken by Mr.
MURPHY, dressed in Black.

BEHOLD a wonder for theatrick story !
The *Culprit* of this night appears before ye.
Before his judges dazes these boards to tread,
" With all his imperfections on his head !"
Prologues precede the *Piece*,—in mournful
verse ;

As undertakers—walk before the hearse.
Whose doleful march may strike the harden'd
mind,

And wake its feeling—for the dead — behind.
Trickt out in black thus actors try their art,
To melt that *Rack of Rocks*,—the critic's heart.
No *acted* fears my vanity betray ;
I am indeed,—what others only play.
Thus far myself ; — the farce comes next in
view ;

Tho' many are its faults, at least 'tis *New*.
No smuggled, pilfer'd scenes from France we
shew,

'Tis English—English, Sirs !—from top to toe.
Tho' coarse my colours and my hand unskill'd,
From real life my little cloth is fill'd.

My hero is a youth,—by fate design'd
For culling *simples*,—but whose stage struck
mind,

Nor Fate could rule, nor his *Indentures* bind.
A place there is where such young Quixots
meet ;

'Tis call'd the SPOUTING CLUB ;—a
Where prentic'd kings—alarm the gaping
street !

There *Brutus* starts and stares by midnight
taper ;

Who all the DAY enacts—a woollen-drapeer.
There *Hamlet's* ghost stalks forth with
doubl'd fist :

Cries out with hollow voice,—"*O List, List,*
And frightens Denmark's prince—a young
tobacco-nist.

The spirit too, clear'd from his deadly white,
Rises—a haberdasher to the sight !

Not young attorneys—have this rage with-
stood,

But change their *Pens* for TRUNCATIONS,
And (strange reverse)—die for their coun-
try's good.

Tho' all the town this folly you may trace ;
Myself am witness—'tis a common case.
I've further proofs, could ye but think I
wrong ye ;

—Look round—you'll find some spouting
To check these heroes, and their laurels crop,

To bring 'em back to *Reason*,—and their *Shoe*,
To raise an harmless laugh was all my aim,

And if I shun contempt,—I seek not *FAME*.
Indulge this firriling,—let me but BEGIN,

Nor up me—in the buddings of my sin ;

Some hopes I cherish—in your SMILES I read
'em ; [ceed 'em.
Whate'er my faults,—your candor can ex-

EPILOGUE written by a Friend, spoken
by Mrs. CLIVE.

[Enters reading the Play-Bill.]

A VERY pretty bill ;—as I'm alive
The part of—nobody—by Mrs. *Clive* &
A paltry, scribbling fool—to leave me out—
He'll say perhaps—he thought I could not
spout.

Malice and envy to the last degree !
And why ?—I wrote a farce as well as he.
And fairly ventur'd it,—without the aid
Of prologue dress'd in black, and face in
masquerade ;

O pit—have pity—see how I'm dismay'd !
Poor soul !—this canting stuff will never do,
Unless, like Bays, he brings his hangman too.
But granting that from these same obsequies,
Some pickings to our bard in black arise ;
Should your applause to joy convert his fear,
As Pallas turns to feast—*Lordella's Bier* ;
Yet 'twould have been a better scheme by
half

[with me to laugh.
T'have thrown his weeds aside, and learn't
I could have shewn him, had he been inclin'd,
A spouting juno of the female kind.

There dwells a milliner in yonder row,
Well-dress'd, full voic'd, and nobly built for
shew,

Who, when in rage, she scolds at Sue and Sa-
Dams'd, damn'd *Dissembler* !—thinks she's more
than ZARA.

She has a daughter too that deals in lace,
And sings—*O Ponder well*—and *Cherry Chase* ;
And fain would fill the fair *Opbelia's* place.
And in her cock't up hat, and gown of ca-
bret,

[*Hamlet*.
Presumes on something—touching the lord
A cousin too she has, with squinting eyes,

With wadding gait, and voice like *London Cries* ;
Who, for the stage too short, by half a story,
Acts lady Townly—thus—in all her glory.

And, while she's traversing her scanty room,
Cries—' Lord, my lord, what can I do at home !'
In short, there's girls enough for all the fal-

lows,

[jealous,
The ranting, whining, starting, and the
The Hotspurs, Romeos, Hamlets, and
Othellos.

Oh ! little do those silly people know,
What dreadful trial—actors undergo.

Myself—who most in harmony delight,
Am scolding here from morning until night.
Then take advice from me, ye giddy things,

Ye royal milliners, ye apron'd kings ;
Young men beware and shun our slippery ways,
Study arithmetick, and burn your plays ;

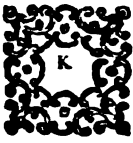
And you, ye girls, let not our tinsel train
Enchant your eyes, and turn your madd'ning
brain ;

Be timely wise, for oh ! be sure of this—
A shop with virtue, is the height of bliss.

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.

THURSDAY, JAN. 1.

 IN G Street coffee-house, in King Street, Cheap-side, was consumed by fire, and Mr. Huggins, the master, his wife, her sister, and the maid, perished in the flames. The lodger, in whose room it began, escaped.

MONDAY, 5.

Mark Glew, a private centinel in the first reg. of guards, was shot, for desertion, in Hyde Park.

TUESDAY, 6.

Three houses were consumed by fire at Chelsea.

TUESDAY, 13.

Ive Wh thread, Esq; one of the sheriffs of this city, attended the house of commons with the city's petition for a new bridge. (See Vol. xxiv. p. 593.)

FRIDAY, 16.

M. Mitchell, lately secretary of embassy to the king of Prussia, had his first private audience of his majesty to present his letters of credence as ambassador and plenipotentiary from that court.

MONDAY, 19.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when Andrew Brinkworth, for publishing a forged promissory note, John Boswell, for robbing Frederick Lennard, and Alexander Thompson, for not surrendering according to proper notice, he being declared a birk-up, received sentence of death: Twenty eight to be transported for seven years; three to be branded, and two whipped.

TUESDAY, 20.

Ann Allen, a notorious cheat, who was lately found in the fields of Hleworth, before that at Twickenham, and sometime before that near Windsor, in the character of a ruined young lady, was committed to Bridewell. It is not to be conceived what a variety of impositions she has been guilty of within these two years. She is about 21 years of age, well set, speaks with a west country dialect, and says she comes sometimes from Cornwall, sometimes from Devonshire, was found about two years ago naked in Leicester-fields, and committed by the late Henry Fielding, Esq; to Bridewell, and afterwards by the Rt. Hon. lord Cadogan. [We are sorry such an abandoned cheat should exist, since it renders real objects suspected, and tends to lessen the charity.]

January, 1756.

table hand against their relief, and we are sorry we, also, were inclined, with the Inspector, to believe her artful tale, which is so affectingly told by his correspondent, and to insert it in our Magazine; which however we did from a truly christian and praise-worthy motive.]

SATURDAY, 24.

Two houses were consumed by fire, in Cock-lane, Ratcliff,

TUESDAY, 27.

Sheriffs appointed by his majesty in council, for the year ensuing, viz. for Berks, Thomas Reeve, Esq;—Bedf. James Smith, Esq;—Bucks, Thomas Worster, Esq;—Cumb. Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart. Chesh. Thomas Prescott, Esq;—Camb. and Hunt. Charles Pepys, Esq;—Cornw. John Sawle, Esq;—Devon. John Oliver Williams, Esq;—Dorset. Harry Meggs, Esq;—Derb. Nicholas Hurt, Esq;—Essex, Edward Emmett, Esq;—Glou. Charles Wyndham, Esq;—Herts. John Turvin, Esq;—Heref. Edmund Thomas, Esq;—Kent, John Cockaine Sole, Esq;—Leicest. William Pochin, Esq;—Linc. Thomas Lister, Esq;—Monm. Daniel Treagose, Esq;—Northamp. John Ashley, Esq;—Norf. John Barker, Esq;—Notting. Rob. Sutton, Esq;—Oxfordsh. Charles Peers, Esq;—Rutl. Robert Tomblin, Esq;—Shrop. Anthony Kinnerley, Esq;—Somers. James Perry, Esq;—Staff. John Touchet Chetwode, Esq;—Southampt. Bernard Brocas, Esq;—Surry, Charles Deven, Esq;—Suff. Joseph Calverley, Esq;—Warw. John Taylor, Esq;—Worcest. Joseph Biddle, Esq;—Wilts. John Jacob, Esq;—Yorksh. G. Montgomery Metham, Esq;—For South Wales: Brecon, William Prytherch, Esq;—Carm. Henry Penry, Esq;—Card. Lewis Lloyd, Esq;—Glam. Henry Stratsfield, Esq;—Pemb. George Lloyd Mears, Esq;—Radn. John Lewis, Esq;—For North Wales: Angl. Charles Allanson, Esq;—Carnarv. William Owen, Esq;—Denb. Maurice Jones, Esq;—Flint. John Wright, Esq;—Merioneth, Richard Owen, Esq;—Montgom. Richard Powell, Esq;

The king of Portugal has returned his thanks to this court, for the relief sent him by his majesty and the nation. (See Vol. xxiv. p. 594.) and the whole Portuguese court is extremely affected by this instance of British generosity.

Great numbers of carpenters, &c. have been engaged here to go to Lisbon, at 4

F

and 6l. per month, to forward the rebuilding of that city.

Christened last year at Amsterdam 4340. Married 2058. Buried 6512. Ships arrived in the Texel 1488.

A Dutch seaman afflicted with the dropsy, being cast away on an island in the East-Indies in which he could find no springs, was radically cured of that distemper in a few days by drinking salt water, which brought on a flux.

A gentleman of Birmingham has communicated to the masters of the iron foundry at Coalbrook Dale, in Shropshire, the following method of restoring cast iron furnaces and soap-pans that happen thro' accident or mismanagement to be cracked, which has been found by experience to be effectual, and may remove a popular objection to the use of them.

"Take a small clod of fine new lime, slacked and finely sifted; mix it up with white of eggs, well beaten, till it is of the consistence of pap or soft mortar; add to it some iron file dust, and with this paste fill up the inside of the crack, (which will be sufficient) raising a little seam or bead upon it, and it will soon become hard and fit for use." This he says may be depended on, and further adds, "I cured a friend's furnace which had a large crack about 14 inches long in January last with the above; it has boiled three or four days every week since, and is yet perfectly tight."

On the 1st instant the river Frood, near Ponty-Pool in Monmouthshire, sunk by the fall of a rock into the earth, and is lost, not having yet been discovered to have broke out again any where, tho' it may be observed to run about 10 yards under ground.

On the first of November last, in the lake not far from Kirby Lonsdale, in Westmoreland, called Wynander Mere, (famous for the fish called the Charr) in an instant the water rose seven feet, and again as soon subsided, and this without the least previous notice by the noise of thunder, &c. so that two fishermen, who were in a boat at the side of the lake, repairing their fishing tackle, found themselves at once carried back a considerable way upon it, and were so astonished with the sudden transportation, as to declare they expected nothing less from it than the general consummation. Others likewise upon the lake, and near it, were equally sensible of its almost instantaneous alteration.

Edinburgh, Jan. 6. On Wednesday last, betwixt one and two o'clock in the morning, a small shock of an earthquake

was felt at Greenock, and several places in that neighbourhood, as well as Dumbarton, Inchinnan, and Glasgow.

Extract of a Letter from the Parish of Kilmacolm, about ten Miles West of Glasgow, dated Jan. 1.

"Yesterday about one o'clock in the morning, being awake in bed, I felt about seven or eight shocks of an earthquake, all succeeding one another. The whole shocks were over in the space of half a minute. The second shock was the greatest, and so violent, that it fairly lifted me off the bed, jolted me to the head of it, and in a moment down again to where I lay before; and jolted a large chest with such violence along the side of a wall in another room, that it awakened a gentleman who was sleeping there."

Dublin, Jan. 13. On the 27th past there was a shock of an earthquake, or so great a fall of rains at Slieve-Baughy, in the county of Galway, near Loughrea that a bog of more than fifty acres, and above twenty feet thick, was forced from that mountain, and carried a mile to the lower part of the hill, to the great dread and terror of all the neighbouring people, who are afraid it may be moved again, and rest on their lands, and destroy them.

On the second of this instant they had also a shock at Tuam, and at Ballymore in the neighbourhood of that city.

Since our accounts of the earthquake on Nov. 1. (see Vol. xxiv. p. 524.) we have received accounts, that at the same time it was felt in New-York, Philadelphia, and in several parts of Sweden. Barbary (see Vol. xxiv. p. 598) was again affected with the like calamity on the 18th and 19th of November, which did great damage at Fez particularly (See p. 47.)

The Indians in the French interest continue still their depredations at the back of Virginia (see Vol. xxiv. p. 493.) burning the plantations, and scalping or carrying off the inhabitants.

Two presbyterian clergymen in Cumberland county have marched in quest of the enemy, at the head of two considerable parties of their hearers. A party from fort Cumberland fell in with the Indians lately, and killed a great many of them.

Philadelphia, Nov. 28. For some time past the uneasiness of the back-settlers has been much increased by the incursions of the Indians (some of them lately in our interest) who have destroyed many families within about sixty miles of our city. These hostilities having been frequently repeated, occasioned a great number of the inhabitants of the back countries to come

come to town, to promote a reconciliation between the governor and assembly, which some think is in great measure effected, for since that incident two bills have been passed, one for regulating such as are willing to fight, and the other for raising 55,000*l.* by a tax upon the estates of the inhabitants; the proprietors only excepted at this time, in consideration of a gift of 5000*l.* now given as an addition to the 55,000*l.* The several governors on the continent are to meet the second of next month at New-York, to settle the plan of operations for next spring.

Two days ago the Indians fell upon the Moravians, and destroyed their settlement at Gaden Hutten, about eighty five miles from this city. It was remarkable, that, a few days before, the Indians sent down to tell these people to get out of their way, for that they were just coming to take Gaden Hutten, which was formerly their own, long before the Europeans set a foot there; nay, as long as the rivers had run, or the trees burst forth into verdure. The Moravians trusted, they said, in the lamb, who would fight for them; but, alas! they have reason to see, that with due confidence in God, proper means must be used if we would be safe.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Jan. 1. **L**ORD Robert Manners was married to Miss Digges, of Grosvenor Square.

William Yeo, of Okchampton, in Somersetshire, Esq; to Miss Julia Trevelyan, daughter of Sir George Trevelyan, Bart.

4. Geo Arthur, Esq; to Miss Weaver.

Henry Currier, of Kidwick, in Yorkshire, Esq; to Miss Farrand.

11. Norton Pawlett, Esq; to Mrs. Chubb.

17. Richard Harcourte, of Penlee, in Hertfordshire, Esq; to Miss Eames, of Little Gaddesden.

10. Christopher Anstey, Esq; to Miss Calvert.

12. Mr. Thomas Hughes, the king's tobaccoist, to Miss Wilkes, daughter of Nathaniel Wilkes, Esq; an eminent malt distiller.

16. Earl of Egmont, to Miss Compton, niece to the earl of Northampton.

17. David Graham, Esq; to Miss Searle.

19. Earl of Euston, to the Hon. Miss Liddell, daughter of Lord Ravenworth.

Jan. 2. Lady of James Modyford Heywood, of Maristow, Devon, Esq; was delivered of a son.

4. — of Hugh Rose, Esq; of a son. Countess of Hertford, of a daughter.

15. Lady of George Naires, Esq; of a son.

DEATHS.

Dec. 27. **L**ADY Barbara North, aunt to the earl of Pembroke.

Jan. 1. Relict of Sir John Chesbrey, king's prime serjeant.

2. James Church, of Great Shelford, in Cambridgeshire, Esq;

4. John Robertson, Esq; fort-major of Edinburgh-castle.

7. Richard Draper, Esq; serjeant at law.

8. Hon. Mrs. Verney, daughter of lord Leigh, and relict of the Hon. Mrs. Verney.

9. Richard Boddicoate, Esq; an eminent West-India merchant, of an apopleckic fit.

10. Richard Pratt, Esq; an eminent malt distiller at Vauxhall.

Henry Read, of Ramsbury, Wilts, Esq; high sheriff of that county in 1722.

Lady Amelia de Wassenaer, sister to the duke of Portland.

15. Lord Milfington, eldest son of the earl of Portmore.

18. John Phillips, of Low Layton, Esq; who has left 1000*l.* to the Foundling hospital, and 10,000*l.* more in reversion.

Rev. Dr. Hildrop, rector of Wath, in Yorkshire, author of *Thoughts on the Brute Creation*, and many other pieces in the cause of religion and virtue.

20. Mrs. Henry, wife of Mr. David Henry, printer, at St. John's Gate.

Col. William Ellison, who succeeded the brave Sir Peter Halkett in the command of his regiment, at the latter end of December.

Robert Bagnall, Esq; at Paris, possessed of 15,000*l.* per ann. in Ireland.

Hon. William Byam, Esq; one of the council of Antigua, in September last.

Hon. Ezekiel Lewis, Esq; one of the council of New-York.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Joseph Simms, M. A. was presented to the vicarage of East Ham, Essex.—Thomas Fletcher, M. A. to the vicarage of Milton Court, in Hampshire.—Mr. Wray, to the vicarage of Bourne, in Cambridgeshire.—Mr. Rand, to the living of Hickling, in Nottinghamshire, worth 300*l.* per ann.—Mr. Fassett, to the rectory of Beeston St. Laurence, in Norfolk.—Mr. William Fitzherbert, to the vicarage of Hornden on the Hill, in Essex.—Mr. Moses Wright, to a minor canonry of St. Paul's.—Mr. Nicholas Holland, to the vicarage of Mucking, in Essex.—Mr. John Jones appointed vicar-choral of St. Paul's, in the room of Dr. Greene.

A dispensation past the seals, to enable Robert Eden, D. D. to hold the rectories of Hedbourne and Michael-Murth, in Hampshire,

Hampshire, worth 480*l.* per ann.—To enable William Sparrow, M. A. to hold the rectories of Chickley and Farley, in Cambridgeshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Jan. 3. The king has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be officers in the regiments hereafter mentioned.

First reg. of guards. Richard Shuckburgh, Esq; lieutenant. and to take rank as captain of foot.

Bockland's. Cecil Forrester, Esq; lieutenant. — Thomas Gordon, lieutenant. — Charles Philips, ensign.

Second reg. of guards. Ruvigny de Cofne, captain. — George Bodens, Esq; captain. lieutenant. and to take rank as lieutenant. colonel of foot.

Third reg. of guards. Montagu Bionmer and John Scott, Esqrs. captain. of a company each. — lord Adam Gordon, captain. lieutenant. and all three to take rank as lieutenant. colonel of foot.

Lt. Gen. Anstruther's. George Moncrief, Esq; lieutenant. colonel. — David Eskine, Esq; major.

Mordaunt's dragoons. Robert Sloper, Esq; major. — Henry Arthur Fellows, Gent. cornet.

Col. Howard's. John Barlow, Esq; major.

Bentinck's. John Mackay, Esq; major. Fowke's. John Bell, Esq; major.

F. Mott's. Sir Robert Hamilton, major. Honeywood's. John Beckwith, Esq; major.

Stuart's. Jordan Wren, Esq; major.

Durour's. James Robertson, Esq; major.

Whitehall, Jan. 6. The king has been pleased to appoint Henry Gore, Esq; to be major to lord Robert Bertie's regiment of foot.

Whitehall, Jan. 13. The king has been pleased to grant to lord Sandys the offices of warden and justice in eyre of all his majesty's forests, &c. on this side Trent, in the room of the duke of Leeds; And,

To the Rt. Hon. George Doddington, Esq; the office of treasurer of his majesty's navy, in the room of George Grenville, Esq;

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Mr. Nares, organist and composer to his majesty, in the room of Dr. Green, deceased. — John Collier, Esq; judge advocate at Nova-Scotia. — Duke of Rutland elected a governor of the Charterhouse, in the room of the late duke of Devonshire. — William Cunningham, Esq; appointed to be first major to St. Clair's reg. in the room of Wm. Forster, lieutenant. colonel.

— Sloper, Esq; major to Mordaunt's dragoons. — Campbell, Esq; major to lord John Murray's, in the room of Francis Grant, lieutenant. colonel. — Fletcher, major to Otway's, in the room of Charles Owen, lieutenant. colonel. — Beaver, Esq; major to Thomas Murray's. — Napier, major to Bligh's horse, in the room of Henry Stamer, lieutenant. colonel.

The following gentlemen are appointed captains. and captain. lieutenants. in the undermentioned regts. Abercrombie's. Capts. Geo. Augustus Barry, Thomas Calcraft, Alex. Abercrombie, George Manwaring, Will. Mulch, Hugh Powell, John Hay. Captain. lieutenant. Danfay Collins. — Napier's. Capts. Hildebrand Oakes, Richard Montgomery, John Blair, Nehemiah Donellan, William Martin, William Baillie, John Walker. Captain. lieutenant. William Wade. — Lambton's. Capts. Francis Jones, Loftus Anth. Tottenham, Henry Brownrigg, John Young, Thomas Phillips, John Travers, Archibald Williams. Captain. lieutenant. William Morris. — Whitmore's. Capts. John Lindsey, Robert Lamb, George Sempill, James Wakeman, Thomas Benson, Thomas Thompson, James McFarlane. Captain. lieutenant. Lord visc. Allen. — Campbell's. Capts. William Powell, John Broughron, William Hamilton, George Twisleton Ridsdale, William Bellenden, William Dodsworth, John Townsend. Captain. lieutenant. Thomas Palmer. — Perry's. Capts. James Hargrave, George West, Witherington Morris, Alexander Bredin, Alexander Duncan, John Carter, John Wilkins. Captain. lieutenant. John Blomer. — Lord C. Manners's. Capts. James Stewart, Thomas Hargrave, William Skipton, John Heighington, William Plaistow, John Deaken, and the earl of Sutherland. Captain. lieutenant. Francis Gregor. — Arabin's. Capts. Lord Boyde, Joseph Harrison, Samuel Cramer, William Craig, John Clifford, Daniel Clements, Patrick Preston. Captain. lieutenant. Thomas Bunbury. — Anstruther's. Capts. James Agnew, Charles Gradon, John Nuttall, George Bird, James Dalrymple, Robert Rutherford, John Leiland. Captain. lieutenant. Charles Rois. — Montagu's. Capts. James Manwaring, Edward Barry, James Pringle, Robert Milward, Peter Hennis, Walter Campbell. — McDonald of Knock. Captain. lieutenant. William Dundas. Lieutenants. and ensigns have also been appointed in the above 10 regiments.

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

MElcomb Regis, George Doddington, and Wellbore Ellis, Esqrs. re-elected on preferment.

Woodstock, Lord Bateman, Ditto.

Tavistock, Richard Rigby, Esq; Ditto.

Pearyn, Hon. Rich. Edgcombe, Ditto.

Gloucester

Gloucester city, George Selwyn, Esq;
Ditto.

Romney, Henry Fernel, Esq; Ditto.

Danwich, Soame Jenyns, Esq; Ditto.

Seaford, Lord vic. Gage, Ditto.

Hendon, Wilts, Capt. Mabbot, in the
room of B.ffe Richards, Esq; deceased.

B-K-S-TS.

Jan. 3. **B**BN JAMIN Hooker, of Crediton, Devon, apothecary.

6. John Burton, of Shadwell, mariner.
—Thomas Camm, of Abingdon, Berks,

dealer. —Edward Beasley, of Bermondsey-
street, Southwark, woollapler. —Tho.

Pritchard, of Bridgwater, coal merchant.
—Richard Eaves, of Birmingham, car-

rier. —Elizabeth Trinder, of Bath, tavern-
keeper.

10. James Nunn, of Coventry-street,
vintner. —Richard Knight, sen. and jun.

of Brentwood, woollaplers. —John Stott,
of London, merchant. —Richard Sand-

land, of Covent Garden, haberdasher of
small wares. —John Waters, of Litcham,

Norfolk, linen-weaver. —John Wetterburn,
sen. of Hawkill, Northumberland, maltster.

12. Charles Theaker, of Stamford, to-
baccoist. —Alexander Pycott, and Jacob

Westlake, of Winchester, cornfactors. —
Edward Sly, of Ramsbury, Wilts, leather-

seller.

17. John Rimington, of Blackburne,
in Lancashire, chapman. —Silvanus Per-

rott, of Hemel Hempstead, in Hertford-
shire, dealer. —John Chappel, of Tring, in

Hertfordshire, dealer.

20. Tho. Smith, of Andover, Hants,
dealer. —William Freeman, of Southwark,

turner. —Nath. Wrexall, of Bristol, mer-
chant. —Joseph Capes, of Knottingley, in

Yorkshire, cornfactor.

24. John Dagley, of Basinghall-street,
bricklayer. —James Dolman, of Westmin-

ster, innholder. —Robert Pycroft, of St.
Botolph, Aldgate, brewer.

27. John Green and Robert Green, of
Leeds, merchants and partners. —John

Rose, of Avebury, Wilts, dealer. —Tho.
H.skar, of Southampton, merchant.

From the Publick Advertiser, Jan. 29.

Verfailles, Jan. 22. On the 21st past M.
Rozille, Minister and Secretary of State for
Foreign Affairs, wrote the following Letter to
Mr. Fox, Secretary of State to the King of
England.

Sir, By Command of the King my Master, I
have the Honour to send your Excellency the
following Memorial, &c.

THE king is able to demonstrate to
the whole universe by authentick

proofs, that it is not owing to his majesty
that the differences relating to America
have not been amicably accommodated.

The king, being most sincerely desirous
to maintain the publick peace and a good
understanding with his Britannick majesty,
carried on the negotiation relative to that
subject with the most unreserved confidence
and good faith.

The assurances of the king of Great-
Britain's disposition to peace, which his
Britannick majesty and his ministers were
constantly repeating, both by word of
mouth and in writing, were so formal
and precise, that the king could not, with-
out reproaching himself, entertain the least
suspicion of the sincerity of the court of
London's intentions.

It is scarce possible to conceive how these
assurances can be reconciled with the orders
for hostilities given in November, 1754, to
general Braddock, and in April, 1755, to
admiral Boscawen.

The attack and capture in July last, of
two of the king's ships in the open sea,
and without a declaration of war, was a
publick insult to his majesty's flag; and
his majesty would have immediately mani-
fested his just resentment of such an ir-
regular and violent proceeding, if he could
have imagined that admiral Boscawen acted
by the orders of his court.

For the same reason the king suspended
at first his judgment of the piracies (*pira-
teries*) that have been committed for sever-
al months, by the English men of war,
on the navigation and commerce of his
majesty's subjects, in contempt of the law
of nations, the faith of treaties, the
usages established among civilized nations,
and the regard they reciprocally owe to one
another.

The sentiments of his Britannick ma-
jesty gave the king room to expect that
at his return to London he would disavow
the conduct of his admiralty and naval
officers, and give his majesty a satis-
faction proportioned to the injury and the
damage.

But seeing that the king of England,
instead of punishing the robberies (*brigand-
ages*) committed by the English navy, on
the contrary encourages them, by demand-
ing from his subjects fresh supplies against
France; his majesty would fall short in
what he owes to his own glory, the dig-
nity of his crown, and the defence of his
people, if he deferred any longer the de-
manding of a signal reparation for the
outrage done to the French flag, and the
damage done to the king's subjects.

His majesty, therefore, thinks proper
to apply directly to his Britannick majesty,
and demand from him immediate and full
restitution

restitution of all the French ships, as well men of war as merchantmen, which, contrary to all law and all decorum, have been taken by the English navy, and of all the officers, soldiers, mariners, guns, stores, merchandises, and in general of every thing belonging to those vessels.

The king will always chuse to owe to the king of England's equity, rather than to any thing else, that satisfaction which he hath a right to demand: And all the powers in Europe will undoubtedly see in this step which he hath determined to take, a new and striking proof of that invariable love of peace which directs all his counsels and resolutions.

If his Britannick majesty order restitution of the vessels in question, the king will be disposed to enter into a negotiation for that farther satisfaction which is legally due to him, and will continue desirous, as he hath always been, to have the discussions relating to America determined by an equitable and solid accommodation.

But if, contrary to all hopes, the king of England refuse what the king demands, his majesty will regard this denial of justice as the most authentick declaration of war, and as a formed design in the court of London to disturb the peace of Europe.

Mr. Fox sent to Mr. Rouillé the following Answer, dated at Whitehall, Jan. 13, 1756.

S I R,

I Received on the third instant the letter dated the 21st past with which your excellency honoured me, together with the memorial subjoined to it. I immediately laid them before the king my master; and by his command I have the honour to inform your excellency, that his majesty continues desirous of preserving the public tranquillity: But tho' the king will readily consent to an equitable and solid accommodation, his majesty cannot grant the demand that is made of immediate and full restitution of all the French vessels, and whatever belongs to them, as the preliminary condition of any negotiation; his majesty having taken no step but what the hostilities begun by France in a time of profound peace (of which he hath the most authentick proofs) and what his majesty owes to his own honour, to the defence of the rights and possessions of his crown, and the security of his kingdoms, rendered just and indispensable, I have the honour to be, &c.

Mr. Fox's letter, as printed in the Paris Gazette, is such beggarly French, that we

should judge it to be of English manufacture if we could suspect men of such spirit as are now at the head of our affairs capable of so much meanness and disregard to their country's honour, as to speak to the French court in any other language than plain English.

The following is the S C H E M E for raising 2,000,000 for the Service of this Year.

TH A T the sum of 1,500,000. be raised by annuities at 3l. 10s. per cent. per ann. and the sum of 500,000l. by a lottery, to be attended with annuities, redeemable by parliament, after the rate of 3 per cent. per ann. the said several annuities to be transferable at the Bank of England, and charged on the sinking fund; and that every person subscribing for 400l. shall be entitled to 300l. in annuities, and to 100l. in lottery tickets, and so in proportion for a greater or less sum: That the lottery shall consist of tickets of the value of 10l. each, in a proportion not exceeding eight blanks to a prize, the blanks to be of the value of 6l. each, and the blanks and prizes to bear an interest after the rate of 3 per cent. per ann. to commence from the 24th day of January, 1757, and that the sum of 1,500,000l. to be raised by annuities, bearing an interest after the rate of 3l. 10s. per cent. per ann. from the 11th day of February next, which annuities shall be redeemable in the whole, or in part, by sums not less than 500 000l. at one time, after the expiration of fifteen years, and not sooner, six months notice having been given of such payment, or payments, respectively.

That any subscriber may, on or before Feb. 11, at 5 in the afternoon, make a deposit of 10 per cent. on such sum as he shall chuse to subscribe towards raising the said sum of 2,000,000l. with the cashiers of the Bank of England, as a security for his making the future payments on the days herein after appointed, viz.

On annuities, 15 per cent. on or before March 30.—20 per cent. on or before May 15.—20 per cent. on or before July 16.—20 per cent. on or before Sept. 16.—15 per cent. on or before Oct. 30.

On the lottery, 20 per cent. on or before April 22.—20 per cent. on or before June 16.—25 per cent. on or before Aug. 14.—25 per cent. on or before Oct. 20.

That any subscribers paying in the whole, or any part of his subscription, previous to the days appointed for the respective payments, shall be allowed a discount after the rate of 3 per cent. per ann.

[The Catalogue of Books in our next.]

S I N C E

SINCE our last we have had many surprizing accounts of the earthquakes that have been felt in many parts of Europe, during the course of November and December last. At Lisbon they had, for forty days after the first of November, a slight shock every day except one; and on the 21st ult. they had a severe one, which threw down most of the houses that had been left standing, and buried 300 persons under the ruins. On the 9th of December a shock was felt all over Franconia, Bohemia, Bavaria, Switzerland, the north of Italy, and the south of France, which was so violent in some places, as to throw down or damage several houses; and on the 11th another was felt in most of the same places. And on the 16th in the evening and next morning several shocks were felt at Maestricht, Liege, Brussels, and other parts of the Netherlands, which were so violent at Quesnoy, that the barracks were thrown down, and upwards of 600 soldiers crushed to death, or very much bruised. Besides these we have accounts of earthquakes having been felt on several other days; and that at Brigue in the Valais they continued from the 1st to the 15th ult. by which most of the houses in that town were thrown down. These shocks produced in many places very extraordinary effects; for in some the waters in the springs and little rivers turned almost as red as blood, and in others the ground opened in divers places, and thro' the cracks or chasms water gushed out, bubbling and boiling as if there had been fire underneath.

There have likewise been extraordinary inundations at several places upon the continent of Europe, particularly at Avignon, where the river Rhone rose on the 21st ult. at least 12 feet above what was ever known, by which the greatest part of that city, and the country for a league round, were laid under water: The people were forced to betake themselves to the tops of their houses, from whence they were brought off in boats: All their flour, bread, and provisions, were spoilt; and as all the corn-mills in that neighbourhood were demolished, before they could get a sufficient supply, bread rose to six livres a pound, so that the poor were in danger of starving.

To these surprizing accounts we shall add the following from Poland, that, in the beginning of last month, such storms of wind have arisen in the salt pits in several parts of that kingdom, that some hundreds of the labourers, and great part of the subterraneous works, are destroyed; by which accidents the salt, to a

very considerable value, has been dispersed and rendered useless. From other parts of that kingdom also, we have accounts of springs and fires which have broke loose in those subterraneous caverns, by which some pits are entirely destroyed, and others remain still burning. From those parts, however, we hear of little damage that has been done by the late earthquakes.

Paris, Dec. 26. Nothing has been talked of here for some days past but bankruptcies, occasioned by the disaster at Lisbon, and the captures made by the English. Upwards of thirty have been declared within this last fortnight, and many more are expected, so that all private credit is at an end; and yet the tickets of the new lottery continue to sell at 20 livres premium.

Brest, Dec. 27. By a late survey of the naval stores, and the representations of the several boards of works throughout the kingdom, it is found that a sufficient quantity of materials are already imported and deposited in his majesty's magazines, for the equipment of 150 sail of the line. Orders have since been sent hither for the construction of ten new ships, to Rochefort for eight, and to Toulon for the construction of five, all upwards of 50 guns.

Paris, Jan. 5. The vic. de Bouteville hath received from the king a present of 6000 livres, and a pension for life of 1000 livres, for the gallant defence he made in the ship *Esperance* against four English men of war. An additional duty of four sous per livre on all commodities brought into Paris to be consumed by the inhabitants took place on Thursday; and tho' the price of fuel, butter, eggs, &c. is thereby augmented, the people submit to it cheerfully, because by making an addition of several millions to the publick revenue, it will enable the king vigorously to carry on the war with the English, against whom the people in general are filled with the greatest animosity.

Paris, Jan. 17. By an arret of the council of state it was ordered, that from the first day of February next, all duties whatsoever levied on silk of the product of the kingdom, shall be suppressed, and the said silk, in whatever province it may have been produced, shall circulate and be transported freely into all other provinces of France, without being subjected, on any pretence whatsoever, to pass thro' the city of Lyons, nor to pay any duties, notwithstanding the edict of the month of January, 1721, the arret of the 21st of November, 1724, and all other edicts or regulations to the contrary.

PRICE

Prices of STOCKS for each Day in JANUARY, BILLS of MORTALITY, &c.

Bills of Mortality from Dec. 23, to Jan. 23.									
Chrifa.		Males 579		Females 548		Total 1127		Buried	
Males 548		Females 548		Total 1096		Buried		Died under 2 Years old	
Males 548		Females 548		Total 1096		Buried		Died under 2 Years old	
Males 548		Females 548		Total 1096		Buried		Died under 2 Years old	
Between 2 and 5	5	144	144	288	288	288	288	288	288
5 and 10	10	34	34	68	68	68	68	68	68
10 and 20	20	12	12	24	24	24	24	24	24
20 and 30	30	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20
30 and 40	40	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20
40 and 50	50	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20
50 and 60	60	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20
60 and 70	70	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20
70 and 80	80	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20
80 and 90	90	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20
90 and 100	100	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



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For FEBRUARY, 1756.

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- X. London a Sink of Iniquity.
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- XII. New Version of Genesis i, ii, iii.
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- XXV. Common Swearing exposed.
- XXVI. POETRY. Psalm xci; Ode; to Chloe with Sweetmeats: the Contrast, by Mr. Rider; Damon to Sylvia; Prologues and Epilogue; extempore Letter from Cambridge; Solution of a Riddle; Rebus; on Hearing the late Rev. Mr. Kimber preach; Epigram on Butler; the new Sheep-Shearing Song, set to Musick, a Country Dance, &c. &c. &c.
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- XXVIII. Marriages and Births, Deaths, Promotions, Bankrupts.
- XXIX. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
- XXX. A Catalogue of Books.
- XXXI. Prices of Stocks.
- XXXII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.

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T H E LONDON MAGAZINE.

For FEBRUARY, 1756.

The following is a very exact Description of the whole Process of BLEACHING, taken from a curious Book lately published at Edinburgh, intitled, Experiments on Bleaching, by FRANCIS HOME, M. D.



TH E two methods of bleaching, established by a general practice, are the Dutch, and the Irish; one or other is followed at present by every bleacher. A description of each of these, is then

a description of the whole practice. The Dutch method is that much followed for fine cloth by the skilful bleachers; while, for cheapness, they use, in the whitening of coarse cloth, the Irish method, or one very like it. I shall then give a short description of the facts which happen in each. The Dutch method is as follows.

After the cloth has been sorted into parcels of an equal fineness, as near as can be judged, they are latched, linked, and then steeped. Steeping is the first operation which the cloth undergoes, and is performed in this manner. The linens are folded up, each piece distinct, and laid in a large wooden vessel; into which is thrown, blood-warm, a sufficient quantity of water, or equal parts of water and lye, which has been used to white cloth only, or water with rye meal or bran mixed with it, till the whole is thoroughly wet, and the liquor rises over all. Then a cover of wood is laid over the cloth, and that cover is secured with a post betwixt the boards and the joisting, to prevent the cloth from rising during the fermentation which ensues. About six hours after the cloth has been steeped in warm water, and about twelve in cold, bubbles of air arise, a pellicle is formed on the surface of the liquor, and the cloth swells when it is not pressed down. This intestine motion continues from thirty-six to forty eight hours, ac-

February, 1756.

cording to the warmth of the weather; about which time the pellicle or scum begins to fall to the bottom. Before this precipitation happens, the cloth must be taken out; and the proper time for taking it out, is when no more air-bubbles arise. This is allowed to be the justest guide by the most experienced bleachers.

The cloth is then taken out, well rinsed, disposed regularly by the selvage, and washed in the put-mill to carry off the loose dust. After this it is spread on the field to dry; when thoroughly dried, it is ready for bucking; which is the second operation.

Bucking, or the application of salts, is performed in this manner. The first, or mother-lye, is made in a copper, which we shall suppose, for example, when full, holds 170 Scots gallons of water. The copper is filled three-fourths full of water, which is brought to boil: Just when it begins, the following proportion of ashes is put into it, v. z. 30 pounds of blue, and as much white pearl ashes; 200 pounds of Marcroft ashes (or, if they have not these, about 300 pounds of Calshub) 300 pounds of Muscovy, or blanch-ashes; the three last ought to be well pounded. This liquor is allowed to boil for a quarter of an hour, stirring the ashes from the bottom very often; after which the fire is taken away. The liquor must stand till it has settled, which takes at least six hours, and then it is fit for use.

Out of their first, or mother-lye, the second, or that used in bucking, is made in this manner. Into another copper, holding, for example, 40 Scots gallons, are put 38 gallons of water, two pounds of soft soap, and two gallons of mother-lye; or, for cheapness, in place of the soap, when they have lye which has been used to white linen, called *white-linen lye*, they take 14 gallons of it, leaving out an equal quantity of water. This is called *bucking-lye*.

G 2

After

After the liness are taken up from the field dry, they are set in the vat or cave, as their large vessel is called, in rows, endways, that they may be equally wet by the lye; which, made blood-warm, is now thrown on them, and the cloth is afterwards squeezed down by a man with wooden shoes. Each row undergoes the same operation; until the vessel is full, or all the cloth in it. At first the lye is put on milk warm, and after standing a little time on the cloth, it is again let off by a cock into the bucking copper, heated to a greater degree, and then put on the cloth again. This course is repeated for six or seven hours, and the degree of heat gradually increased, till it is at the last turn or two thrown on boiling hot. The cloth remains after this for three or four hours in the lye; after which the lye is let off, thrown away, or used in the first buckings, and the cloth goes on to another operation.

The cloth is then carried out, generally early in the morning, spread on the grass, pinned, corded down, exposed to the sun and air, and watered for the first six hours, to often, that it never is allowed to dry. Afterwards it is allowed to lie till dry spots appear before it is watered. After seven at night it gets no more water, unless it be a very drying night. Next day in the morning and forenoon it is watered twice, or thrice if the day is very dry; but if the weather be not drying, it gets no water. After which it is taken up dry if the green is clean; if not, it is rinsed, mill-washed, and laid out to dry again, to become fit for bucking.

This alternate course of bucking and watering, is performed for the most part from ten to sixteen times, or more, before the linen is fit for souring; gradually increasing the strength of the lye from the first to the middle bucking, and from that gradually decreasing it till the souring begins. The lyes in the middle buckings are generally about a third stronger than the first and last.

Souring, or the application of acids to cloth, is the fourth operation. It is difficult to say when this operation should commence, and depends mostly on a length of experience. When the cloth has an equal colour, and is mostly freed from the sprat, or outer bark of the lint, it is then thought fit for souring; which is performed in the following manner. Into a large vat or vessel is poured such a quantity of butter-milk, or sour milk, as will sufficiently wet the first row of cloth; which is tied up in loose folds, and pressed down by two or three men bare-footed.

If the milk is thick, about an eighth of water is added to it; if thin, no water. Sours made with bran, or rye-meal and water, are often used instead of milk, and used milk-warm. Over the first row of cloth a quantity of milk and water is thrown, to be imbibed by the second; and so it is continued till the linen to be soured is sufficiently wet, and the liquor rises over the whole. The cloth is then kept down by covers filled with holes, and secured with a post fixed to the joist, that it may not rise. Some hours after the cloth has been in the sour, air bubbles arise, a white scum is found on the surface, and an intestine motion goes on in the liquor. In warm weather it appears sooner, is stronger, and ends sooner, than in cold weather. Just before this fermentation, which lasts five or six days, is finished, at which time the scum falls down, the cloth should be taken out, rinsed, mill-washed, and delivered to the women to be washed with soap and water.

Washing with soap and water is the fifth operation; and is performed thus. Two women are placed opposite at each tub, which is made of very thick staves, so that the edges which slope inwards, are about four inches in thickness. A small vessel full of warm water is placed in each tub. The cloth is folded so that the selvage may be first rubbed with soap and warm water length-ways, till it is sufficiently impregnated. In this manner all the parcel is rubbed with soap, and afterwards carried to be bucked.

The lye now used has no soap in it, except what it gets from the cloth; and is equal in strength to the strongest formerly used, or rather stronger, because the cloth is now put in wet. From the former operation these lyes are gradually made stronger, till the cloth seems of an uniform white, nor any darkness or brown colour appears in its ground. After this the lye is more speedily weakened than it was increased; so that the last which the cloth gets, is weaker than any it got before.

But the management of sours is different; for they are used strongest at first, and decreased so in strength, that the last four, considering the cloth is then always taken up wet, may be reckoned to contain three-fourths of water.

From the bucking it goes to the watering, as formerly, observing only to overlap the selvages, and tie it down with cords, that it may not tear: then it returns to the sour, milling, washing, bucking, and watering again. These operations succeed one another alternately.

swely till the cloth is whitened ; at which time it is blued, starched, and dried.

[To be continued in our next.]

Dr. WHYTT's *Observations on the Sensibility of the Parts of Man and other Animals, in Answer to Dr. HALLER, continued from p. 6.*

THE doctor first observes, that in making or relating experiments to discover the sensibility or insensibility of the several parts of animals, particular regard should be had to an observation of Hippocrates, viz. "That a greater pain destroys, in a considerable degree, the feeling of a lesser one." Of the truth of this observation, he has given many proofs, and if this is the case, it is not to be wondered at, that after the more sensible parts were cut, these animals, which Dr. Haller opened, shewed no signs of pain, when the less sensible parts were wounded. The conclusion therefore which should be made from his experiments, is, not that the parts he mentions are wholly destitute of feeling, but that they are much less sensible than some others, or than has been commonly believed by physicians.

That the marrow is not insensible, he says, is manifest from the experiments of Duvrney, and his colleague Mr. Monroe, and adds, that the feeling of it is not owing to its oil ; but to the membranes containing this oil, which are proved to be furnished with nervous filaments, altho, perhaps, too subtle to be traced by the knife of the most accurate anatomist.

That the tunica cornea is not insensible any one may soon be convinced of by an experiment upon his own eye ; for when the cornea is touched with the point of one's finger, a very sensible pain is felt ; and powder of tobacco, or any acid liquor, applied to the cornea, excites a very painful sensation. And thus Dr. Haller's position ; that all membranes are destitute of feeling, must admit at least of one exception.

A physician of the doctor's acquaintance, who had occasion to see the operation of nephrotomy performed, was told by the patient, that when the kidney was opened, he felt pain, though duller and less acute than when the skin was cut. Again, the acute pain attending a nephritis, and sometimes occasioned by a stone lodged in the kidneys, shews, beyond doubt, that they are endowed with feeling. That the glands are not insensible, is evident from the exquisite torture a man feels from a bruise on the testicle, and a blow on a woman's breast, often

excites immediately shooting pains in the glands there, tho' no mark of the bruise appears in the skin.

Dr. Haller allows, continues Dr. Whytt, the membranes of the aorta near the heart, and of the temporal, lingual, labial, thyroid and pharyngean arteries, to be sensible ; but thinks the coats of the arteries in other parts of the body have either no feeling, or a very obscure degree of it ; though it does not appear from his experiments, that animals complained more when the former, than when the latter were irritated. In this case, he relinquishes the appeal to experiment, and founds his opinion on his tracing nerves to the former, which he could not do to the latter ; An argument he makes use of upon several other occasions, and which is next to be examined.

As our author not only founds his opinion of the insensibility of many parts of the body upon experiments made on living animals, but also on their being destitute of nerves ; we shall briefly consider, whether from the real or seeming insensibility of any part, or from anatomists being unable to demonstrate its nerves, we are intitled to conclude that it has none.

Altho' the tendons are quite insensible, according to Dr. Haller, and their nerves can scarcely be demonstrated by anatomists ; yet we are convinced, that the tendons are not destitute of nerves, from the following obvious observation. In fetuses and new born children, the parts which afterwards in an adult state, become tendinous, are muscular, or partly so ; and as animals advance in age, the proportion of the tendinous to the muscular part, gradually increases : We must either, therefore, deny nerves to the muscles, or allow them to the tendons also.

Although we cannot trace nervous filaments to the small arteries, we have reason to believe they are furnished with them, else how could the distraction of their coats in inflammations occasion such acute pain ? I think we may conclude every part that is liable to be inflamed by irritation, to be, in some degree, sensible, and endowed with nerves ; for, since the inflammation cannot in this case be owing to any increased force of the heart, the distension of the small arteries, and the greater impetus of the blood in them, must be owing to an increased oscillatory motion in the vessels themselves, excited by the unusual irritation : But these motions of the small vessels being of a like kind with those alternate contractions which are observed in muscles whose fibres

fibres have been irritated, it will follow, that those vessels partake of a muscular nature, and consequently have nerves like the other muscles.

With regard to the membranes; since the dura mater and pleura are furnished with nervous filaments, which anatomists have been able to demonstrate, we may reasonably conclude, that the other membranes are not destitute of them, although they may be too small to come under the eye of the best dissector: This is certainly true of the cornea and membranes containing the marrow, which we have shewn, from undoubted experiments, to be sensible, and consequently not without nerves. It appears therefore, that we can by no means conclude any part to be insensible, merely because its nerves cannot be demonstrated.

On the other hand it is allowed, that we cannot certainly conclude, from a part's being furnished with nerves, that it is sensible at all, or in what degree: For the nerves must be in a certain degree of flexibility and tension, to perform their offices rightly; and in proportion as they recede from this, their sensibility will be more or less blunted. Examples will illustrate this.

The bones, which in a natural sound state are insensible, are nevertheless most certainly furnished with nerves, as appears from the remarkable sensibility of the granulated substance which rises from them after fractures, or their being chizelled, or when they exfoliate: This soft flesh, however, gradually loses its feeling as it grows harder, till being, at last, turned into a callous or bony substance, it becomes wholly insensible.

The membranes of the tela cellularis are, in a natural state, soft, flexible, and dissente, and have but little feeling; but, in every wound or ulcer, when they acquire some more firmness, they are sensible of every touch and every acrid application, as surgeons see daily. After a cicatrice has sometime, covered the parts where the sore was, and they have returned to their natural softness, these cellular membranes lose again their sensibility, as appears on making a new wound thro' the cicatrice; and recover it again, whenever they become firm and tense, by the new inflammation and supuration.

The dura mater, which, in a sound state, has but little feeling, granulates after the trepan, and feels every irritating substance applied to it; and the same thing happens to cartilages, ligaments, tendons, membranes, &c.

Without attention to this change in

the firmness of parts, and its effect upon their nerves, we could never account for what has been observed above, viz. that the parts of muscles, which in foetuses and children are lax contracting fibres, and very sensible, become, in a great measure, insensible, in a sound state, when, by the creature's advancing in age, they are compacted into tendons, as happens to many of them.

If sensibility, then, be a sure mark of the existence of nerves in any part of the body, there is not one that is destitute of them, altho' anatomists will never be able to demonstrate them in every part.

From what has been said, it may appear, that Dr. Haller's experiments on living animals do not sufficiently prove the doctrine he would deduce from them; and that his argument, for the insensibility of parts, taken from their nerves not being demonstrable, is altogether inconclusive.

[To be continued in our next.]

C SOLUTION to a QUESTION in Vol. xxiv. p. 462. by the Proposer.

LET $a = 100$ the radius of the given quadrant $y =$ the radius of the inscribed circle; then $y = \sqrt{2aa} - a = 41, 42, \&c.$ Put $x =$ the radius of the little inscribed circle, then by a natural proceffion $16y^2x^2 + 8ayx^2 + 4a^2x^2 - 8ya^2x^2 + 8y^3x + 4y^2ax - 16y^3x - 4a^3x = 2a^2y^2 - a^4 - y^4$. Hence $x = 4.011, \&c.$

A fair Representation of his Majesty's Rights to ACADIA, continued from p. 8.

ENGLAND claims not only as Nova-Scotia or Acadie, all the peninsula that goes by that name, but also all the territory on the continent before described, within 43° and 50° of north lat. all the sea coasts of that district on the Atlantick, and round the bay of Fundi, on which are the forts of Pentagoet and St. John on the north side, and Port Royal or Annapolis Royal on the south, as parts of the country yielded to us by the treaty of Utrecht. Whereas the French pretend, that neither those forts, nor any part of the coasts round the bay of Fundi, are to be comprized within the ancient limits of that country. To demonstrate our right the English commissioners produced proofs of the limits and boundaries at three different periods of time, viz. First, At concluding the treaty of St. Germain, 1632. Secondly, At the treaty of Breda, 1667. Thirdly, At the treaty of Utrecht, 1713.

First, By the third article of the treaty of St. Germain, Charles the First "promises

mes to restore to his most christian majesty, all the places possessed by his subjects in New France, Acadia, and Canada; and to that effect to send orders to such as command in Port Royal, Port Quebec, and Cape Breton, to give up the said places and forts." Tho' Acadia was thus given up in general terms, several original commissions were produced, which very particularly point out the extent of the territory, and prove that the court of France, in appointing lieutenants general of Acadie, mentioned the forts of Pentagoet and St. John's, as being under their jurisdiction, and described the extent of the country, "to begin from the banks of the great river St. Laurence, and to take in as well the coasts of the sea, and the adjacent islands, as the inland part of the Terra Firma; and this to extend as far as may be to Virginia."

In 1664 Cromwell sent a fleet which took Pentagoet, and in 1656 he made col. Temple governor of St. John and Pentagoet, as appears by the original warrant wherein these forts are mentioned as being in Acadia, commonly called Nova-Scotia, in the parts of America. The same col. Temple was appointed governor of Nova Scotia by King Charles II. in 1662. About that time count D'Estrades arrived in England to demand the restitution of Acadie, who in a letter to the king his master, said he had demanded the restitution of all Acadie, containing 30 leagues of country, and that the forts of Pentagoet, Port-Royal and La Heve should be restored in the same condition in which they were taken. In another letter he calls Pentagoet, the first place in Acadie, and in a third mentions it as being within its limits.

Secondly, By the tenth article of the treaty of Breda, England was to restore Acadie in North-America, which his most christian majesty formerly enjoyed. By the instrument for restoring it, according to the stipulation of this treaty, dated Feb. 17, 1667, king Charles surrendered all that country called Acadie which the said most christian king did formerly enjoy, as namely, the forts and habitations of Pentagoet, St. John, Port-Royal, La Heve and Cape Sable. In the original instrument, opposite to the names of these forts there is a marginal note in these words: "Inserted at the request of monsieur Ravigny," who was then the French ambassador at our court. When complaint was made, after they thus had it in possession, of the English fishing upon the coasts of Acadie, they describe them as extending from the isle Percee, which lies near Cape Rosieres, at the entrance of the river St. Laurence, to St. George's

island, lying at the mouth of the river St. George. When they were to vindicate their right of importing goods into Pentagoet, they insisted that by the treaty of Breda, it had been decided to be in Acadia, and had been delivered up to the king their master, by virtue thereof. When the governors of Acadie were to complain to those of New-England of incroachments, they mention in their letters the river Kennebecqui, as the boundary of the two nations. When Port-Royal was taken by the English in 1710, mons. Subercasse, governor of Acadie, and commander of that fort, in the articles of capitulation styled himself, "Governor of Acadie, Cape-Breton, and the islands and lands adjacent, from Cape-Roziers of the river of St. Laurence, to the west of the river Kennebecqui." Which no doubt his commission warranted him to do. Thus from their own records it appears, that, from the treaty of St. Germain to the treaty of Breda, and from thence to the time of the treaty of Utrecht, which was the last period of their possession, they made Acadie comprehend, not only the peninsula but also the continent on the other side of the bay of Fundi; and to take in the forts of Port-Royal, Pentagoet, and St. John, together with the same northern and eastern boundaries as are now claimed by the crown of Great-Britain.

[To be concluded in our next.]

Substance of the late Treaty with Prussia.

HIS majesty the king of Great Britain and the king of Prussia, having maturely considered that the differences which have lately arisen in America may easily extend much farther, and even reach Europe; having moreover always had the welfare and safety of Germany, their common country, much at heart, and being extremely desirous to maintain her peace and tranquillity, have, as the most effectual means of obtaining this salutary end, agreed upon between themselves, and caused to be signed on the 16th of January last by their ministers, a convention of neutrality, which purely relates to Germany, and tends to offend no person whatever. By this convention their majesties reciprocally bind themselves not to suffer foreign troops of any nation whatsoever to enter into Germany or pass thro' it, during the troubles aforesaid, and the consequences that may result from them; but to oppose the same, in all cases, with their utmost might; in order to secure Germany from the calamities of war, maintain her fundamental laws and constitutions, and preserve her peace uninterrupted;

• Then the name given to the whole English North-America.

interrupted; which is the sole object of the aforesaid convention. Their majesties having, moreover, seized this favourable opportunity to adjust the differences that have subsisted between them in relation to the remainder of the Silesia loan due to the subjects of his Britannick majesty, and the indemnification claimed by the subjects of his Prussian majesty for their losses by sea during the late war; the two high contracting powers have happily settled these two points to their mutual satisfaction; so that the attachment laid some time ago on the said debt will be taken off, as soon as the ratification of the aforesaid convention of neutrality for Germany is arrived.

A Description of DENBIGHSHIRE, with a new and correct MAP of that county.

DENBIGHSHIRE, in British Shire Dhinbeck, is a long and narrow county of North Wales, in length from E. to W. about 31 miles, about 10 broad from N. to S. and 116 in circumference. It is bounded on the E. with Shropshire and Cheshire, on the S. with Montgomeryshire, on the W. with Merionethshire and Caernarvonshire, and on the N. with the Irish sea and Flintshire. It consists of 410,000 acres, and is divided into 12 hundreds, which contain 57 parish churches, four market towns, and 6,400 houses, and sends two members to parliament, one for the county, who at present is Sir Lynch Salisbury Cotton, Bart. and one for Denbigh, who is Richard Myddleton, Esq; It is partly in the diocese of Bangor and partly in that of St. Asaph.

This county is very hilly, some of the mountains being so high as to have snow upon them all the year. The western part is heathy, steril, and but thinly inhabited; the eastern part, beyond the vale of Clwyd is fruitful, but the middle, which is a plain, is the most pleasant and fertile, and well inhabited, having a great number of gentlemen's seats. It produces great quantities of Rye, called Amelcorn, goats and sheep are very numerous, and it abounds in mines of lead ore. The air is wholesome but sharp, it being in a manner, on all sides exposed to the winds. It is indifferently well watered with rivers, as the Alin, Elwy, Alett, Clwyd, &c. which have no little plenty of fish. The vale of Clwyd is the chief boast of this county, which is in the middle part of it, and is about 17 miles long and about five broad. It lies open to the sea, but on all other parts is begirt by high mountains, from which springs the river Clwyd, which waters it. It is exceeding healthy, fruitful and pleasant, the green meadows, corn fields and numerous villages and churches affording a most agree-

able prospect. There are many remains of British antiquity in this shire, a great number of military works, and some monumental inscriptions, which have not a little puzzled our antiquaries to interpret. The market towns are,

1. Denbigh, the county town, is seated **A** on a branch of the Clwyd, on the edge of a rocky hill, which was formerly a place of strength, as appears from the ruins of its castle and walls. It is moderately large, well built, and chiefly inhabited by glovers and tanners, and has a considerable trade. It is governed by two aldermen, two bailiffs, 25 capital burgesses and some inferior officers, has a good market weekly on wednesdays, for corn, cattle and provisions, and a free grammar school for 20 boys, well endowed. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Fielding, and is distant from London 160 computed, and 209 measured miles.

2. Llanwrst, a small town, whose market is on Tuesdays, distant from London 170 computed and 220 measured miles. **C**

3. Ruthin, a large, well inhabited corporation, governed by two aldermen and burgesses, has a large market on Mondays, chiefly for corn, and a free school well endowed by Gabriel Goodman, dean of Westminster. It had formerly a castle of great strength which is now in ruins, and is about six miles S. E. of Denbigh. **D**

4. Wrexham, reckoned the largest town in North-Wales, is well built and populous, and besides a large church, has two meeting-houses, it has two markets weekly, on Mondays and Thursdays, at which great quantities of flannels, which is the principal manufacture of this town and parts adjacent, are bought up by the London factors. It is distant from London 118 computed and 167 measured miles. **E**

Occasioned by bearing a Discourse from the late Reverend and Learned Mr. ISAAC KIMBER, whose Sermons are now publishing by Subscription. (See Vol. xxiv. p. 44, 88.)

BEST influence of sacred zeal !
That gives the conscious heart to feel,
Th' extatick joy, the raptur'd swell,
The honest pride of acting well,
Good works are springs supply'd and fed
By faith, the living fountain—head :
These unall'd—an empty name ;
United, make the perfect stream,
Whence peace of mind will ever flow,
The greatest bliss the soul can know,
Hence KIMBER with religion fraught,
Inforc'd the rules his doctrine taught ;
Whole exemplary steps pursu'd *
Conduct, thro' virtue's path, to God.

G. ROLLOS.
J O U R .

* See his Character in the Rev. Mr. Burroughs's Sermon occasioned by his Death, printed for J. Noon.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 15.

In the Debate begun in your last, the next that stood up was Sp. Cassius, who spoke to the Effect as follows.

Mr. President,

S I R,

THE first objection made against what is now proposed by the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, will not, I hope, be allowed to be of any weight; because, if the bill now before us be so improper as to render it impossible, or inconsistent with our constitution, to amend it in the committee, we may order it to be withdrawn, and a new bill to be brought in, which may be passed into a law before the end of this session, consequently no man, either without doors or within, can, on that account, be against what is now proposed, if he has nothing in view but the tranquillity and the happiness of the people of Bristol. I say, Sir, the tranquillity—and the happiness, because I know that the tranquillity of the people of any country or city may be secured, by subjecting them to the absolute power of their rulers, and the more arbitrary the power is, the more abject slaves the people are, the more secure and the more lasting their tranquillity will be; but as yet, I believe, no gentleman in this house will dare to maintain, that such a people can be happy; for even when they have the rare good fortune to be under a set of just and wise rulers, yet the consciousness of their slavery, and the precariousness of their tenure, must render every thinking man among them uneasy; and this must invalidate every argument that can be brought in favour of the bill now before us, from the conduct of the present or any former set of magistrates in that city.

February, 1756.

The present set of magistrates must all necessarily die off in a few years, and if we judge from the general run of mankind, we must conclude it to be most probable, that they may be succeeded by a set of selfish, rapacious, and oppressive men, who will make use of every power they are invested with for enriching their own families, and for oppressing every citizen that dares refuse to comply with any of their most unjust demands, particularly in that of voting at every election of members of parliament, for that candidate who appears with a proper recommendation from the treasury; so that for the future we shall never have in this house any representatives from the city, but from the magistrates of Bristol; and if we judge from past times, we may easily foresee what sort of representatives we shall always have from that city.

For this reason, Sir, I take the bill now under our consideration, to be inconsistent not only with the liberties of the citizens of Bristol, but with the liberties of the people of England; and, for the same reason, I am not at all surprized to find, that the usurpations of the magistrates of that city have been countenanced, and even authorized by our ministers, especially by those who were our ministers in the year 1710, when they obtained that charter on which their present establishment is founded; for I believe we seldom, had, or ever shall have a minister, who would not wish to have the government of every city and corporation in the kingdom formed upon the same model; because such a magistracy may be easily brought, and always retained, under ministerial influence; and then in order to give the crown the perpetual nomination

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of

of near four fifths of this house, nothing more would be necessary than to give those magistrates such extensive powers over their respective citizens or burgeses, that the latter durst never, or at least never could successfully oppose them at any election. This, Sir, should make us cautious of bringing any corporation in the kingdom under such circumstances; for precedents are dangerous things, and those in favour of arbitrary power are always the most likely to be followed; and we know that mobs and riots at elections will never be wanting to furnish a pretence for putting other corporations into the same circumstances.

If this was not the pretence, Sir, on which the usurpations of the magistrates of Bristol were at first founded, it was certainly the pretence for authorizing and confirming those usurpations by charter, tho' it is as certain that it was not the true cause; for in all ages, and in all countries, princes and ministers, and all under them in power, have been enemies to popular elections; and those who have once got into power have always been not only for enlarging their power, but for continuing themselves in the possession of it, as much, and as long as they could. It is to this, Sir, that we are to ascribe that arbitrary power which the magistrates of Bristol now have of chusing one another, and of filling up all vacancies by a majority among themselves, without so much as asking the consent of their fellow-citizens, which by their original constitution they were obliged to have; and consequently, we are not with the Hon. gentleman who spoke, last to suppose, that any alteration in their form of government proceeded from an inconvenience felt by the citizens in the former, but from an inconvenience felt by the magistrates; for most magistrates, I believe, think it an inconvenience to owe their continuance in power to a free election

of their fellow-citizens, and the worse use they make of their power, the more sensible they will be of this inconvenience, the more zealous for getting rid of it.

The Hon. gentleman may as well say, Sir, that the powers and privileges of this, or of the other house of parliament, is an *imperium in imperio*, as to say, that what is now proposed would be an *imperium in imperio*, with respect to the government of the city of Bristol. It is the spirit and the beauty of our constitution to divide the exercise of power into as many channels as possible, in order to prevent its gathering into such a torrent as must bear down every thing before it; and the chief security the people have for their liberties is, that of our having no constitutional power but what is liable to be controuled by some other. This bill is therefore absolutely inconsistent with the true spirit of our constitution; for it not only adds to the unconstitutional power lodged in the magistrates of Bristol by their present form of government, but it expressly declares this additional power to be above any controul even by the crown itself, or by the judges appointed by the crown, which is a greater power than the parliament thought fit to grant even to the lord mayor and aldermen of the city of London, by that act which the Hon. gentleman was pleased to bring as a precedent for the bill now before us; for tho' by that act an appeal be allowed from the common-council to the court of aldermen, yet it is not said, that their decision shall be final and conclusive, and shall not be removed by writ of *certiorari*, or otherwise.

Having thus mentioned the act for enlightening the streets of London, I must beg leave to shew some of the most remarkable differences between that act and what is now proposed to be enacted with regard to

to the city of Bristol; and first, as to the different form of government in these two cities, I must observe, Sir, that the common-council men of London are chosen annually by the citizens in their several wards; but in Bristol they are chosen by the A mayor, aldermen, and common-council, and being once chosen they are in for life: In London the lord mayor is annually chosen by the citizens, that is to say, the citizens return two to the lord mayor and aldermen, one of whom the latter B must chuse as lord mayor for the year ensuing; but in Bristol the citizens have nothing to do with the choice of their mayor, he being annually chosen by the then mayor, aldermen, and common-council men: In London the aldermen are all C chosen by the citizens in their respective wards, and tho' they are chosen for life, yet if their behaviour be in any respect disagreeable, the citizens may prevent their ever arriving at the honour of being lord-mayor, and may in many other re- D spects render them very insignificant; but in Bristol their aldermen are all chosen by the mayor, aldermen, and common-council men, and let their behaviour be never so disagreeable to their fellow-citizens, the latter can neither prevent their arriving at E the honour of being mayor, nor render them any other way insignificant.

From this comparison, Sir, must not every gentleman see, that no regulation we ever made with regard to the city of London, can be a F precedent for our making the very same sort of regulation with regard to the city of Bristol. But further, Sir, let us but examine carefully what was done with regard to enlightening the streets of London, and we shall plainly see the extravagance of what is proposed by this bill to be done with regard to the city of Bristol. In the act for enlightening the streets of London, the power of

appointing what number of lamps might be sufficient, of appointing where each lamp should be placed, of taxing the citizens for defraying the expence, and of apportioning the tax upon each inhabitant, was committed to the common-council; and as the common-council men of the city of London are all chosen annually by the citizens, it may properly be said that the power was ultimately lodged in the citizens themselves, yet nevertheless it was thought necessary to limit the power of the common-council in some respects, and to subject it to a controul in other; for in the first place they were limited as to the tax which they were to impose, as it was not to exceed 12s. on each house of 10l. and under 20l. a year rent, 14s. on each house of 20l. and under 30, 16s. on each house of 30l. and under 40, and 20s. on each house of 40l. or upwards; and as they were thus limited as to the tax, it was a limitation as to the number of lamps, because they could not set up a greater number than could be supported by this tax. Then as to the appointing the places where the lamps were to be set up, and as to the apportioning the tax upon the several inhabitants, the common council were put under the controul of the court of aldermen; for if any one should think himself aggrieved, either by not having a sufficient number of lamps set up in the place where he lived, or by having too high a tax imposed upon him, he was in 20 days to appeal to the court of aldermen; and as even their decision was not declared to be final, the person so aggrieved might find redress by applying to the courts in Westminster-hall. Besides all this laudable caution, Sir, care was taken that the common council G should not have the power of contracting with those who were to furnish and supply the lamps, but the alderman in every ward, with the consent of his deputy and common- H 2 council

council men, was to contract with such persons for furnishing and supplying his ward, provided such contract should be made for one year and no longer, and should not exceed such sum for each lamp, as should be directed by the common council. **A** And lastly it was provided, that at the end of every seven years an account of the produce of the taxes, and an account of the whole expence incurred, should be made up, and that the surplus, if any had arisen, should be applied as the common council should direct. **B**

Sir, when we consider what care was taken in this act to prevent its being possible for the citizens of London to be imposed on, cheated or oppressed, even by magistrates chosen annually by themselves, can we suppose it was ever looked into by those who were chiefly concerned in framing the bill now before us? By this bill the power of appointing a sufficient number of watchmen for the city of Bristol, the power of posting or stationing those watchmen, the power of taxing the citizens in general for defraying the expence, and the power of apportioning this tax upon the several inhabitants, is wholly lodged in the mayor and aldermen, no one of whom is chosen by the citizens, nor has any dependence upon them either for his continuance in power, or for his acquiring any office in that city, he may afterwards aspire to. And what is still more extraordinary, all these new powers are lodged in these independent magistrates without any limitation or controul, consequently they may appoint what number of watchmen they please, they may station those watchmen at what places they please, they may load the citizens with what tax for this purpose they please, and they may apportion this tax upon the several citizens at what rate they please. Can we suppose that in the exercise of such arbitrary, such unlimited, and

such uncontrollable powers, there will not often occur a *casus pro amico*, especially in the stationing of the watchmen, and the apportioning of the tax: We may suppose that the watchmen will be so stationed as to be of as little benefit as possible to those who are not in the good graces of the mayor and aldermen, and all such unfortunate men, we may suppose, will be rated as high as possible, especially those who live in a house they have purchased, or for a lease of which they have paid a large fine, and consequently pay no rent, or a very small one; for as to all such houses the tax imposers may put what value upon them they please; and as in laying the assessments regard is to be had to the abilities of the occupier as well as to the rent, the mayor and aldermen will have an arbitrary power even as to all other sorts of houses or tenements.

I say, Sir, the mayor and aldermen; for as to that clause which seems to put the laying of the assessments into the power of the inhabitants of each ward, I look on it as a meer sugar-plumb, contrived for making us swallow this bitter bill, which the citizens of Bristol will find to be of a very purgative nature; because the magistrates will from henceforth have so much power, that it will be impossible to carry any question against them in any of the wards of that city; and as there is to be no appeal but to them in their quarter sessions, where their decision is to be final, they will first, by means of their slaves in the several wards, oppress those that disdain to be so, and then establish that oppression irreversibly in their quarter sessions; so that these assessments made by the inhabitants will, like the decrees of a corrupt senate, only serve to palliate the oppressions of the tyrants that corrupt them.

But, Sir, the most extraordinary circumstance is still behind: These independent,

independent, self-created magistrates of Bristol are not only to impose what tax they please upon their fellow citizens for the purposes of this bill, but they alone are to have the settling and passing of all accounts, both as to the produce and the application of that produce; so that by collusion between them and their chief constables, very large sums may be raised and applied to uses very different from what are intended by this bill. They are indeed limited as to the wages which they are to pay to their watchmen and night constables: but it is such a limitation as I must look on as none at all; for it will always be very easy to get both watchmen and night constables to serve at a less rate, unless they pay the full rate allowed, for other services than that of watching and warding; which I very much suspect is what is secretly intended, tho' I am very sure it will never be openly avowed.

When I say this, Sir, I believe every gentleman will suppose I mean those service that are to be performed at elections for members of parliament. The citizens of Bristol have still that vestige of English liberty left, of having lodged in them the privilege of choosing their own representatives in parliament, and they have sometimes made such a free use of this privilege, as to reject those candidates that were recommended to them by their magistrates. This, I believe, is what some people have a mind to prevent for the future: It cannot be directly and avowedly done, but it may be indirectly done, by lodging so much power, and so much corrupt influence, in the hands of the magistrates, as may enable them to secure a majority at every election; and it is impossible not to foresee that this bill, if passed into a law, will contribute, I may almost say effectually, to this end. An annual revenue of 181. 5 s. is a very pretty income for a poor freeman;

and a revenue of 361. 10 s. a year may be desirable even for one in better circumstances; so that the magistrates, by having the appointment and removal of 3 or 400 watchmen and night constables, will secure in their interest at least 3 or 400 dead votes at every election, besides a great number of others that may be secured by a promise of the next vacancy; from whence we may expect, and, I think, we ought to apprehend, that if this bill be passed into a law, the magistrates of Bristol, or rather the chief minister for the time being, will always have the nomination of the two gentlemen who are to represent that city in this house.

This apprehension alone, Sir, should induce us to adopt the proposal that has been made, for lodging all the powers intended to be granted by this bill, in the hands of trustees to be annually chosen by the citizens of Bristol; and for this the act for enlightening the streets of London may be justly pleaded as a precedent, because the common-council men may very properly be called trustees annually chosen by the citizens, and therefore were thought the most proper persons, to whom the powers intended by that act could be granted. Can there then be any reason for not trusting the powers intended to be granted by this bill in the hands of trustees to be annually chosen by the citizens of Bristol? Surely the reason pretended by the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, will not be allowed to have any the least weight. He was pleased to say, that these powers must be all put into the hands of the magistrates of Bristol, who are the only justices of peace within that city, because the watchmen must be subordinate to, and under the direction of the night constables, and the night constables must be subordinate to, and under the direction of the justices of peace: He might as well have said, that the appointing and regulating the nightly watch within the

the several parishes of Westminster, ought to have been lodged in the hands of the Westminster justices: I believe, those who were our ministers when these acts were passed, would have been glad to have got such a regulation passed into a law; but there was at that time so warm a spirit of liberty among the people, that none of their fools without doors, nor any of their friends within, durst venture to propose such an anticonstitutional regulation; and yet it must be allowed, that the night constables are as much subordinate to, and under the direction of the justices in Westminster, as the night constables are subordinate to, or under the direction of the magistrates in Bristol.

But the truth is, Sir, that the constables are no where subordinate to, or under the direction of the justices of peace: They are regularly to be chosen and appointed at the court leet; and after they are appointed, they are subject to no subordination or direction but that of the laws of their country. Indeed, as the constable has only an executive, and not a jurisdictional capacity, he must carry his prisoner before a justice of the peace, to be by him committed, bound over, or discharged, as he upon due examination shall see cause; and as he is the proper executive officer for many purposes within his precinct, he must execute every legal warrant issued to him by the justice or justices of the peace; but then he is so far from being under their direction, that he may refuse to execute their warrant if he thinks it illegal; and if he does execute an illegal warrant, he does it at his own peril.

Thus we may see, Sir, that it can be no way inconsistent with the good government of the city of Bristol, to lodge the powers intended to be granted by this bill in the hands of trustees to be annually chosen by the citizens; but to lodge all these

powers in the hands of magistrates who are so independent of their fellow citizens, and who are already possessed of such extensive and unlimited powers, will, in my opinion, be inconsistent with the liberties of the people of that city, and may become intolerably oppressive upon all such as shall dare to oppose the magistrates at any future election of representatives for that city in parliament. Therefore if gentlemen be of opinion, that this bill cannot be properly altered in the committee, I hope they will agree to its being withdrawn, and to a new bill's being ordered to be brought in upon the plan of what has been proposed by my Hon. friend.

The next that spoke in this Debate was Afranius Burrhus, whose Speech was in Substance thus.

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

I HAVE often heard our constitution and liberties hooked into a debate in this house, in which I thought they had not any concern, but I believe they were never brought into any debate in which they had less concern, than they have in the debate now before us; for to furnish the least ground for so doing, several most extraordinary and most improbable suppositions must be made; as first, That by this bill all the citizens of Bristol are to be made slaves to their magistrates. Second, That every future set of magistrates in the city of Bristol will be slaves to the chief minister for the time being. Third, That from this precedent these two effects will be produced in every city, borough, and cinque port in the kingdom. And lastly, That all this will be brought about before the people become in the least sensible of their danger.

As to the first of these suppositions, Sir, I should be glad the Hon. gentlemen who are so sanguine for hav-

ing the whole plan of this bill altered, would point out to me what new powers or influence the magistrates are to acquire by the bill as it now stands, over those citizens who neither are, nor shall desire to be night constables or watchmen. A For my own part, I have perused the bill with all possible attention. and yet can discover nothing that has the least tendency this way; for surely, the placing of a watchman or two, more or less, in any one street, can have no such influence upon the B people who live in that street, as must subject them to a slavish dependence upon the magistrates; especially, if we consider, that every watchman must go his round every hour, that every watchman's appointed round must on every side extend to the round of the next watchman, and that all the watchmen must be within call of one another. Now as this of stationing the watchmen is the only new power that can have any effect upon the other inhabitants, if this can produce no D dangerous effect, I must conclude, that the other-inhabitants will, after this bill is passed into a law, be as free from any slavish dependence upon the magistrates as they were before; and if so, then the magistrates can have no commanding E influence with respect to the assessing the tax upon the inhabitants of any ward within that city; but, on the contrary, those who are suspected of having any slavish dependence upon the magistrates, may very probably be assessed the highest by their neighbours in that ward. F

As to the watchmen indeed, Sir, and those who may desire to be such, I shall grant that the magistrates must have a very commanding influence, and it is absolutely necessary it should be so; but it is so mean G and so low an employment, that no man who does, or can pay scot and lot, will accept, much less desire it. The persons to be employed

in Bristol will generally be such as are employed in London and Westminster: They will be decayed housekeepers, who would be intitled to relief from the parish, if a provision were not made for them by appointing them watchmen. Consequently, the magistrates can by this means acquire no influence over any man intitled to a vote, either for members of parliament, or for laying the assessment upon his fellow-citizens; and therefore all such as may be intitled to these valuable privileges, will remain as free and independent after this bill is passed into a law, as ever they were at any time heretofore; from whence we must see, that the magistrates of Bristol cannot, by any of the powers to be C vested in them by this bill, gain any greater influence upon the election of their representatives in parliament than they have always had; and as the people of that city have, upon former occasions, rejected the candidates who were recommended to them by the magistrates, we may expect they will do so again, as often as the magistrates adopt the interest of the least popular candidate.

But now, Sir, supposing that the magistrates of Bristol could by means of the powers already vested in them, and that are to be vested in them by this bill, bring a majority of the citizens under a slavish dependence upon them, yet we cannot suppose, that they will always be slaves to the minister for the time being. The magistrates of that city have always been, and always must be, men of considerable fortune, and related to some of the best families in or about the city, consequently they must have so high an interest in preserving the liberties, and promoting the happiness of their country, that no minister can offer a bait sufficient for tempting them to betray or sacrifice either the one or the other. Therefore if we should ever be so unfortunate as to have a minister

minister so wicked as to aim at overturning the liberties, or so weak as to expose the safety of his country, we may, I think, with great confidence depend upon it, that the magistrates of Bristol will join with their fellow-citizens in rejecting with disdain every candidate that shall be recommended or patronised by such a minister. This I say we may with confidence depend on, nor does any past experience derogate in the least from this confidence; for tho' the magistrates of that opulent and flourishing city may not perhaps join in every popular clamour that may be raised against the conduct of an administration, yet we are not from thence to conclude, that they ever were, or ever will be, the slaves of the minister for the time being. On the contrary, it is my firm opinion, that if ever our liberties be brought into any real danger, it will proceed from our throwing too much weight into the hands of the populace. It was by this that the liberties of Rome were at last overturned; and we find that those states have the longest preserved their freedom, where the populace have always been kept under a due subordination to their superiors; and, as I think, that what is now proposed has a tendency towards making the populace masters of the city of Bristol, this among many others is with me a strong argument for being against it.

Now, Sir, with regard to the third supposition which must be made, in order to shew that our liberties have any concern in the present question, I think it more improbable, or rather more impossible, than either of the former; for granting that in every corporation of the kingdom where their form of government is, or shall be put upon the same model with that of Bristol, the inhabitants must be slaves to their magistrates, and that their magistrates must be slaves to the minister for the time being; yet it would be impossible to get the government in most of our corporations put upon the same model. It could no way be done but by getting them to resign their present charters: and what difficulties the execution of such a project would meet with, we may judge from what happened towards the end of the reign of king Charles II. when I must allow that it met with surprising success; but what was the consequence? Sudden and fatal was the consequence to the projectors, and directly contrary to their expectation; for notwithstanding the great power which the crown thereby got over most of our cities and boroughs, which was manifested by the next successor's removing and displacing at once no less than 18 of the 43

magistrates of this very city, and appointing others in their room, yet he could not get a parliament to his mind, but on the contrary, was himself removed from the throne within less than a year after this tyrannical use of his power.

This, Sir, shews the improbability of the last supposition I have mentioned, which was that the people should be so stupid as to see such a direct attack made upon their liberties without taking the alarm, or making the least effort to defeat it. Consequently, as every one of these suppositions is not only improbable, but, I think, impossible, the liberties of the people of this nation in general cannot have the least concern in the question now before us, and I have already shewn, that the liberties of the people of Bristol in particular can be no way infringed, should this bill as it now stands be passed into a law. The only question now before us is, whether the peace and quiet of the city of Bristol, and the security of its inhabitants, will be best preserved by our adopting the plan of the bill now before us, or by our rejecting it and adopting the plan proposed by the Hon. gentleman; and this question cannot, I think, admit of any doubt. For as to the peace and quiet of the city, our adopting the plan now proposed would establish a perpetual contention and discord between the magistrates and the trustees to be chosen by the people, as well as annual disputes and animosities among the citizens in every ward about the election of these trustees. And supposing a contest should happen in any ward about the election of these trustees: Supposing one party of the citizens should chuse one set of trustees, another party should chuse another: Surely you would not bring such a contested election before any of the courts in Westminster-hall, where it could not be determined before a new election would become necessary: In my opinion, you could lodge the decision of it no where but in the magistrates, and their decision you would find necessary to make final and conclusive; so that even in this case you would be obliged to lodge the supreme power in the hands of the magistrates; and indeed it can in no case be lodged any where else, as they are by the city's charter appointed for the keeping of the peace, and for the ruling and governing of the people there.

Then, Sir, with regard to the security of the inhabitants, it must in a great measure depend upon this, that every constable and watchman shall not only diligently perform his duty, but take care not to make an improper use of the power with which

which he is intrusted. For both these purposes the terror of being removed will not of itself alone be sufficient. They must be punished if they commit any trespass or unjust assault in the execution of their office ; but they can be punished by none but the magistrates, who are the only justices of the peace within that city ; and can we suppose that they will be so punctual in observing the orders and regulations of those who can only remove them, as they will be in observing the orders and regulations of those who can punish as well as remove them. To this I must add, that there is such a connection between the duty of the constables and that of the watchmen, that it seems absolutely necessary they should be both nominated and regulated by the same sort of magistrates ; and tho' by the common law the constables are to be appointed at the court leet, yet we know, that they are now generally appointed by the justices of the peace in their several divisions, or by the inhabitants in their several parishes, and in cities and towns corporate they are usually appointed by the magistrates in their courts, which come in place of the court leet ; from whence we may easily see the reason, why in the several parishes of Westminster where watchmen have been established by act of parliament, it was enacted, that those watchmen should be animated and regulated by the vestry of each respective parish.

And from hence, Sir, it is likewise evident, that, in the city of Bristol, the power of appointing and regulating the watchmen, in every part within the liberties of that city, ought to be lodged in the magistrates, unless some very particular reason could be assigned for lodging it some where else ; for as to that of their being paid by a tax raised upon the citizens, it can be no reason at all. We might as well say, that all the officers of our revenue, nay, and all the officers of our navy any army ought to be appointed and regulated by the people ; for they are all paid by taxes raised upon the people.

To conclude, Sir, as I can see no reason for any material alteration in the bill now before us ; as I think that every such alteration would render it worse, and might defeat the very end for which it is intended, I shall be for agreeing to it as it now stands, and hope it will be passed into a law.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

The WORLD, N^o 161.

S I R,

BY a very tender letter, in one of your papers, (see Vol. XXIV. p. 479.) from February, 1756.

an officer's wife, we have seen the distresses of a father and mother, and the misconduct of a daughter, whose meekness and gentleness of temper have drawn upon herself and family the utmost misery and distress. Give me leave to lay before you a character of another kind ; the too great gentleness and weakness of a son.

In the forty second year of my age, I was left a widower with an only son of seven years old, who was so exact a likeness of his mother, both in person and disposition, that from that circumstance alone I could never prevail upon myself to marry again. The image of the excellent woman I had lost was perpetually before my eyes, and recalled to my memory the many endearing scenes of love and affection that had past between us. I heard her voice, I saw her mein, and I beheld her smiles in my son. I resolved therefore to cultivate this tender plant with more than common care ; and I determined to take such proper advantages of his puerile age and hopeful temper, as might engage him to me, not more from moral duty, than from real inclination and attachment. My point was to make him my friend ; and I so far succeeded in that point, that till he was seventeen years old he constantly chose my company preferably to any other.

I should have told you, that I placed him early at a very great school ; and to avoid the mischiefs that sometimes arise from boarding at a distance from parents, I took a house near the school, and kept him under my own eye, inviting constantly such of his school fellows to amuse him, as were pointed out to me by the master, or were chosen by my own discernment, in consequence of my son's recommendation. All things went on in the most promising train ; but still I saw in him a certain easiness of temper, and an excess of what is falsely called goodness, but is real weakness, which I feared must prove of dreadful consequence to him, whenever he should tread the stage of the great world. However, it now grew time to advance him to the university ; and he went thither, I can with truth say it, as free from vice, and as full of virtue, as the fondest parent could desire. What added farther to my hopes, was his strength of body, and the natural abhorrence which he had to wine, even almost to a degree of loathing.

When he was settled at college, I insisted upon his writing to me once a week ; and I constantly answered his letters in the style and manner which I thought most conducive to the improvement of his knowledge, and the extension

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and freedom of his thoughts. During some time our mutual correspondence was kept up with great punctuality and cheerfulness; but in less than two months it drooped and grew languid on his side; and the letters I received from him contained seldom more than three lines, telling me, "that he was much engaged in his studies, and that the departing post-boy hindered him from adding more than that he was my dutiful son."

Not to trouble you with too many particulars, in six months after he had been at the university I paid him a visit; but I cannot find words to express the astonishment I felt, in discovering my gentle, easy, sweet-natured son, not only turned into a Buck, but a Politician. Never was any young man less fitted for either of those characters: Never any young man entered deeper into both. He was a Buck without spirit or ill nature, and a Politician without the least knowledge of our laws, history or constitution. His only pretence to buckism was his affected love of wine; his only skill in politics was the art of jumbling a parcel of words together, and applying them, as he imagined, very properly to the times. By this means he became distinguished among his associates as the jolliest, honestest toast-master in the university. But, alas! this was a part assumed by my son, from a desire of pleasing, mixed with a dread of offending the persons into whose clubs and bumper-ceremonies he had happily enlisted himself. Poor miserable youth! he was acting in opposition to his own nature, of which had he followed the dictates, he would neither have meddled with party, politics, nor wine; but would have fulfilled, or at least have aimed at, that beautiful character of Pamphilus in Terence, so well delineated in the Bevil of Sir Richard Steele's *Conscious Lovers*.

To preserve his health, I withdrew him from the university as expeditiously and with as little noise as I could, and brought him home, perfectly restored, as I vainly imagined, to himself. But I was mistaken. The last person who was with him always commanded him. The companions of his midnight hours obliterated his duty to his father, and, notwithstanding his good sense, made him, like the simple beast in the fable, fancy himself a lion because he had put on the lion's skin. With the same disposition, had he been a woman, I am persuaded he must have been a prostitute, not so much from evil desires, as from the impossibility of denying a request. He worshipped vice as the Indians adore the devil, not from in-

nation but timidity. He bought intemperance at the price of his life; his health paid the interest money during many months of a miserable decay; at length his death, little more than two years ago, discharged the debt entirely, and left me with the sad consolation of having performed my duty to him, from the time I lost his mother till the time he expired in my arms.

I have borne my loss like a man; but I have often lamented the untowardness of my fate, which snatched from me an only child, whose disposition was most amiable, but whose virtues had not sufficient strength to support themselves. He was too modest to be resolute; too sincere to be wary; too gentle to oppose; and too humble to keep up his dignity. This perhaps was the singular part of his character; but he had other faults in common with his contemporaries: He mistook prejudices for principles: He thought the retraction of an error, a deviation from honour: His aversions arose rather from names than persons: He called obstinacy steadiness; and he imagined that no friendship ought ever to be broken, which had begun, like the orgies of Bacchus, amidst the frantick revels of wine.

Thus, Sir, I have set before you, I hope without any acrimony, the source and progress of my irreparable misfortune. It will be your part to warn the rising generation in what manner to avoid the terrible rocks of mistaken honour and too pliant good-nature.

In the last century the false notions of honour destroyed our youth by fashionable duels; and they were induced to murder each other by visionary crowns of applause. The false notions of honour in the present age destroy our youth by the force of bumpers, and the mad consequences arising from every kind of liquor that can intoxicate and overturn sense, reason and reflection. Why are not healths to be eaten as well as drank? Why may not the spells and magick arising from mouthfuls of beef and mutton, be as efficacious towards the accomplishment of our wishes, as gallons of port or overflowing bowls of punch? Certainly they might. I hope therefore, that by your public admonition, the young men of our days, who eat much less than they drink, may drink much less than they eat: And I must farther add, that as it may be dangerous to abolish customs so long established, I humbly advise that you permit them to eat as many healths as they please.

I am, S I R,

Your constant reader,
and most humble servant, L. M.

To

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE alarming accounts in every news paper relating to the lamentable consequences of the late earthquake at Lisbon (the once richest city in the known world) must surely be very awakening, affecting, and striking, to every serious, thinking mortal, carrying terror along with them.

Alas! Sir, what are these national calamities, but the just and deserved judgments and corrections of an offended God, upon the sinful inhabitants of a wicked land, or they would not have fallen upon them? For, when the Lord God of heaven and earth is angry with a nation, what people, or what city, shall be able to abide, or stand before the fury of his flaming vengeance, and fiery indignation? Tremble then ye nations, ye inhabitants of a fallen world, repent, and turn unto the Lord your God, in sackcloth, dust, and ashes, that ye may be saved, saved from the wrath to come; for, doubtless there is a God, who will one day judge the earth in righteousness. The Lord Jehovah rides in the whirlwind, and directs the storm; who is from everlasting to everlasting; whose eyes, and providential care, are over all his works; beholding all the busy ways of mortal men, searching out the very secrets of their hearts, and troubled, as it were, for the sins and iniquities of all the nations upon earth. Thy ways, O Lord, are in the deep, and past finding out, by the short line of human understanding! All just and equal. Let the careless, unthinking world, be never so disquieted, in regard to thy providential protection. O Lord, "My flesh trembleth for fear of thee, and I am afraid of thy judgments," said a great, wise, and good king. And shall our present gracious monarch upon the throne be so sensibly affected, and we his subjects not tremble too? What are all the nations upon earth, but as a drop of the bucket to the Almighty! All a God! Shall his tremendous dealings with the children of men fly off like the morning cloud, and pass away only as the story, or the news of the day, and be no longer remembered; or be resolved into the effects of second causes, when all nature is in the hands, and at the command, of the Lord Almighty? Methinks, I quake for fear of the many crying sins of this our land: O let us all repent, and believe the gospel, nor turn infidels upon the occasion, but mourn for our manifold sins and iniquities: London in particular; thou mint, thou sink of all abo-

mination, luxury and wantonness; and grand corrupter of our manners, thou leader, thou shameful example of all wickedness under the sun; thou art the mother and nurse of all lewdness and debauchery, if not a Sodom. O Lord, in thy wrath reprove us not, and suffer not sad Portugal's dreadful calamity to become the fate of England: And tho' thy Almighty arm may be at present even lifted up against our land, yet, Lord, for thy mercy's sake, avert the blow! O Lisbon, Lisbon, thou once the joyous city, whose antiquity was of days remote, permit me to mourn and lament a moment over thee, whose merchants were as princes, and thy traffickers the honourable of the earth; whose revenue was as the harvest of rivers, and thy exchange the mart of nations; who sat as a queen, stretching out thy hand over the seas; but she is fallen, she is fallen, heaven has stained the pride of thy glory; thy king without subjects, thy prince without money, and the great father of his country even without bread! What then, O London, art not thou pained for the report? And wilt thou sing as an harlot, and take the harp to make sweet melody, sing many songs, and turn to thy hire (without either feeling or repenting) and commit fornication with all the kingdoms of the world? Why will you, amidst all this general calamity, ruin, and distress, put on a face of wanton gaiety, and smiling affluence, and live too, even without God in the world? Are not these the signs of sad approaching desolation, ruin, what not? Not signs only, but the very causes too? O insulgent prosperity! O the foolish pride of life! What mischiefs do you bring even upon private families, but much more upon a nation forgetting God! Plenty and abundance are, for the most part, more fatal and pernicious to the sons and daughters of fallen Adam, than poverty and want. Alas! were Lisbon's wealthy inhabitants, sporting in the maze of life, like Sodom's people, fair without, but full of stench and rottenness within; like the fruit, the apples of Sodom's country. What then, O London, are thy gay boasters of an hour? Why, nothing better, heaping up the measure of their iniquity yet more and more: Luxury in perfection, abounding in all manner of evil and wickedness, wanton in thy prosperity, dealing out thy baleful poison, scattering round thee loathsome stinkiness, frantic madness, wild disordered folly, brimful of iniquity, thy measure running over like the overflowing river, spreading far and wide over our land luxury and destruction, the bane of I 2 thousands.

thousands. O London, the country feels and bleeds for thee, thou mistress of iniquity ! O be wile, and repent of thy fooleries before it is too late, or else thy towering nothingness of grandeur must and will fall to the ground ; thy fate like Lisbon's desolation ! O repent, O believe the gospel, which is only able to set thee right in all things. Let not thy head only be affected, but thy heart also. Let not this earthquake, like a fit of sickness, be no sooner over, but forgotten ; but ponder it in thy mind, so as it may lead thee into newness of life. Let it forward the work of repentance, and speedily bring about a total reformation of manners. Is there any nation under the copes of heaven wants it more than England ? Then shall we rest under the shadow of the Almighty's wings, and who, or what, shall harm us ? " Let thy merciful ears, O Lord, be upon us, like as we do put our trust in thee." Then shall the earthquake reach our capital ? No. Shall the pestilence that walketh by night, or the arrow that flieth by day, at all come near our towns and cities ? No. Shall the famine sweep thousands away, or the plague destroy her ten thousands ? No. Or shall the bold invaders of our country, our enemies, prevail over us ? No : For the Lord our God, strong and mighty to save, will then become the rock of our salvation, and tower of defence, in whom alone is safety. But, however, methinks I see the man of the world yonder sneering at all this trumpery, this over heated nonsense and trash, crying out, all sensual and carnal as he is, strutting in all the natural pride and vanity of his disordered and deceitful heart, Tush, God careth for none of these things, he regardeth not the children of men : I am great, I am rich, I am one of the mighty ones of the earth, I am wise above my fellows ; mine one arm, my wisdom, and my power, hath gotten all this my wealth, all this my worldly grandeur to me : I am more than man ; so said the king of Babylon, yet Babylon fell to the ground : But hold, Gallio, thou art but a mistaken man with all thy boasting, for thou in thyself art blind and poor, miserable and naked, in want of every thing, even wretched above thy knowledge, because thou despisest God, and his judgments upon the earth. Thou art all darkness, forgetting thyself, the dignity of thy nature, this pressing call to repentance, and all that is great and good. Thou hast lost the image of thy Maker, originally stamped upon thy soul : Thy mind is alienated from him, thy heart turned away from him, thy whole soul is out of tune, nor is there any peace or harmony to be found within thy breast, Alas ! thou art all

disorder, all discord, seeking nothing but the perishing, fading things of this present world, the bitter cause of sore displeasure and sad troubles. Let me persuade thee Gallio to know and see thyself a little, for Gallio you must one day die, and pass into the invisible world of spirits : Why, what then ? Why, hen to judgment : And wert thou this night to quit the world, art thou fit to appear before the living God, just even as thou now art, in the full career of sin, and forgetfulness of God ? This world thy all, a glorious immortality not in all thy thoughts ! Here pause a single moment : What art thou then ? Why, a worm, a nothing, the creature only of a day, the sport of fears and cares, the very dudge of sorrow and trouble, for sorrow and trouble will come upon thee in spite of infidelity ? Thou art troubled about many things, thou art in the world, and in thy own mind tossed up and down like a wave upon the restless ocean, never at peace within thyself, perhaps a terror to thyself, fretting, fuming, and repining, at every cross accident ; thy whole life a blustering storm, always uneasy, never happy ; for thou art dead whilst thou livest, if our Bible speaks the truth : " Man in his best estate is but as the flower of the field, which to day is, and tomorrow is not ; treading his few and uncertain hours upon the stage of life, and then no more as to all things here below, walking in a vain shadow, and disquieting himself in vain, heaping up riches, and knoweth not who shall gather them." A wife man, or a fool, man's breath is in his nostrils, and when the Lord taketh it away, what, I pray, is man ? His body a morsel for the worms, and his better part, the soul, either in eternal misery, or everlasting happiness. And why wilt you not think of this Gallio ? The somewhat unpossessed ever wanting with you, and thro' the fear of death you are in trouble all your days. Shake this fear off if you dare ; you cannot, till Almighty overturning grace (which God will give you if you will sincerely seek it) shall heal the wounds, which sin, and practical atheism, have made upon your soul : Then all is peace in Christ, and you happy, come life, come death. Boast not thyself, but blush at thy own nothingness, " For all flesh is as grass, and the glory of man as the flower of grass, the grass withereth, and the flower fadeth away, but the word of the Lord endureth for ever." Live then unto God, and not unto the world ; for doubtless there is a God that judgeth the earth.

S I R. Your constant reader,
Jan. 1, 1756.

S. T.
Communicated

Communicated by Mr. JOSEPH AMES, F. R. S. and Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries,
London.

An Account of the several Editions of the ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ of King CHARLES I.
as also of his other Works.

	Folio.	Year	N ^o Pr.
1 The king's works by order of king Charles II. printed		1662	1000
2 ————— by order of king James II.		1686	750
	Octavo.		
3 The king's works, two volumes.		1659	1000
4 The king's works, printed at the Hague.		1657	1000
5 The king's works, printed at the Hague, no date			1500
	Duodecimo.		
6 The king's works.		1649	750
7 The king's works, in 2 ^o .		1657	1000

ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ alone.

Octavo without the Prayers.

Last Page.

Contents.

8 The 1st Impression.	269	2 leaves.	1648	1500
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10 3	268	2 leaves.	1648	750
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19 10	242		1648	1000
20 11	258		1649	1500
21 12	236	With Apothegms.	1649	2000
22 13	272		1685	1000

Added the Life and Death of the said King, by Rich. Perenchief, D. D.

Duodecimo without the Prayers.

	Year	Last Page.	Contents in	
23 1	1648	269	1 leaf.	1000
24 2	1648	164	1 leaf.	1500
25 3	1648	187	the last page.	1000
26 4	1648	187	1 leaf.	750
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29 7	1649	294	with epitaphs.	1500
30 8	1649	1 leaf.		1000
31 9	1649	272	with apothegms not the	Latin. {
32 10	1649	272	same,	
33 11	1649	272	different by Williams, Latin.	
34 12	1649	258	different in Latin.	
35 13	1649	269	contents in three leaves.	
36 14	1649		1 leaf.	750

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47 One Imp. Eikon Basilike without Prayers, Anno 1649, at Cork, in 12^o.

In all 48500

Dr. Letherland has an account of all the editions said to be done by Wagstaffe, as a
reproduction of the ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ.

• With relation to the lady Elizabeth.

† Printed for Royssen.

W^c

We believe the following Version of the first, second, and third Chapters of GENESIS, which has something new in it, will not displease our learned Readers, and therefore we insert it to gratify our ingenious Correspondents.

GENESIS, CHAP. I.

(1) **I**N the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

(2) The earth was chaotick and uninformed, and darkness was upon *(the face of, Hebrew explitive)* the abyſs, and a violent wind raged *(Heb. boyled or flutted)* upon *(the face of)* the waters.

(3) Then God ſaid, "Let there be light," and there was light. (4) And God ſaw the light, that it was good *(i. e. ſuitable to his great deſign)* and God ſet bounds between the light and the darkneſs.

(5) To the light God gave the name of day, and to the darkneſs he gave the name of night. *(Ergo, language was re-ſtored.)* So there was evening, and there was morning, which was the firſt day.

(6) Then God ſaid, "Let there be an expanſe between the waters, and let it be for a boundary betwixt the waters."

(7) Thus *(by ſpeaking)* God formed the expanſe, and ſet bounds betwixt the waters that were under the expanſe, and the waters that were above the expanſe: And it was ſo. (8) And to the expanſe God gave the name of heaven. And there was evening, and there was morning, which was the ſecond day.

(9) Then God ſaid, "Let the waters which are under heaven be gathered together into one place, and let the dry land appear." And it was ſo. (10) To the dry land God gave the name of earth, and to the collection of waters he gave the name of ſea. And God ſaw that it was good. (11) Then God ſaid, "Let the earth produce graſs and herbs bearing ſeed, and fruit-trees yielding fruit after their kind, whoſe ſeed is therein, upon the earth." And it was ſo. (12) The earth produced the graſs and herbs bearing ſeed after their kind, and trees bearing fruit, whoſe ſeed is therein, after their kind. And God ſaw that it was good. (13) And there was evening, and there was morning, which was the third day.

(14) Then God ſaid, "Let there be luminaries in the expanſe of heaven, to ſet bounds between the day and the night: And let them be for ſignals, for appointed ſeaſons, and for days, and for years. (15) And let them be for luminaries in the expanſe of heaven, to give light upon

the earth." And it was ſo. (16) Thus God made the two great luminaries; the greater luminary to rule over the day, and the leſſer luminary to rule over the night along with the ſtars. (17) And God placed them in the expanſe of heaven, to give light upon the earth. (18)

A And rule over the day and over the night, and to ſet bounds between the light and the darkneſs. And God ſaw that it was good. (19) And there was evening, and there was morning, which was the fourth day.

(20) Then God ſaid, "Let the waters bring forth abundantly teeming creatures breathing life, and fowl that may fly above the earth, upon *(the face of)* the expanſe of heaven." (21) Thus God created the great water animals, and every moving thing breathing life, which the waters brought forth abundantly after their kinds. And God ſaw that it was good. (22) And God bleſſed them, ſaying, "Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the waters in the ſea; and let the fowl multiply upon the earth." And there was evening, and there was morning, which was the fifth day.

(23) Then God ſaid, "Let the earth produce what may breathe life after their kinds, the cattle, and the reptiles, and the wild beaſts of the earth after their kinds." And it was ſo. (24) Thus God formed the wild beaſts of the earth after their kinds, and the cattle after their kinds, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after its kind. And God ſaw that it was good.

(25) Then God ſaid, "Let us form mankind in our image after our like- neſs, and let them have dominion over the fiſh of the ſea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every reptile that creepeth upon the earth." (26) Thus God created mankind in his own image; in the image of God created he them; he created them male and female. (27) Then God bleſſed them, and God ſaid

E unto them, "Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the earth, and ſubdue it, and have dominion over the fiſh of the ſea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth." (28) And God ſaid, "Behold, I give unto you every herb bearing ſeed, which is upon *(the face of)* the whole earth; and every tree whereon is the fruit of a tree bearing ſeed, that it may be food for you. (29) And for every beaſt of the earth, and for every fowl of the air, and for every thing that moveth upon the earth, every green herb ſhall be for food." And it was ſo. (30) Then

God

God saw every thing that he had formed, and beheld, it was very good. And there was evening, and there was morning, which was the sixth day. (II. 1.) Thus the heaven and the earth were compleated, and all the host of them.

(II. 2.) Now on the seventh day God had compleated his work which he had formed, and he ceased on the seventh day from all his work that he had formed. (3) Therefore God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it, because thereon he had ceased from all his work which God had created to put into form.

(4) This is the history of the heaven and of the earth when they were created, at the time when THE LORD God formed earth and heaven, (5) and every plant of the field before it was in the earth, and every herb of the field before it grew; when THE LORD God had not caused it to rain upon the earth, nor was there a man to cultivate the ground, (6) nor had a mist arisen from the earth, to moisten any part of the ground.

(7) Now THE LORD God had formed a man out of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and thus the man was become a living soul. (8) And THE LORD God had planted a garden in the eastern part of Eden, and there he had put the man whom he had formed. (9) And THE LORD God had caused to grow out of the ground every tree that was pleasant to the sight and good to eat: Also a tree of life in the midst of the garden, and a tree of the test of good and evil. (10) And a river went from Eden to water the garden, and from thence it was divided, and became four capital rivers. (11) The name of the first is Pison; it encompasseth the whole land of Havilah, where there is gold. (12) And the gold of that land is good: There is bdellium and the onyx stone. (13) The name of the second river is Gihon; it encompasseth the whole land of Ethiopia. (14) The name of the third river is Hiddekel; it goeth to the east of Assyria. And the fourth river is Euphrates. (15) And THE LORD God had taken the man, and put him into the garden of Eden, to cultivate it and to keep it. (16) And THE LORD God had commanded the man, saying, "Of every tree of the garden thou mayst freely eat, (17) but of the tree of the test of good and evil thou must not eat; for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely be mortal." (18) Also THE LORD God had said, "It is not good that man should be alone. I will make him an help-mate suitable for him."

(19) Now THE LORD God had formed out of the ground every beast of the field, and every fowl of the air, and he brought them unto the man to see what names he would give unto them; and what name soever the man gave to an animal that was the name of it. (20) And the man gave names to all the cattle, and to the fowl of the air, and to every beast of the field: But for the man there was not found an help-mate suitable for him.

(21) Then THE LORD God caused a deep sleep to fall upon the man, and he slept, and He took out one of his ribs, and cloied up the flesh in the place thereof; (22) and THE LORD God fashioned the rib that he had taken from the man, into a woman, and he brought her unto the man. (23) Then the man said, "This was once bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh: The name of woman shall be given unto her, because she was taken out of man. (24) Therefore let a man leave his father and mother, and adhere unto his wife; and let them be one flesh. (25) Then they were both naked, the man and his wife, and were not ashamed."

(III. 1.) Now the serpent was more subtle than any beast of the field which THE LORD God had made; and he said unto the woman, "What! hath God really said, ye must not eat of every tree of the garden." (2) And the woman said unto the serpent, "We may eat of the fruit of the trees of the garden: (3) But of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden, God hath said, 'Ye must not eat of it, nor touch it, lest ye die.'" (4) Then the serpent said unto the woman, "Indeed ye will not die. (5) But God doth know, that when ye have eaten thereof your eyes will be opened, and ye will be like gods, the discerners of good and evil." (6) And when the woman saw that the tree was good for food (*seeing the serpent eat thereof*) and that it was delightful to the eye, and a tree to be coveted for imparting knowledge, she took of the fruit, and eat thereof, and gave also to her husband with her, and he eat. (7) Then the eyes of them both were opened, and they perceived that they were naked: And they sewed fig-leaves, and made themselves girdles.

(8) Now they heard the sound of THE LORD God rushing in the garden in the breeze of the day: And the man and his wife hid themselves from the presence of the Lord, amongst the trees of the garden. (9) Then THE LORD God called unto the man, and said unto him, "Where art thou?" (10) And he said, "I heard thy

thy found in the garden, and I was afraid because I was naked, and I hid myself." (11) Then he said, "Who told thee that thou wast naked? Hast thou eaten of the tree whereof I commanded thee that thou shouldst not eat?" (12) And the man said, "The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I have eaten." (13) Then THE LORD God said to the woman, "Why didst thou do this?" And the woman said, "The serpent had seduced me, and I had eaten."

(14) Then THE LORD God said unto the serpent, "Because thou hast done this, cursed shalt thou be above all cattle, and above every beast in the field: Upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life: (15) And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, even between thy seed and her seed: He shall assault thy head, and thou shalt assault his heel."—(16) Unto the woman he said, "I will greatly aggravate thy pain, even thy conception, in pain shalt thou bear children, yet thou shalt be under the command of thy husband, and he shall have dominion over thee." (See *cb. iv. ver. 7. which may be thus translated: If thou hadst done well would there not have been an acceptance? And if thou hadst not done well, a sin offering lieth at thy door; it is at thy command, and thou hast power over it.*)

(17) And unto the man he said, "Because thou didst hearken unto the voice of thy wife, and hast eaten of the tree of the which I had given thee a charge, saying, Thou shalt not eat thereof; cursed shall be the ground upon thy account; with toil shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life: (18) Both thorns and thistles shall it produce unto thee, yet thou shalt eat the herb of the field. (19) By the sweat of thy brows thou shalt eat bread, until thou return unto the ground; for out of it thou wast taken: For dust thou wast, and unto dust shalt thou return." (20) Then the man gave the name of Eve unto his wife, because she was to be the mother of all life. (See *ver. 25.*) (21) Then THE LORD God made coats of skins for the man and for his wife, and clothed them.

(22) Then THE LORD God said, "Behold the man is become as one of us in respect to the test of good and evil (*i. e. be both bribed, in that respect, as disregarding our command.*) And now, perhaps, he may put forth his hand, and take also of the tree of life, and eat, and live for ever." (23) Therefore THE LORD God drove him forth out of the garden of Eden, to cultivate the ground

from whence he was taken. (24) And when he had expelled the man, he placed in the east of the garden of Eden cherubims, and a flaming sword, which turned every way, to keep the passage of the tree of life.

A Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS in AMERICA, continued from p. 32.

WE have already mentioned the murders committed by the Pequot Indians, and the submission they made upon that account; but they were so far from fulfilling the terms of their submission, that, encouraged perhaps by these enthusiastic disputes among the English, they seized upon a small vessel which had gone to trade among them, and murdered Mr. Oldham the master, at Block island, after which they fell upon a little village, called Weathersfield upon Connecticut river, murdered nine men, and carried off two young women, whom they would likewise have murdered, but they were saved by the wife of one of their sachems or chiefs. Upon this 120 men, under the command of Capt. Endicot, were detached from Boston to demand the murderers, but the Indians fled to the woods, and the detachment returned to Boston, after having destroyed all their huts and plantations of corn.

In the mean time the Pequots continued to murder all the English that had the misfortune to fall under their power, and to solicit their neighbouring Indians, especially the Naragansets, to join with them, but such was the mutual animosity and jealousy of those little tribes, that most of them joined with our people; and tho' they had not courage enough to be of much service, they rejoiced at seeing the slaughter of their old enemies the Pequots; for another detachment of 110 men under the command of Capt. Mason, having been sent against them, they retired into two of what they called their forts, with a design to defend them; but Capt. Mason surprised one of them in the night time whilst they were asleep, where 4 or 500 of them were either burnt to death in their huts, or put to the sword, not above seven or eight escaping, with the loss of only two of the English killed, and about 20 wounded; after which Capt. Mason returned, as he had not men enough with him to attack the other fort, where was their king Sassicus and the rest of their nation.

In about a fortnight after, a large detachment came by sea from Boston, and being joined by Capt. Mason and another body of men from Connecticut, the Pequots mutinied against their king, aban-

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done their fort, and dispersed in small parties thro' the woods; whereupon the English dividing themselves likewise into small parties, killed a great number of them in the woods, and at last enclosed about 20 men and 100 women and children in a swamp, where they must all have been shot or starved, but the men, dailing a thick fog, made their escape thro' the bushes, and the women with their children surrendered themselves prisoners. Among these was the Sachem's wife who had saved the lives of the two young English women, on which account she met with the kindest treatment, and indeed on her own personal account she deserved it; for like a true heroine she declined to sue for life, but only begged, that they would not abuse her body, nor take her children from her. Most of the men who had made their escape were soon after hunted out and killed in the woods, and their king Sassacus having fled to the Magus had his head cut off by them at the desire of the Narragansets, so inveterate was the malice of these Indian tribes to one another.

Thus almost the whole nation of Pequots was in a few weeks extirpated; and as it had been one of the most powerful nations among the Indians, their fate spread such a terror among them, that the colonies met with little disturbance from them for many years, but were occasionally disturbed by the wild enthusiasms of their own people. However, every one of the four colonies, viz. Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Newhaven, continued to increase daily in numbers of people, so that in 1641, when the disputes began between the king and parliament in England, it was reckoned they could muster between 7 and 8000 able to carry arms; and in 1643 the four colonies, with all the plantations in combination with them, entered into formal articles of confederacy, which were signed by the respective commissioners on Sept. 7. But the triumph of the rump parliament over the king was no great advantage to them; for it not only prevented any supplies of people from England, but induced many of their chief preachers and gentlemen to return home, where all sorts of enthusiasm were now triumphant, and more indulged than in New England; for in the latter some Anabaptists were prosecuted and severely punished in 1651, for differing from what they called their established religion; and in the year 1656, some preaching-quakers having been sent thither by the spirit, as they said, several severe laws were made against them, in pursuance of which some

February, 1756.

of them were most cruelly punished, and as this, as usual, propagated the enthusiasm, a law was at last made for punishing with death any quaker that should return after having been banished, upon which some of them were actually hanged, and more would have been so, if K. Charles II. had not put a stop to it by an order dated Sept. 9, 1661.

As soon as the news of the king's restoration arrived in New England, they sent over some of their chief men, who presented as loyal, congratulatory addresses upon his restoration, as had been presented by any of the societies in Old England; and presently after died their old friend Massasoit, king of the Wampanoag nation, who had been of so much service to the Plymouth colony at their first arrival. He was succeeded by his two sons, Wanisutta and Metacomet, who upon their accession professed so much friendship for the English, that they requested to have English names, accordingly the former got the name of Alexander, and the latter that of Philip; but notwithstanding these professions the governor of Plymouth, in a little while, had certain advice, that king Alexander had been soliciting the Narragansets to join with him in a war against the English, whereupon a party was sent who seized upon him at one of his hunting huts, and brought him a sort of prisoner to Plymouth, where, tho' he was treated with great humanity, yet the affront put upon him threw him into a fever of which he died; and tho' his brother Philip was young and revengeful, yet not being prepared for war, he smothered his resentment, went to Plymouth, and renewed his father's league with the English.

In 1662, the witchcraft phrenzy first appeared in Connecticut colony, where one Mrs. Greenworth was accused by some of their mad preachers, of bewitching a young woman who was subject to fits; and the poor woman being thereupon imprisoned, she was either by ill treatment of her own madness induced to confess, that the devil had lain with her, whereupon she was condemned and hanged for a witch. Whether the magistrates repented of this sentence and execution is not known; but very probably it made them consider, that as they had no charter, they had no authority to put any criminal to death, and the Newhaven colony being in the same circumstances, they in the year 1664 applied and obtained a charter, by which the two colonies were united into one, under the name of Connecticut colony; soon after which they were delivered from a very troublesome

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time and dangerous neighbour, by our conquest of the Dutch settlement then called Nova-Belgia, now New-York.

The famous act, called the Bartholomew act, having been passed in 1662, by which many dissenting clergymen had been turned out of their livings, and the Dissenters in general subjected to a new persecution, it occasioned a new emigration of great numbers of people to all the colonies in New-England, tho' in some of them such as dissented from the religion established there, were more severely persecuted than they were at home; for tho' their putting people to death on account of difference in religion, had been put a stop to, yet they continued to punish them by fines and imprisonments, notwithstanding the interposition of several of the most eminent dissenting clergymen in England, who wrote to them upon that subject; and these differences between the various Christian sects very much obstructed the design undertaken by several clergymen in New-England, of converting the natives to Christianity; for which purpose one Mr. John Elliot was at the pains not only to learn their language, but to translate into it the Bible and some other religious books, and to compose a grammar for it. However these endeavours had no great, or at least no lasting success, as appears from the present state of all the Indian nations, among whom the Popish missionaries have much better success than the Protestant, which is not at all surprising, as the Popish religion, by its external forms and ceremonies, is better adapted to captivate the minds of the simple and ignorant, and the priests take care not to trouble them with any religious mysteries or abstract speculations, nor are ever in the least contradicted by one another.

Except as to these religious disputes among the people themselves, all our colonies in New-England continued in profound peace, and daily increasing in numbers of people, until the year 1675, during all which time the before-mentioned Philip king of the Wampanags had been meditating revenge against the English, and endeavouring to draw all the neighbouring Indian nations into a confederacy against them. As he now thought his project ripe for execution, he began hostilities against Plymouth colony soon after the beginning of that year, whereupon an army was raised by the confederated colonies and sent against him. Upon their approach he marched off with all his people from his usual residence at Cape Hope, and posted himself in a swamp on Pocasset-neck, between Rhode-

island and Monument-bay, where he was soon after surrounded by the English army, who thought to have reduced him by famine, having blockaded all the passages, except upon one side, where was a deep river; but he having first prepared some rafts of timber, passed over this river in the night-time with all his people, except about 100 who surrendered at discretion.

The confederated Indians then fell upon the English out settlements, and cruelly murdered great numbers of people round all the colonies; and even several parties of the troops were drawn into ambuscades, and either all cut off, or suffered great loss before they could escape or be relieved; but one of the most bloody and desperate actions happened towards the end of the year, when the English were informed that a large body of Indians had fortified themselves upon an island in the middle of a large swamp about 16 miles up the country; and as from hence they might have done great mischief in the winter, when the English forces could not keep the field, the resolved to dislodge them, tho' the island was not without difficulty accessible but by one path. Accordingly Gen. Winslow marched with a considerable army, being directed to the path by a Christian Indian they had along with them. This path they briskly marched along in the midst of a continual fire from the enemy, and arriving at the island beat the Indians from one intrenchment to another, till they had beat them quite off the island; after which they demolished all the works raised by the Indians, and returned in triumph to Boston. In this action no less than 20 Indian Sachems, and about 700 of their warriors were killed, besides a great number of women and children, and 300 of their warriors died afterwards of their wounds; but as the Indians had defended themselves with great bravery, there were six of the English captains, and 85 soldiers killed, and 250 officers and soldiers wounded.

Notwithstanding this signal defeat, as the Indians received reinforcements and supplies of arms and ammunition from the French at Canada, tho' it was then a time of profound peace between the two nations, they continued to do a deal of mischief during the rest of the winter, by destroying several towns and many plantations, and killing or carrying into captivity men, women and children. Nay, they even attacked and killed several men at Medfield, within 20 miles of Boston; but when the spring came on so that the English forces could keep the field, they were every where beat, and great

great numbers of them killed; and as they had every where neglected to plant or provide any corn for themselves, and their friends the French could not supply them with any, a famine began to prevail among them, which obliged many of them to sue for peace; so that king Philip found his affairs irretrievable, unless he could prevail with the Maquas or Mohawks to join with him.

For this purpose he went himself to solicit their assistance; but finding them unmoveable, he bethought himself of this stratagem. He walked out by himself into their woods, where meeting with two of their men, he murdered them both, and as soon as he had done, he run in all haste to their king, and told him, that in such a wood he had seen some English soldiers murder two of his people. Upon this the Maquas king fell into a great rage, swore he would be revenged, and the stratagem would have had the desired effect, but, unluckily for Philip, one of the men had so far recovered as to be able to tell who it was that murdered his companion, and wounded him; whereupon Philip with difficulty made his escape, and the Maquas declared against him. This rendered his affairs quite desperate, and obliged him to return again to the coast near Rhode island, where he lurked about with a few attendants from swamp to swamp for some time, yet so resolute was he never to make peace with the English, that he killed one of his own friends for only proposing it, which induced another of them to go over to Rhode island and inform Capt. Church how he might be surprised. Philip suspected the treachery of his friend as soon as he missed him; but before he could move from the swamp, it was surrounded by Capt. Church with a party from Rhode island, and in attempting to make his escape, he was shot dead by one of the English Indians, August 12, 1756.

Thus died this brave prince, who for his conduct and address, as well as his courage and resolution, deserved a better fate; and his whole nation was in a great measure cut off by that very people whom his father had received and cherished as his friends, and as assistants to him against his enemies. But his death did not presently restore peace to our colonies; for by king Philip's war the Indians upon the north east were encouraged to attack the inhabitants of New Hampshire and Maine, where they did great mischief, and continued their ravages till some time after Philip's death, when the Massachusetts colony sent a large body of

forces to the assistance of their countrymen, who coming by surprise upon 400 Indians, as they were plundering and burning one of the planter's houses, surrounded them so as to oblige them all to surrender themselves prisoners, which disposed their countrymen to give ear to terms of peace; and about three months after king Philip's death, a treaty of peace was concluded, by which these two colonies obliged themselves to give them a certain quantity of corn yearly, by way of quit rent for the lands they had taken possession of.

In this war it was computed that at least 3000 Indians and about 340 English perished; and it was remarked, as it may probably be in every war we have with the Indians, that they had much the better of us in firing; for as they are obliged to make daily use of their fire arms, for procuring themselves food and other necessaries, they are much better marksmen than our people, therefore we should always run in upon them as soon as possible, consequently our soldiers should be all provided with good swords or sabres; and if they were taught the use of the target, it would be a good defence against all the weapons commonly used by the Indians; for tho' the scrowed bayonet be a very good weapon for a body of men whilst they can keep in close order, yet when they are obliged to break, and to engage man to man, which is often the case in an American war, it is a ridiculous weapon, because an agile, dextrous enemy may so easily parry and get within its point, and the soldier cannot then have time to draw his sword, before he is stabbed or cut down by his enemy.

[To be concluded in our next.]

The INSPECTOR, No 300.

TULLIUS was in distress; and my Lord what's his name relieved him. He had made his bow with decency, as the noble peer rode by him: He followed him with his eyes, as he would say, you ride gracefully.—Could there need more recommendation? The patron turned: He bestowed some trifle on him; and where he dined he told the story. "The best looking, the most decent, honest poor creature that ever was deserted by fortune." It was enough: Servants were dispatched all ways; Tullius was found, and every one contributed his guinea to relieve him. The ladies heard it talked of, and they echoed the good words, "the most worthy, honest creature." When he called he never went without relief: They sent him money, presents, every thing; and Clelia thought it

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it an excuse when she was discovered cheating, that " 'twas to send to Tullius." The whim lasted a month: The object of their profuse liberality knew it could not continue always; and he employed the bounty to a prudent purpose; he embarked in trade; and took a shop for the sale of gloves and ribbons. They loaded him with their commands; and he proportioned his stock to his custom; but by that time he had lain all in, they neglected him. His creditors came with their demands: The stock was unfold; they refused to take it upon return; and five months from the date of the first lord's prancing generosity, saw Tullius in a prison.

Being unfortunate, he was no longer honest; so said report. Speak of him, and he was called by every bad name language could afford. Enquire into his fault, and he was an impostor! What had he done? "O such an impostor!" Nay, but for what? On whom had he imposed? They did not hear that: But such an impostor!—Thus ended mad charity. They had no more known why they relieved, than why they deserted and abused him: It was a fashion; they gave as they went to the opera, because other people did it: But Tullius suffered. To have left him as he was found had been no crime; but what wanton generosity can atone for deluding a wretch to his destruction, and afterwards reviling at him as if he had been guilty?

Few have had more opportunities of seeing distress in its various shapes and forms, in different ages, sexes, and conditions, than I have: This paper has brought me the occasions: Few have therefore seen more what is the spirit of relief from affluence: Those of middle fortunes sometimes bestow because they feel; the higher class too generally from caprice. I have seen from these outrageous flights of generosity, that the hand has scarce bestowed them before the heart was sick and sorry. Let distressed virtue apply to that purse that was poured out to the ragged gamester or the discarded prostitute; it is tied for ever. In what we most admire as acts of charity, I am afraid the head, not the heart, dictated; and they were flights of an idle fancy, not reasonable offerings to religion. He who was yesterday humane, beneficent, and generous, today is haughty, oppressive, and unfeeling. His mind is altered: As if charity was an appetite, and not a virtue.

From private, if we turn our eyes to publick charities, it is worse. The living neglect them; and the dead, we find daily, have robbed their heirs to leave en-

dowments: Fools, to think heaven will accept that as charity, whose root is injustice.

This is the source of all mismanagement. If these were better supplied by the living, they would be better regarded: None looks from the grave to see who revels on the stock he left for the necessitous and sick; but if they saw it who contributed largely, they would withdraw their benefactions till better men disposed of them. In this world of profusion there is no generosity? Make the demand to Sylvius? His honesty deprived him of his post; and a reverend old man who saw it, made himself a patron. He promised his interest, and told him, till he was provided he should have a supply from his purse. The honour of the patron's chariot stopping daily at the door gave Sylvius credit for a week's food and house room: He was obliged to remind his great friend of his distress; but the intended generosity was all anticipated: What could the grey virtue do? He had designed all that he promised; but accidents—unforeseen accidents—"His mistress's monkey had broke her Dresden chin—it was not in his power! It was impossible!"—Interest and favour went together; and the great patron thought himself bound in honour to abuse the man he had not served, lest he should be reproached after his publick promise. Sylvius's merit would have got him employment; but the wrinkled oppressor prevented: When it was named he shrugged his shoulders, "You know I took notice of the man at first; but there are people one can't serve—One never is to judge by the outsidess."—It was enough: Sylvius was declared incapable.

If generosity be dead, it will be asked, is there no gratitude? Judge by the history of yesterday. If it were possible a master should be obliged to his servant, the great, the ostentatious Dives was: He owed his ease, under a load of wealth, to this man's assiduous integrity. Careful thro' out five and twenty years that others should not wrong him; he had not done it himself. Past youth, past memory, incapable of further service, he asked a little employment for his wife, on which they both could pass their few remaining years without distress. It was no sooner named than granted;—in promise. "So honest a domestick must not be neglected!" And then he counted up his services: "If masters do not make difference between the common herd and such as you, they don't deserve such."

The old slave bowed; he was discharged the service; and eight months, that the

the post was vacant, fed on air; or, if the reader please, on expectation. At length it was disposed of to another; it was in vain to murmur, "Lady Faddle had been with him herself, to recommend her Frenchwoman, and there was no refusing." From this hour no more fair speeches, and no more remembrance.

Time has a wallet on his back,
Wherein he put aims for religion:
And these are good deeds past.

But the old servant will not long reproach him. The porter faithfully makes each day's visit fruitless; and death, called by old age, and spurred by misery, will soon stop the journey.

Moralists have long described the sickle condition of the human mind, but it is no where so strongly, as where they have failed to figure it in the neglect of goodness. It has been said, that if there were no other life, virtue would be the interest of every one; but this is preaching up morality where we should praise religion; we who have both should join them. The best a heathen could deliver was this praise of virtue; but we know more, and we see more is needful. On that cold principle, dishonesty would have been in this last recited instance prudence, but it is not so when we unite with a sense of good and ill that of religion.

The old steward, if he knew no more than this world's caution, who saw himself perishing for want at 74, while those of his occupation at half his time of life made purchases, and lent their masters money, might naturally enquire into the reason; and would naturally declare dishonesty was better than his virtue. Thus in one instance among thousands, we see the imperfection of all natural decisions, and the necessity of a revealed religion.

Christianity has told this hoary beggar, that there remains for him a reward superior to all his lord could give him, or can himself possess, superior to all he holds from the fond favour of his sovereign; and to that sovereign's own condescension: A crown of glory, eternal in the heavens.

This will bear up his spirit in the distresses of his remaining years; and with this he will comfort and rejoice the tottering partner in his afflicted hours. These things he will tell her are not the rewards of virtue, for they are not worthy; but that its recompence is certain. This rich unfeeling man he will have right to say to her, as they break the homely crust together, that Dives, will to-morrow with and solicit, but in vain, a drop of water to allay his burning torments, from this hand to which he now denies his charity.

The WORLD, Feb. 12.

THERE was an ancient sect of philosophers, the disciples of Pythagoras, who held, that the souls of men and all other animals existed in a state of perpetual transmigration; and that, when by death they were dislodged from one corporeal habitation, they were immediately reinfused in another, happier or more miserable, according to their behaviour in the former: So that when any person made his exit from the stage of this world, he was supposed only to retire behind the scenes to be new dressed, and to have had a new part assigned him, more or less agreeable, in proportion to the merit of his performance in the last.

This doctrine of transmigration, I must own, was always a very favourite tenet of mine, and always appeared to me one of the most rational guesses of the human mind into a future state. I shall here therefore endeavour to shew the great probability of its truth from the following considerations. First, from its justice; secondly, from its utility; and lastly, from the difficulties we lie under to account for the sufferings of many innocent creatures without it.

First then, the justice of this system exceeds that of all others; because, by it the great law of retaliation may be more strictly adhered to: For by means of this metamorphosis, men may suffer in one life the very same injuries which they have inflicted in another; and that too in the very same persons, by a change only of situation. Thus, for instance, the cruel tyrant who in one life has sported with the miseries of his slaves, may in the next feel all the miseries of slavery under a master as unmerciful as himself. The relentless and unjust judge may be imprisoned, condemned and hanged in his turn. Divines may be compelled by fire and fagot to believe the creeds and articles they have composed for the edification of others; and soldiers may be plundered and ravished, in the persons of defenceless peasants and innocent virgins. The lawyer reviving in the character of a client, may be tormented with delay, expence, uncertainty, and disappointment; and the physician, who in one life had taken exorbitant fees, may be obliged to take physic in another. All those who under the honourable denomination of sportsmen have entertained themselves with the miseries and destruction of innocent animals, may be terrified and murdered in the shapes of hares, partridges and woodcocks; and all those who under the more illustrious title of heroes

have

have delighted in the devastation of their own species, may be massacred by each other in the forms of invincible game-cocks, and pertinacious bull-dogs. As for statesmen, ministers, and all great men devoted to great business, they, however guilty, cannot be more properly, nor more severely punished, than by being obliged to reassume their former characters, and to live the very same lives over again.

In the next place, the utility of this system is equal to its justice, and happily coincides with it: For by means of this transmigration, all the necessary inconveniences, and all the burthenome offices of life being imposed on those only, who by their misbehaviour in a former state have deserved them, become at once just punishments to them, and at the same time benefits to society; and so all those, who have injured the publick in one life by their vices, are obliged in another to make reparation by their sufferings. Thus the tyrant, who by his power has oppressed his country in the situation of a prince, in that of a slave may be compelled to do it some service by his labour. The highwayman who has stopped and plundered travellers, may expedite and assist them in the shape of a post horse. The metaphorical buck, who has terrified sober citizens by his exploits, converted into a real one, may make them some compensation by his haunches; and mighty conquerors, who have laid waste the world by their swords, may be obliged, by a small alteration in sex and situation, to contribute to its repeopling, by the qualms of breeding, and the pains of child birth.

For my own part, I verily believe this to be the case. I make no doubt but that Louis XIV. is now chained to an oar in the galleys of France, and that Hernando Cortez is digging gold in the mines of Peru or Mexico. That Turpin the highwayman is several times a day spurred backwards and forward between London and Epping; and that lord * * *, and Sir Harry * * * *, are now actually roasting for a city feast. I question not but that Alexander the Great, and Julius Cæsar, have died many times in child-bed since their appearance in those illustrious and depopulating characters; that Charles XII. is at this instant a curate's wife in some remote village, with a numerous and increasing family; and that Kouli Khan is now whipped from parish to parish, in the person of a big-bellied beggar woman, with two children in her arms and three at her back.

Lastly, the probability of this system appears from the difficulty of accounting

for the sufferings of many innocent creatures without it; for if we look round us, we cannot but observe a great and wretched variety of this kind; numberless animals subjected by their own natures to many miseries, and by our cruelties to many more; incapable of crimes, and consequently incapable of deserving them; called into being, as far as we can discover, only to be miserable for the service or diversion of others less meritorious than themselves; without any possibility of preventing, deserving, or receiving recompence for their unhappy lot, if their whole existence is comprehended in the narrow and wretched circle of their present life. But the theory here inculcated removes all these difficulties, and reconciles these seemingly unjust dispensations with the strictest justice: It informs us, that these their sufferings may be by no means undeserved, but the just punishments of their former misbehaviour in a state, where, by means of their very vices, they may have escaped them. It teaches us, that the pursued and persecuted fox was once probably some crafty and rapacious minister, who had purchased by his ill-acquired wealth that safety which he cannot now procure by his flight: That the bull, baited with all the cruelties that human ingenuity or human malevolence can invent, was once some relentless tyrant, who had inflicted all the tortures which he now endures: That the poor bird, blinded, imprisoned, and at last starved to death in a cage, may have been some unforgiving creditor; and the widowed turtle, pining away life for the loss of her mate, some fashionable wife rejoycing at the death of her husband, which her own ill-usage had occasioned.

Never can the delicious repast of roasted lobsters excite my appetite, whilst the ideas of the tortures in which those innocent creatures have expired, present themselves to my imagination. But when I consider that they must have once probably been Spaniards at Mexico, or Dutchmen at Amboyna, I fall too, both with a good stomach and a good conscience, and please myself with the thoughts, that I am thus offering up a sacrifice acceptable to the manes of many millions of massacred Indians. Never can I repose myself with satisfaction in a post-chaise, whilst I look upon the starved, foundered, ulcerated, and excoriated animals who draw it as mere horses, condemned to such exquisite and unmerited torments for my convenience; but when I reflect, that they once must undoubtedly have existed in the characters of turnkeys of Newgate, or fathers of the holy inquisition, I gallop

on

on with as much ease as expedition; and am perfectly satisfied, that in pursuing my journey I am but the executioner of the strictest justice.

I very well know that these sentiments will be treated as ludicrous by many of my readers, and looked upon only as the productions of an exuberant imagination; but I know likewise, that this is owing to ill-grounded pride, and false notions of the dignity of human nature; for they are in themselves just and serious, and carry with them the strongest probability of their truth: So strong is it, that I cannot but hope it will have some good effect on the conduct of those polite people, who are too sagacious, learned and courageous to be kept in awe by the threats of hell and damnation; and and I exhort every fine lady to consider how wretched will be her condition, if after 20 or 30 years spent at cards, in elegant rooms kept warm by good fires and soft carpets, she should at last be obliged to change places with one of her coach horses; and every fine gentleman to reflect how much more wretched would be his, if after wasting his estate, his health and his life in extravagance, indolence and luxury, he should again revive in the situation of one of his creditors.

There are so many fine Sentiments in Count TESSIN'S LETTERS, to his Royal Pupil, Gustavus, Prince of Sweden, a Translation of which is lately published, that we have spared Room this Month for the 49th, and shall occasionally insert two or three more, which we don't doubt will agreeably entertain our Readers.

LETTER XLIX.

MOST men are born with a taste or passion for some peculiar object: But it appears more obviously in princes, as they are best able to indulge it. Some are fond of paintings, some of medals, some of books, and others of natural curiosities. Were I equal to the design, I would certainly make a collection of honest men; but it is above the power of a private man, and only fit for the cabinet of a king. Beside, it would require the skill of a perfect connoisseur; for it is a kind of ware frequently counterfeited with great art.

What an infinite satisfaction, and pleasing variety, would it afford, to be possessed of men of all complexions, figures, and occupations, even to the very lowest rank of mortals! If, as in other collections, they were to be bought according to their real value, I believe we should find many a great man, like some gold

and silver medals, worth but a small sum, and many a poor vassal, like some brass ones, of great price: For virtue is not very delicate in the choice of her habitation; she is often satisfied with a thatched roof over her head.

What thinks your royal highness of such an assembly? Would it not be a singular happiness to see one's self surrounded with sincerity, honesty, and honour? But I am of opinion that the prince, who would make such a collection, must be himself the chief piece in the cabinet; otherwise there would be great reason to doubt of his ability in chusing. I should have no fear but that the desire of being admitted would make all the world grow honest, our volumes of law become waste paper, and our judges idle men: Perhaps also some sort of learning would lose its utility.

The various passions of mankind are, alas! but too evidently the sources of almost an universal deluge of evil; but I am, by no means, of that sect who believe it a necessary cement of society. Be this as it will, your royal highness may safely begin your collection without the least fear of its growing too numerous, any more than the entire extinction of the supposed necessary sparks of vice.

We have a common proverb, which says, "Tell me his companions, and I shall know the man." Proverbs do not concern the common people only. Kings and princes have often reason to blush at the morality they contain; and ought, in prudence, not to despise them, lest men should imagine they had not read the Bible, in which, we find, the very wisest of kings used this energick method of writing.

Mankind have undoubtedly a right to judge of our morals by those of our companions. He that associates with men of loose principles will, deservedly, be thought little better than his company, be his own actions, in reality, ever so blameless. I confess there are some cases in which a private subject is obliged to bear with the vices of particular men: I mean our own relations, or those of our friends. Common civility will also engage us to receive visit from, and converse with, people whose dispositions are as opposite to ours, as fire is to water. In short, our situation in life, and the laws of neighbourhood, frequently leave us not at liberty in the choice of our acquaintance; therefore this proverb cannot be applied to private men, without some exceptions; but a king has the power of a free choice among all his subjects; and, for that reason, mankind

will infallibly judge of his sense, and principles, by the honesty and abilities of those whom he honours with his confidence, and employs in affairs of importance. If the people have a bad opinion of his ministers, their best endeavours will fall short of the end proposed. If justice be not impartially administered, the people grow licentious, and the reproach will fall upon the king. If the generals of his army be not expeditious, prudent, and resolute, his troops behave ill, and he will bear the blame.

You, my dear Sir, are the joy and hope of our kingdom: Endeavour, therefore, betimes to correct and improve your judgment. All wise men apply themselves to some peculiar study: That of a prince, is the knowledge of mankind.

Tho' we do not build with our own hands, yet when the house is finished we are answerable for every fault that appears either in the design or execution. When your royal highness advances a little further into the spacious field of history, you will find innumerable instances, where posterity have formed their judgment of princes, not so much from their own actions, as from those of the instruments of their power.

One of the best rules to direct you in your choice, is, to prefer such men as are most universally esteemed: You will reap the praise, and your kingdom will be happy. But if, on the contrary, you suffer men of ill fame to assume the helm, the commander, tho' ever so skilful, will be severely censured for committing the management of his ship to ignorant or treacherous seamen, and those who have intrusted him with their merchandise, will live in continual apprehension of the consequence.

My design is not, by any means, to deprive the least subject of his sovereign's favour; but a king may be extremely mild and humane, without intrusting the welfare of his people to dishonest or unexperienced men.

My dearest prince! I lay my heart open to your severest examination. Age and business have indeed impaired my strength and intellects; but this heart of mine, old as it is, burns still with true zeal for my king and country; and which, in spite of time or fortune, nothing but the grave shall extinguish. I do not envy those, who surpass me in youth and vivacity, the honour of their seats near the king, and in his council. It is enough for me; that my grey head be counted among those who have served his majesty, and their country, faithfully; and that I be allowed the comfort of reposing

my weary limbs under the shadow of his wings, who will, one day, be the chief ornament and happiness of Sweden.

The LIFE of Mr. SAMUEL BUTLER, with his HEAD finely engraved.

A SAMUEL Butler was the son of a considerable farmer, and was born at Shensham, in Worcestershire, in the year 1612. He had the first part of his education at the free school of Worcester, under the care of Mr. Henry Bright, from whence he went to Cambridge, and continued there for six or seven years; but was never matriculated in that university. When he returned to his native county, he became clerk to Mr. Jefferys, of Earls-Croom, an eminent justice of the peace, with whom he lived for several years, and during that time, by the indulgence of a kind master, had sufficient leisure to apply himself to his favourite studies, history and poetry, and diverted himself with musick and painting. **C** He made such progress in the latter, that Mr. Samuel Cooper, one of the best painters of that age, held him in very great esteem. He was afterwards in the service of the countess of Kent, where he not only had the happiness of consulting a good library, but of conversing with the great Mr. Selden, who frequently employed him to write letters to foreign parts, and to translate for him. **D** He lived some time, likewise, with Sir Samuel Luke, a gentleman of Bedfordshire, and a famous commander under Cromwell. At ut this time, and in this service, he wrote his inimitable Hudibras, wherein he has sarcastically lashed the hypocrisy and nonsense of the sectaries of tho'se days, and Sir Samuel is supposed to be the hero he characterises, under the appellation of Hudibras.

After the restoration, he was constituted secretary to the earl of Carberry, lord president of Wales, who appointed him steward of Ludlow castle, when the court was revived there; and near that time he married one Mrs. Herbert, and was soon after secretary to the duke of Buckingham, then chancellor of the university of Cambridge; tho' this last circumstance is not allowed by some writers.

It was the fortune of this great wit and poet, tho' admired by all, to meet with little encouragement, after abundance of court promises; and though **G** Charles II. was so excessive fond of his Hudibras, that he always carried it in his pocket, quoted it on every occasion, and never mentioned it but with raptures. The only favour upon record, that ever he received of that monarch, was a gratuity

For the Lond. Mag.



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tuity of 300l. with the complement of its passing all the offices without fees.

The excellent lord Buckhurst, earl of Dorset, was one of his friends, and perhaps his first introduction to that nobleman was as related in a late collection, viz. "That the earl having a great desire to spend an evening with him as a private gentleman, prevailed with Mr. Fleetwood Shepherd to introduce him into his company at a tavern which they used, in the character only of a common friend; this being done, Mr. Butler, while the first bottle was drinking, appeared very flat and heavy; at the second bottle extremely brisk and lively, full of wit and learning, and a most pleasant, agreeable companion; but before the third bottle was finished, sunk again into such stupidity and dullness, that hardly any body could have believed him to be the author of a poem that abounded with so much wit, learning, and pleasantry. Next morning Mr. Shepherd asked his lordship's opinion of Mr. Butler, who answered, "He is like a nine-pin, little at both ends, but great in the middle."

He had also promises of places and pensions from lord chancellor Clarendon; but these proved mere court delusions.

After having lived to a good old age, personally known but to few, he died, Sept. 25, 1680, and was buried at the expense of Mr. Longueville of the Temple, in the church-yard of St. Paul's Covent-Garden. The late Mr. alderman Barber erected a monument to his memory many years after, in Westminster-Abbey, on which occasion the following epigram was written.

Whilst Butler, needy wretch, was yet alive, E
No gen'rous patron would a dinner give;
But lo behold! when dead, the mould'ring
dust,
Rewarded by a monumental bust!
A poet's fate, in emblem here is shewn,
He ask'd for bread, and he receiv'd—a
stone.

Nudibras, by which he acquired such a reputation, was published at three different times; the first part in 1668, some time after the second, and the last part in 1678. A poem, that, as Voltaire says, has as many thoughts as words in it; a poem that will be admired as long as there are any traces of wit and learning in the nation, and that will be a lasting satire upon the hypocrites, who in those days, or since, have intruded upon mankind, superstition for religion, and hypocrisy and cant for godliness and grace. Many other pieces said to be written by February, 1756.

* *The Tell-Tale, or Anecdotes expressive of Characters of Persons eminent for Rank, Learning, &c. in two Volumes. Printed for R. Baldwin.*

Butler, are published together, under the title of his posthumous works.

The fatal Consequences of opening TOMBS or GRAVES too soon, &c.

THE people of Châlons upon the Marne in France having resolved to enlarge the yard or square before their town-house, by adding to it a part of St. Alpin's church-yard, and for that purpose to remove all the bodies lately buried there, they were diverted from the present execution of their design, by a dissertation wrote by M. Navier, a physician, and a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, for shewing the dangerous consequences of opening graves before the bodies are quite dissolved; and as such practices are too frequent in this country, it may be of service to publish an abstract of what this celebrated physician has said upon the subject.

The doctor divides his dissertation into two parts, in the first of which he describes the several degrees of corruption which a dead body successively undergoes, and which bring it at last to a total dissolution. From these principles he concludes, that the terrible mixture which results from putrefaction, by raising itself in the form of infectious exhalations, may penetrate even to the inside of the tender and delicate organs of living bodies, and may infallibly occasion their destruction. These exhalations will convey themselves more or less into all those who happen to be within their atmosphere; and our fluids being once impregnated with these virulent particles, cannot without difficulty disentangle themselves, so that notwithstanding the redoubled efforts of nature, to free itself from the grasp of such a formidable enemy, multitudes must succumb. The misfortune resulting from hence may not confine itself to that short space of time during which the air continues infected; for a part of these corrupting impurities which have slid themselves into living bodies, may continue there for a long time, and may be communicated to others, or may lie concealed even for a considerable time before they begin to exert their virulence.

This poison, the doctor observes, may convey itself into living bodies by more ways than one; for example, thro' the pores of the skin, along with the breath we draw, along with our food of any kind, &c. and to prove that dead bodies must lie a long time buried, in order to give time to the corrupted particles with which the surrounding earth is impregnated, to dissipate themselves, or to be entirely

entirely converted into the first elements of matter, he mentions, first, A dete-
 ment of several bodies in a church-yard
 of Challons in the year 1744, which,
 tho' they had been four years under-
 ground, were nevertheless very far from
 being near consumed, and which still
 emitted such an infectious stench, that
 the people could hardly bear it, notwith-
 standing the great quantity of incense
 they kept burning. Secondly, he men-
 tions the report of several grave-diggers,
 all of whom declared from experience,
 that it was dangerous to open tombs in
 less than four years; and that, by moisture
 or rain, dead bodies were kept from being
 consumed. And, Thirdly, He mentions
 a fact of which he was himself a witness:
 A grave-digger, in digging a grave, shew-
 ed him the skeletons of three bodies
 which had been buried one above ano-
 ther, every one of which had some of
 the hair and some of the entrails remain-
 ing, and something of a fleshy substance
 upon the bones, tho' the lowermost had
 been 20, the second 11, and the third 8
 years in the ground.

In the second part, the doctor proposes
 the methods he thinks most proper for
 guarding those who are exposed to the
 bad air of detements, from this almost
 inevitable contagion. He advises the put-
 ting them off as long as possible, as be-
 ing the most certain; but when extreme
 necessity will admit of no delay, he pro-
 poses these precautions. The first and
 the most essential consists in making a
 number of small trenches in the church-
 yard, then filling them with unsack'd
 lime, and taking care to pour upon it a
 large quantity of water; for the water
 being impregnated with the igneous and
 absorbing particles of the lime, pene-
 trates the earth and the remains of the
 interred bodies, and thereby destroys, in
 whole or in part, their corrupting impu-
 rities: This operation he advises to re-
 iterate more or less often, in proportion
 to the number and condition of the bod-
 ies buried in the ground. The second
 precaution is to chuse for the detement
 the coldest time of the year, and when the
 north winds prevail most. And the
 third is to make great fires round the
 church-yard, to fire cannon, or some
 other instrument charged with fulmi-
 nating powder, at least three or four times
 a day. These last methods, says he,
 have the property of correcting and effectually
 destroying the putrid exhalations with
 which the air may still remain impregna-
 ted, and of accelerating the currents of air,
 &c.

The custom of burying in churches,

and of depositing the bones of dead bo-
 dies in charnel houses, gives M. Navier
 occasion to make observations upon this
 two-fold abuse; and in a second differ-
 entiation, which is a sort of appendix to
 the first, he with great reason declares
 against burying in churches, which is too
 frequently permitted under the specious
 pretext of raising thereby a revenue for
 the support of the fabrick. He observes,
 that this custom of burying in churches was
 never allowed before the ninth century;
 and that ever since it has been allowed,
 it has, from time to time, produced unfor-
 tunate consequences; several of which
 he relates, both ancient and modern, that
 have happened at Challons, at Montpe-
 lier, at Paris, and in foreign countries.
 As the earth which is thrown up by dig-
 ging new graves, is impregnated with a
 great quantity of corrupt particles, con-
 veyed into it by the bodies before inter-
 red the cin, it is not at all surprizing,
 says he, that such unlucky effects should
 ensue; for if the bodies of dead animals
 left in the open air, often occasion con-
 tagious diseases, tho' the free air to which
 they are exposed is continually carrying
 off, and, as it were, sweeping away
 those putrid impurities which arise from
 dead bodies, by degrees as they become
 corrupted, what have we not to fear
 from churches where great numbers of
 people are interred? It is these poisoned
 particles, he adds, with which the earth
 is impregnated, that has caused the death
 of great numbers of grave-diggers, even
 upon their opening ground where no
 vestige of any dead body was to be found;
 and it is for this reason, that they are
 generally obliged to dig a grave at several
 intervals; for if you ask them why, they
 will tell you, that they feel themselves,
 as it were, suffocated, if they continue at
 it for any long time; and their breathing
 in these infected vapours is what makes
 such men generally but short lived.

According to M. Navier, the most effec-
 tual remedy for this abuse would be, not
 to permit any, or but very few persons to
 be buried in churches; and when it is al-
 lowed, to slack a large quantity of lime
 upon the body, there being no more cer-
 tain method for destroying it speedily, and
 as one may say, before it can pass thro'
 any one degree of corruption.

But as, in spite of all these precautions,
 the air in churches may often be a little
 vitiated, M. Navier proposes a very easy
 method for restoring it to its natural pu-
 rity, which is, to take out, in the day
 time, some of the upper panes of the
 glass windows near the vaults; which
 little openings cannot render the church

too cold, and at the same time will make a free communication between the external and internal air.

And as to charnel houses he tells us, that he has often visited them in the several places where he has happened to reside, and that among the bones he has always found some that had still a *fr* of corrupted fleshy substance upon them. Ought not, says he, such an abuse to be prevented: Ought it not to be forbid under pain of exemplary punishment, to expose the bones of dead bodies to the open air, which must always be corrupted by their unwholesome exhalations, even when they have nothing of this fleshy substance upon them; for we cannot be too watchful in preserving the air in its utmost purity, since upon it depends the life and the health of man. Therefore he concludes, that all charnel-houses ought to be suppressed, as they appear to him to be more hurtful than useful; and that all grave-diggers ought to be strictly enjoined, to collect carefully all the bones thrown up in digging a grave, in order to be again thrown into it, and well covered with earth.

From the CONNOISSEUR, Feb. 19.

Mr. Town,

AS there are some vices, which the vulgar have presumed to copy from the great, so there are others, which the great have condescended to borrow from the vulgar. Among these I cannot but set down the black-guard practice (for so I must call it) of Cursing and Swearing: A practice, which (to say nothing at present of its profaneness) is low and indelicate, and places a man of quality on the same level with the chairman at his door. For my own part, I cannot see the difference between a *by gad* or a *dem-me*, minced and softened by a gentle pronunciation from well-bred lips, and the same expression bluntly bolted out from the broad mouth of a carman or an oyster-wench.

Your predecessor the Spectator has given us an account of a select party of Swearers, who were extremely surprised at their own common talk, which was taken down in shorthand, and afterwards repeated to them. In like manner, if we were to draw out a catalogue of fashionable Oaths and Curses in present use at Arthur's, or any other polite assembly, would not the company themselves be led to imagine, that the conversation had been carried on between the lowest of the mob? Would they not

blush to find, that they had gleaned their choicest phrases from streets and allies, and enriched their discourse by the elegant dialect of Wapping, or Broad Saint Giles's?

I shall purposely wave making any reflections on the impiety of this practice, as I am satisfied they would have but little weight either with the *beau-monde* or the *canaille*. The Swearer of either station devotes himself piece-meal (as it were) to destruction; pours out anathemas against his eyes, his heart, his soul, and every part of his body; and extends the same good wishes to the limbs and joints of his friends and acquaintance. This they both do with the same fearless unconcern; but with this difference only, that the Gentleman-Swearer damns himself and others with the greatest civility and good breeding imaginable.

I know it will be pleaded in excuse for this practice, that Oaths and Curses are intended only as mere expletives, to fill up and give a grace to conversation: But as there are still some old-fashioned creatures, who adhere to their common acceptance, it would be proper to substitute some other unmeaning terms in their room, and at the same time remote from the vulgar Cursing and Swearing. A worthy clergyman* (whose name I cannot recollect) being chaplain of a regiment, is said to have reclaimed the officers, who were much addicted to the vulgar custom of swearing, by taking occasion to tell them a story, in which he introduced the words *bottle* and *glass*, instead of the usual expletives of *God*, *devil*, and *damn*, which he did not think quite so becoming for one of his cloth to make free with. The same method might, I imagine, be followed by our people of fashion, whenever they are obliged to have recourse to the like substitutes for thought. *Bottle* and *glass* might be used with great energy in the table talk at the King's Arms, or St. Alban's taverns: The gamester might be indulged in swearing by the *knife* of clubs, or the *curse* of Scotland; or he might with some propriety retain the old execration of *the duke take it*: The beau should be allowed to "swear by his gracious self, which is the god of his idolatry;" and the common expletives of conversation should consist only of *upon my word*, or *upon my honour*; which, whatever sense they might formerly bear, are at present understood only as words of course without meaning.

I am, &c.

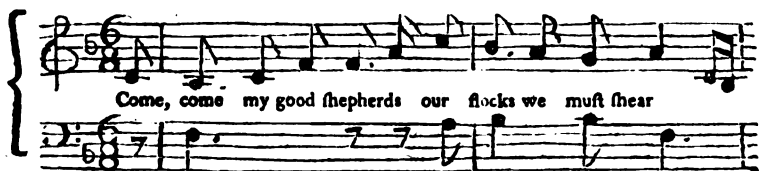
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The

* Dr. W. Pitt Kennet.

84 The new Sheep-Shearing Song in the Winter's Tale. Feb:

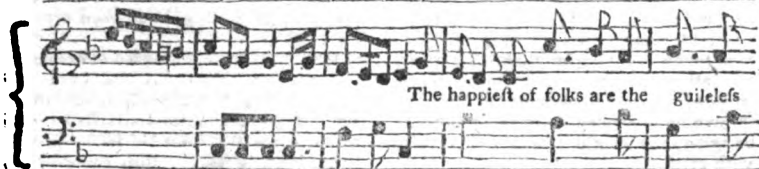
Sung by Mrs. Cibber, the Words by Garrick, set by Mr. Arne, jun.



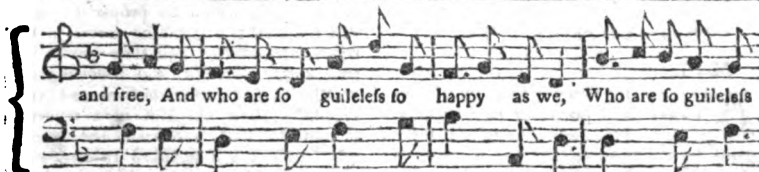
Come, come my good shepherds our flocks we must shear



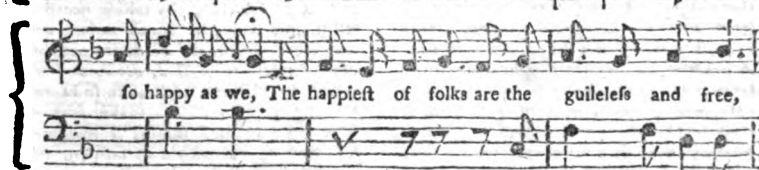
In your holy day suits with your lasses appear,



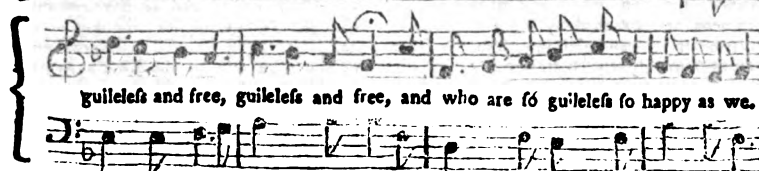
The happiest of folks are the guileless



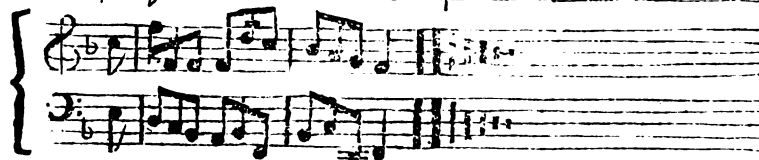
and free, And who are so guileless so happy as we, Who are so guileless



so happy as we, The happiest of folks are the guileless and free,



guileless and free, guileless and free, and who are so guileless so happy as we.



^{2.}
We harbour no passions by luxury taught,
We practice no arts with hypocrisy fraught,
What we think in our hearts you may read
in our eyes, [guile].
For knowing no falshood we need no dis-

^{3.}
By mode and caprice are the city dames led,
But we all the children of nature are bred,
By our hands alone we are painted and
drest, [peace in the breast].
For the roses will bloom when there's
^{4.} That

4.
That giant ambition we never can dread,
Our roofs are too low for so lofty a head,
Content and sweet cheerfulness open our
door, [the poor.
They smile with the simple and feed with

5.
When love has possess'd us, that love we re-
veal, [we feel,
Like the flocks that we feed are the passions
So harmless and simple we sport and we play,
And leave to fine folk to deceive and betray.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

HUMOURS of WAPPING.



First and second couple right hands across half round; left back again \curvearrowright ; cross over and half figure \curvearrowright ; hands six round, and right and left at top \curvearrowright .

Poetical ESSAYS in FEBRUARY, 1756.

PSALM XCI.

BLEST is the man—supremely blest,
Whose Maker is his friend;
Under his shadow he shall rest,
When mighty woes impend.
When burning suns infect the climes,
And fevers grow intense;
When vengeance ripe visits for crimes,
And spreads the pestilence:
Secure may he on God rely,
Whose arms protection yield;
His truth and providence supply
The buckler and the shield.
No arrow wounds when he's the mark,
No terrors him affray;
The pest that walketh in the dark,
Nor war that wastes by day.
A thousand on this side shall fall,
On that ten thousand dye;
His hand supports that holds the ball,
And grants stability.
He having chose the Lord his dread,
His hope, his confidence;
No evil e'er shall touch his head,
Or vex his residence.
The angels have it in their charge
To guard him night and day;
The straiten'd passage to enlarge,
And smooth the rugged way.
He on the lyon's whelp shall tread,
Aside the adder thrust;
Spring on the dragon's lifted head,
And spurn him in the dust.

Array'd in panoply divine,
Invincible he stands!
Strong in his strength, safe in his shrine,
Who heav'n and earth commands.

CRITO.

O D E, from the OLD MAID.

O Far remov'd from my retreat
Be avarice and ambition's feet!
Give me, unconscious of their power,
To taste the peaceful, social hour:
Give me beneath the branching vine,
The woodbine sweet, or eglantine,
While evening sheds its balmy dews,
To court the chaste inspiring muse!
Or, with the partner of my soul,
To mix the heart expanding bowl!
Yes, dear Sabina, when with thee
I hail the goddess Liberty;
When joyous thro' the leafy grove,
Or o'er the flow'ry mead we rove;
When thy dear, tender bosom shares
Thy faithful Delia's joys and cares;
Nor pomp, nor wealth, my wishes move,
Nor the more soft deceiver, love.

To CHLOE, with a present of Sweetmeats.

FROM climes where hot Phoebus is scorch-
ing my skin, [within,
Whilst a flame more intense destroys me
Say how shall I bear either this or that pain,
When of rain, nor of love, not a drop's to
be seen. [cree.)
Deny'd thy dear presence, (oh! dreadful de-
I write now my Chloe, and write it to thee!
To

To thee ! the best natur'd sweet she that I know,

Thou fairest ! of all the fair charmers below ;
Yet, possible, were but the wish of thy friend,
No letter I'd send thee, myself chad I'd send ;
Those smooth loving fingers the scroul that
sustain, [strain,
That bosom which cannot from heaving re-
Should find an employment more fruitful of
chairs, [arms,

I'd pant on thy breast, and I'd melt in thy
With this,—Oh accept the dear gift I have
sent,

Accept it my charmer too ! as it was meant ;
Its sweetness, its beauty, its rareness com-
bin'd,

An emblem of Chloe's dear person and mind !
Oh ! let not your appetite alter my joy,
Nor think as the gift,—that the giver can cloy,
On the brink of despair, I live but by hope,
Thourown't and I die, without pistol or—
rope.

Antigua, Dec. 1755.

F—.

*The CONTRAST : On reading a Ser-
mon on the Earthquake at Lisbon, and the
Bishop of London's Letter to the People of
his Diocese.*

—Nil tam dispar.

HOR.

FIR'D with the vices of an impious land,
Threats in his mouth and scorpions in his
hand,

R * * * * ascends the doctor's lofty chair,
Whilst with revenge his rolling eye balls glare ;
Like Paul of old, unlike his heavenly fire,
His looks are slaughter, and his breath is fire !
O'er Lisbon's fate no pitying tear he sheds,
And rage, not mercy, through his audience
spreads ; [fell,

Unmov'd he views where fanes and temples
And piously consigns the slain to h—
But Sherlock you have sought a milder way,
Around your mitre love and pity play ;
E'en while you lash our vices you lament,
Breath nought but love, and nought but
mercy vent.

On love you strive religion's dome to rear.
And cause no terror, for you own no fear.
'Twas thus our Master left the realms above
To draw all hearts, but draw with cords of
love.

W. RIDER.

DAMON to SYLVIA. A Pastoral ODE.

ACCCEPT, my fair, this humble lay,
The tribute of the muse ;
The verse that Damon fondly sings,
Let Sylvia not refuse.

Why should I urge my passion here,
Or tell you that I love ?—
My eyes have told the tale before,
My eyes that never rove.

Why does my Sylvia turn away ?
Ah me, my hapless fate !
The boon I ask is Sylvia's love,
But all she gives is hate.

Ah cruel maid, relentless fair !
Relieve poor Damon's pain ;
'Tis Damon speaks, 'tis Damon sighs,
Oh spare the love-sick swain !

You urge, my fair, my flocks are small,
That charge I can remove,
A scanty fortune I'll make up
With affluence of love.

What tho' I boast no patron great,
Th' Almighty will provide ;
Distrust not then his bounteous care,
I want no friend beside.

What tho' no honours deck my brow,
Nor titles grace my name ;
I've somewhere read, that virtue points
The surest road to fame.

Banish ambition from thy soul,
Despite superfluous wealth ;
They are the truly rich, who share
Peace, competence and health.

Ah Sylvia ! ne'er let outside show
Or glitter fire thy breast ;
The dame who rides in gilded coach
Is oft with cares oppress'd.

The God who feeds the feather'd choir,
And gives the lilies rain,
Can he neglect my Sylvia's wants ?—
Distrusting heav'n's prophane.

I've heard them talk of golden sands,
Potosi and Peru,
Oh were these happy countries mine,
I'd settle all on you.

A richer swain you sure may wed,
(From hence proceeds my woe)
But never, never will you get
A youth who loves you so.

Shepherds there are more flightly too,
More courtly and polite,
But none, dear Sylvia, have a soul
More honest, more upright.

Damon's unvers'd in all the paths.
Of flattery and art ;
All that you hear, whatever I say,
Is language of the heart.

Believe me, Sylvia, for I swear,
To you I'd constant be ;
Were you but mine, none else should boast,
No, not a kiss from me.

16. To

16.
To you my ev'ry thought's confin'd,
From you I never stray ;
Of Sylvia's charms I dream all night,
And think of her all day.

17.
See how the flocks all round us sport,
And innocently play :
Let us, my Sylvia, take the hint,
Nor be less pleas'd than they.

18.
Come then, my fair, my Sylvia, come,
My humble suit approve :
Be kind :—And all our lives shall pass
In chearfulness and love.

CANTABRIGIENSIS.

PROLOGUE to the WINTER'S TALE
and CATHERINE and PETRUCHIO. (*Bitb
from Shakespear.*) Written and Spoken by
Mr. GARRICK.

TO various things the stage has been compar'd,

As apt ideas strike each humorous bard :
This night, for want of better simile,
Let this our theatre a tavern be :
The poets vintners, and the waiters we. }
So, as the cant and custom of the trade is,
You're welcome *Gem'men*, kindly welcome
ladies.

To draw in customers, our bills are spread,
You cannot miss the sign, 'tis *Shakespear's-
Head*. {vine,

From this same head, this fountain head di-
For different palates springs a different wine !
In which no tricks, to strengthen, or to thin
'em—

Neat as imported—no *French* brandy in 'em—
Hence for the choicest spirits flow *Gbam-
paigue* ; {vein,
Whole sparkling atoms shoot thro' every
Then mount in magick vapours to th' en-
raptur'd brain !

Hence flow for martial minds potatoes
strong. {young.

And sweet love potions, for the fair and
For you my hearts of oak, for your regale,
There's good old *Engl'sh Sringo*, mild and stale.

[To the upper gallery.

For high, luxurious souls with luscious smack :
There's *Sir John Falstaff* is a butt of sack :
And if the stronger liquors more invite ye ;
Bard'sb is gin, and *Pissol* aqua vitæ.

But shoud' you call for *Falstaff*, where to find
him, {him.

He's gone—nor left one cup of sack behind
Sunk in his elbow-chair, no more he'll
roam ; {come ;

No more, with merry wags, to *Esstebap* }
He's gone,—to jest, and laugh, and give
his sack at home.

As for the learned criticks, grave and deep,
Who catch at words, and catching fall a-
sleep ;

Who in the storms of passion—hum,—and
haw !

For such our master will no liquor draw—
So blindly thoughtful, and so darkly read,
They take *Tom Durfy's*, for the *Shakespear's-
Head*. {gain,

A vintner once acquir'd both praise and
And sold much *Perry* for the best *Gbam-paigne*.
Some rakes this precious stuff did so allure ;
They drank whole nights—what's that—
when wine is pure ? {lord—

"Come fill a bumper, *Jack*—, I will my
"Here's cream !—damn'd fine !—immediate
—upon my word !" {me—

Sir William, what say you ?—The best, believe
In this—Eh *Jack* !—the devil can't deceive me.
Thus the wise critick too, mistakes his wine,
Cries out with lifted hands, 'tis great !—di-
vine ; {strike him ;

Then jogs his neighbour, as the wonders
This *Shakespear* ! *Shakespear* !—Oh there's
nothing like him !

In this night's various, and enchanted cup,
Some little *Perry's* mixt for filling up.

The five long acts, from which our three are
taken, {taken.

Stretch'd out to * sixteen years, lay by, for-
Left then this precious liquor run to waste.

'Tis now confin'd and bottled for your taste.

'Tis my chief wish, my joy, my only plan,
To lose no drop of that immortal man !

PROLOGUE to the ENGLISHMAN re-
turn'd from PARIS. Spoken by Mr. FOOTE.

OF all the passions that possess mankind,
The love of novelty rules most the mind,
In search of this from realm to realm we roam,
Our fleets come fraught with every folly home,
From *Lybia's* deserts hostile brutes advance,
And dancing dogs in droves skip here from
France.

From Latin lands gigantick forms appear,
Striking our British breasts with awe and
fear, {

As once the Lilliputians—Gulliver.

Not only objects that affect the sight,

In foreign arts and artists we delight,

Near to that spot where Charles bestrides a
horse,

In humble prose the place is Charing-Cross ;

Close by the margin of a kenel's side,

A dirty, dismal entry opens wide.

There with hoarse voice, check'd shirt and
callous hand

Duffy Indian English trader takes his stand,

Surveys each passenger with curious eyes,

And rustic *Roger* fills an easy prize ;

Here's China porcelain that Chelsea yields,

And India handkerchiefs from Spittakfields,

With Turkey carpets that from *Willon* came,

And Spanish tucks and blades from Birming-
ham.

Factors are forc'd to favour this deceit,

And English goods are smuggl'd thro' the street.

The

* The action of the Winter's Tale, as written by Shakespear, comprehends sixteen years.

The rude to polish, and the fair to please,
The hero of to night has cross'd the seas,
Tho' to be born a *Britain* be his crime.
He's manufactur'd in another clime.
'Tis *Buck* begs leave once more to come be-
fore ye,
The little subject of a former story,
How chang'd, how fashion'd, whether brute or beau,
We trust the following scenes will fully shew.
For them and him we your indulgence crave,
'Tis ours still to sin and yours to save.

EPILOGUE. *Spoken by Mrs. BELLAMY.*

AMONG the arts to make a piece go
down,
And fix the fickle favour of the town,
An *epilogue* is deem'd the surest way
T' atone for all the errors of the play :
Thus, when pathetick strains have made you
cry,
In trips the comick muse, and wipes your eye.
With equal reason, when she's made you
laugh.

Melpomene should send you sniveling off ;
But our poor bard, unequal to the task,
Rejects the dagger, and retains the masque :
Fain would he send you chearful home to
night,

And harmless mirth by honest means excite ;
Scorning with lascivious phrase or double sense,
To raise a laughter at the fair's expence.

What method shall we chuse your taste to
hut ?

Will no one lend our bard a little wit ?
Thank ye, kind souls, I'll take it from the
pit.

The piece concluded, and the curtain down,
Up starts that fatal *Phalanx*, call'd the *Town* :
In full assembly weigh our author's fate,
And *Sury* thus commences the debate :
Pray, among friends, does not this poisoning
scene

The sacred rights of tragedy prophane ?
If scarce may mimic thus her awful bowl :
Oh fie, all wrong, stark naught, upon my soul !
Then *Buck* cries, *Billy*, can it be in nature ?
Not the least likeness in a single feature.

My lord, lord love him, 'tis a precious piece ;
Let's come on *Friday* night and have a hiss.
To this a perquier assents with joy,
Parcequ'il affronte les Français, ou, ma foi.
In such distress what can the poet do ?
Where seek for shelter when these foes per-
sue ? [you.]

He dares demand protection, Sirs, from

An extempore LETTER from Cambridge.

TIS strange, dear Ned, in dead vacation
To find that thim'ng's still in fashion ;
And more that I, who never yet
Dug in Parnassus' mines for wit,
Now scorn the beaten road of letters,
And trample in poetick fetters ;

When fate too of each muse bereft us,
Since L—t, Hal, and you have left us.
The cause is, K—n and I being fate
To spend an evening tête à tête,
And finding without foreign aid
The wheel of conversation stay'd,
Our wisdoms yielding nothing, save
“ Sir your good health, and Sir your slave,”
Resolv'd to call in your assistance
To make a party, tho' at distance ;
To write you each a doughty letter,
And our dull nothings cloath in metre,
Well knowing, that without a muse
Verse manag'd right may be of use.
As thus ; suppose your present place is
Amidst a circle of the graces,
(Your sisters, Sir, I mean, for fame
Sufficiently confirms the name)
When enters honest John the room :
“ A letter, Sir, from Cambridge come.”
“ O—s hand, I know the scall,
“ What verses too ?”—straight one and all
In expectation tittering sit,
And think if verse it must be wit.
You read and smile, seem wond'rous proud
And laugh tyrannically loud.
But when the fair begin to tease you
To shew the lines that so could please you,
And every pretty eye would see
The wit that comes from Varfity,
Besure in closet close to lock it,
Or deep immerge in breeches pocket ;
For if they steal it they'll disclose,
That verse is just as dull as prose.
Thus have I seen at masquerade
A glittering dame with pomp array'd,
In jewels, stature, motion proud
Raise admiration in the crowd ;
Till one too curious by surprise
Snatches the vizard from her eyes ;
Behind appears an ugly face,
And snar and laughter fill the place.

SOLUTION to Mr. Sly's RIDDLE, (Vol. xxiv.
p. 625) by the Author.

WHAT makes you, reader, scratch and
stare ?

The thing you want is only HAIR.

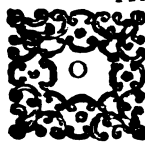
REBUS.

TAKE the name of a city that's very well
known,
Being formerly famous for women ill grown ;
But has now quite extinguish'd its sullied
fame, [name].
And as 'tis a large one you'll soon guess its
Then by taking two thirds of the name of a
place, [horse ;
Where's sure entertainment for man and for
And after that placing the name of a tree,
From which by incision runs turpentine tree ;
You soon will discover, if you add next to this
The name of a virgin in the greatest of bliss,
The place I intend ; where you'll certainly find
A small benefaction will be thought very kind.

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.

FRIDAY, JAN. 30.

 NE Richard Hitch, formerly a hog-butcher of Islington, was committed to the new goal, Southwark, for the murder of his wife, 11 years ago, since which he has been strolling about the country, in a very miserable condition. He was taken by two butchers, who happened to recollect him, at Ditton upon Thames.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

At a council held at St. James's it was resolved to issue a proclamation (which was accordingly published in the London Gazette) setting forth, that the king being resolved, by the assistance and blessing of God, not to be wanting in his care for the defence of this kingdom, in case of any hostile attempt to land upon the coast thereof, hath thought fit strictly to charge and command all officers and ministers, civil and military, within their respective counties, &c. that they cause the coasts to be carefully watched, and, upon the first appearance of any such hostile attempt, immediately cause all horses, oxen and cattle, which may be fit for draught or burthen, and not actually employed in his majesty's service, or in the defence of the country, and also (so far as may be practicable) all other cattle and provisions, to be driven and removed 20 miles at least from the place where such attempt shall be made, and to secure the same, so that they may not fall into the hands or power of those who shall make such attempt. Wherein nevertheless it is his royal will and pleasure, that the respective owners thereof may suffer as little damage, loss or inconvenience as may be consistent with the publick safety.

WEDNESDAY, 4.

The kiln house, with all the stock in trade, of Mr. Lemons, potter at Lambeth, were consumed by fire.

THURSDAY, 5.

The subscription to the new loan of two millions (see p. 46.) was closed at the Bank, being quite full.

FRIDAY, 6.

The publick fast was observed with a becoming decency, by all ranks of people. The churches and meeting-houses were thronged, and there was, in appearance, an entire cessation from business throughout the city and suburbs, and all over the kingdom.

February, 1756.

MONDAY, 9.

Francis Goffing, Esq; citizen and stationer, an eminent banker in Fleet-street, was elected alderman of the ward of Farringdon-without, in the room of Richard Beckford, Esq; deceased,

THURSDAY, 12.

Four houses were blown down, by the violence of the wind, at Mertin in Surry.

FRIDAY, 13.

Was held a court of common-council, when it was resolved, that, for the future the committee of city lands should consist of 12 aldermen and 24 commoners, of which three aldermen and six commoners should annually be removed. The commoners are to be taken one out of every ward, except Lime-street and Bassishaw, which being small, one is to be alternately chosen out of those two. The committee of city lands were immediately filled up to the above number, as were all the vacancies in the other committees, according to annual custom. A motion was made and agreed to, that the chamberlain should, out of the money he has on account of the Mansion-house, pay back to the general cash of the city, the sum of 2,000l. which the court had some time since directed him to advance, for furnishing the Mansion house. Another motion was then made, that the chamberlain should, at Lady-day next, give notice to the bond creditors of the city, that one half of the debt of upwards of 16,000l. would be paid off at Michaelmas next, under the direction of the court of aldermen. A bill for raising 2443l. 14s. for the support of the London workhouse, was read a third time, and passed into an act of the court. A report of the city lands, in relation to letting the city's estates, which was some time since printed, was read, and ordered that it should be taken into consideration at a court which is to be called for that purpose in a short time. Another report from the city lands relating to some repairs done at the house of a principal officer of this city was read, and referred to the next court but one. A motion was made and agreed to, that all reports from the committee of city lands should have the precedence of all other business in the court.

TUESDAY, 17.

His majesty in council was this day pleased to appoint the following sheriffs, viz. Northumb. Matthew White, Esq; — Norfolk, Philip Bedingfield, Esq; — Suffolk, M

folk, John Canham, Esq;—Glamorgan.
William Bruce, Esq;—Carmarvon. Owen
Wynn, Esq; (See p. 41.)

THURSDAY, 19.

Early in the morning a dreadful fire broke out in the counting house of Mr. Howell, timber-merchant at Black-fryars stairs, thro' the carelessness, as is supposed, of a servant who lay in it, and is missing. It burnt with such violence that Mr. Howell's and two other timber-yards, the glass house, and about 13 houses, besides were consumed; the flames not stopping till they came to Mr. Holmes's lime-wharf. Some lighters loaded with deals to k fire, and having burnt their moorings, fell down with the tide thro' London-bridge and set several ships on fire, particularly the *Rose*, *Slade*, from Maryland, whose quarters are burnt, and another ship is a shore at Rotherhithe, which was cut from her moorings to prevent her being burnt. One of the burning lighters which fell down the river stooped against London bridge, and was with difficulty prevented, by some watermen, from setting fire to it. Sir Robert Ladbroke attended from four in the morning till nine, encouraging and directing the populace, &c. to assist in extinguishing the flames.

MONDAY, 23.

Four of the malefactors under sentence of death were executed at Tyburn, viz. Alexander Thompson, Thomas Broadhurst, Christopher Wade, and John Boswell. (See p. 41.)

A shock of an earthquake was felt the latter end of this month at Dover, and at Dunkirk in France.

On Jan. 27, it was ordered by his majesty in council, that Charles Knowles, Esq; governor of Jamaica, be permitted to resign that government, agreeable to his request of July 25, last.

The king has ordered 30 additional companies of marines to be forthwith raised.

The 16th instant, at eight at night, a ball of fire, its apparent magnitude equal to that of the moon, was seen at Milverton in Somersetshire; its direction was from the south west to north east; it must be somewhat above the clouds, because it could be seen only between them; its velocity was pretty great, being about three quarters of a minute in passing from the zenith near which it was first discovered to the place where it seemed to be extinguished, which was very near the horizon; it left a considerable train of dark vapours like smoke, but was attended with no noise. The letter writer had not the pleasure to see it, but the above is what he gathered from those who did,

The house of commons of Ireland have waited upon the lord lieutenant with an address to the king, to assure his majesty of the just sense of that house of his majesty's constant care and protection of that kingdom, and of their determined resolution to do every thing in their power for the support of the dignity and honour of his crown, and the defence of his majesty's dominions at this time threatened with invasion: And to pray that he would be graciously pleased to increase the number of forces in that kingdom to 12,000 men complete.

The great rains this and the preceeding month, have done much damage in many parts of the three kingdoms, and some places have suffered from the late high winds, which have had fatal consequences at sea and upon our coasts, many vessels having been unfortunately wrecked or stranded.

On the third instant the French king's orders were published at Dunkirk, for all British subjects to leave his dominions before the first of next month, except such as may obtain his permission to remain. Another edict was published at the same time, inviting his most christian majesty's subjects to sit out privateers, promising a premium of 40 livres for every gun, and as much for every man they took on board the enemy's ships; with a further promise, that in case peace should be concluded soon, the king will purchase the said privateers at their prime cost.

Pursuant to the above orders, the English vessels in the several ports of France were seized, and their crews sent to prison.

The neutral French have been transported from Nova-Scotia to South Carolina, Virginia, and other of our northern colonies. (See Vol. xxiv. p. 626.)

Edinburgh, Jan. 31. On the 21st between 9 and 10 at night, two people coming from the other side of the river Tay to Perth, observed a very unusual phenomenon. Whilst it was very dark, suddenly the firmament appearing to open towards the east, and they discerned a light clear as the sun, which illuminated all around them. They were struck with consternation, and gazing at this strange appearance, they saw innumerable sparks of fire falling towards the moon, which was but newly arisen.

From the parish of Echt we hear, that on Monday night last many in the parish of Lomphanan and Kincarden were surprised with thunder and lightning, which were more brightful than any they had ever heard or seen, but especially the last. They imagined the loch of Auchlosson all on fire, as also some of the hills around them,

them and that it was either an earthquake, or the day of judgment at hand. On Tuesday the wind tumbled over stacks of corn, and tore up from the root more than 30 trees in Capt. Grant's wood. On Wednesday night, a little after twilight, a fiery meteor was seen, apparently as big as a full moon, going from west to east, which enlightened the ground like mid-day, when it past over their heads.

Edinburgh, Feb. 7. By a letter from Ruthven in Badenoch we are informed, that last week as some people were watching cattle in the night, on a sudden the whole horizon was illuminated like noon-day. This strange phenomenon was a fiery globe, as large as a full moon, moving from the northern part of the horizon, and directing its course due south. It was attended by a large fiery train resembling the tail of a comet, from which there incessantly issued large sparks of fire. When it had a little past the place where they were, the tail seemed to fall from it, upon which there ensued a noise not inferior to the report of a great gun, and which waked several people in the neighbourhood. It continued its motion till it disappeared at the southern part of the horizon.

Burials at Paris in 1755, 20,081, christenings 19,412, marriages 4501, foundling children 4273.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Feb. 2. **N**ICHOLAS Jernegan, Esq; was married to Mrs. Carte, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Carte, the historian.

5. Mr. Howell, merchant in Mark-lane, to Miss Phillips of Walthamstow.

7. Richard Bard Harcourt, Esq; to Miss Nesbitt.

9. Henry Bolton, of Spalding, in Lincolnshire, to Miss Reston, of York.

Edward Collins, Esq; of Exeter, to Miss Dyke.

11. Capt. Draper, of the first reg. of foot-guards, to the Hon. Miss Beauclerk.

16. Mr. John Barclay, an eminent merchant, to Miss Willet.

17. Charles Barnet, Esq; to Miss Bridget Clayton.

William Waller, Esq; to Miss Lee.

19. George Nelson, Esq; alderman of Aldergate-ward, to Miss Bell, daughter of Humphry Bell, Esq; an eminent Virginia merchant.

John Greyhurst, Esq; to Miss Strahan.

21. Asheton Curzon, of Penn, in Bucks, Esq; to Miss Hanmer.

Feb. 9. Marchioness de Grey, lady of Lord Royston, delivered of a daughter.

14. Lady of Sir William Maynard, of a son.

15. Lady of Edwin Lascelles, Esq; member for North-Allerton, of a son.

Lady of the Hon. Charles Yorke, Esq; member for Ryegate, of a daughter.

25. Countess of Scarborough of a son.

DEATHS.

Jan. 23. **A**NTHONY Ewer, of Buthy-hall, in Hertfordshire, Esq;

24. Richard Beckford, Esq; alderman of the ward of Farringdon-without, and member for Bristol, at Lyons in France.

27. Jasper Cantillon, Esq; commissioner of sick and wounded in king William's wars.

Christopher Pattison, Esq; high sheriff of Cumberland during the late rebellion.

John Barker, of Shropham, in Norfolk, Esq; high sheriff of that county for the ensuing year.

30. Mr. Somerset Draper, an eminent bookseller, partner with Mess. Tonson in the Strand, of a fit of the apoplexy.

Joseph Harris of Putney, Esq;

William Spencer, of Cannon-hall in Yorkshire, Esq;

31. Edward Holmes, of Low-Layton, Esq;

Hon. lady Hewett.

John Spectore Long, of Penheale, in Cornwall, Esq; possessed of 2000 l. per ann. which comes to his sisters.

John Brougham, of Brougham-hall, in Cumberland, Esq;

Feb. 2. Sir John Trelawney, of Trelawney, in Cornwall, Bart. son of Sir Jonathan Trelawney, bishop of Winchester.

4. Thomas Ridge, of Woodford, in Essex, Esq; formerly an eminent stationer in Cornhill, and one of the court of assistants of the Stationer's company.

Dr. Edward Maurice, bishop of Offory, in Ireland.

8. James Scott, Esq; clerk of the reports in Chancery.

Jacob Brand, of Poffted-hall in Suffolk, Esq;

9. George Morton Pitt, Esq; member for Pomfret, in Yorkshire, in several parliaments, and formerly governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies.

Thomas Ellis, of Rumbord, in Essex, Esq;

Sergeant John Bryan, aged 104, who never had but one fit of sickness, before his death. He served in all K. William's wars in Ireland.

10. James Casey, Esq; an eminent Madeira merchant.

11. Samuel Chambers, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Kent.

14. Henry Boyle, Esq; nephew to the speaker of the Irish house of commons.

17. Abraham Culver, of Rumbord, in Essex, Esq;

M s

At

At Laddstone, in Yorkshire, Mrs. Elzolt, aged 114.

At Over, near Dorchester, Mrs. Sarah Baker, aged 106.

Robert Purfe, Esq; a Virginia merchant, who fined for sheriff of this city, &c. some years since.

Andrew Rutledge, Esq; of Charlestown, South-Carolina.

*5. Mrs. Eliza Heywood, the celebrated novelist.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. William Combe was presented to the vicarage of Kirby-Morefield, in Yorkshire.—Robert Dodge, M. A. to the rectory of Acombe, in Devonshire.—William Brecknock Wragg, M. A. to the living of Fitchby, in Leicestershire.—James Trigg, B. L. to the vicarage of Frysby, in Leicestershire.—Mr. Atwood, to the vicarage of Longdon, in Worcestershire.—Mr. Reid, to the living of Bishop Cleeve, in Gloucestershire, worth 700l. per ann.

A dispensation has passed the seals to enable John Bedford, M. A. to hold the vicarage of St. Kavern, with the rectory of Philleigh, in Cornwall.—To enable Frederick Toll, M. A. to hold the rectory of Dogmers and vicarage of Odiham, in Hampshire.—To enable Bickham Escomb, M. A. to hold the rectories of Kittsford and Heath, in Somersetshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

ST. James's, Feb. 17. His majesty in council was this day pleased to appoint John earl of Loudon to be governor in chief of Virginia, in the room of the late earl of Albemarle.—Charles Pinfold, Esq; to be governor of Barbadoes, in the room of the Hon. Henry Grenville, Esq; who hath resigned.—And Henry Moore, Esq; to be lieutenant governor of Jamaica.

Whitchall, Feb. 7. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint, James Kennedy, Lewis Dejeane, Henry Conway, and James Abercrombie, Esqrs. the Rt. Hon. George earl of Albemarle, Henry Holmes, Esq; Sir Andrew Agnew, and Robert Napier, Esq; to be major-general of his forces.

Admiralty Office, Jan. 31. The king has appointed the following additional field officers to the marines, (see p. 90) James Paterson, col. Richard Bendyshe, lieut. col. H. B. Boissard, John Mackenzie, J. Purcell Kempe, and Samuel Boucher, majors.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Geo. Robinson appointed capt. of a company, Robert Trevor, capt. lieut. Charles Wingfield, lieut. and Adam Price,

ensign in the 11th reg. of foot.—William Louthian, Timothy Carrol, Michael Goodman, and Job Hall quarter-masters to the third reg. of dragoons.—Thomas Patterson, adjutant, and John Butler, surgeon to the 11th reg. of dragoons.—Arthur Owen, ensign in the third reg. of guards. ——— Compton, ensign in the second reg. of guards.

The following officers are also appointed. Herbert's dragoons. John Ferguson, capt. William Innes, capt. lieut. Francis Cooke and William Beckwith, lieuts. George Cooke and ——— Legard, cornets.—Skelton's foot. George Kose, ensign. — Howard's dragoons. Simon Taylor, quartermaster.—Rich's dragoons. Edward Griffith, capt. ——— Coleman and ——— Berkeley, lieuts. James Boyd and ——— Jennyfon, cornets.—Marcus Norman, Esq; major to the 14th reg. of dragoons.—Nicholas Tench, Gent. adjutant to the 10th reg. of foot.—Sir Charles Howard's dragoons. William Lawley, capt. John Manfell and Robert Brittain, lieuts. Wade Caulfield and Henry Sanger, cornets.—Albemarle's dragoons. William de St. Amour, capt. Anthony St. Leger, capt. lieut. Richard Ward, lieut. ——— Tonym, cornet.—Second troop of horse guards. George Crafter, sub brigadier and cornet.—Second troop of horse grenadier guards. Charles Smythe, sub lieutenant.—Bland's dragoons. James Bryant, quartermaster.—Cholmondeley's dragoons. John Sandys and Breton Poynton, cornets.—First reg. of foot-guards. George Evelyn, ensign.—Gen. Huske's foot. Patrick Rainey, capt.—Col. Cunningham, adjutant general to the forces in Ire and, in the room of Col. Campbell.—Thomas Dummer, Esq; surveyor of the customs in England, Wales and Berwick upon Tweed.

B-K-Ts.

Jan. 27. **J**AMES Ashley, of London, brandy-me chant.

31. Thomas Oldfield, of Covent garden, victualler.—James Gallopine, jun. of St. Clement's Dunes, merchant.—Richard Whitcher, jun. of Nursling, Hants, miller.—Richard Light, of Southampton, ironmonger.—Richard Hargreaves, of New church in Kensdale, Lancashire, Woolstapler.—James Dancer, of Oldswinford, in Worcestershire, scythe-maker.—Edward Cox, of Dudbridge, Gloucestershire, clothier and master.

Feb. 3. Robert Fogg, of Liverpool, brewer.

7. James Williams, of Pater noster-row, silversmith.—Charles Gregory, of Southwark, painter.

FROM

FROM the Hague we are told, that the deputies of the admiralties have resolved to fit out 40 ships of war against the spring, besides the 11 that are now at sea, in order to protect not only their Mediterranean trade against the Algerines, but also that of the ocean, in case there should be occasion; and that a placat has been lately published in the province of Holland, for raising the 100th and 200th penny, at two separate payments, half on the 1st of May, and the residue on the 1st of July.

Berlin, Jan. 27. The duke de Nivernois continues to be entertained and feasted in a very extraordinary manner, and to have a manner of distinctions, that a sovereign can bestow upon a minister of his best friend and ally, lavished upon him. On the 24th, the anniversary of the king's birth day, his majesty, who did not appear in publick that he might not be fatigued and overwhelmed with the compliments which the ministers and nobility were preparing to pay him, sent one of his adjutants-general for the duke de Nivernois, and conferred with him in his closet till the hour of dinner, when he conducted him to the queen-mother's to dine with the royal family. The distinction paid to him at this entertainment, given by the queen mother, was the same which he hath hitherto received on all occasions, particularly on the 20th, when he supped with his majesty at the ridotto, and was placed next him; as he was also the next day at the dinner given him by the prince of Prussia, and at night at the supper given by prince Henry to the king and the royal family. To-morrow he will sup with the king and royal family at prince Ferdinand's. I cannot give you such a particular account of his negotiation, for not a syllable of it transpires. The 25th he sent a courier to Paris, which was the fourth he hath dispatched since his arrival at this court.

Hanover, Jan. 28. The treaty which

his majesty has entered into with the court of Prussia, is looked upon as the more advantageous, because it serves to strengthen the tranquillity of this electorate; and since the arrival of the last courier from London, a report has prevailed, that a reduction will be made of some men out of every company of our troops.

Dunkirk, Jan. 27. Last night orders were received from court, by virtue of which all the English shipping in this port were stopt this morning, and all their crews sent to prison, except the captains, who are only forbid to walk about the town. At the same time all the innkeepers and other housekeepers were ordered, on pain of being fined in 50 crowns, to deliver to the governor a list of the names and qualities of all strangers who lodged in their houses.

And by the last mail from France we have advice, that the like orders were at the same time dispatched to all the other ports of France; and that all the unnaturalized (or rather all the unnatural) English, Scotch, and Irish, have been ordered to depart the kingdom forthwith.

Madrid, Dec. 30. The king hath received a letter from the People of Paraguay, containing the strongest assurances of their most sincere and inviolable attachment to his majesty's sacred person and government. What gave rise to the mistaken notion of their having set up a king of their own was the appearance of a pretender in Peru, who assumes to be descended from the ancient Incas, and has assembled a body of Indians with whose assistance he vainly expects to recover the throne of his ancestors. He keeps himself at present with the people in the caves along the Cordelier mountains at the distance of 60 leagues from Lima. The viceroy of Peru hath taken proper measures to defeat his design.

The Monthly Catalogue for Jan. and Feb. 1756.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. **A** LETTER to the Rev. Mr. Law. By J. Wesley, M. A. pr. 1s. Robinson.

2. An Historical Dissertation on the Books of the New Testament. By R. Cockburn, pr. 5s. Millar.

3. A Form of Prayer on account of the late Earthquakes, p. 3d. B. K.

4. Remarks on the Bishop of London's Discourses, pr. 1s. 6d. Crowder.

5. A Directory for the due Observation of the approaching Fast, pr. 6d. Gr. Smith.

6. Harmony of the Gospels. By J. Macknight, M. A. in 4to, pr. 12s. Millar.

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8. An Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures. By J. Hubner, pr. 2s. 6d. Bizet.

9. The Doctrine of Transubstantiation fairly argued. By R. Andrews, pr. 1s. Waugh.

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11. *The Country Gentleman's Advice to his Neighbours.* By E. Welton, Esq; pr. 6d. Johnston.

12. *A Word to a Drift,* pr. 6d. Trye.

13. *A Dissertation proving the Light of the Gospel is the Light of Nature,* pr. 1s. Scott.

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HISTORY and SCIENCE.

18. *Observations on the ancient and present State of the Islands of Scilly, and their Importance to the Trade of Great-Britain, with Charts, Prospects, and Drawings.* By N. Bortolse, M. A. and F. R. S. 4to. pr. 6s. in Boards. Baldwin.

19. *The Elements of Navigation.* By J. Robertson, F. R. S. 2 Vols. 8vo. pr. 15s. Nourse.

20. *Medical and Chemical Observations upon Antimony.* By Dr. Huxham, pr. 1s. Hinton. (See p. 34.)

21. *The fourth Volume of Mr. Carte's History of England,* pr. 3os. in Sheets. Ruffel.

22. *Physiological Essays.* By R. Whytt, M. D. and F. R. S. pr. 1s. Wilson. (See p. 5.)

23. *A Dissertation on Horses.* By W. Ofner, pr. 1s. 6d.

24. *Experiments on Bleaching.* By F. Home, M. D. pr. 4s. Wilson. (See p. 51.)

25. *The History of the Royal Society of London.* By T. Birch, D. D. pr. 24s. Millar.

26. *An Account of a useful Discovery to distil double the Quantity of Sea Water.* By S. Hales, M. D. pr. 1s. Manby.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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 86. A Sermon at St. Paul's, Nov. 5, 1755. By J. Majendie, pr. 6d. Cooper.
 87. A Sermon before the Sons of the

- Clergy at Newcastle, Sept. 4, 1755. By A. Wood, M. A. pr. 6d. Millar.
 88. A Sermon on the Earthquake. By T. Steward, pr. 6d. Tonson.
 89. A Sermon on the Earthquake. By T. Gibbons, pr. 6d. Field.
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 93. A Sermon at St. Olave, Southwark, Feb. 8, 1756, by H. Lee, pr. 6d. Keith.
 94. A Sermon at St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row, Feb. 8, 1756, by J. Hallifax, M. A. pr. 6d. Cooper.
 95. A Sermon preached at Epfom, on Sunday, Feb. 8, 1756, by J. Lyre, M. A. pr. 6d. Withers.
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 97. A Sermon preached in St. Thomas's, Jan. 1, 1756, by A. Kippis, pr. 6d. Waugh.
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On the FAST.

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PRICES

ABILITY, ETC.

Bills of Mortality from	
Jan. 20. to Feb. 24.	
Civil. { Males 797 } 1560	
{ Femal. 763 } 1560	
Buried { Males 1011 } 2068	
{ Femal. 1057 } 2068	
Died under 2 Years old	69a
Between 2 and 5	139
5 and 10	5a
10 and 20	49
20 and 30	168
30 and 40	214
40 and 50	217
50 and 60	224
60 and 70	165
70 and 80	103
80 and 90	46
90 and 100	8
	2c68
{ Within the Walls } 172	
{ Without the Walls } 488	
{ In Mid. and Surry } 903	
{ City & Sub. Weft. } 105	
	2c68
Weekly, Jan. 27	393
Feb. 3	433
10	415
17	415
24	382
	2c68
Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 8d.	
Sale 25s. per Quar.	

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The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For MARCH, 1756.

To be Continued. (Price Six Pence each Month.)

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

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- II. Soliloquy of a Silver Mug.
- III. Tax on Gods proposed.
- IV. Description of MINORCA.
- V. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of A Boeculinius, and Julius Florus, on the Bristol Watch-Bill.
- VI. Method of Whale Fishing.
- VII. Surprising Sympathy.
- VIII. Way of Bleaching coarse Cloths.
- IX. A Melancholy Story.
- X. Duty of a Prince's Governor.
- XI. Remarks on Travelling.
- XII. Ode's of an Eating Club.
- XIII. Former and present Motives to Marriage.
- XIV. Tax on old Maids and Bachelors.
- XV. Our Right to Acadia.
- XVI. Whyn of Sensibility.
- XVII. Hales of freshning Sea Water.
- XVIII. Rejinder to the French Reply in relation to St. Lucia.
- XIX. Haller of Drowning.
- XX. Remarks on Corallines and Madrepores.

- XXI. Account of the British Plantations.
- XXII. French Reply to the Dutch answer.
- XXIII. Powers of Bodies on Water.
- XXIV. POETRY. To a Friend, asking what God was; Odes to Friendship and Florella; Nuptial Odes; Collin and Lucy; Prologue and Epilogue to Athelstan; Havard's Ode to the Memory of Shakespear; on Variety; Riddle; an original Song, set to Musick, and a new Minuet, &c. &c.
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- XXVII. History of Inventions.
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- XXIX. Alterations in the List of Parliament.
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- XXXI. A Catalogue of Books.
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- XXXIII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.

With a new and correct MAP of the ISLAND of MINORCA, curiously engraved on Copper.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

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We shall oblige our correspondents with a specimen of Mr. Blacklock's poetry in our next; when the remarks on Warburton, M. K. of Oxford's verses, the poem on the present state of America; M. C.'s further favours, Sylvia's answer to Damon, the lines to Miss B. &c. and several other poetical and prosaical pieces will be inserted. We cannot determine about the meditations on the holy scriptures, till we see the whole. We think ourselves highly obliged to those ingenious gentlemen who now and then favour us with their advice and kind assistance, which we will ever most gratefully acknowledge; P. P.'s rebus is received.



T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

For MARCH, 1756.

ACCOUNT of the NEW TRAGEDY of
ATHELSTAN, acted at the Theatre
*Royal in Drury-Lane: Interpersed with
 Remarks on the Piece and the Performers.*



HIS tragedy, written by
 the author of *Barbarossa*,
 (for remarks on which
 see vol. xxiv. p. 121, 170.)
 may be considered as a
 kind of political drama,
 adapted to the present
 juncture, and tending to

show that an INVASION from abroad can
 never succeed, unless abetted by factions
 at home. The woes which Athelstan
 heap'd on himself, by betraying his coun-
 try, stand recorded here, as a monument
 of Divine justice :

— That black rebellion
 May never rear her standard ; nor unsheath
 Her guilty sword, to aid the fell invader,

The persons of the drama are,

Athelstan, duke of Mercia,	} English.
Sward, his lieutenant,	
Egbert, a captive officer,	
Thyra, a captive female,	
Edwina, her fellow captive	} Danes.
Gothmund, the captain general,	
Harold, his lieutenant,	
Goodwin, } officers.	
Duncelm, }	

ACT I. The play opens with Harold,
 who appears discontented at Gothmund's
 treatment of him, and imagines his valour
 checked, by confining him within the
 camp, lest it should eclipse the prowess of
 his commander. He is soon joined by an
 officer, who acquaints him, that London
 is set on fire by the Danes, and almost
 immediately after by another, who brings
 news of the total destruction of the ca-
 pital, and overthrow of England, chiefly
 effected by the revolt of Athelstan, duke
 of Mercia, to the Danes, who had madly
 betrayed his country, to revenge a suit
 denied him by the king. Then Goth-
 mund, 1756.

mund enters in triumph, with a train of
 English prisoners, and one captive youth,
 in particular, of a nobler aspect than the
 rest ; who treats Gothmund with scorn,
 though he wears his chains, and on the ar-
 rival of Athelstan accuses him as a traitor
 to his king and country. On the depar-
 ture of this captive, Gothmund learns of
 Athelstan that, among the rest of the
 spoils, he has taken one beauteous
 mourning captive, whom the Dane un-
 accountably falls in love with, before he
 sees her : but on her appearance, and in-
 forming them that her tears flow for her
 husband Egbert, killed as she supposes in
 the battle, Gothmund becomes so violently
 enamoured of her, that he resolves to raise
 her to grace his bed. But Athelstan
 pleading the law of war, and swearing
 protection of his captive, Gothmund de-
 parts, muttering threats of anger ; and
 leaves Athelstan too late convinced of his
 own folly, and his new ally's ingratitude.
 He wishes in vain, that he had not engaged
 in this enterprize, and resolves, if he
 finds Gothmund bent on violence, to leave
 his camp, and draw off his Mercians, the
 very next morning.

ACT II. Gothmund determined to pos-
 sess Thyra, consults with Harold how to
 win her to his wishes ; and bids him tell
 her, that her consent should ransom fifty
 English prisoners of war then preparing to
 be sacrificed to the gods of Denmark.
 Harold, meditating revenge and deceit,
 advises him to send a captive Briton on
 this errand ; and selects Egbert for the
 purpose, knowing he would disdain the
 office, and hoping, that when Goth-
 mund's intentions should be known, they
 would incense Athelstan. Harold's pro-
 posing this task to Egbert occasions an af-
 fecting scene, feelingly written by the
 poet, and more feelingly performed by
 Mr. Ross, in which it appears that Thyra
 is wife to Egbert. He, alarmed at her
 danger, hastens to her tent, and their in-
 terview is attended with a great deal of
 N 2 the

the *modern patheick*: Here they are soon joined by Athelstan, who, after a conflict of rage, resentment, pity, and repentance, at length consents, at the instance of Egbert, &c. to rejoin his country's cause, and determines to quit the Danish camp with Thyra, and join his forces with those of his injured king in an attempt to expel the Danes. This scene is one of the most affecting of any in the play, and admirably performed by Messrs. Garrick and Ross: But the character of Thyra allows Mrs. Cibber very little opportunity of displaying those inimitable talents she is mistress of.

ACT III. Gothmund having got intelligence that Egbert is Thyra's husband, and fearing he would rather obstruct than further his desires, hatches to Thyra's tent; where meeting with Egbert, and being received by him with scorn instead of submission, the guard is called in, who in spite of Thyra's cries and prayers, drag off Egbert, at the command of Gothmund, to be cast into "dark imprisonment, and seven-fold chains, till the fleet sail for Denmark." Then Gothmund endeavouring by threats and promises to prevail on Thyra to consent, she enters very abruptly into a detail of her story, and bids Edwina relate to Gothmund what she knows of her, by whom it appears, that her father, a villager on the coast of Essex, found Thyra, when an infant, aboard a Danish vessel, driven upon the rocks by a storm, in which this child alone survived the general wreck. The old man bred her up as his own, and Egbert falling in love with her, made her his wife. A Danish chain worn by Thyra, which adorned her neck when first found, is a farther confirmation of her being a Dane by birth; and gives Gothmund hopes of making that the clue to prove her so, and thence give him a title to claim her. Thyra's cries, bemoaning the loss of Egbert, bring Athelstan to enquire the cause of her lamentations; which known, he is determined to quit the camp immediately; but is interrupted by a messenger from Gothmund, who sends to claim Thyra as a Dane. Athelstan refuses to give her up but upon proof; when that very chain produced as a convincing circumstance of her being of Danish extraction, is the instrument of discovering her to be the daughter of Athelstan, snatched from her cradle by the Danes, in one of their former incursions on our island, and shipped for Denmark. Thus Thyra, lately imagined a Dane, proves to be Athelstan's long lost daughter, Emma: But in the midst of the mutual transports of the

child and parent, Gothmund's messenger appears a second time to claim her as his captive, by right of conquest. Athelstan refusing to surrender her a guard rushes in, seizes Thyra, and bears her off in spite of all resistance, leaving the father distracted and raving at his loss.

ACT IV. Athelstan having in vain attempted to rescue his daughter, goes foaming with rage to Gothmund, who remains unmoved at his menaces or intreaties, and treats him with the utmost scorn and contempt. Gothmund, intent on the possession of Thyra, again consults with Harold, who informs him, that he has at length prevailed on Egbert to plead his own life, and Gothmund's love to Thyra; but Harold's real reason for sending Egbert, appears the same as in the second act, and Egbert goes in deed to Thyra, yet not to mould her into vile compliance, but arm her fainting virtue with new strength. But in order to make his proposed revenge on Gothmund more sure, he seeks out Athelstan, acquaints him with Gothmund's purpose, gives him a dagger, and promises to lead him disguised like Gothmund to the place where Thyra is confined, and where he may wait in concealment the tyrant's arrival, and securely stab him just as he proposes to accomplish his hellish purpose.

ACT V. Egbert is conducted, according to Harold's order, to confer alone with Thyra. He informs her of the task of shame which Gothmund has imposed on him, but dreading to purchase life by her dishonour, and desirous to revenge their injuries on the tyrant, he gives her a dagger, with directions to plunge it into the ravisher's breast. After his departure Athelstan is introduced disguised like Gothmund, and as soon as he has secreted himself in the blind path approaching to her tent, Thyra mistaking him for the ravisher, runs in with an intent to kill him, when he at the same time making the same fatal mistake stabs his own daughter. She dies of the wound almost immediately, and Athelstan, though he receives intelligence that Gothmund is slain by Egbert, who at the head of his Mercians has again restored England's freedom, dies with grief upon the spot. This last act is very inaccurately planned, and gives the audience but little pleasure, though Mr. Garrick displays some of those great strokes in acting, which he exhibits in *Lear*, and some other tragick characters. Upon the whole, this tragedy, though not void of beauties, seems to have been written very hastily, and the artificial conduct of some, but more especially the latter, parts of the story

A. UTOPIAN DREAM.

A

B

c

Here dwelt, in happier times,

A faithful Mug :

Pledge of matrimonial affection ;

Trophy of its master's industry ;

D

Which having many years adorn'd his
cupboard,

And excited hope in his posterity,
Was most unwillingly condemn'd,

To coinage first,

Of course

To transportation ;

Without the smallest fault in it ;
Without the slightest crime in him ;

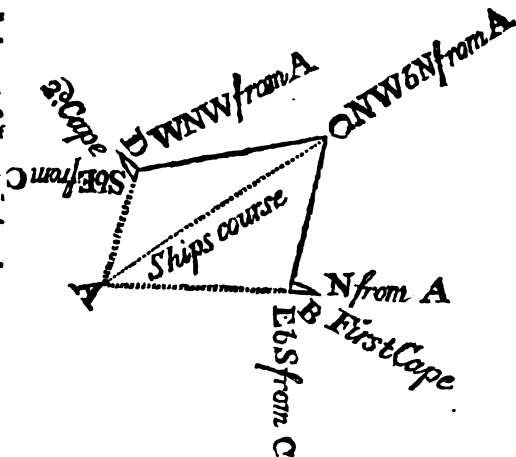
Because, alas, it was
Silver!

THE bearing or the angle C is 67 degrees 30 minutes, or six points of the compass.

And the distance DB is
fix minutes, and a small
matter above $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mi-
nute.

JOHN SILVESTER.

Petersfield, Hants,
Jan. 6, 1756.



THE CONNOISSEUR, March 2c.

VIRTU is almost the only instance, in which the appearance of literary knowledge is affected in the present age; and our persons of rank acquire just enough scholarship to qualify themselves for Connoisseurs. These sort of students become sufficiently acquainted with the customs of the ancients, to learn the least interesting particulars concerning them. They can distinguish a Tiberius from a Trajan, know the Pantheon from the Amphitheatre, and can explain the difference between the *pretenta* and *tunica*; which (only supposing the present times to have elapsed some hundred years) is just as deep knowledge, as if some future antiquarian should discover the difference between a *Carolus* and an *Anno*, or St. Paul's church and Drury-lane playhouse, or a full-trimm'd suit and a French frock.

But the full display of modern polite learning is exhibited in the decorations of parks, gardens, &c. and centered in that important monosyllable, Taste. Taste comprehends the whole circle of the polite arts, and sheds its influence on every lawn, avenue, grass-plot, and parterre. Taste has peopled the walks and gardens of the great with more numerous inhabitants than the ancient Satyrs, Fauns, and Dryads. While infidelity has expunged the christian theology from our creed, Taste has introduced the heathen mythology into our gardens. Temples are erected to all the train of gods and goddesses mentioned in Homer or Ovid, which edifices, as well as their several statues, are adorned with Latin or Greek inscriptions, while the learned owner wonders at his own surprising stock of literature, which he sees drawn out at large before him, like the whole knowledge of an apothecary inscribed upon his gallipots.

These persons of Taste may be considered as a sort of learned idolaters, since they may be almost said to adore these graven images, and are quite enthusiastick in their veneration for them. The following letter may possibly give them some offence; but as I have myself no extravagant fondness for a Jupiter Tonans, or a Belvidere Apollo, I heartily wish the scheme proposed by my correspondent may take place, though it should reduce the price of heathen godheads.

To Mr. TOWN.

SIR,

AT a time when all wise heads are considering of ways and means to raise taxes, that may prove the least oppressive to indigence, and most effectually restrictive of luxury, permit me to propose (as a supplement to the thoughts of

one of your correspondents on this subject) a national tax upon gods.

It is a strange, but an undeniable truth, Mr. Town, that if you and I were to travel through England, and to visit the citizen in his country box, the nobleman at his seat, the esquire at the hall house, and even the divine at his parsonage, we should find the gardens, avenues, and groves belonging to each mansion, stuffed and ornamented with heathen gods.

In the present declining state of our established religion, I almost tremble to consider what may be the consequences of these ready made deities. Far be it from me to suppose that the great and rich will worship any god whatsoever, but still I am induced to fear, that the poor and the vulgar, when they find all other worship ridiculed and laid aside, may foolishly take to these molten images, and adore every leaden godhead they can find. If a tax on wheels has put down some hundreds of coaches, by a parity of reason, a tax upon gods may pull down an equal, if not greater number of statues. I would also offer another proposal; which is this: That an oak be immediately planted, wherever a statue has been taken away, by which means those vast woods, which of late years have been cut down in England, to supply the immediate necessities of the illustrious Arthurs in St. James's street, may be in some measure supplied to future generations.

Among our present taxes some of them fall upon branches of splendor not totally luxurious. Wheel carriages may be necessary: Want of health, or lameness of limbs, may require them: But what necessities can we pretend for statues in our gardens, Penates in our libraries, and Lares on every chimney-piece? I have remarked many wild whims of this kind, that have appeared submissively, if not at attachments to Idolatry. A gentleman of my acquaintance has destroyed his chapel, merely because he could not put up statues in it, and has filled his garden with every god, that can be found in Spence's *Polymeris*: Another of my friends, after having placed a Belvidere Apollo very conspicuously and naked upon the top of a mount, has erected an obelisk to the sun: And this expence he has not put himself to for the beauty of the obelisk, for it is not beautiful, nor again for the splendor of the planet, which is of poorer double gilt, but only because being in possession of copies or originals of every deity that Greece or Italy could boast, he was resolved to have the god of Persia, to complete his collection. A poll-tax therefore upon the gods and goddesses, be their representation what it will, suns, dogs,

dogs, moons, or monkeys, is absolutely necessary, and would infallibly bring in a large revenue to the state.

Happening to be the other day at Slaughter's coffee-house, in St. Martin's-lane, I saw two very fine statues of Fame and Fortune, brought out of Mr. Rou-billiac's gate, and exposed to view before they were nailed up, and carted. The boy of the house told us, they were to be placed upon the top of Sir Thomas's chapel, in Hampshire. "Is it for such as these, observed a sneering papist who stood near me, that crucifixes have been removed, and that reverend saints and martyrs have been destroy'd, and pound-
ed into dust? Is it for these, that St. Peter has been broken to pieces, and St. Paul melted down into water-pipes? Must our lady make room for Proserpine? And the holy giant, St. Christopher, fall a victim to the Farnesian Hercules? Will you not agree with me, Sir, continued he, that as men are induced, and almost constrained to judge of others by their own manners and inclinations, we who are supposed to worship the images of christians, must naturally conclude, that the protestants of the church of England worship the images of heathens?" I confess I was at a loss how to answer the acuteness of his questions; and must own, that I cannot help thinking St. Anthony preaching to the fishes, or St. Dunstan taking the devil by the nose, as proper ornaments for a chapel, as any pagan deities whatever.

Hitherto I have kept you entirely among the molten images without doors, but were we to enter the several mansions, whose avenues and demesnes are adorned in the manner I describe, we should find every chamber a pagod, filled with all the monstrous images that the idolatry of India can produce. I will not presume to infer, that the ladies address Kitoos (prayers which the Japanese make use of in time of publick distress) to their Ingens, but I am apt to surmise, that in times of danger and invasion, some of your fair readers would be more alarmed at the French approach to their china than to their chapels, and would sooner give up a favourite lap-dog, than a grotesque chimney-piece figure of a Chinese saint with numberless heads and arms. I have not yet digested my thoughts in what manner the fair sex ought to be taxed. It is a tender point, and requires consideration. At present, I am of opinion, they ought to be spared, and the whole burthen entirely laid upon those Bramins and Imams, whose idolatrous temples lie publicly open to our streets.

I am, S I R. &c.

MOSES OATHOROX.

A Description of the Island of MINORCA.

THIS island lies in the Mediterranean sea, about 200 miles directly south from Montpellier, upon the southern coast of France, and about 170 miles directly east from Villa Real, upon the eastern coast of Spain; and is about 33 miles long from south-east to north-west, and about 10 or 12 miles broad in most places. It is one of those Islands by the ancients called Baleares, on account of the dexterity of the inhabitants in the use of the sling, for which, as well as their courage, they were famous and of great service in the Carthaginian armies against the Romans. From whence they originally came is quite uncertain, for their going naked, from whence the Grecians call these nations Gymnasia, seems to evince, that they do not come from any part of Asia; but history informs us, that they have been successively conquered and subdued, first by the Carthaginians, secondly by the Romans, thirdly by the Goths and Vandals, fourthly by the Moors, fifthly by the Spaniards, and sixthly by us, under the conduct of the brave general, afterwards earl of Stanhope, who landed there, Sept. 14, 1708, N. S. and tho' he had not above 2000 effective men under his command, yet with the assistance of our Squadron under Sir Edward Whitaker, he reduced the whole island by the end, or very soon after the end of that month, tho' there was a garrison of 1000 men in fort St. Philip well provided with artillery, ammunition, and every thing necessary for a vigorous defence; and by the treaty of Utrecht we got the property and dominion of this island confirmed to us by Spain.

The island was formerly divided into five districts or counties, called Terminos, but two of them are now united into one, so that it has now but four separate districts, to wit, Mahon, Aleyor, the united Terminos of Mercadal and Fererias, and Ciudadela; and it is computed to contain 236 square miles, and 151,040 square acres; but as many of these are steep mountains, or nothing but bare rock, they can produce nothing, and indeed the whole island may be called a solid rock covered with a thin layer of earth, except in some places, where there is a deep, moist soil, for this reason called Barrancos, and extremely fruitful; and even where the layer of earth is thin, as it consists of a rich mould, the island is capable of great improvement, if the inhabitants had either wealth or industry; but they have very little of either.

The Termino of Mahon contains about 13,000 inhabitants, and its chief town is, Mahon,

Mahon, now the metropolis of the island, situated at the head of that bay which forms the harbour, one of the best in the world; at the narrow mouth of which lies St. Philip's Fort, on the south side, and on the north side another fort was intended to have been erected at Cape de la Mola, which might have been rendered almost impregnable, as the sea might have been brought quite round it; but this project has never been carried into execution.

The Termino of Aleyor contains about 5000 inhabitants, and its chief town is of the same name, reckoned to be the third best in the island, but most remarkable for the ancient heathen temple, and the cairn about two miles to the eastward of it.*

The united Terminos of Mercadal and Ferrieras contain about 2826 inhabitants, and each has a chief town of the same name, both very mean. Upon the north side of the former lies the harbour and little fort of Funels, where a company of one of our regiments always keeps garrison, but might easily be reduced in a very few days by an invading enemy properly provided.

And in the Termino of Ciudadella are reckoned about 7000 inhabitants. This Termino is by their constitution the chief Termino, because its capital of the same name was, before our getting possession, the metropolis of the island, and the residence of the governor; but since the government, and the chief court of justice have been removed to Mahon, this town has fallen much to decay.

Thus the inhabitants of this island are not now computed to be above 30,652; whereas, if we had erected a proper civil government for our own people, and such strangers as might please to settle there, and had made the whole island a free port, as soon as it was yielded to us by the treaty of Utrecht, it would have of course become a magazine both for the Streight's and the Levant trade, and consequently its inhabitants might now have been perhaps twenty times more numerous; and a moderate land tax, with some small duties upon consumption in the island, might by this time have raised as much as would have been sufficient for maintaining a much greater number of troops, and for fortifying every accessible part of the island. At the same time the natives finding their circumstances so much improved, and perceiving the advantage of our form of government, would have given up their own, and would have become so firmly attached to us, that we might have depended upon

their zealous assistance against any foreign invader; whereas they would probably now join against us if we should be attacked in that island, either by French or Spaniards; for though we have sometimes happened to send them a man of humanity for governor, yet, with respect to most military governors we may apply what Mr. Armstrong says of those that have the misfortune to be subject to Spanish governors: "If they are obedient and passive, they are suffered to enjoy some part of their property in quiet; if they complain they are not heard; and if they resist, they are undone." From whence we have some reason to think our possession of this important island a little precarious, unless when we have a superior squadron there, especially as many of the officers are always allowed to remain here at home, and the regiments are seldom complete†.

A R I D D L E.

NO body I shew
When first I do go,
My head and my tail join'd together;
Yet I'm certain to meet,
With a body complete,
Ere I come to the end of my tether.

DTwelve stages I run,
And keep pace with the sun,
And silently move (tho' in haste;)
And, tho' wheels I have none,
I make shift to wheel on,
And am seldom by Phœbus cut rac'd.

ELike a glow-worm or spark,
I shew best in the dark,
With a countenance fiery red;
But when the morn shines,
Each ray feature declines,
And paleness succeeds in its stead.

FWhen I'm not at a stand,
I beat time with my hand;
But if chance I am thopt in my race,
My poor hand, once so ready,
In a trice becomes steady,
And motionless covers my face.

Like a thirsty old sot,
Once I drank a full pot,
But 'twas water, believe me, not ale;
Yet instead of my head,
This liquor ill bred,
Would you think it, got into my tail?

GBy means of which loion,
My tail's now in motion,
Yer neighbours, pray cease all your strife;
I was drunk once, 'tis true,
But that was my due,
And I drank but that once in my life.

J O U R.

* See London Magazine for 1752, p. 343.
2751, p. 460.

† *Ibid* 1743, p. 137. and *tho* for



JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 65.

The next who spoke in the Debate continued in your last, was A. Bæconionius, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows.

Mr. President,

S I R,

WHATEVER the noble lord may think of the suppositions which he was pleased to state to the house, there is not one of them so improbable as he would endeavour to make us believe; and this every gentleman must be convinced of who considers what is properly meant by publick or constitutional slavery, which does not consist in any particular form of government, but may be the attendant of that sort of government which, from its outward form, seems to be the most free; for slavery may be as absolutely established, and tyranny more cruelly exercised, under a republican form of government, than ever it was under the most despotick; and this will always be the case when the magistracy is invested with too great a power to reward those who blindly submit to their dictates, or to make those suffer who upon any occasion refuse to do so; because by means of this power they may make themselves masters of every check that can be contrived by the wit of man, for restraining their power, or preventing their making a tyrannical use of it. If this had been duly attended to ever since the revolution, the raising of our publick revenue, and the disposal of the infinite number of lucrative offices and employments since created, would certainly have been put upon a footing very different from what they are on at present.

But, Sir, I shall leave this general March, 1756.

consideration, and apply what I have said only to the affair now before us. Let us then consider what powers the magistrates of Bristol are already possessed of. In the first place, they are the only judges of all disputes between citizen and citizen, and of all crimes committed, or pretended to have been committed within the said city; and consequently, they have of course the nomination of all officers belonging to the said courts, many of whom must in such a populous and rich city have from thence a very lucrative employment. In the next place, they are the only justices of the peace within their city, and as such are invested with all the powers with which justices of the peace are invested in any other county, particularly that of licensing alehouses, and of punishing or winking at numberless little offences which tradesmen are often, and indeed must often be guilty of. In the third place, they have the absolute disposal of the whole of the city revenue, and of all fines and amerciaments that are levied within their city. And in the fourth place, they are now possessed of very extensive powers which were vested in them by the before-mentioned act of the 11th and 12th of king William, and which by a partial execution may be made very oppressive upon some, and at the same time very easy to others. From all these I leave it to gentlemen to judge, whether the magistrates of Bristol are not already possessed of a very considerable power to reward those who blindly submit to their dictates, and to expose every man who refuses to do so to very great inconveniences; and this power will, I am convinced, be thought already too great by every gentleman who considers, that the magistrates

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of that city are all chosen by one another, and may consequently very easily enter into a combination to reward only such as submit to be their slaves, and to stretch their power to the utmost for oppressing those who disdain to be so.

What then must we think, Sir, will be the consequence, if, to the powers they are already possessed of, should be added the extravagant powers that are to be vested solely in them by this bill? I say, Sir, the extravagant powers to be vested in them by this bill; for I was really surprized to hear the noble lord desire such powers to be pointed out to him. Does he think that a power to raise 4 or 5000l. yearly upon the citizens of Bristol, and to dispose of that yearly revenue to whomsoever they think fit, is no power, or that it is a power which can have no effect but upon such as are, or design to be candidates for the post of watchman? His lordship's great fortune, and the lucrative post he now enjoys, may make him think a revenue of 18l. a year such a trifle as not to be worth asking; but I can tell him, that there is many a good housekeeper in Bristol who would be glad to have such a revenue settled upon a poor brother perhaps, or upon some more distant relation; and every such housekeeper will take care not to offend the magistrates by his way of voting at the wardmore to be held in pursuance of this bill, or by his way of voting at any future election for member of parliament.

But suppose, Sir, that this power of raising and disposing of 4 or 5000l. a year could have no influence except upon such as are watchmen, or such as are resolved to stand candidate for being a watchman upon the first vacancy; yet even this will have a great effect in favour of the magistrates at all future wardmotes, and all future elections in the city of Bristol; for it is so far from being

true, that no man will be appointed a watchman but such a one as would otherwise be intitled to relief from his parish: I say, this is so far from being true, that by the express words of the bill now before us, the magistrates are directed to chuse able-bodied men to be watchmen, and no able-bodied man can be intitled to any relief from his parish. Nay, I am persuaded, that few or none will be appointed watchmen, but such as may have a right to vote at every wardmore to be held in pursuance of this act, and at every future election of members of parliament; and as in such a number of watchmen as must be appointed for the city of Bristol, several vacancies must happen every year, not only all the watchmen, but all such as may be made to entertain hopes of being watchmen, will be so many dead votes under the direction of the magistrates, in every case where they have any occasion to ask the votes of their fellow citizens. By this means they will have the absolute direction of every wardmore to be held in pursuance of this bill, and consequently an absolute and uncontrollable power of assessing every citizen at what rate they please; for they are not confined to any particular sum, as the magistrates of London are; but, on the contrary, by giving them a power to assess every man according to their ability, you render their power quite arbitrary; which, if they cannot exercise in the wardmore, they may, and certainly will, exercise upon an appeal. This will add so much to their power of directing all future elections of members of parliament for that city, as will soon put an end to all opposition; for as a prudent swimmer allows himself to be carried along with the current, when he finds he cannot stem the stream, so a wise man will avoid struggling against a power which he finds he cannot hope to oppose with success; and I wish this

this may not come to be the case in an assembly of much greater importance, than any that was ever held for the city of Bristol.

I believe it will now appear, Sir, that with respect to publick constitutional slavery, so far as relates to the city of Bristol, the supposition is highly probable, that by this bill, if passed into a law, the citizens of that city will be made slaves to their magistrates; for under an aristocracy or oligarchy the people may be as subject slaves as under the most absolute monarch, and the tyranny may be as cruel. This, Sir, the citizens of London are happily guarded against by the wise form of government established in their city. They have no occasion to be jealous of any power that can be lodged in their magistrates, because they are all chosen by themselves, and most of them liable to be removed at the end of the year, if they render themselves obnoxious to their fellow-citizens. Even their aldermen, though chosen for life, must take care to preserve the good will of those who chose them, otherwise they may not only prevent their arriving at the honour of being lord mayor, but also they may render an alderman very insignificant, even in his own ward, by chusing such common-council men as will not be any way under his influence; and by an appeal from the sentence or judgment of any inferior jurisdiction in the city of London to the lord mayor and aldermen, or to the quarter sessions, redress may be expected if the appeal be well founded, because the aldermen, being chosen by the citizens in their respective wards, cannot enter into any combination for supporting the unjust decrees of one another, which they might easily, and probably would do, if they could exclude from their court every man who would not previously engage to support that combination.

Now, Sir, with regard to the

corrupt dependance which the magistrates of Bristol might be brought under by the minister for the time being, no man can think such an event improbable, who considers what is now the case with respect to many of our little boroughs, or who considers what has been the case for many years even of that city itself; for as often as there has been any contest between a candidate upon the court interest, and a candidate upon the country interest, the magistrates have generally appeared unanimously upon the side of the former, we all know upon what side they appeared at the very last election; and, however much some gentlemen may please to extol the conduct of the present magistrates, I must observe, that their conduct, as magistrates, upon that occasion was neither just nor impartial; for they took away the licence from several alehouse-keepers for refusing to vote according to their directions. To this I must add, Sir, that as the magistrates of Bristol have never hitherto been able to acquire the absolute direction of the election of members for that city, it has not as yet been much worth the while of a minister to endeavour to keep them under a corrupt dependance; but when they have acquired such a direction, which by this bill, if passed into a law, I think they will do, it will be worth every minister's while to attempt it; and considering the large sums of money, and the many lucrative places, our ministers have now at their disposal, we have great reason to suppose, that every future minister will not only attempt it, but attempt it with success; nor can this reason be in the least invalidated, should it be granted, that the magistracy of Bristol must always consist of gentlemen of the best fortunes and families in that city or neighbourhood; for history will inform us, that publick constitutional slavery was never established in any country,

without the concurrence of many of the best and richest families in the country.

As to the third supposition, Sir, which the noble lord was pleased to state to the house, I was surprised to hear him say, that the form of government in all our other cities and boroughs could not be put upon the same model with that of Bristol, unless they could all be prevailed on to resign their present charters. Does not every one know, that one general act of parliament would be sufficient for this purpose, without any such resignation? We all know, that a very material alteration was made some years ago by act of parliament in the form of government of the city of London, without so much as asking that city to resign their present charter. When I say this, every gentleman must suppose, I mean the famous act of the 11th of his late majesty for regulating elections within the city of London; by which it was enacted, that no act, order, or ordinance whatsoever, should be made or passed in the common-council, without the assent of the mayor and aldermen present, or the major part of them, nor without the assent of the commons present, or the major part of them. Was not this a very material alteration of the form of government of the city of London; yet this was done by act of parliament, without desiring the city of London to surrender their charter, or to give their consent to the bringing in of that bill, or to the passing of that act? This shews what may be done, and, I believe, no gentleman will take upon him to say what may not be done, by act of parliament. What was the reason why the court in king Charles the Second's reign took the trouble to bring *quo warrantos*, or to prevail with our corporations to surrender their charters? Was it not because they knew that the parliament would not concur in their design, or pass any pro-

per act for carrying it into execution? If they could have got an act of parliament empowering the king to recal the charters of all our corporations, and to grant them such new charters as he might think convenient, can we imagine that the ministers of those days would have been at the trouble to bring any *quo warrantos*, or to solicit any surrenders?

It is certain, I think, Sir, that they would not; but whether they would or no, the success they met with, and the quiet submission of the people to the execution of such an open and barefaced design against their liberties and privileges, is a proof, that very dangerous designs may be carried into execution, without raising any general alarm among the people; for the people submitted quietly to this for several years: Nay, even the parliament which met at the beginning of the ensuing reign submitted to it; for they continued sitting a great many days without taking any notice of this anti-constitutional project, or of any of those who were concerned either in advising, or in carrying it into execution; nor did any of our corporations apply to parliament for having their ancient privileges restored. So ready were both the parliament and people to submit to the yoke; and if that king had not very soon discovered, nay, I may say, declared his resolution to subvert our religion as well as our liberties, he might, by a tolerable management of the power he had got into his hands over our cities and boroughs, have established the absolute power of the crown, under the appearance of our ancient constitution, that is to say, an absolute power supported by a corrupt parliament, and enforced by a mercenary army; but tho' the parliament, the people, and the army, seemed willing enough to have become protestant slaves they were not willing

willing to become popish slaves, and this it was alone that made way for the revolution.

I have now, I hope, shewn, Sir, that all the suppositions which the noble lord was pleased to state to the house as impossible, or at least improbable: I say, I have shewn, that every one of them is not only possible, but highly probable; and therefore I hope his lordship will no longer insist upon it, that the preservation of our constitution and liberties has no concern in the present debate. I am as much as his lordship for preserving the peace and quiet of the people of Bristol; but I shall never be for preserving their peace and quiet at the expence of their liberties, and much less at the risk of endangering the liberties of the people of this kingdom in general. I believe it will be granted, that the peace and quiet of the people of every city and county of the kingdom would be more uniformly preserved, if there were no such thing as popular elections: Such elections, we know, are often attended with great disturbance, and sometimes with dangerous tumults and riots; but this, I hope, will never in this country be adopted as a good argument for depriving the people of any share in the government of their native country. It is an argument which we should most cautiously guard against; because it has always been the argument for establishing an absolute monarchy, or an absolute aristocracy; and if ever any such design should be set on foot in this country, this will be the argument for putting the government of every city and borough in the kingdom upon the same model with that of Bristol, which argument will be enforced by observing and extolling the constant and profound peace and quiet enjoyed for so many years by the people of Bristol.

Then, Sir, as to the security of the people of Bristol, they may, it

is true, be protected against thieves and pickpockets by a number of honest and able-bodied watchmen: but we have heard of that city's being endangered by an insurrection of colliers. Against such a danger, I am sure, it could not be protected by watchmen: It must always be protected by the citizens themselves: Could we expect that a parcel of slavish minded citizens would have spirit enough to protect their city against any foreign danger? Therefore, in order to preserve a spirit of freedom and courage, which always go hand in hand, amongst the citizens of Bristol, I shall be for giving them the nomination of their watchmen, as well as charging them with the expence of maintaining their watchmen; and if a proper bill should be brought in for this purpose, it will be very easy to put the election of trustees upon such a footing as to prevent any dispute, or to make every such dispute cognizable by the other trustees; for it cannot be supposed, that in any one year the election of trustees will be disputed in every parish, or every ward, within that city; and of every such dispute the other trustees would certainly be the most proper judges, as we are in this house the most proper judges of all disputed elections: By this means the magistrates will have nothing to do with the appointment or government of the watchmen, which will prevent any dispute between them and the trustees; and when a watchman is brought before a magistrate for a breach of the peace in the execution of his office, we may expect that he will judge more impartially, and punish more severely, than when he has himself the appointment of such watchmen. As on the other hand, the trustees, who are chosen by the people, will be more ready to remove a watchman, upon the complaint of any citizen for neglect of duty, than we can suppose a magistrate will be, who

who has no dependance upon the citizens.

From all which I must conclude, Sir, that if we have any true regard for the liberties and security of the people of this kingdom in general, or for the liberties and security of the people of Bristol in particular, we must order this bill to be withdrawn, and a new bill to be brought in, for lodging the power for establishing, maintaining, and well governing a nightly watch within that city in the citizens themselves.

The next that stood up was Julius Florus, whose Speech was to this Effect.

Mr. President,

S I R,

IF the constitution or form of government of this kingdom in general be wisely contrived for the preservation of publick liberty, and for preventing the introduction or establishment of arbitrary power, then when two different sorts of regulations are proposed for the government of any particular city, the only right way of judging which is best, is to examine which is most consonant to our constitution in general. Now, Sir, if according to this rule we examine the regulation proposed to be established by the bill now before us, and compare it with the regulation proposed by the Hon. gentleman at the beginning of this debate, I believe, it will very plainly appear, that the former is most consonant to our constitution in general; for the difference between the two is plainly this, that by the former it is proposed to lodge the executive power, so far as relates to the nightly watch, in the magistracy of Bristol, whereas by the latter it is proposed to lodge it in the populace of that city; and every one knows, that one of the most essential rules of our constitution, and one that has the most contributed towards the preserving of publick liberty, is that

of having the executive power ultimately lodged in the crown, that is to say, in ministers, magistrates, or officers nominated and appointed by the crown, or in some cases chosen by the people, in their several districts, by virtue of a power from the crown. This, I say, Sir, has contributed the most towards the preservation of our form of government, which has now lasted much longer than any limited form of government that was ever established, from whence alone the wisdom of it is apparent, but becomes much more so, when we consider the fate of all the old commonwealths we read of in history; for all of them were undone by trusting too much of the executive power in the hands of the populace. The people in every country are always extravagant in their love as well as their hatred; and when they have the executive power in their hands, they have generally at last trusted so much of it, or trusted it so long, in the hands of some popular minion, as to enable him to make a property of the sacred deposit, and by that means usurp the whole power of the commonwealth; and the misfortune is that if the people happen to recover from such an usurpation, they never take warning, but trust again and again; till some such usurper finds means not only to possess himself of absolute power, but to transmit it to whomsoever he pleases to appoint for his successor.

This, Sir, was the very case of the Roman republick; for whilst the executive power was continued in the hands of the Patricians, the liberties of the people were inviolably preserved; but after the law was passed for admitting the Plebeians into the consulship, the executive power came at last to be lodged wholly in the populace, so that no man, not even the most distinguished Patrician, could aspire to the honour of being consul, unless he was

a favourite with the populace. What was the consequence? The populace continued Marius so long in power, as to enable him to usurp the sole and absolute government of the republick. Did they from thence take warning? No, Sir: After they had got rid of him by death, and afterwards of all his faction by the help of Sylla; and after they had got rid of the usurped power of Sylla, by his most extraordinary resignation, they in a few years did the same thing again in favour of Julius Cæsar, whom they invested with so much power, and continued him so long in the exercise of it, that they enabled him to put a final end to publick liberty; for after him there was nothing but faction and confusion, till Augustus Cæsar found means to establish himself in the possession of a sole and absolute power, and to transmit it to his successor. The case was the same in this country not much above a century ago: An enthusiastick populace, by the defeat and murder of their sovereign, had got the whole power of the government into their hands, and erected themselves into a commonwealth: Could they keep what they had thus got possession of? No, Sir. They trusted so much of the executive power in the hands of their general, Cromwell, that in a few years he was enabled to usurp the whole power of the government, and to put an end to their infant commonwealth. This was foreseen by some of the wisest heads among them; but they could not open the eyes of the populace, who are always so blinded by their love or their hatred, that they can never judge of any future event; and we might now have been groaning under the most abject slavery, if Providence had not made it necessary for Monk to restore our ancient constitution.

I could give many other examples, Sir, of the fatal consequence of trusting the executive power of a

government in the hands of the populace, but these I chose to mention as being best known to every gentleman in the house. From these we may see the wisdom of our constitution; and from these I must conclude, that our adopting the regulation which the Hon. gentleman was pleased to propose, and rejecting that which is proposed by the bill now before us, would be of the most dangerous consequence to the liberties of the people of Bristol. Nor can I see, Sir, how it is possible for the magistrates of Bristol to make such an use of any power they are now possessed of, or of any power that is to be by this bill lodged in their hands, as can enslave any man in that city, so as to oblige him to give his vote according to their direction, either at the wardmote for assessing the citizens pursuant to this act, or at any future election for members of parliament; for however tempting the post of watchman, or of any little officer belonging to the city courts, may be to a man in beggarly circumstances, it can have no commanding influence upon any man above that condition; and supposing, that the magistrates could by this means secure a dozen or a score of beggarly votes in every ward of that city, yet this could have no weight in an assembly which must always consist of so many hundreds of citizens in easy circumstances, every one of whom would, for his own sake, be obliged to take care, that no unjust and oppressive rate should be imposed upon any of his fellow-citizens in that ward.

But, Sir, it has been insinuated as if the magistrates may do by an appeal what they find they cannot do in the wardmote: That is to say, if they cannot prevail with the wardmote to over-rate a man against whom they have a resentment, they may do it by way of appeal. How this may be done, I cannot really see; for as I take it, no man will ever

ever appeal to the magistrates in their quarter sessions, but such as think themselves aggrieved by having been overrated by the wardmote; and therefore, tho' the magistrates may perhaps, upon an appeal, diminish the rate imposed by the wardmote, they cannot upon such an appeal increase it; and the allowing of an appeal to the magistrates upon such an occasion is not only, in my opinion, absolutely necessary, but is agreeable to what was established in the city of London by the act for enlightning their streets; for by that act it was enacted, that if any person should think himself aggrieved by the tax imposed upon him, he might appeal to the court of lord mayor and aldermen, whose judgment should be final and conclusive.

Thus, Sir, we must see that, with regard to the power of affecting the citizens towards the expence of these watchmen, the magistrates may relieve one who has been oppressed by his fellow-citizens in the wardmote, but they cannot oppress any man, or lay a greater tax upon him than his fellow-citizens have thought reasonable; and with regard to their power over the wardmote assembled for this purpose they are so far from getting any power over it by this act, that they cannot so much as be present as magistrates: Some may be there as guardians of the poor, or as inhabitants of the ward; but no one of them can appear there in right of being mayor, alderman, or common-council man. But now suppose, that the magistrates should gain such an influence over the several wardmotes, as to get them to affect every inhabitant of their respective ward at what rate they please, yet the highest sum that can be, by this means, laid upon any man within that city, cannot be supposed to have such an influence, as to oblige him to vote at any election for members of parliament, according to the direction of the magistrates; for it is not to be supposed, that the tax upon any particular citizen, which cannot amount to above 5 or 6l. and 2 or 3l. a year, more or less, can ever have such an influence upon any rich man, as to deprive him of his freedom to vote as he may think fit at any future election. Besides, if the magistrates should attempt by any such means to influence an election, they would be liable to be punished by this house; and upon proof of such a complaint a bill would certainly be ordered to be brought in, for some proper alteration in the form of government of that city.

This alone, Sir, is with me a sufficient argument for not giving myself much

trouble about the form of government established in any of our cities or boroughs; for while we sit here, and while we preserve our freedom and independency, I am sure, that due care will be taken to prevent any magistrate's making use of the power with which he is invested by the king's charter, either to the prejudice of publick liberty in general, or to the oppression of any one who is subject to his power; therefore I do not think it worth our while to reject the bill now before us, and to be at the trouble of contriving any new scheme for establishing, maintaining, and well governing a nightly watch within the city of Bristol; and as it has been on both sides confessed, that some such bill is necessary, I shall be for adopting and going thro' with that now before us.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

C As our Ships will now be making ready to go upon the Whale-fishing, we shall give our Readers a very curious Account of that Fishing, from the History of the Royal Society, published by THOMAS BIRCH, D. D. their Secretary.

Nov. 4. A T a meeting of the society, 1663. the history of whale-fishing, and of the making of whale-oil, was delivered in by the secretary, from Mr. Gray of the Greenland company, who had been in those parts, and present at the killing of whales and the making of oil a dozen times; and was ordered to be registered, as follows.

" We have, according to the bigness or smallness of our ships, the more or fewer boats: A ship of 200 tons may man six boats; a vessel of 80 or 100 tons, four boats; a vessel of 60 tons, three boats, or more, not less; three boats being as few as may be with convenience to kill a whale. Each boat hath six men, a harpioneer, a steersman, and four oars; to which men the merchant giveth (besides their wages) for every thirteen tons of oil (which we call a whale) when there is so much for each boat, to the harpioneer 6l. 10s. the steersman 3l. and to each oar 2l. 10s. in all for each boat 15l. 10s. which we call whale money.

We have several men and boats upon several convenient places, which we call look-outs, that constantly remain looking out by turns for the whale, which, when we fish in harbour, cometh into a smooth bay, where is a good harbour for our ships: And having discovered the whale, which swimmeth with her back above water,

water, or is described by the water, which she bloweth into the air, one look-out maketh signs to another by hoisting up a basket upon a pole, and then all the boats row after her; and having opportunity to row up with her, before she goeth down, strike a harping-iron into her, to which is a staff joined, being about six feet long, called a harping-staff, to the socket of which iron is a white rope, with an eye seized very fast. This rope is about five fathom long, lying upon the fore-part of the boat (which we call a shallop) always coiled over a little pin, ready to take up, to give scope to the iron, when it is thrown at the whale; and to this hand rope is a warp of 300 fathoms seized, to veer after the whale, lest, when she is struck, by her swift motion (which is often down to the ground, where the water is 60, 70, or 80 fathom deep) she should sink the boat.

Thus having gotten one iron into her, our boats row where they think she will rise (after she hath been beating herself at ground) and get two or three irons more into her, and then we account her secure. Then when she is near tired with striving, and wearied with the boats and ropes, we lance her with long lances, the irons and staves whereof are about twelve or fourteen feet long, with which we prick her to death; and in killing her, many times she staveth some of our boats, beating and flourishing with her tail above water, that the boats dare scarce come nigh her; but oftentimes in an hour's time she is dispatched.

Thus having killed her, our boats tow her (all of them rowing one before another, one fast to another like a team of horses) to the ship's stern, where, after she hath lain twenty-four hours, we cut off the blubber, and take the fins (which we commonly call the whale-bone) and her tongue out of her mouth, and with a great pair of slings and tackle we turn her round, and take all that is good off her, and then we turn her carcase a-drift, and tow the blubber (cut in pieces) to the shore, where works stand to manure it.

Having made fast the blubber to the shore, we have a water-side man, who stands in a pair of boots to the middle leg in water, and flaweth such flesh as is not clean cut from the blubber. Then we have two men with a barrow, that, when the water side man hath cut it in pieces of about two hundred weight, carry it up to a stage standing by our works like a table; then we have a man with a long knife, who we call a stage-sutter, who sliceth it into thin pieces

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about half an inch thick, and a foot long, and throws it into a cooler we call a slicing-cooler, betwixt which and another cooler (called a chopping-cooler) we have men we call choppers placed; five or six men, who upon blocks cut about a foot and an half square (made of the tail of the whale, which is very tough) do take the sliced blubber and chop it very small and thin, not above a quarter of an inch thick, and an inch or two long, and thrust it off from their blocks into the chopping-cooler, which holds two or three tuns. Then upon a platform is built a copper-hole about four feet high, to which there is a stoke-hole, and on this copper-hole is a broad copper, which containeth about a butt, hanged with mortar and made tight round the edges. And over the stoke-hole, upon an arch, stands a chimney, which draws up the smoak and flames. And we have one we call a tub-filler, who with a ladle of copper, whose handle is about six feet long, taketh the chopt blubber out of the chopping-cooler, and puts it into a hoghead made with straps for that purpose; and he draws this hoghead from the chopping-cooler's side to the copper, and putteth it in; under which having once kindled a fire of wood, and boiled a copper or two of oil, the scurf, which remains after the oil is boiled out of the blubber (which we call fritters) we throw under the copper, which makes a fierce fire, and so boileth the oil out of the blubber without any other fuel.

Then when we find that it is boiled enough, we have two men, whom we call copper-men, who with two long-handled copper-ladles take both oil and fritters out of the copper, about half, and put it into a barrow (we call a fritter-barrow) made with two handles, and barrel-boards set about half a quarter of an inch one from the other, thro' which the oil runneth, and the fritters remain; from which the oil being drained, whilst another copper of oil boils, they are cast into the stoke-hole and burnt, and the barrow stands ready again on the first oil-cooler, to receive what is taken out of the next copper. Out of this barrow the oil runs into a great thing we call a cooler, made of deal-boards, containing about five tuns, which is filled within an inch of a hole (made in the side for the oil to run into the next spout) with water to cool the oil, and so the oil runs upon the water thro' this hole into a spout about ten or twelve feet long, into another cooler filled as aforesaid, and out of that thro' a long spout into a third filled as aforesaid, and out of that in a

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long

long spout into a butt laid under the end of this spout; which being full, the hole of the cooler next the butt is stoppt till another butt is laid under, and then the plug being taken out it filleth another, till we have done boiling. Then we fill up our oils, when they are thoroughly cold, and mark them, and roll them into the water, rafting twenty together, and so tow them aboard, hoist them into our ships, and stow them to bring them home.

And for our fims, which grow in two gums in the whale's mouth (whereof in a whale's mouth, great and small, are about 600, 460 whereof being merchantable) we cut them one by one out of the gums, and having rubbed them clean, we bind them up sixty in a bundle, and so taking account of them, ship them aboard in our long boat.

Upon the shore we have a tent for our land-men, built of stone, and covered with deals, and cabbins made therein for our blubber-men to lodge; and we have a great working tent with a lodging-room over it, where about six coopers work, to get ready casks to put the oil into."

From the same book we shall likewise give an account of the following surprising effect of sympathy.

Dec. 23. At a meeting of the society, occasion being given to discourse of tormenting a person with the sympathy-powder, Dr. Wren related, that in the house of a kiniman of his, the experiment had been tried by him upon a servant, who had grievously cut her finger; and a rag rubbed upon the wound being dressed with calcined vitriol, and put into the maid's bosom, her finger within a short time was cured. Whereupon he had taken the rag from her, and heated it upon the fire, whilst the maid was sweeping the next chamber; who, upon a sudden, flung away the broom, and cried out for the pain in her finger; which being looked to, was found very fiery: Upon which they cooled the rag again, and dressed it as formerly, and within a day or two the finger was entirely cured.

The Process of BLEACHING, *continued from p. 53.*

THE foregoing is the method used in the whitening our fine cloths. The following is the method used in the whitening of the coarse.

Having sorted the cloths according to their quality, they are steeped in the same manner as the fine, rinsed, washed in the mill, and dried before boiling.

In this process, boiling supplies the place of bucking, as it takes less time, and consequently is thought cheapest. It

is done in the following manner: Two hundred pounds of Calshub ashes, one hundred pounds of white Muscovy, and thirty pounds of pearl-ashes, boiled in one hundred and five Scots gallons of water for a quarter of an hour, as in the process for the fine cloth, makes the mother or first lye.

The cloth-boiler is then to be filled two-thirds full with water and mother-lye, about nine parts of the former to one of the latter; so that the lye used for boiling the coarse cloth, is about a third weaker than that used in bucking the fine. Such a quantity of cloth is put into the foregoing quantity of lye, when cold, as can be well covered by it. The lye is brought gradually to the boil, and kept boiling for two hours; the cloth being fixed down all the time, that it does not rise above the liquor. The cloth is then taken out, spread on the field, and watered, as mentioned before in the fine cloth.

As the salts of the lye are not exhausted by this boiling, the same is continued to be used all that day, adding, at each boiling, so much of the mother-lye as will bring it to the same strength as at first. The lye by boiling loses in quantity somewhat betwixt a third and a fourth; and they reckon that in strength it loses about a half, because they find in practice, that adding to it half its former strength in fresh lye, has the same effect on cloth. Therefore some fresh lye, containing a fourth part of the water, and the half of the strength of the first lye, makes the second boiler, as they imagine, equal in strength to the first. To the third boiler they add somewhat more than the former proportion, and go on still increasing gradually to the fourth and fifth, which is as much as can be done in a day. The boiler is then cleaned, and next day they begin with fresh lye. These additions of fresh lye ought always to be made by the master bleacher, as it requires judgment to bring succeeding lyes to the same strength as at first.

When the cloth comes to get the second boiling, the lye should be a little stronger, about a thirtieth part, and the deficiencies made up in the same proportion. For six or seven boilings, or fewer, if the cloth be thin, the lye is increased in this way, and then gradually diminished till the cloth is fit for souring. The whitest cloth ought always to be boiled first, that it may not be hurt by what goes before.

In this process, if the cloth cannot be got dry for boiling, business does not stop as in the fine; for after the coarse has dreeped on racks made for the purpose, it is boiled, making the lye strong in proportion to the water in the cloth.

The

The common method of souring coarse linen, is, to mix some warm water and bran in the vat, then put a layer of cloth, then more bran, water, and cloth, and so on, till the cave is full. The whole is trampled with men's feet, and fixed as in the former process. A thousand yards of cloth, yard-bread, require betwixt four and five pecks of bran. The cloth generally lies about three nights and two days in the sour. Others prepare their four twenty-four hours before, by mixing the bran with warm water in a separate vessel; and before pouring it on the cloth, they dilute it with a sufficient quantity of water. After the cloth is taken from the sour, it ought to be well washed and rinsed again. It is then given to men to be well scraped on a table, and afterwards rubbed betwixt the rubbing-boards. When it comes from them, it should be well milled, and warm water poured on it all the time, if convenience will allow of it. Two or three of these rubbings are sufficient, and the cloth very seldom requires more.

The lye, after the souring begins, is decreased in strength by degrees, and three boilings after that are commonly sufficient to finish the cloth. Afterwards it is starched, bleached, dried, and beetled in a machine made for that purpose, which supplies the place of a calendar, and is preferred by many to it.

This method used in the bleaching of our coarse cloths, is very like that practised in Ireland for both fine and coarse. The only material difference is, that there the bleachers use no other ashes but the kelp or Cashub. A lye is drawn from the former by cold water, which dissolves the salts, and not the sulphureous particles of the kelp ashes. This lye is used till the cloth is half whitened, and then they lay aside the kelp lye for one made of Cashub ashes. I am told, that their most skilful bleachers have laid aside the use of the kelp-ashes.

From the INSPECTOR, N° 303.

I HAD once, Mr. Inspector! a friend; if you have had one too, you feel the due force of the word; if not, I must explain myself to you, by adding, that I do not mean by that name what its general prostituted sense expresses, a common acquaintance; but a man whom I loved because he deserved it, and whose fond partiality made him suppose he saw as much reason for the esteeming me. He was the only son of a country gentleman, who, tho' he found all the neighbourhood fond of him, and heard every body full of his praise, as youth

of uncommon understanding, of distinguished learning, and a valuable heart, yet never admitted him to the rank of a companion, never honoured him with a moment's conversation, but issued his commands to him, which were generally unreasonable enough, with the same brow of sullen severity, the same harsh tone of voice in which he snarled at a dog that offended him. The youth's obedience was perfect, but it was not always that he could understand the orders he received: If he mistook them, a blow was the return; if he understood as perfectly as he obeyed them, he was to suppose the old gentleman was satisfied by his silence; for he never was honoured with a higher mark of approbation. This behaviour to a man of three and twenty, and the heir to a very considerable fortune, was what only my worthy friend could have born: But he endured it without reply or murmuring. Every body who visited in the family saw it; and if they loved him for supporting it, they adored him for not complaining of it. A neighbouring man of fortune, with whom he dined one day, took him into the garden in the afternoon, and spoke his sentiments on the subject: "So good a son, continued he, I am convinced, must make an excellent husband: My daughter, if you approve her, is at your service, and I shall think myself highly honoured as well as happy in the alliance."

The youth expressed his gratitude and compliance in very endearing terms: The father would have carried him immediately to the lady; but he prudently declined entering into any advances toward a treaty in which he could not engage without the compliance of his father. "I am most sensible, Sir, said he, of the honour and advantage of this match; but shall I, in return for such generosity, involve your daughter in difficulties, of which, perhaps, it may never be in my power to get the better?" The parent could not but applaud him very highly: He took his leave without seeing the lady after this conversation: He proposed the alliance to his father; but though it was an advantageous one in point of fortune, and what the old gentleman must have liked extremely, if he had thought of it himself, all the reply the son received was the being knocked down at his feet, for daring to think of marrying before he spoke of it. All possible endeavours were used on the part of the lady's relations to bring on the match; but in vain. The father, tho' he owned the fortune greater than he could

could expect, and the lady's character unexceptionable, would never listen to any overtures, because the son had dared to think of it without his advice.

The period of my worthy, generous, virtuous friend's slavery, was continued two years after this, with additional rigour: He had, soon after the absolute refusal of the first offer, met with a lady of great merit, and of considerable expectations, in the hands of a father of much more humanity than his own: He loved her; he raised a mutual passion in her breast; he obtained her promise of marrying him; but he never dared to open his lips on the subject, either to his own father, or to her's.

Four months since he married her, and immediately afterwards brought her to town. He applied to her father for his pardon; and intreated some small portion of her future fortune might be settled on her: The answer was, that she should not have married without his consent; but that as the families were acquainted, and his expectations were equal to what his daughter might expect, he should overlook the disobedience; and, as it was over and irrecoverable, would settle on her in proportion to whatever his father would do for him. The husband, with great joy, wrote now to his father. He received for answer, that he had disinherited him, and would never look on him again. A thousand intreaties could make no change in his resolution; and the father of the lady, thinking himself sufficiently excused to the world by the offer he had made, refused to do any thing for them under any other conditions.

The event has been dreadful: Yet I scarce know how to blame my unhappy friend, even for the greatest of all crimes. He visited his father a few weeks since: What passed between them, that guilty wretch can only tell. The youth was found in the morning dead in his bed, with a pistol by his pillow; and his distracted widow is following him. I have no motive for writing this, but that it is true: Say you what you think ought to be said of such conduct, and such consequences of it.

I am, Sir, &c.

LETTER from Count TESSIN, to the Prince Royal of Sweden. (See p. 80.)

LETTER LIV.

YOUR royal highness hath had a governor many years, but perhaps without ever once having had leisure to enquire into the meaning of his title, or extent of his duty. We derive our word

governor from the French gouverneur, which originally signifies a pilot, or he that stands at the helm of a ship, and whose business it is to bring those, who have intrusted him with their lives, safe to land.

One part of a governor's duty is to preserve the health of his pupil, that his strength of body may increase with his years, and his life be extended to its greatest possible length. It is in compliance with this duty that I am now and then obliged to thwart your inclinations; which, tho' it should offend you at present, I flatter myself you will live to pardon. But to preserve your health, and prolong your life is not, alone, sufficient. A governor must be equally assiduous to render life happy: But real happiness can, by no possibility, grow from any root, except that of religion, which must, therefore, be carefully planted in the heart.

The first thing we should learn, when we quit the cradle, is, to whom we are indebted for our being; that we are not less than the work of the Almighty. We then, most naturally, ask in what manner we are to express our gratitude to worship, and obey him. I cannot forbear acknowledging, that your royal highness hath most cheerfully fulfilled these principal duties; and I verily believe that Sweden may thank your tender voice for many of the blessings she now enjoys.

After we have imbibed a true knowledge and fear of our Creator, the natural depravity of our hearts requires the immediate assistance of morality, which ought to tread upon the heels of faith. But to gain our early affections, it is necessary she should make her first appearance in her very gayest apparel. Tales, fables, similes, and the like, are commonly the ornaments in which she attracts our first attention; and as the first impressions are generally the strongest, the agreeable dress may, not without reason be supposed, to make us, ever after, prejudiced in her favour. It is with morality as with a cheerful sensible friend. We like him first for his agreeable qualities, and afterwards, for his solid virtue. Morality, in like manner, keeps pace with our age: Whilst we are young and gay, she is all alacrity; but gradual assumes a face of gravity as we grow old and serious.

History is our next study. A wise man will use his endeavours to be well acquainted with the house he is to inhabit. He will enquire into the nature and situation of the building, the charac-

ter and economy of his predecessors. A comedian, who is ambitious to shine in his profession, must be well acquainted with the history of the stage: He must inform himself in what manner other actors have played, and by what means they gained applause. What is man, but a player; and the world but a theatre? on which no one will appear who hath not had a predecessor in the same character, whose example may be of service to him.

Religion, morality, and history, are the first and most important branches of education: But as the minds of youth require frequent relaxation, and are capable of receiving great variety of impressions, it is thought necessary to interrupt our serious studies with more trivial learning and bodily exercise, part of which is intended to give us a certain politeness of behaviour required in the society with our fellow-creatures, and part, to divest us of our natural stiffness, and teach us the graceful use of our limbs.

Thus far the general duties of a governor; who, in leaving his pupil thus instructed, certainly deserves praise and gratitude. But this is far from being the extent of his duty who is intrusted with the education of a royal prince. Where another's duty ceases, his may properly be said to begin. When he hath taught the high-born youth to be a man, he must then instruct him how to govern mankind.

The common duties of society are infinitely less extensive than those of a sovereign prince; whose governor is not only, in some measure, answerable for the peculiar virtues of his royal charge, but for the future felicity of nations, and, sometimes of the whole world. A king hath often the fate of more than one nation in his power. Peace or war, happiness or misery to whole regions, are frequently the result of his councils. But the more, and greater the virtues are that should adorn a throne, the more subtle and stubborn are the vices which surround it. A man of common rank is sure to meet with many things in life to humble him. He will find more men ready to reproach him with his faults, than to excuse and encourage them. But a young prince who, from his cradle, lives in a constant circle of flattery, falls much more easily into the vice of pride; a vice that infallibly casts a cloud over all his virtues.

Other children are charged with their own vices; but, if those of a prince be in question, the whole weight falls upon his governor; And he who was thought

the happiest of mortals, is often condemned to spend the sad remainder of his days in sorrow, to see that all his care, his trouble, his late and early watchings, have been employed to no effect.

Honour is not to him that plants and waters, but to him that giveth the increase. This good Being hath been pleased to send so ample a blessing on the honest endeavours of those who have been appointed to watch over your early days, that we are without fear of reproach. You, my dear Sir, are now in the spring of your life. For heaven's sake, be careful of your spotless and tender heart! that the approaching summer of manhood may ripen the precious fruit which the present promising blossom gives us reason to expect.

We have four different judgments to look for: First, That of their majesties, whose own bright example will render us more severely answerable. Secondly, That of the nation; for which I expect more honour than I have deserved: For he that is blessed with a rich soil, needs employ but little pains and tillage. The third, and most competent judge, will be your royal self. You, next to heaven, are best acquainted with my heart. You, alone, can bear me witness, how often, and how earnestly, I have dared to admonish you in our private hours. You best know, whether I have ever sown the least seed of evil in your heart. If I have done this, may the poisonous juice of the fruit it bears destroy my own soul! You are least ignorant in what degree my own life hath been blameless; and whether, by my example, you have ever been tempted to do ill. I, therefore, cheerfully submit myself to your severest examination, and will receive your judgment as a glorious reward for my past services. The fourth and last tribunal is that of the omnipotent; where suffering innocence may expect to hear the unjust decrees of men repealed. I dare not call upon his justice; for I am but a man. I appeal to his infinite mercy, which I beseech him to send down upon my royal pupil, that he may become the token of an everlasting covenant between his people and their God!

THE PRINCE'S ANSWER.

My dear TESS,

THE last letter which you wrote to me, was very agreeable to me; and I sincerely thank my dear Tess for it. The duty of a governor to his pupil, which you wrote about, reminds me of the

the duty of a pupil to his governor ; which is, to love him, to acknowledge his goodness, and to obey him. I assure you, my dear Tels, I will neglect none of these duties, because I love you, and shall always be,

Dear Tels,

Your faithful friend,

GUSTAVE.

LETTER LXI.

I HAVE observed, that our young Swedes, at their return from travelling, generally deride and condemn the manners of their native country, as if they had never been in the least acquainted with them ; when at the same time, if we come to close examination, they appear to have travelled to no other purpose but to have their hair frized, and their bodies dressed for a pattern of the mode. Our walk, our bows, our way of speaking, our taste, our buildings, our equipages, our dress, our diversions, in short, every thing appears ridiculous and strange : And I can without difficulty believe them sincere. Before they go abroad, they use the things of this world, as we are commanded to do ; namely, as tho' they used them not at all. They receive their first impressions in foreign countries, having neither observed, nor even seen, any thing in their own.

Those who have travelled into France, behave as if they had been entirely educated there ; and are quite full of that prejudice, in favour of French customs, with which most men judge of those to which they were born. If, on the contrary, they return from England, they have not only all the manners of a Briton, but are become as inveterate enemies to France, as if they had been born in the center of London. In a word, one hates all that is French, another can hear nothing that is English, a third despises every thing that comes from Germany ; but they all agree in falling out with the manners of their native Sweden.

In thus finding fault with my countrymen, I am not more severe upon any one, than on myself. When I first returned from France, I was in every respect a Petit-maitre, or French fop.

It would be acting very unadvisedly, if, whilst I endeavour to expose the folly of particular men, I should give your royal highness an unfavourable idea of all those that have travelled. This were quite opposite to my design. I should think myself underserving the name of a Swede, if I did not distinguish, and set a true value on, the merit of such of my countrymen, whose travels have been an

honour to themselves, and an advantage to their country. I could, without difficulty, count a great number of these ; and truth obliges me to confess, that such men are more especially useful, nay, even indispensable, to this distant nation, as we are under the necessity of fetching that which no body will bring.

My endeavour hath always been, to awake in you an universal attention ; to shew you the need of a father's care and inspection, with regard to the order and happiness of his family ; to caution you against believing, that there is any thing on earth so perfect as not to admit of improvement, and to point out to you the various roads that lead thither ; which, tho' they prove not infallible, may, at least, serve to conduct men of more abilities into the right way. But to return to our subject.

It might not perhaps be much amiss, to oblige all those who have a mind to travel, first to visit every province of this kingdom, to make themselves well acquainted with our own nature, customs, wants, and advantages ; to examine them previously, and not to consent to their departure till they had given proof of their being properly qualified to travel.

Thus they would be able to distinguish those things which are good in their own country, from those that want improvement. They would then see, whether it were advisable in these cold climes, to adopt the modes of southern nations. They would learn to know the value of money, the need of oeconomy in travelling, and would at least buy their experience of their fellow-subjects. It would enable them to judge, whether the magnificence of more wealthy nations be suitable to our revenues ; whether foreign oeconomy would thrive in this frozen soil ; and whether modern compliments are consistent with our old Swedish honesty. They would be qualified, instead of weighing all things in a French, English, or Swedish balance, to judge impartially of each nation.

A Swedish officer, who would engage himself in foreign service, should first be well acquainted with the state of our own army ; he will, otherwise, not distinguish what he has to learn abroad, from that which is already known at home. Before we enquire into other religions, we should be well instructed in our own. A prudent merchant will not fail to be informed, what commodities are most wanted ; of the relative goodness and prices of foreign and home productions : And according to such necessary intelligence, he directs his voyages or correspondence. A peasant,

ant, who goes to market with intent to buy in provisions for his family, must unavoidably have known his wants before he came from home.

These precautions in a traveller, would often save him the trouble of making needless enquiries into things which he might have seen in greater perfection in his own country. It might also not be improper to make the intended traveller explain himself with regard to the particular science which he means to pursue. This would enable us, at his return, to judge how far he had improved his capacity to serve his country: For we must not only become fine gentlemen, but useful members of society.

In consideration of the vast sums that are carried out of this kingdom by travellers, we ought, at least, to do all in our power to render the golden stream fruitful. When your riper age shall allow your royal highness more leisure, you may perhaps find this irregular letter to be no improper object of further reflection. (See Vol. xxiv. p. 161.)

From the WORLD, N^o 164.

S I R,

I HAVE the honour to be a member of a certain club in this city, where it is a standing order, "That the paper of the World be constantly brought upon the table, with clean glasses, pipes and tobacco, every Thursday after dinner." In consequence of this order, a letter, or rather a petition, from one of your correspondents, was lately read, praying, that you would establish it as a law, that healths should be *eaten*, as well as *drank*, (see p. 66.) There appeared something so new and national in *eating the prosperity of our king and country*, that the whole club, with a vivacity unknown in that place before, rose up to applaud it: And after many wise and learned debates upon the subject, agreed to the following orders and resolutions.

Ordered, That in this club, the word Toast in drinking be changed to Mouthful in eating, and that every member, after naming the Mouthful he proposes, do fill his mouth as full as possible, in honour of the person or cause so named.

Ordered, That the chairman be always Mouthful Master.

Ordered, That the Mouthful Master do demand the Mouthfuls regularly from the members over the right thumb, and do cause them to be eaten regularly over his left.

Resolved, That all the members of the club be obliged upon every club day to

eat a large slice of roast beef, as a bumper health to Old England.

Resolved, That the city of London, and the trade thereof, be eaten in turtle.

Resolved, Always to eat prosperity t Ireland in boiled beef, and to North-Britain in Scotch-collops.

A Resolved, to eat the administration in British herrings.

Resolved, to eat success to our fleet in pork and peace.

B Resolved, As the greatest instance that this club can possibly shew of their respect and devotion, that the healths of lady * * *, and the dutchess of * * *, be eaten by every member in mouthfuls of minced chicken.

Resolved, That Mr. Fitz-Adam, or any of his friends, be permitted to eat the members of this club as often as they please, provided that they do not knowingly and wittingly suffer any Frenchman whatsoever to eat the said members dead or alive.

C Thus, Sir, you see, that you are continually in our thoughts; and therefore as a member of a society so warmly attached to you, you will believe me when I assure you, that I am,

Yours, &c.

E. P.

From the WORLD, N^o 165.

S I R,

A Conquest over the affections and passions has been the highest boast of the philosophers of every age; and in proportion as they have attained this victory, future writers have celebrated their characters, as the most exalted patterns of wisdom and prudence. But though a veneration for the rust of antiquity, or a fondness for every thing which happened before the memory of our grandfathers, may lead some to celebrate former ages, yet we may boast it among the felicities of the times in which we live, that the most important concerns of life are entered into, only under the directions of reason and philosophy. To instance only in one particular; marriage is the effect of mere prudence and forecast, without any mixture of that ridiculous passion, which has now no being but in play-books and romances.

In former ages, love was supposed to keep the door of Hymen's temple; but now, as the knowledge of the world may have been somewhat expensive in acquiring, as our modern philosophers have spent that fortune on their youth, which it had been ridiculous to have reserved for the debility of old age, just before

before the last spark of vigour is extinguished, some rich heirs is won, who conduces both to the perpetuating a name, and to the providing a fortune for that posterity, which is to continue the family honours. Happy expedient! by which the weight of numerous younger children, the almost constant burthen of former times, is most judiciously avoided.

That I may present your readers with a striking contrast between the follies of our ancestors, and the solid prudence of the present generation, I shall here subjoin a couple of short odes, which are written in the characters of an old Englishman, and a modern one, on the day before their marriage.

THE OLD ENGLISHMAN.

I'll tell you why I love my love ;
Because her thousand graces prove,
Her worth is very high ;
She's very fair, and very good,
And not unwilling to be woo'd
By one so plain as I.

Wherever Muse has fir'd the strain,
On British or on Tuscan plain,
Delighted has she rovd ;
Has glow'd with all the gen'rous rage,
That animates the story'd page,
By British bosoms lov'd.

Oft has she fought, with careful feet,
The hallow'd hermit's calm retreat,
And trac'd with thought profound
Each precept of the wise and good ;
There ev'ry wish has she subdu'd
To wisdom's narrow bound.

Has learn'd the flatt'ring paths to shun,
Where folly's tickle vot'ries run,
Deceiv'd by fortune's glare ;
Has learn'd that food, and cloths, and fire,
Are only nature's plain desire,

Nor forms for more her pray'r.
Content with these, my Geraldine
Has promis'd to be ever mine,
For well she knows my heart ;
She knows it honest and sincere,
And much too open to appear,
Beneath the veil of art.

She knows it pants for her alone,
That not the splendor of a throne
From her my steps could lure :
To-morrow gives to these fond arms,
My Geraldine in all her charms,
And makes my bliss secure.

THE MODERN ENGLISHMAN.

No, no, by all the pow'rs above,
My heart's as little touch'd by love
As ever in my life.
Full well, dear Hal, to thee is known,
Whom fortune to my lot has thrown,
To be my wedded wift.

But why I wed should any ask,
To answer is an easy task ;

Want, want ! my honest Harry :
What can a man, whose fortune's spent,
Who's mortgag'd to his utmost rent,
But drown, or shoot, or marry ?

Of these the best is sure the bride ;
For when once plung'd beneath the tide,

Adieu to all our figure :
Full sudden is the pistol's fate,
When once 'tis touch'd, alas ! too late,
We with undrawn the trigger.

'Tis thus resolv'd then honest boy,
To-morrow thou may'st wish me joy,
Joy will I buy by wiving :

Soon to her mansion, far from town,
Six rapid bays shall whirl us down,
As if the dev'l were driving.

There shall the brisk capacious bowl
Drown ev'ry care that haunts the soul,
And rouse me to new life :

And, Hal, for all that she can say,
Some blooming village queen of May,
Shall—wakeup my wife.

When all the tedious farce is o'er,
And spouse has crown'd me with her dow'r,
Should sudden ruin meet her ;
Ev'n tho' her coachman broke her neck,
Unmov'd I'd stand amidst the wreck,
Nor swear at heedless Peter.

From the OLD MAID, N^o 13.

JULIA and I made a visit the other day to the Foendingling-Hospital, where I often indulge her and myself with a sight, which must give pleasure to every mind, which has any tincture of humanity.

It is surprizing to me, that so useful, so politick, and so long as there are vices or extreme poverty in the world, so necessary a foundation, should be left to the chance of private and uncertain donations, the consequence of which is, that three parts in four of those who are brought there to be provided for, are rejected ; when, to answer the very end of its institution, it requires that all should be taken in. I will charitably suppose, that no motive but the fear of shame, or

the extremity of want, can operate so powerfully upon a mother, as to counterwork the force of nature, and the instinctive fondness every creature has for its off-spring, to such a degree, as to instigate her to destroy the babe who is a dearer part of herself, and the object, as I have been told, of the most pleasing of the human affections : And I am afraid this hospital will have very little effect towards preventing such dreadful crimes, when the parents of these unhappy infants know, it is more than three to one, that they are returned to them again !

Nay,

May, perhaps the despair and rage of disappointment in such whose application has been unsuccessful, may more effectually condemn their unhappy infants to the grave, than if no such foundation was in being.

The strange unfeeling carelessness of the gay part of the world, and the ill-judged severity of the more regular, have hitherto prevented such a provision from being made as is necessary to render this hospital of general use; nor can it ever answer the noble purposes for which it is intended, till some certain revenue is settled on it, sufficient to enable the governors, to raise and support a building, extensive enough to receive all who are offered, in the same manner as at Paris and Madrid.

Let those who think it of importance, but turn their thoughts to the infinite variety of sudden and unforeseen distresses in this vast metropolis, by which the parents of a legitimate offspring, at least the more tender and helpless parent, by the death or unavoidable absence of the other, may be reduced to an incapacity of supporting a new-born infant, and they will perceive at once the extreme charity and usefulness of such a foundation as this, without supposing it intended besides, for the reception of such unhappy babes, as owe their birth to their parents' guilt and folly.

It is extremely melancholy to reflect upon the many unhappy infants who are daily found exposed in the streets, and the greater number who are destroyed almost before they see the light: One cannot think without the extremest horror, on those whose bodies were found putrified in the river about a year since, and who I am afraid were not all destroyed by parish nurses, tho' that is too often the case of such as escape the hands of their mothers.

I hope every gentleman, who has the honour of being entrusted by his country with a seat in parliament, whatever may be his political principles, will heartily concur in endeavouring to prevent such shocking accidents for the future, by erecting some way or other a fund, which is at present so very insufficient, to answer the purpose of this foundation, and only serves to show what good it might do, if the revenue was plentiful and certain.

Our senators are now deliberating where to lay the taxes to provide for a war, which appears to be unavoidable: A tax upon maids and batchelors has been often talked of; there can never be a better time to put the project in execution than the present; nor can the produce of March, 1756.

such a tax be better applied, than to the support of an hospital, to recruit these naval and land armaments which other taxes are to support; nor can they reasonably object to this, as the house is obliged to them for a considerable part of its inhabitants. I therefore humbly propose, that one shilling in the pound be assessed on the real and personal estate, salary, &c. of every batchelor above the age of thirty, and sixpence on every unmarried woman of the same age: I lay it in this proportion, both because the incomes of men, are in general much better than ours, and because their celibacy must be voluntary, which it must be allowed is not always the case with us.

I cannot help fancying, that this expedient will please every body but the persons concerned, and as they are the least useful part of the community, they have the least right to be considered. Whether their continuing in a single state be from justifiable motives, or the contrary, the very circumstances of having no burthen upon their fortunes, but what merely concerns themselves, makes them of all others, the fittest to be assessed extraordinarily, to the support of a scheme of such apparent publick utility. But I doubt the celibacy of the men, when it much exceeds the term. I have mentioned, is owing, for the most part, to their having set out in an irregular way of life, and still persisting in it: And I know few of the sisterhood, who are women of condition, but owe the solitary state, they now heartily repent of, to sickness, coquetry, to mercenary exactions with regard to settlement, or something equally blameable and perverse.

Those of either sex, whose celibacy is not their fault, I am satisfied will contribute in this way to the good of the publick, without reluctance; and as to the rest, if the levy should come from them a little grudgingly, it will be only the just punishment of their sins. However at the worst, it can be no hardship to be charged with a burthen, they may at any time quit themselves of by marrying.

There is one part of the unmarried, who I am sure will be with me in wishing for the tax: Those who are so from the curse of avaricious parents, who love their money so much better than their children, that they will not part with a reasonable proportion of it, to settle them happily in the world; as in this case I would have the parents rated for the children, to the extent of their estates, it would probably put them upon laying out their money for them in a much better way. Besides this, I think it will

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furnish all such as have still an inclination to enter into the holy state, but are afraid of being laughed at, with a very decent excuse: An ancient virgin may plead, that really she had no thoughts of changing her condition; but the tax is heavy, and it is very hard, that a virtuous woman must be forced to contribute out of her fortune, to maintain the illegitimate brats of other people: A surly old bachelor too, may pretend disaffection to the ministry, and to show that he will not be brought into their measures, may take his maid Betty to church, without fearing the jokes of his club.

The fair Representation of his Majesty's Right to ACADIA, continued from p. 55.

BUT thirdly, As the XIth article of the treaty of Utrecht transferred over to Great-Britain both Nova-Scotia as well as Acadie with its antient limits; it was necessary to set forth the letters patent, or instrument writing, by which Nova-Scotia was first erected into a colony, and from whence it originally took its name. To this purpose the English commissaries produced the grant from king James the First, dated the 10th of September, 1621. to Sir William Alexander, afterwards earl of Sterling, of certain districts and Territories in North-America, to be even after called by the name of Nova Scotia; in which grant, all the lands, continents and islands, intended to be comprised under that name, are there marked out by the same northern, eastern, and southern limits, as we have before ascribed to Acadie. For this reason it may be supposed, the same territory was generally called either by one or the other, or by both these names, except that Nova Scotia, if distinctly considered under this grant, was bounded on the west by the river St. Croix; and Acadie, considered by itself, extended a little farther westward to the river Pentagoet. But both are now included as one and the same country, being so surrendered to Great-Britain by the treaty of Utrecht.

To these historical accounts was added the evidence of maps, both antient and modern, French, English, and neutral ones; all which have extended the limits of the country, marked by them to be Nova-Scotia or Acadie, to comprise not only the whole of the peninsula, but also part of the continent on the other side of the bay of Fundi. And these maps were also relied upon to be so much the stronger evidence, if maps were at all to be relied on, as the antient English maps have marked out this extent at the time when the French were in possession of that

country; and the modern French maps have marked out the same since the English have been in possession of it.

It is farther to be observed, that this territory, in most of the maps printed before the treaty of Utrecht, is called by the name of Nova-Scotia. So was it also called by several antient historians, and accordingly was demanded by that name on the part of the crown of England, in the transactions previous to the treaty of Utrecht, whilst the French, in their proposals, affected to call it Acadie; yet all the while both meant the same country: And since it was sometimes called by one, and sometimes by the other, and oftentimes by both names; it was agreed at last to be ceded by the name of Nova-Scotia, or All Acadie, and to put it beyond all dispute, the cession of it was afterwards made by the name of Nova Scotia, otherwise called Acadie.

As therefore the right of the crown of Great Britain to the country claimed by the name of Nova Scotia or Acadie, is founded on the XIth article of this treaty, it may be proper here to insert the literal translation of it, as follows.

“The most christian king shall take care, on the same day that the ratifications of the present peace shall be exchanged, to have delivered to the queen of Great-Britain solemn and authentick letters or instruments, by virtue whereof the island of St. Christopher is to be possessed alone hereafter by British subjects; likewise Nova-Scotia, or All Acadie, with its antient limits, as also the city of Port-Royal, now called Annapolis-Royal, and all other things in those regions, which depend on the said lands and islands, together with the dominions, propriety and possession, and all right whatsoever, whether by treaties, or any other way acquired, which the most christian king, the crown of France, or any of its subjects have hitherto had to the said islands, lands, and places, and the inhabitants thereof, to be yielded and transferred to the queen of Great Britain, and to her crown for ever, as the most christian king now yields and transfers all the said particulars: And that in such an ample manner and form, that the subjects of the most christian king shall hereafter be excluded from all kind of fishing in the said seas, bays, and other places on the coasts of Nova Scotia, that is to say, on those which lye towards the south-east, within thirty leagues, beginning from the island commonly called Sable, inclusively, and thence going towards the south-west.”

The crown of Great Britain, in consequence of this cession, has ever since insisted

insisted on its right to Nova-Scotia, or All Acadie, with the same antient limits, with which it was acquired and possessed by France, in virtue of any former treaties, or otherways. Whatever therefore were the limits of this territory, at and before the treaty of St. Germain's, in 1632; or at and before the treaty of Breda, in 1667; or at and before the treaty of Utrecht, 1713; they are still the same, reconfirmed to his majesty by the late treaty of Aix la-Chapelle, in 1748, founded on the basis of the former treaties; by the IXth article of which, after fixing the times in which the particular restrictions, there referred to, were to be made in the East and West Indies, it is stipulated, that every thing besides should be re-established on the foot they were, or ought to have been, before the war.

The remainder of this conclusive piece, contains a full, clear, and mysteriously answer to what the French commissaries have urged, in support of their system, proving, that they have eluded or evaded the point in question; misquoting, in several instances, the proofs referred to, and thence, offering in the room of the real, to substitute an ideal Acadie, not described in any history, mentioned in any treaty, nor delineated in any map. As likewise an evident refutation of the *Summary Discussion of the antient Limits of Acadie*. In conclusion, the author says, "Here then we may rest the question; and to that purpose, in like manner, as in the French discussion, I have endeavoured to reduce the arguments, on both sides, into so short a compass, as was consistent with the necessary explanation of the points in dispute: With this difference, that, as the French abstract has followed the plan of their memorials, in halting and quite misconstruing the articles of the treaty, on which the discussion is founded; this treatise has pursued the nobler example shewn in the English memorials, in openly describing what we claim, and in fairly producing the arguments in support of it: With this further difference also, that, as the French author sounds the alarm to all the courts of Europe, insinuating to them their own imaginary danger, and calling out for their joint aid to reduce the all-engrossing power of the English; we, on our side, confine the dispute singly, as it ought to be, between the crown of France and ourselves; far from desiring to involve all Europe in a general war, we act only in our own defence, and make reprisals for the injuries we have received from those, who have invaded our rights, and were the first aggressors in the quarrel. So that, if any of the

neighbouring powers should think it necessary to take a part in the dispute, they will find, from the reasons here produced, that, by siding with us, they will side with the cause of truth and justice.

Conclusion of Dr. WHYTT's Observations on the Sensibility of the Parts of Men and other Animals. (See p. 54.)

DR. Whytt next proceeds to try what further light diseases will throw upon this subject.

"If (says he) the parts reckoned insensible by Dr. Haller were really destitute of nerves, it would follow, that they could in no case become the seat of painful sensation; and even supposing them furnished with nerves, but possessed only of an obscure degree of feeling, it may be thought, at least, not probable, that they can be the seat of those painful diseases commonly ascribed to them. In order to set this matter in a proper light, it will be sufficient to distinguish between parts in a sound and in a diseased state. In a sound state, the feeling of many parts of the body is but very dull, which it altogether necessary to prevent the uneasiness we would otherways perpetually suffer, when our organs are stretched, pressed upon, &c. in the common offices of life: Such parts, therefore, when cut or wounded, in a sound state, give little uneasiness; but, if afterwards an inflammation comes on them, they become extremely sensible, and their over-stretched vessels, and nervous filaments, occasion intense pain, by which we are excited to endeavour the cure of the disease.

It is certain, that the parts which are most sensible in a sound state, acquire a more acute feeling when inflamed. Thus the stomach, which, in health, can bear the touch of wine, brandy, and other pungent liquors, without being hurt, is, when inflamed, often brought into convulsions by the mildest drinks; and light, which gives no sensible pain to the eye in a sound state, becomes intolerable when this organ is inflamed. Nor can we doubt, that the more insensible parts may acquire, when inflamed, or otherways diseased, a remarkable degree of sensibility.

As often as there is an inflammation, especially when tending to suppuration, in any of the glands, as the parotids, tonsils, maxillaries, mammae, testes, kidneys, &c. the patient is tortured with pain, often, before the teguments are affected, or even considerably stretched. And is not this a much better proof of the sensibility of these parts, than schirri and other indolent swellings are of the contrary?

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The fore-part of the eye, when inflamed, can bear the touch of no hard or acrid substance; and fungi rising from it, give very sharp pain, when fretted.

In the rheumatism, joints, where the skin is unstretched and of the natural colour, and where no muscular fibres are placed, are severely pained on the least motion, tho' done without the efforts of the patient, which must therefore depend on the sensible ligaments and tendons; since large branches of nerves, thus affected, would produce convulsions of the muscles they serve, which do not happen: Besides, in these cases, the pain is not felt where the large nerves are.

A contusion, by a fall on the great trochanter of the thigh, without causing ecchymosis, or swelling of the teguments, often brings, in a little time, racking pain on all the outside of the thigh, leg and foot; which continues obstinately for months or years thro' the whole extent of the fascia lata.

An inflammation of the periosteum, as in the parais, where the suppuration happens between this membrane and the bone, nay, even the repletion of the vessels of an over stretched periosteum, as by heat or food in venereal nodes, gives very sharp pain. And, in the spina venetosa, and other suppurations of the marrow, pain is felt before any signs of the disease appear externally.

These observations seem to demonstrate, beyond doubt, that many of those parts, which Dr. Haller would have us believe to be insensible, are often the seat of remarkable pain in the human body; and, I cannot help thinking, that, in other examples, where he endeavours to assign a different seat of the painful sensation, he is mistaken, and is laying the foundation of dangerous practice. It will, therefore, be worth while to examine these cases.

1. He imagines that the pain, swelling, and inflammation of the arm, which have sometimes followed the opening of the median vein, must have proceeded, not from a wound of the tendon of the biceps muscle; but of the median or some other nerve. But, if this were the case, why should not similar symptoms sometimes follow bleeding in the cephalick or jugular veins? In opening the jugular vein, some nervous filaments are frequently wounded, and often occasion a sharp pain, as if the point of the lancet had been left in the wound; this, however, goes off in a day or two, or sooner, without leaving any bad consequence. But the mischiefs which have followed bleeding in the median vein are of a dif-

ferent kind; tho' little or no pain is felt at first, yet afterwards, not only the whole arm is evidently pained and swelled, but a particular hard swelling is often formed in the place where the wound was made, from which a thin lymph issues; and the patient does not recover the full use of his arm for several months; nay, sometimes loses the motion of the elbow-joint all together. And, that a wound in the tendon is, at least, sometimes the cause of those symptoms that follow blood-letting in the flexure of the arm, appeared evidently in a patient who died in this place, some years ago, of a fever, occasioned by the pain, swelling, and inflammation, consequent upon opening the median vein of the right arm, the tendo bicipitis of which was swelled to near ten times its natural bulk.

How very sensible tendons may become when inflamed, appears from various observations; particularly one mentioned by the learned Dr. Van Swieten, of a nobleman, who was seized with most terrible convulsions over his whole body the moment his surgeon took hold of one of the tendons near his ankle, mistaking it for a part of the fatty membrane.

2. Our author ascribes the pain of the gout to the skin or subcutaneous nerves, and not to the capsule or ligaments of the joints affected. But does not the rigidity of the joints, which the gout at last produces, shew, that its seat is deeper than the skin or nerves below it; and that the ligaments of the articulations, and tendons of the muscles which serve for their motions, are affected?

When one sprains his wrist or ankle, there is often no great pain felt immediately; but soon after, when the over-stretched parts begin to swell and inflame, a considerable pain ensues, which is greatly increased if the joint be moved. Does not the pain in this case proceed chiefly from the over-stretched ligaments or tendons? It will be hard to persuade physicians, that it is owing to any hurt received by the skin or subcutaneous nerves. And, if the ligaments or tendons may be affected with pain from being too much stretched, why may they not be the principal seat of that pain which affects the joints of gouty patients?

Chalk stones in a joint frequently give sharp pain before they pierce the capsular ligament, and before the skin is much stretched or red. Further, without allowing sensibility to the ligaments, let any one try to explain what my ingenious friend Mr. Monro, and, I dare say, many others, have oftener than once seen in practice,

practice. A pea-issue, for a dropisy of the knee, put in with a caustick or a knife, and dressed with the pea a considerable time, created little uneasiness to the patient; but, after a puncture of a lancet, made very near to where the issue was, thro' the capsula of the joint to let out the water, most racking pain and inflammation ensued, which brought the patient to the brink of the grave.

3. Our author is of opinion, that the insensible dura mater cannot be the seat of a head-ach or phrenitis. But how little soever this membrane may be in a natural state, yet, if it may be affected with pain, as often as it is inflamed or obstructed, it may still be, in many cases, the seat of these diseases. In patients who have died of a phrenitis, the dura and pia mater, as well as the cortical substance of the brain, have been found inflamed, suppurated, and mortified: And in those who, after recovering once and again of a phrenitis, have died of other diseases, the dura and pia mater have been found much thicker and harder than usual.

As the head-ach generally attending fevers often begins several days before any signs of a delirium appear, we cannot ascribe it to an obstruction in the cortical part of the brain, but in the dura or pia mater. Nor can this head-ach have its seat in the exterior teguments of the skull, otherwise, the pain would be increased by pressing the part chiefly affected, as often happens in those periodical head-achs which seem to have their seat in the subcutaneous nerves, or pericranium.

4. Lastly, Dr. Haller thinks, that the intercostal muscles, or large nerves running between the ribs, are the seat of the pleurisy, and not the pleura itself, which is insensible. But, if this membrane, notwithstanding its small degree of sensibility in a sound state, may be affected with great pain, when inflamed; it will hardly be doubted, that it is sometimes the seat of the pleurisy: Since, in patients who have died of this disease, the pleura has been found inflamed and suppurated.

But, besides the insensibility of the pleura. Dr. Haller has brought another very plausible argument to prove, that the pleurisy can never have its seat in this membrane, viz. the patient's feeling the greatest pain in inspiration when the ribs are brought nearer each other, and consequently when the pleura is less upon the stretch than it was in time of expiration. But the doctor has long ago very justly observed, that ordinary and gentle

inspiration in men, is chiefly performed by the diaphragm, while the intercostal muscles are scarce employed at all: Wherefore, in inspiration, which pleuritic patients perform with great caution, the ribs may be supposed to alter their situation very little; but, as the inferior part of the pleura must be somewhat stretched by the descent of the diaphragm in inspiration, it is no wonder the pain should be then most acute.

In women, especially such as are pregnant, who use the intercostal muscles more in ordinary inspiration than men, the pleura will be more stretched at that time than during expiration; because the cavity of the thorax is increased in wideness and depth, as well as length.

With regard to what the doctor says of the ribs approaching each other in inspiration; tho' this is certainly true of the superior ribs, yet I have some doubt, whether it be so in the inferior ones: For, in a very full inspiration, I can with my fingers plainly feel the six or seven inferior ribs recede from each other, and approach again in the succeeding expiration. Wherefore it must appear, that the increase of the pleuritic pain in time of inspiration can be no proof, that the disease has not its seat sometimes in the plura.

Upon the whole, altho' Dr. Haller's experiments shew, that several parts of animals are possessed of a more obscure degree of feeling than has been commonly imagined; yet it is hoped, the reader will, after weighing what has been said, be far from pronouncing them altogether insensible, or condemning the uniform opinion of physicians in all ages, concerning the parts which are affected in many diseases, and, instead of it, embracing a doctrine which is far from being sufficiently proved, and may, if made a foundation for practice, be of fatal consequence."

Method of distilling SEA-WATER in double the usual Quantity, in order to freshen it, by blowing Showers of Air thro' the distilling Liquor. From the learned and ingenious Dr. H A L E S's Pamphlet on that Subject.

THE doctrine after saying he found the effect of causing an incessant shower of air to ascend thro' the boiling liquor in a still, to his surprize, to be very considerable, goes on thus: "The method, which I used to blow showers of air up through the distilling water, was by means of a flat round tin box, six inches diameter, and an inch and half deep; which is placed at the bottom of the

the still, on four knobs or feet half inch high, to make room for the liquor to spread over the whole bottom of the still, that the heat of the fire may come at it. In larger stills this box must be proportionably larger, and have higher sect. And whereas the mouth of the still is too narrow for the tin box to enter, which box ought to be within two inches as wide at the bottom of the still; therefore the box may be divided into two parts, with a hinge at one edge or side, and a clasp at the other, to fix it together, when in the still. This box must be of copper for distilling sea-water; mine was made of tin for other liquors also. The air-pipe, which passes thro' the head of the still, will help to keep the air-box from moving to and fro by the motion of the fire; or, if that should not be found sufficient, three or four small struts may be fixed to the sides of the air-box. They must reach to the sides of the still. The cover and sides of the air box were punched full of very small holes, one fourth inch distant from each other, and about the twentieth part of an inch in diameter. On the middle of the cover or lid of this air-box, was fixed a nozzle more than half inch wide; which was fitted to receive, to put on, and take off the lower end of a tin pipe, which was twenty inches long, and passed thro' a hole in the head of the still: Four inches of the upper end of this pipe were bent to a crook, almost at a right angle to the upper stem, in order thereby to unite the crook to the widened nose of a pair of kitchen double bellows, by means of a short leathern pipe of calve-skin.

The double bellows were bound fast to a frame, at the upper part of the iron nose, and at the lower handle, in order the more commodiously to work them. And that the upper half of the double bellows may duly rise and fall, in order to cause a constant stream of air; (besides the usual contracting spiral springs within side) several flat weights of lead must be layed on the upper part of the bellows, near the handle, with a hole in their middle, to fix them on an upright iron pin fastened on the bellows; that by this means the weights may the more commodiously be put on or taken off. For, according to the different depths of the liquor in the still, so will the force of the included air, against the upper board of the bellows, be more or less. Thus, supposing the depth of the water in the still to be twelve inches from the surface of the depressed water in the air-box, then the pressure of the included air against the upper part of the bellows will

be equal to that of a body of water a foot deep, and as broad as the inner surface of that board. It will, therefore, be requisite, to add or take off weights, according to the different depths of the water in the still, at different periods of the same distillation. The bellows must be proportionable to the size of the still, but need not be very large. Wherever the stills are fixed in ships, the air may be conveyed to them from the bellows, either thro' a small leathern pipe, distended with spiral coils of wire, or thro' Bamboo cane, or broad small wooden pipes, like hollow fishing rods.

When I first distilled in this ventilating way, in order to estimate what the difference might be in the quantity distilled, by that or the common method, I tried both ways, by receiving the distilled liquor into a quarter of a pint glass, estimating the times, by a pendulum beating seconds; where I found, to my surprise, that sometimes three times more was distilled by ventilation than by the usual way: But finding inequalities in the small quantities thus distilled, in order the more fully and assuredly to ascertain the true proportion there was in the two methods of distilling; I put three gallons of water into the still, and, when it boiled, put on the still-head, and fixed its nose to the worm tub pipe; which tub was full of cold water. When it had distilled for an hour, the receiver was instantly taken away. And on measuring the distilled water, I found it to be two quarts and 45 cubick inches by a glass divided into cubick inches. And a gallon containing 282 cubick or solid inches, this quantity of distilled water, which was 266 cubick inches, is one fifteenth part of a gallon.

Then, filling the still as full of water as before, and when it began to boil, fixing the head to the still and worm-tub, which was full of cold water; there was distilled in an hour, with constantly blowing showers of fresh air up thro' the stilling liquor, five quarts, less by seven cubick inches, which is 353.5ths cubick inches, that is, less than the double of the quantity that is distilled in the usual way. In several other distillations of a quart at a time, I found the quantity distilled by ventilation, to be more than the double of that in the usual way: So that the quantity by ventilation, may at a medium be estimated the double of the usual distillation. It is too well known property of moving air, to carry along with it a considerable quantity of adjoining vapour, as also of falling water to carry much air down along with it.

It is to be hoped therefore, that so considerable an increase in the quantity distilled, will be of great benefit to navigation, as it may be done in less time, and with less fire.

In the account of Mr. Appleby's process for making sea-water fresh, which is published by order of the lords of the Admiralty, (see Vol. xxiii. p. 41.) it is said, that a still which contains 20 gallons of water will distill 60 gallons in 10 hours with little more than one bushel of coals; and therefore 120 gallons in 10 hours, with little more than two bushels of coals. And by ventilation 240 gallons, or a tun; and 24 gallons may be distilled in 20 hours, making an allowance for the times of heating those stills full of cold water; and a still something larger and wider, will distill a tun in 24 hours; which will more than suffice for a 60 gun ship with 400 men, whose provision of water for four months is about 120 tons. And larger ships may either have proportionably larger stills, or else two of them. As for merchant ships with few men, a small still will be sufficient.

The second sized stills contain 10 gallons, and will produce 60 gallons in 20 hours, with half the above-mentioned fuel; and by ventilation 120 gallons.

The least stills contain five gallons, and will produce 32 gallons in 20 hours; and by ventilation 64 gallons in 20 hours.

Now supposing a still to contain 25 gallons, and that four parts in five of it, viz. 20 gallons are distilled off; then, in order to distill a tun, or 210 gallons, the still must be emptied, cleaned and refilled eleven times; and if the whole be done in 24 hours, full 16 of those hours will be taken up in distilling at the rate of a gallon in about four minutes and half; and the remaining eight hours of the 24, being divided into 12 equal parts, they will be each near 44 minutes to empty and cleanse the still, to refill it, and give the sea-water a proper boiling distilling heat: Whether this can be done in so short a time, must be known by experience, and ought therefore first to be tried at land.

Dr. Butler, in his lately published Method of procuring fresh Water at Sea, proposes the pouring in more sea-water into the still, thro' a funnel fixed in a small hole in the head or upper part of the still, when more than half the former water is distilled off; by which means the water in the still will soon acquire a distilling heat; and this to be repeated several times; but then it will be requisite to add each time more chalk, in such proportion as shall be found requisite. It

will be well to try this method, in hopes thereby to increase the quantity of water that is distilled. The hole in the head, or upper part of the still, is to be stopped with a small plate of copper, so fixed as to turn to and fro over the hole.

Dr. Butler used capital soap lees in the proportion of a wine quart to 15 gallons of sea-water, which sufficed for four or five times repeated pourings in of more sea-water into the still. But as I have found that a small quantity of chalk has the same good effect, and is cheaper, and more easily to be had, it is therefore preferable to soap lees.

Now supposing, that in a sixty gun ship, the 110 tons of water, for four months use, were distilled at the expence of three bushels of coals to a tun, this would consume nine chaldrons of coals: And as a chaldron of coals weighs about a tun and half, hence it appears, that coals will distill about eight times their quantity of water. And the 110 tons of water weighing (at the rate of 2240 pounds to the tun) 138 tons; and the nine chaldrons of coals weighing 13 tons and half, that is 94 tons and half less than the 110 tons of store-water; and allowing 24 tons and half for the still, water-casks, and coals, there will be 70 tons weight of stowage saved thereby for other uses. Or if some tons of store-water are carried by way of precaution, which it will be advisable to do, especially at first, till they can be assured, by repeated experience, what quantity can be depended upon by distillation; even then about half the tonnage will be saved, which will be a very material advantage.

E To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

A Rejoinder to the French Reply in relation to St. Lucia.

Frustra fit per plura quod fieri potest per pauciora.

F S I R,

I HAVE often observed both in pleading and writing, that a good cause is generally confounded and rendered obscure by a multitude of words or arguments, therefore an able orator who is sure of the justice of the cause he is to plead, will observe, that argument upon which the justice of his cause chiefly depends, and neglecting, or very slightly touching, any of the rest, will state that argument in its clearest light, and enforce it in the shortest but in the strongest manner; whereas, when he finds he has the misfortune of being engaged to support a

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bad cause, he will endeavour by a flow of oratory to confound that argument which is the most conclusive against him, and enlarge upon those arguments which are of the least importance to the decision of the cause. This last method is what the French commissaries have very artfully chosen in their reply to the answer of our commissaries relating to the island of St. Lucia; and as by this method they may impose upon some weak readers, I shall beg leave by means of your most useful Magazine to give them a rejoinder.

In this dispute between the French and us, our right to St. Lucia is founded first upon prior discovery, and secondly upon prior occupancy or settlement. As to the first, if our dispute were with the Spaniards, I shall grant, that we must give up the point; but in a dispute with the French, it is evident, that we discovered not only St. Lucia, but all that string of islands called the Caribbees, long before any of the people of France sailed or traded to that part of the world, unless they were employed as sailors on board the Spanish galleons, or on board our trading ships, or afterwards on board our privateers; for by the treaty between Henry VIII. and Charles V. in 1544, our merchants had leave to trade with the Spaniards in the bay of Mexico, which they continued to do until 1668, when, without any just cause, and in direct breach of this treaty, they seized three ships out of five which had been sent to trade with them in that bay by Sir John Hawkins, one of our merchants; and an open rupture happening the very next year between the two nations, all the Spanish coasts in America, especially those in the bay of Mexico, were often visited by our men of war or privateers, during the whole residue of queen Elizabeth's reign; and as all ships passing to or from the bay of Mexico, must pass thro' the Caribbees, we must suppose, that our people were well acquainted with all of them, long before the beginning of the reign of Charles I. That they were so is apparent from the charter granted by that king to the earl of Carlisle, wherein all the chief of these islands are particularly mentioned by name; and on the other hand, it appears from the commission granted about the same time by cardinal Richieu to M. Esnambuc, that very few of them were known so much as by name to the French; for in that commission, no one of these islands is mentioned by name but St. Christopher's and Barbadoes, both of which were then in our possession, either in whole or in part.

We had not only discovered, and were

well acquainted with the Caribbee Islands before the year 1627, but had actually taken possession of, and begun to settle in the island of Barbadoes, by authority of James I. who died March 27, 1725, as appears from a law passed in that island in 1666, intitled, *An Act for the better ascertaining the Laws of this Island*, which enacts, "That all such acts and statutes as have been made and published in this island, or confirmed by any governor and council, by virtue of any commission from king James I. king Charles I. or king Charles II. or with the assent and consent of, &c." From hence we must conclude, that some of their laws were made and published by virtue of a commission from king James I. and if the records of this island had not in the same year been all destroyed by fire, we should have been able to have determined more certainly when it was first settled, as well as several other points which cannot now be authenticated for want of proper records.

Then with regard to St. Christopher's tho' the French author, father Tetre, says, that M. Esnambuc arrived there about the same time with Sir Thomas Warner, yet from that French historian's own words, it is plain, that Sir Thomas had been there some time before M. Esnambuc arrived; for after having told us, that M. Esnambuc found some French there (other historians say he found English as well as French) who lived in a good correspondence with the natives, and supported themselves by those provisions which were liberally furnished them by the natives; his words are,

Dans le même temps que M. d'Esnambuc arriva à St. Christophe, un capitaine Anglois, nommé Waernard, qui avoit été aussi mal-traité que lui par quelques Espagnols, y étoit descendu en un autre quartier: Cet Anglois vivoit dans la même intelligence avec les sauvages, que nos Français.

In English thus: "About the same time that M. Esnambuc arrived at St. Christopher's, an English captain, called Warner, who had been equally with him maltreated by some Spaniards, had landed at another part of the island: This Englishman lived in the same good correspondence with the savages, as our Frenchmen did."

How could the historian say, that this Englishman lived in the same good correspondence with the savages, as the Frenchmen did whom M. Esnambuc found there, unless this Englishman had been there for some time before M. Esnambuc's arrival?

It is therefore evident, that Sir Thomas Warner had taken possession of St. Christopher's

* See the documents produced by the French commissaries, N° 4.

topher's before M. Efnambuc's arrival ; but as he was afraid of being attacked by the natives, he was willing enough to enter into a sort of partnership with the French for their mutual defence, against savages with whom no treaty or agreement could be depended on ; and from the patent granted to the earl of Carlisle, and the history of that patent, it is certain, that Sir Thomas Warner was first sent out by that earl, and was perhaps a partner with him in the adventure ; for the grant of the Caribbee islands to that earl was made by King James I. before his death ; but he dying before the patent could pass the seals, his lordship was obliged to have a new grant from king Charles I. and the patent, upon this second grant, did not, it is true, pass the seals until the second of June, 1627. This however, did not retard Sir Thomas Warner's return with a reinforcement for the colony he had left at St. Christopher's ; for father Tetter, after having told us, that M. Efnambuc did not return thither until the second of May, 1627, informs us, that capt. Waernard, as he calls him, was returned some time before, and received M. Efnambuc with great joy and politeness. Therefore it is ridiculous in the French commissaries to insist so much as they do upon Richlieu's commission to M. Efnambuc being prior to king Charles's grant to the earl of Carlisle.

As to the inference drawn by the French commissaries from their language being better understood by the native Caribbeans than English, it is equally ridiculous ; for if the fact be true, it is no proof that they had traded with savages who never had any thing to trade with : It is only a proof that some French sailors had deserted from the Spanish ships, or from ours, and for fear of punishment had taken refuge among these Barbarians ; for the vulgar French have always been, and still are, more apt to consort, and to contract a familiarity with the natives of America, than the very lowest of the English ever were ; and from such deserters, it is to be supposed, that the native Caribbeans first learned their French.

With regard to that of the first discovery, it is therefore evident, that we had not only discovered all the Caribbee islands, but had actually settled one of them (Barbadoes) before the French knew so much as their names, consequently we had all the right that prior discovery could give to those islands ; and as they lie in such a string, that every one of them may in a fair day be seen from the next adjacent, this gave us a right to exclude the French, if we had thought fit, from settling in any one March, 1756.

of them, as much as the discovery of one part of an island gives a right to exclude any nation from settling in any other part of that island. This was the foundation of that extensive grant to the earl of Carlisle ; and upon the same foundation it was, that king Charles II. instructed the lord Willoughby in 1663, to endeavour to strengthen and distress the French, and to dispossess them, if any fair advantage for that purpose should offer ; for such an instruction he had a right to give, and also a right to carry it into execution, in time of peace as well as war, as we had not given them up or departed from our right by prior discovery to any one of those islands ; and as we have never yet given up or departed from our right to St. Lucia, we have still, upon the foundation of prior discovery alone, an indubitable right to that island ; and may, either in time of peace or war, take the first opportunity to drive any violent or thievish intruders out of it.

But to this island of St. Lucia we have a more substantial right, a right notoriously known, and a right acknowledged even by the French themselves, which is, that of prior occupancy or settlement. They acknowledge that we actually settled this island in the year 1639, and they do not so much as pretend, that they then disputed our settling it, or that they had a right to dispute it. If we had then an indisputable right to settle it, how have we lost this right ? They say, by dereliction and prescription. This brings the dispute to a short issue. Did we ever derelict it in such a manner as to give any one a right to take possession of it ? Did they possess it in such a manner, and for such a time, as can give them a right to hold it from us by prescription ?

These two questions I shall now very briefly examine ; and shall begin with dereliction ; as it is from our pretended dereliction, and from this alone, that they can draw any right by prescription.

By the civil Roman law any thing is said to be dereliquished, when a man throws away or abandons the possession of what belongs to him, with an intention that it shall no longer be considered as a part of his property : *Pro derelicto autem habetur, quod dominus eo mente abiecit, ut id in numero rerum suarum esse nolit* *. This necessarily implies, that the proprietor must at the time be a free agent ; for a man under force or fear cannot be supposed to have any such mind, design, or intention, even though he should declare it in the most express terms : On the contrary, his declaration must be supposed to proceed from the same force or fear that

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was the cause of his pretended dereliction. If a highwayman should with a pistol at my breast force me to throw my purse upon the ground, and to ride off, after having declared that I did so with an intention never more to look on it as mine, would his taking it up vest the property of it in him? If by company's coming up he should be obliged to ride off without taking it up, and an innocent man should afterwards find it, could the finder have any right to detain it, after my proving it to be mine? Surely no. And if it should be picked up by a *factus criminis*, by the highwayman's partner upon the road, surely, he would have less right to detain it.

No man therefore who by force or fear, or any other sort of necessity, is compelled to throw away or abandon his property, can be said to derelict it. But this was the very case of our people's abandoning St. Lucia in 1640: Most of those that were there, were massacred by the savages, and those that escaped the massacre were forced to abandon the island for the safety of their lives. From hence therefore the French can plead no dereliction on our part; but say they, a dereliction may be presumed from your future conduct, because for many years you never attempted to repossess that island, no, not even after you knew that we had taken possession of it; and upon this presumption we put ourselves to the expence of fortifying and defending it against the savages. French presumption, I shall grant, is not to be doubted of, but they sometimes find it very ill founded; and it was never worse founded than in this case; for every one knows, and they very well knew, the circumstances this nation was in from the year 1640, to 1660; and it is a general maxim, that an intention to derelict is never to be presumed, if another cause can be assigned: Grotius expressly says, *Et alia causa cum apparet, cessat conjectura voluntatis**. This therefore may have been French presumption, but it could not be the presumption of any just or reasonable man; and our government was no sooner resettled, than we made them feel that they had been mistaken.

Thus it is evident, that before the year 1664, when we repossessed ourselves of St. Lucia, it cannot be so much as pretended, that we had lost our right to settle it by dereliction. Can it be said, that the French had by that time acquired a right to it by prescription? Here, in order to justify the conduct of their governor of Martinique, they very much weaken their own cause, by pretending that he did not possess him-

self of St. Lucia until the year 1650; for 14 years is not surely a sufficient time for giving any one a right to an estate by prescription. But I shall take no advantage against them, and therefore will allow that they took possession of St. Lucia at the end of the year 1640; for we must distinguish between the time of their taking possession of the island, by sending a garrison thither, and building a fort of fort, and the time of their beginning to plant the island, by which means we shall reconcile their two historians, father Tetre and father Labat, the latter of whom expressly says, that M. du Parquet, governor of Martinique, took possession of St. Lucia towards the end of 1640; and even father Tetre cannot otherwise be reconciled with himself, for he says, that M. de Parquet being upon the point of going to France to treat with the company about the purchase of Martinique and Granada, and seeing St. Lucia abandoned by the English, resolved to take possession of it before he departed, &c. Now it is to be observed, that before the year 1640, the settlement of the French islands was carried on at the risk and expence of a company, and the property of all these islands, as well as all profits accruing therefrom, were to belong to the company; but M. du Parquet hearing that the company were to be empowered to sell such of these islands, or such parts of any of them, as they thought fit, to private adventurers, as they actually were by a grant, dated January 29, 1642†, he resolved to go home to treat about a purchase, and took possession of St. Lucia before he departed; but his purchase not being completed until the year 1650, he contented himself with keeping only a small garrison in St. Lucia, and probably made the savages believe, that he kept it there only to prevent the return of the English, whereas, he no sooner got his purchase completed, than he began to plant St. Lucia, as well as Granada, both which, with Martinique, were included in his purchase, and this stirred up a general insurrection of the natives against him. That this is the true history is the more probable, as it appears from his purchase deed, that he was not in France in the year 1650, the affair having been transacted by his attorney or agent‡, and it is certain, that he never was afterwards in France.

I am therefore fully convinced of the truth of what father Labat says, that M. du Parquet first took possession of St. Lucia towards the end of 1640; and as he was so very quick in seizing upon that island, after the massacre of the English, it

* *De Jure Belli et Pacis*, Lib. ii. Cap. iv. § 5. N° 3.
† See ditto, N° 18.

† French documents, N° 15.

it is a strong presumption, that he was under hand the author of that massacre, which presumption was enforced by the late conduct, I may say the continual conduct of the French in North America, every since they could approach the confines of any of our settlements. But whether he was really guilty of this piece of barbarity or no, it is evident, that the French have not any one of the requisites whereon to form a right by prescription.

Those requisites are a feasible title, a *bona fides*, or belief of being the only true proprietor, and a sufficient Length of time. Puffendorf's words are, *Videndum quoque est de iure acquiritur modo, quo is, qui res alienam possidebat bona fide, et j'fso titulo est adeptus, et citra contradictionem per longum temporis spatium obtinuit, plenum ejusdem rei proprietatem nanciscitur*: "We are likewise to consider that method of acquisition, by which a man who has gotten possession of the property of another, by a feasible title and a safe conscience, and hath also held that possession for a considerable time without dispute or interruption, obtains the full property of the thing, or estate thus possessed *." A feasible title is when we have got the possession of a thing by any of those methods by which the property of things is vested in the possessor, such as occupancy of what did not then belong to any one; or by which the property is transferred from one person to another, such as purchase, donation, succession, &c. *Bona fides* is a belief that the title by which we acquired the possession was a good title, tho' it was not really so. And a sufficient time by the law of nature and nations, is that which is beyond the memory of man, consequently cannot be supposed to be less than forty or fifty years, because there are numbers of men who can very well remember what happened forty or fifty years ago; though this time has been shortened by the civil laws of most societies, for the sake of quieting possession, and preventing law suits.

Now it is apparent from their own confession, that the French cannot pretend to any one of these requisites, whereon to found a prescriptive right to the island of St. Lucia, which they admit to have belonged to us in 1640. For if M. du Parquet took possession of it at the end of that year, with a design to appropriate it to himself, or to his own nation, it was a most unjust invasion of our property, consequently he could neither have any title, nor any thought of his being the only true proprietor; nor is the time from 1640, to 1664, a sufficient time for establishing a prescriptive right between two independent nations. And supposing he

did not take possession of it until the year 1650, he could not then pretend to any title for these reasons: First, Because the only title he could pretend was that of our having dereliquished the island, which he could not suppose either from the manner of our people's leaving it, or from any future fact or declaration of our, and ten years was too short a time whereon to found a supposition of our intention to dereliquish an island at such a distance from our seat of government. And, secondly, He knew that this nation was during that whole time involved in a civil war, and consequently unable to execute any national intention; so that we were in one of those cases in which Grotius tells us, that no derelict is to be presumed from silence, or not acting. His words are, *Sed ut ad derelictionem presumendum valeat silentium duo requiruntur, ut silentium sit scientis, et ut sit libere volentis*†; and Puffendorf expressly says, that even prescription itself does not run against a nation during the time of its being involved in civil war: *Inde acquiriturum est, ut ad prescriptionem non valeat illud tempus, quo civitas bellum intra sua viscera habuit*‡.

Thus the French could not even in the year 1650, pretend to any feasible title for their possession of the island of St. Lucia, and consequently could not have any *bona fides*, or belief of their being the only true proprietor; and the time from 1650, to 1664, was not surely a time sufficient for giving them a prescriptive right to a real estate, much less a dominion, even though this nation had been in a quiet and settled state; but every one knows that it was, during ten years of that time, in a most unsettled state, and subject to an usurpation. Therefore king Charles, upon his restoration, had a right to look upon their possession of that island as an invasion of his property; and consequently, even in time of peace, and without any declaration of war, he had a right to seize his property; for even Grotius, who is extremely circumspect, tells us, that in such a case the law of nature does not require any declaration of war, *Neque magis per naturæ jus indictio necessaria est, si dominus rei suæ manum injicere velit*§. Nor do the laws even of civility and good manners, nor even a love of peace, require a previous requisition, when there is good reason to believe, that such a requisition would only serve for giving the invader time to prepare for supporting his invasion; and this was what king Charles had very good reason to believe, from the sale made of this very island by the French company to M. du Parquet in the year 1650 §, which was before they could

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claim

* *Law of Nature and Nations*, Book iv. Ch. xii. §. 1. † *De Jure Belli & Pacis*, Lib. ii. Cap. iv. §. 5. N° 3. ‡ *De Jure Naturæ & Gentium*, Lib. iv. Cap. xii. §. 1. ad finem. § *De Jure Belli & Pacis*, Lib. iii. Cap. iii. §. 6. N° 1. § *French docum.* N° 12.

claim any right to it by prescription, and, according to our modern French commish-
naries, before they could claim any right by
occupancy.

From all which it is evident, that in
the year 1640, we had a right to the island
of St. Lucia by prior occupancy, acknow-
ledged by the French themselves; that
from our manner of leaving it in that
year no dereliction could be presumed;
that from no future fact or declaration
of ours a dereliction could be presumed;
that considering the circumstances this
nation was in from the year 1640, to
1660, no dereliction could be presumed
from our silence, or our not returning to
resettle in that island; and that from the
year 1650, to the year 1664, was not a
sufficient time for giving the French a right
to it by prescription, even supposing that
they had in the year 1650 really thought
that we had dereliquished our property
in that island, and that we had been dur-
ing that whole time in a peaceable and
settled condition. To this I shall add,
that of all sorts of feasible titles dere-
liction is the most precarious, because
from the nature of mankind it is so apt to
be supposed by an intruder without any
just foundation; and therefore it was ex-
pressly declared by the civil law, that no
such supposed dereliction shall be a founda-
tion for prescription: *Nemo potest pro de-
relictis usucapere, qui falso existimaverit rem
pro derelicto habitam esse* *.

I now come to examine whether we
have lost our right to the island of St.
Lucia, and the French have gained a right
to it, since the year 1664; and I distin-
guish between the time before and after
that year, because I shall shew, that to
our former titles by prior discovery and
prior occupancy, or settlement, we then
added a title by purchase from the na-
tives, and soon after a title by treaty with
the French, in terms as explicit as can be
made use of by the words of any language.

In this enquiry too, as well as the for-
mer, I shall found upon no facts but what
are acknowledged by the French them-
selves, or established by the documents
which they themselves have produced,
They acknowledge then, that in 1663,
we made a purchase of this island from
the natives: This purchase we did not
make, nor had any occasion to make, for
strengthening our title against the French;
we made it with a view only to prevent
the natives, if possible, from disturbing the
infant colony we designed to plant in that
island; and as they had made the sale to
us, whether this was a breach of any
treaty they had made with the French, or
no, it was certainly obligatory upon them

not to disturb us in the possession of what
they had sold to us; but experience has
since taught us, that no agreement we
can make with any of the American na-
tives can signify any thing, if French
missionaries can get footing among them;
for even during the most profound peace
between the two nations, these pretended
christian priests never cease to instigate
such natives to rob and murder our
people.

In pursuance of this agreement with
the natives, and of the right, which I
have shewn, we had to repossess our-
selves of the island of St. Lucia, we sent
a colony thither in 1664, and drove the
French intruders from thence; but as we
were then engaged in a war with the
Dutch, no supplies could be sent from
hence, and our people of Barbadoes neg-
lecting, or not being able to send proper
supplies, this infant colony was again
forced, by famine and other misfortunes,
to abandon that island, Jan. 6, 1666†; and war having been declared against us
on the 26th of the same month, by the
French in support of our then enemies
the Dutch, it was impossible for us to re-
possess ourselves again of that island before
the treaty of peace at Breda in 1667; but
in that treaty care was taken to have the
following article inserted.

12. "The most christian king shall
also restore to the king of Great-Britain,
in the form already mentioned, the islands
of Antegoa and Montserrat, if they are
at this time in his possession; and even
all the islands, countries, fortresses, and
colonies, which may have been conquered
by the arms of the most christian king,
before or after the signing of this treaty;
and such as were in the possession of the
king of Great-Britain before he began
the war, (which has an end put to it by
this treaty) against the states-general of
the United Provinces of the Low-Coun-
tries. And the king of Great-Britain shall
reciprocally restore and give up to the most
christian king, in the form already ex-
pressed, all the islands, countries, for-
tresses, and colonies, in what part of the
world soever they are situated, which he
was in possession of before the first of
January, 1665-6, and which might have
been taken from him by the arms of the
king of Great-Britain, before or after the
signing of the present treaty."

Now the only two particular times to
which it is possible to suppose that this
article can refer, are the commencement
of the war with the Dutch, which was
in November, 1664, and the first of
January, 1665-6; and at both these par-
ticular times we were, by the French
own

* *Justiniani Digesta, Lib. xli. Leg. 6.*

† French first memorial, §. 81.

own account, in possession of the island of St. Lucia *. Nay the first of January was certainly inserted with design to relate to that island, because it was then known that we were in possession of it on that day, but had been obliged to leave it on the 6th of the same month. Therefore if the French were in possession of it at the time of their signing this treaty, they were by this article obliged to restore it as soon as we should please to demand it, and if we had never, to this very day, demanded it, they would now be obliged to restore it as soon as we made the demand, as this treaty not only stands upon record, but must be understood to have been revived and confirmed (where not altered) by every general treaty of peace between the two nations since that time. And as the demanding or settling of an island which belongs to us, is a single act which, like the redeeming of a pledge, we may do when we find it convenient, they cannot so much as pretend to any dereliction on our part, or any prescription on theirs, since the treaty of Breda, even tho' they had been all along in the actual possession of that island; for Grotius says, *Jura vero quæ non habent quotidianum exercitium, sed semel ubi commodum erit, ut luitio pigro- ris—non amittuntur nisi ex quo tempore inter-esse prohibitio, eique paritum est cum sufficienti consensu significatione* †. But the truth is, I believe, that they have never been in time of peace properly in possession of that island: Some of their people may have been clandestinely in it from time to time, and may sometimes have built themselves houses, and perhaps raised plantations, but I question if they ever had any sort of government established there, because the present French commissaries have not given us the name of any one of their St. Lucia governors since 1664, tho' they have given us a very exact list of all their governors of that island from 1650, to 1664.

I have now established our right to St. Lucia upon so clear and solid a foundation, that I have no occasion to give particular answers to the multitude of arguments made use of by the French commissaries in their reply, because every reader must now see, that they are either false, or nothing to the purpose. However, I cannot conclude without taking notice of two pretences they have set up, the first of which is, that it was necessary for them to take possession of, and to fortify themselves in St. Lucia, in order to secure their island of Martinico against an attack from the savages. For this purpose it was surely more necessary for them to take possession of, and to

fortify themselves in the island of St. Dominico than in that of St. Lucia; because the former was nearer to Martinico than the latter; because the savages were more numerous in the former than ever they were in the latter; and because the trade winds favoured an attack from the former, but were directly contrary to an attack from the latter: Therefore, what they pretend could not be the true and only reason for their taking possession of, and raising a small fort in St. Lucia; but if we consider, that there is an excellent natural harbour in the latter; that it had been attempted to be settled by us, and that it lay more convenient for making an attack upon us in Barbadoes, we may easily guess at the true reason. However, admitting that the reason they give was the true and only reason, all they can from thence pretend is, that upon our return to that island they had an equitable claim to be reimbursed the expence they had been at, so far as that expence might be of advantage to us; for if a man builds a house upon my ground, this surely would not give him a right either to the house or the ground: He would not have so much as an equitable claim to the expence he had been at, unless it was apparent that the house might be of advantage to me, and so far only his claim could extend.

The other pretence is that most extraordinary acknowledgment which they extorted from six of our countrymen in great distress at Martinico: This piece of management, I am surprised, the French commissaries were not ashamed to mention; for, from their own account, it appears to have been as knavish a trick as ever was played even by a French minister: They do not pretend that these six men were officers or men of any rank in our colony of St. Lucia, or that they had a letter, or any other authority in writing from our governor of that island: It is therefore evident, that they were six rascally fellows, who had deserted from our infant colony, and who finding themselves in danger of starving at Martinico, begged of the French governor there to send them to Barbadoes: This distress he took advantage of, made them assume the character of being deputies from our governor of St. Lucia, and as such to sign the declaration or acknowledgment he had drawn up for that purpose, before he would promise to give them any assistance.

*Accipe nunc Danaum insidias, et crimine ab uno
Disc omnes.*

VIRGIL.

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* *Disso*, §. 76, and 81.

† *De Jure Belli & Pacis*, Lib. ii. Cap. iv. § 15.

This piece of management in the French governor of Martinico, gives fresh reason to suspect, that his predecessor, M. du Parquet, privately contrived and instigated the massacre of our people in St. Lucia in 1640, and that he afterwards falsely pretended to have given them timely notice of what was intended against them; and therefore if I have made use of some expressions that seem a little harsh, I shall not meanly ask any excuse, because I have made use of none but what I think just; for tho' I have a great regard for the French nation in general, I must say, I never had any great opinion of the honour of their ministers, either supreme or subordinate; and therefore, so far as relates to them, I shall always be ready, in imitation of one of their own poets,

D'appeller un Chat un Chat, et les Français des Français.

BOILLAU.

Dr. HALLER's Pathological Observations, chiefly from Dissections of morbid Bodies, having lately been translated, we shall, for this Month, oblige our readers with his sixty-second Observation, which contains some Remarks on Persons who have been drowned.

SINCE Becker, in a book which he published upon that subject, refuted the common opinion concerning the cause of death by drowning, it has been commonly allowed, that persons who are drowned, suffer the same kind of death with those who are strangled. And the usual way of arguing upon this subject has been thus. As the will resists the admission of water into the wind-pipe, knowing very well the intolerable pain which must thereby be occasioned, it shuts the orifice of the glottis so forcibly against the water, that neither the force of this, nor of the incumbent atmosphere, can overcome it. Thus the lungs being shut, the person dies in expiration, since for fear of the water getting in he dares not venture to inspire. But in expiration the blood cannot pass from the right ventricle of the heart into the lungs, which at that time are collapsed and constricted; and hence the veins of the whole body become turgid, especially those of the brain, and swell in such a manner as to imitate the pulse of the arteries, and at last that the blood being collected in the right auricle and ventricle, the left ventricle remains empty, whereby the supply of blood to the brain is intercepted, in consequence of which the person dies.

But it was very justly asked, whether

there was any other cause of death in this case? Whether the water by its force and weight might not rush into the lungs, fill them, and exclude the air, and occasion death almost in the same manner as a collection of water in the lungs from a disease sometimes does? For this was an older opinion, and more commonly received, in consequence of which it has been customary to suspend persons who have been drowned with their head downwards, in order to drain off the water, and thereby, if possible, to recover them. But Becker refuted this opinion to the satisfaction of most physicians, and I could not help joining with them.

B - However, in the summer, 1748, a woman who was drowned by accidentally falling into the river Leine, and had remained several hours under water, was brought to me to be dissected, and together with my ingenious colleague Dr. Christopher Hufmann, I had an opportunity of confirming what he had discovered by experiments, viz. all the parts of the lungs and breast remaining entire, upon pressing the lungs, the water, which had made its way into them, evidently regurgitated by the wind-pipe. So likewise, upon pressing the stomach, the water which the woman had swallowed, returned by the gullet. The lungs were entirely black, and the heart void of blood.

D But we ought not to conclude, from this instance, that Becker's hypothesis is not founded on truth. For a very probable cause may be alledged for it, and both observations, i. e. of the water being found, or not, in the lungs, may be reconciled thus. If, for example, the body should be opened immediately, or very soon after the person was drowned, there might perhaps be no water found in the bowels, the above-mentioned constriction of the glottis excluding it. But if it is not opened till several hours, or perhaps days after death, the tone of the muscles in that time being relaxed, the larynx and glottis will both be opened, and the water, especially if the person was drowned where it is deep, will by its proper weight gradually make its way thro' the relaxed passages into the lungs and stomach.

E I cannot help mentioning a phenomenon, not very common, that appeared in this body, viz. the lacteal vessels both in the intestines and mesentery were quite turgid with chyle, full of valvular knots, and seven or eight of the larger sort formed a kind of plexus in the centre of the mesentery. At the same time the thoracic duct was filled with lymph, instead of chyle, as in the human body for the most part

part it is found full of a pellicud fluid. But the distribution of the lacteal vessels both in this woman, and in most animals which I have dissected, was by no means such as I have hitherto seen represented in figures of them. Nor indeed did they seem to follow any other course than that of the blood-vessels, forming arches, as these vessels do, with the neighbouring little trunks, parallel with the intestines, and convex towards them.

But to return to my subject; as it appears that in persons who have been drowned the water has made its way both into the lungs and stomach, I thought it worth while to try if I could discover by experiments, whether this is always the case, and what hopes there might be of recovering persons drowned, some of whom are said to have been brought back to life after lying a very considerable time under water. Wherefore in the beginning of the year 1753, I tried this experiment upon dogs and other animals. Two dogs died within twenty-five minutes, so as not to be recovered by all the arts that could be used. There was water found both in the stomach and lungs, and by compression it run out by the wind-pipe, mixed with a great deal of froth. There was no difference found in the blood of the two great veins, viz. the cava and pulmonary; the lungs were red indeed, but swam in water. After this a cat was plunged suddenly into water, and died irrecoverably in the space of two minutes. In the stomach there was no water, but it had got into the lungs, and run out foaming, mixed with the air of the trachea. In another dog, which was irrecoverably drowned, there was a great quantity of water both in the stomach and lungs; and in this case also (which I repeat on purpose) in the cava and pulmonary vein there was a deal of thick black blood, differing nothing in either as to colour or tenacity. In a fourth dog, who was taken out, after remaining seven minutes under water, and was quite dead, there was a quantity of water found in the stomach, and likewise in the trachea and lungs, mixed with froth; the vessels belonging to the right auricle and ventricle were full of blood, and those belonging to the left empty. From other experiments it appeared, that the glottis in animals that have been drowned remains open; that the water found in them has been swallowed voluntarily, nor does it make its way into the lungs of the dead body by its gravity; for in those animals that are plunged into water after they are dead, there is no water found neither in the stomach nor lungs. In all the exper-

iments which the ingenious Dr. Evere published in his thesis at Gottingen in 1753, the event was almost the same with the above-mentioned.

From these experiments may be drawn several very useful corollaries. And first, the cause of death in animals that are drowned, seems to be chiefly the water drawn into the lungs, and, by the last strugglings of the animal, conqualified into foam with the air contained in the trachea and lungs; which foam cannot be expanded by any dilatation of the thorax, seeing it is not capable of expansion like elastic air. For thence the veins and arteries seem to depart from that straight direction, which follows upon the distension of the vesicles, and is necessary for transmitting the blood sent from the right ventricle to the lungs. Neither does it appear, that the vesicles can swell to a true spherical figure, without expansive and elastic air. Secondly, These experiments leave little hopes of recovering persons who have been drowned, seeing the obstructing froth cannot be expelled from the aspera arteria and lungs by any method hitherto discovered; and the event of them all shews us, that animals the most tenacious of life die suddenly and irrecoverably upon being drowned. But if you desire me to explain, or refute those stories which have been told of persons who have remained under water for hours, or even days, and afterwards have recovered, the only conjecture I can offer is this, that possibly during those intervals when they were above water they drew in some air; for our bodies being very little heavier than water, those unfortunate persons commonly raise their heads several times above it before their final submerision.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Remarks and Observations upon CORALLINES and MADREPORES.

S I R,

IT has lately been the endeavour of the ingenious Mr. Ellis*, as well as of some French authors to prove, that all the corallines, as well as madrepores, are entirely of the animal, and not of the vegetable nature. In proof of this their new hypothesis, they offer a number of curious experiments, and appeal to matter of fact, as to the case in question, Mr. Ellis in particular in his book, which he has lately published upon the subject, acquaints us, that in all the sea-plants, which he examined, he found a very large number of polypes of different kinds, and discovered

* See Mr. Ellis's *Natural History of Corals, &c.*

discovered numerous cells, in which those animalcules were lodged. The conclusion he draws from hence is, that the whole body in which these animalcules reside, is entirely a thing of their own construction, and whatever appearance it may have of being a sea-plant, and of its belonging to the vegetable class; it is all a deception, and it is truly the mechanism of its puny inhabitants.—That a large number of polypes are indeed found in the corallines and madrepores; or that they may, by the different state in which they are, give these productions (commonly called sea-plants) various appearances, is what I shall not at all dispute about. The veracity of Mr. Ellis, and those other gentlemen, who have adopted the same opinion with himself, are sufficiently to be depended upon, and the care they took in making their experiments, highly commendable. I shall therefore grant the truth of their assertion, that a great number of polypes are always found in those marine bodies, and that they may by the different state they are in, give these bodies different appearances: I cannot, however, notwithstanding this, admit of his conclusion from the premises, and take the liberty of still believing, that these marine productions are truly in themselves of a vegetable nature, and to be accounted as such. What reasons I have for this, I shall now submit to the consideration of the publick.

That a plum leaf or a currant leaf are really vegetables; none but an inhabitant of Bedlam would ever call in question: And yet every body must know, that such leaves are frequently so covered over, or incrusted with such an amazing number of insects, that the natural appearance of the leaves is quite altered, and that there is nothing almost to be seen, except a vast number of animalcules. In this case it is evident we should allow the leaves to be still of the vegetable class, and not entirely the production of animals. Now marine vegetables, like terrestrial ones, may in like manner be covered over, or incrusted with polypes, and still the substance on which they are found, be entirely vegetable: For it is allowed, that all plants and trees have myriads of insects which occupy them, and find proper receptacles in them; and if on land, why not the same in the sea also? There is the strongest reason for our thinking so, and that great similitude there is between marine productions, and those on land confirm it. These animalcules therefore, which are found in corallines, &c. may probably find convenient nidusses and proper subsistence in those marine bodies, and for

those reasons become inhabitants of those plants; but why the whole nature of the inhabited body should be altogether animal, there is no more reason for supposing, than there is for asserting, that the duckweed, upon which the fresh water polypes are discovered, should be accounted of the animal kind likewise.

Another thing likewise which greatly tends to prove, that corallines, &c. belong to the vegetable tribe, and not the animal, is the surprising regularity and exact symmetry observable in all the parts and different ramifications of those marine bodies. I have seen, and carefully examined a great number, as well as a great variety of sea-plants, and yet in all of them the same proportion and regularity was found in the texture of them: That exact correspondence in all their fibrilla themselves, and in all their windings and turnings, is as remarkable, as it is in any land plants.—The formation of the honey-comb by the bees has been indeed offered as an answer to this argument, and they might as well also have offered the surprising architecture of the beavers: For both the one and the other instance are equally foreign to the purpose. In these two cases the plastick form is evident at first sight, and there are no little tubes and capillary vessels, by which the circulation of the sap is carried on, and the communication of the juices proper for its support and growth is preserved throughout: But in regard to most sea-plants, as corallines, &c. this actually happens, and the same formation is observable in marine plants, as there is in those upon land. * Dr. Shaw, whose physical, as well as geographical observations are extremely judicious, has some reflections so pertinent to the present subject, that I cannot omit quoting them. This ingenious author takes notice, "That tho' nature has not allowed the marine plants (viz. corallines, &c.) one large root, as it has done to those upon land, yet it hath wisely supplied that mechanism by a number of little ones, which are distributed all over the plant, in so just a proportion, that they are lodged thicker upon the branches, where the vegetation is chiefly carried on, than in the trunk, where it is more at a stand, and which is therefore often found naked, and seldom increases in the same proportion with the branches. The terrestrial plants could not subsist without an apparatus of great and extensive roots, because they are hereby not only to be supported against the violence of the wind, which would otherwise blow them down; but their food also is to be fetched at a great distance;

* See also other curious passages in the same author's travels, on this subject, at p. 384, 385, 386, 387.

distance; whereas the marine vegetables, as they are more securely placed, so they lie within a nearer reach of their food, growing, as it were, in the midst of plenty, and therefore an apparatus of the former kind must have been unnecessary, either to nourish or support them."

Another thing, which is observed in some sea-plants, and which argues strongly for the vegetability of their nature, is, that in many of them evident marks of seed vessels occur to our sight. I have met with several sea plants, from the bodies of which there have proceed little shoots different entirely from all the rest of the branches, and at the ends of which there have been somewhat like the pods of hedge mustard. Now if you consider them as being seed-vessels to the plant, you can easily account for their use, as well as for the diversity of their form from the other branches: But if you look upon the corallines, &c. as being only mere animal pieces of mechanism, whence comes this difference, and what can be the use or intention of these pods? I shall only add one particular more, which seems to support that old opinion of the sea-plants being properly styled so, and that they are not the productions of animalcules only; and that is, that I have seen the roots of several of these bodies inserted into the very pores of the small pebbles on the beaches, where the plants are found, and have taken up the plants together with the pebbles, in which their roots have been inserted. Now, that the seed of a sea-plant might be at first lodged in the pores of the stones, we can easily imagine from a number of instances of land-plants that insert their roots into minute crevices, &c. in a most surprising manner: But that the polype should get into these very minute pores, and out of them form the plant-like structure, is to me incredible. In short, there are so many difficulties attending the new hypothesis of Mr. Ellis, and so many strong arguments to support the opinion of the corallines, &c. being really sea plants, that although we may justly applaud the ingenious author himself, yet at the same time we ought to reject his doctrine. (See Vol. xxiv. p. 168.)

H.

Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS in AMERICA, continued from p. 75.

FROM the end of this war nothing worth our notice happened until the year 1684, when all the colonies of New-England having been obliged to resign their charters into the king's hands, or March 1756.

had judgment against them upon *quo warranto*, his majesty appointed Henry Cranfield, Esq; to be governor of all those colonies; but he continued a very short while in that post; for king James, soon after his accession, removed him, and appointed Joseph Dudley, Esq; in his stead. As this gentleman had been born and bred in New England, the king expected that the appointing of him would have been agreeable to the people, but it happened quite otherwise; for the people shewed greater resentment against him for accepting of the government, which they considered as a betraying of the rights and privileges of his countrymen, than they would have shewn against a stranger; and became so mutinous under his government, that, in a short time, they took arms against him, seized his person, and sent him prisoner to England. Upon this all these colonies resumed their old charters, and chose themselves new magistrates, which was really a sort of rebellion. However, the king was so gracious as not to look upon it in that light; for he presently sent Sir Edmund Andros, to be their governor, with orders to confirm most of the magistrates they had chosen, except such as they had chosen for governors. Soon after his arrival a dispute happened between the people of New-England and the French, about the boundaries between New-England and Nova-Scotia, which last country had been yielded by us to the French by the treaty of Breda, without describing the boundaries; and though the French did not, upon this account declare war against us, yet by means of their missionaries they got the Indians to attack our eastern settlements of New England in the beginning of the year 1688, when Sir Edmund Andros happened to be upon some business at New-York, from whence he did not return till towards winter. However, as soon as he could, he put himself at the head of 1000 men, and marched to the eastern frontier, whereupon the Indians retired up into the country, where it was not possible to follow them in the depth of winter, so that without doing any thing, he was obliged to put his men into winter quarters, and before next spring an account came of the revolution in England.

Upon the arrival of this news the people presently mutinied against their governor, turned him out of his government, and chose themselves new governors and new magistrates, upon the footing of their old charters, and under this sort of government they continued for some time by authority of a letter from king William and queen Mary, dated August

August 12, 1689. In the mean time the war with the Indians continued, who were now openly supplied and supported by the French of Canada and Nova-Scotia, (as they always will be either secretly or openly) and during the year 1689, was carried on with success rather on the side of the Indians, for in the unsettled state in which our colonies then were, nothing could be concerted properly, either for offence or defence; but on the contrary, the Indians made themselves masters of Pemmaquid Fort, and obtained many other little advantages, so that the whole country to the east, and about the mouth of Kennebeck River, was deserted by our people.

These misfortunes united and revived the spirit of our several colonies of New-England, and in the beginning of 1690, an expedition was resolved on for driving the French out of Nova Scotia. For this purpose a fleet and a body of land forces were prepared, early in the spring, and the command of both given to Sir William Phips, a native of New-England, of very mean birth, who had raised and enriched himself by discovering a Spanish wreck near Port de Plata, in Hispaniola, from whence he fished up above 300,000*l.* sterling in gold, silver, and jewels, for himself and partners. With this fleet and forces he sailed from New-England, April 28, 1690, and arrived before Port-Royal, now Annapolis, in the bay of Fundy, the 10th of May. The little fort the French had there surrendered upon the first summons, and all the French inhabitants there, or on St. John's River, to the number of about 6000, submitted to the English government, or were transported to Canada. Sir William, it is said, demolished the fort; but an English government was established, and possession kept of the place, till it was again surrendered to the French by the publick treaty of Ryfwick.

By this success the people of New-England were encouraged to form a project for driving the French out of Canada itself; but this was too great an undertaking to be carried into execution the same year, or by any republican form of government, not enlivened and invigorated by some great genius who, by chance or address, has got a sort of absolute sway over the whole. Accordingly it was August the 9th before Sir William Phips, who had again the chief command, could sail from Hull near Boston, and no proper provision was made for another army which was to march by land to attack Montreal, in order to oblige the French to divide their forces. To this we must add,

that they likewise met with bad fortune; for their fleet, consisting of 32 sail, with 2000 land forces on board, met with such contrary winds that they did not arrive at Quebec till October the 14th; and long before this time the army that had marched by land, consisting of 1000 men, and 1500 Iroquois, finding no canoes provided for their passing the lake Corlear, or Champlain, had thought fit to return; so that M. Frontenac, the French governor, had collected his whole strength to Quebec. However, Sir William landed his troops, then reduced to 1400 effective men, but, having no proper knowledge of the country, he landed them at such a distance that they had above three miles to march to the town, and that through a wood barricadoed by the enemy, and defended by a great part of the garrison, which consisted of near 4000 men; so that after a faint attempt to pass the wood, they were obliged to reembark, in order to land nearer, or to attack the town from their ships; but that very night their ships were all dispersed up and down the river, and some of them damaged by a storm, and at the same time the cold set in so intense, that they were forced to return as soon as they had refitted their ships, three or four of which were lost, with all that were on board, in their voyage back to New-England; which unfortunate expedition is a proof from experience, that no such expedition ought ever to be attempted, unless the ships be ready to enter the river St. Laurence as soon as it is free from ice in the spring.

[To be continued in our next.]

The following Piece is a Translation of the Reply of the Court of France, to the Answer of the States-General, to the Demand made to them by the Marquis de Bonac and the Comte d'Affry, the 31st of December last; which we insert as a striking Instance of the insolent Language used by that Court to those Powers over whom she has, by their Tameness, acquired a superiority.

“THE king has considered, with the most serious attention, the answer returned by order of the states-general, in a conference on the 9th of this instant, to the comte d'Affry, his minister plenipotentiary to their republick.

It is with satisfaction his majesty has observed therein, the desire expressed by their high mightinesses, of seeing the differences that have arisen between France and England terminated by an amicable conciliation. The whole conduct of his majesty since the conclusion of the treaty of Aix la-Chapelle in 1748, is a publick and

and shining monument of his wishes for the preservation of the tranquillity of Europe. These principles of his majesty have been invariable, nor were a fresh war now to be apprehended, if the king of Great-Britain had not begun, and did not still continue, to exercise the most unjustifiable, and the most irregular hostilities against his majesty's possessions and subjects.

The king is convinced, that the states-general are far from engaging in a war for an object that does not oblige them to it. His majesty knows of no other treaties between their high mightinesses and England, but such as are defensive; and as the king of Great Britain is evidently the aggressor, his majesty has reason to assure himself, from the equity and foresight of the states-general, that very far from furnishing, directly or indirectly, any succours to the court of London, they would, on the contrary, upon being required thereto, fulfil the engagements, equally defensive, which they have contracted with his majesty.

His majesty is disposed to enter into all measures, the particular motives and ends of which shall be the security, the tranquillity, and the welfare of the republick. The king, from the time of his accession to the throne, has constantly interested himself for the independence and honour of the states-general, and his majesty still animated by the same sentiments of esteem and affection towards their high mightinesses, most sincerely desires, that the republick, whose fate is in her own hands (*seuls arbitres de son sort*) may continue to conduct itself by those maxims of impartiality and wisdom, by which alone they can maintain that honour and independence, of which they are, with so much reason, jealous.

The present conjuncture of affairs not being the same as in 1733, when the king concluded a treaty of neutrality with the states-general, with regard to the Austrian Netherlands, all precautions on that head would at present be superfluous.

His majesty could not but see, with the greatest surprise, what was inferred in the answer of the states general, relative to the continent of Great-Britain and Ireland. No power upon earth has a right to restrain the operations his majesty designs to execute, in order to take a lawful revenge on an enemy that has insulted and attacked him, against the faith of treaties, and all decency; for what remains, his majesty does not think proper to explain himself about the object of those preparations which denounce his just resentment.

The aforesaid Mr. d'Affry read what follows from a separate Paper.

That his majesty expects their high mightinesses will explain themselves with more precision upon the part they intend to take in the present conjuncture. His majesty, forced to revenge himself on an enemy, who has unjustly attacked him, desires sincerely not to multiply the calamities of war; but he can no longer reckon among the number of his friends those powers, who far from fulfilling the defensive engagements they have contracted with him, would make a common cause with, and furnish succours to his enemy."

B The ingenious Dr. HUMEZ, from whose Book we have given the Process of Bleaching in our list, and p. 82, has, from a Multitude of Experiments, given us the following Table of the comparative Powers of Bodies with regard to softening and hardening of Water.

Comparative softening Powers.

C Filtration thro' sand softens in proportion to the length of its course.

Putrefaction softens in proportion to its degree.

Volatile salt of hartshorn	—	1
Fixed alkaline salts, tho' not of the strongest kind	—	2

Comparative hardening Powers.

D Epson salt	—	—	—	3
Alum	—	—	—	4
Salt of Steel	—	—	—	4½
Blue vitriol	—	—	—	7
Sugar of lead	—	—	—	5
Cream of tartar	—	—	—	1½
Salt of amber	—	—	—	10
Oil of vitriol	—	—	—	18
E Spirit of sea-salt	—	—	—	15
Spirit of nitre	—	—	—	9
The soluble part of lime	—	—	—	45

And for the benefit of mankind we shall add the following remark made by him from the same experiments.

"We could easily account for all the bad effects of hard water on the human body; and show, that, by the separation of the acid from the terrestrial base, which must happen in the body, several diseases must arise; such as, the stone and gravel, rheumatism, colicks, gout, and many others; but this is not the proper place. These unhealthy effects of hard water may be easily prevented, by mixing alkaline salts with it. The hard water I have used in these experiments, takes about one drachm to one English pint: A very small quantity to produce so excellent an effect. The milky * water must be allowed to stand till it becomes clear, before it is used for drink."

S 2

A

* The alkaline salts at first render hard water of a milky colour, but this colour goes off in a little time, and leaves a sediment at bottom.

The Musick by CORELLI.

Dear

Madam, old Homer, an honest blind bard, Has told us (and who

need dispute the man's word?) To withstand the sweet Syrens delud-

ing soft strain, How weak e'ry art was, all efforts how vain. To withstand the

sweet Syrens deluding soft strain, How weak e'ry art was, all efforts how

vain. Smy.

2.
To the charms of the voice those of
beauty were join'd, [combin'd]
(How pow'riul when single, resistless
And living in ocean some dreadful sharp
rocks on, [destruction,
Whole heaps of poor tars were allur'd to

3.
For soon as their sweet flowing accents
were heard, [mariners steer'd ;
Plum against the rough rocks the mad
Thus like a poor bird by the charmer
decoy'd, [stroy'd.
The vessel was split, and the sailors de-

4. Now

Now, Madam, believe, for 'tis certainly
true,
Just, just, such a terrible creature are you ;
You act to perfection the Syren's fell part,
We are drawn by your charms, and the rock
is your heart.

But since cruel fair, 'tis in vain to deplore,
Or repine at what thousands have suffer'd
before ; [your slave,
I submit, but, O! grant this last boon to
As I die by your heart, be your bosom my
grave.

A M I N U E T.



Poetical ESSAYS in MARCH, 1756.

To a FRIEND, asking what GOD was.

Is there a man, whose daring hand
Can number ev'ry grain of sand ?
Can count the drops that fill the sea ?
And tell how many stars there be ?

Who shall presume to comprehend
Infinity that knows no end ?
Who shall set bounds to boundless pow'r,
Refrain Omnipotence, or lower
Eternity to one poor hour ?

Who shall disclose his Maker's plan,
Or dare his secret will to scan ?
Shall feeble, short-liv'd, fordid man ?

Believe me, friend, thou canst no more
The vast designs of God explore,
Than thy short arm can reach the sky,
Or turn the spacious ocean dry.

None but perfection such as his
Can know th' Almighty as he is :
His searchless glory can't be brought
Adapted to a mortal thought ;
His Majesty we can't discern,
His attributes we cannot learn,
'Till he removes the fleshly glass,
And shows his glory face to face.

Vain is the wisdom, vain the skill,
That strives to take away the veil ;

That searches ev'ry mystery,
While clouded with mortality.

God is a theme too great for thought ;
An awful something, who knows what ?
Be silent, and submit to show
Respect to what thou canst not know.
Remember what thou art ; and fear
This unknown witness, always near.

Search not into his deep decree ;
The subject's too refin'd for thee :
Thou must not ask, nor wish to see.

Cast each presumptuous doubt away ;
Consider thou'tt at best but clay,
Whose only province is t'obey.

Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1755. AUGUSTUS TOPLADY.

ODE to FRIENDSHIP, from the OLD MAID.

NO more fond love shall wound my breast,
In all his smiles deceitful dress,
I scorn his coward sway ;
And now with pleasure can explore
The galling chains I felt before,
Since I am free to day.

To day with friendship I'll rejoice,
Whilst dear Lucinda's gentle voice,

Shall

Shall soften ev'ry care :
O, goddess of the joy sincere !
The social sigh ! the pleasing tear !
Thy noble bonds I'll wear.

When first, ill-fated, hapless hour !
My soul confest Amintor's pow'r,
Lucinda shar'd my grief ;
And, leaning on her faithful breast,
The fatal passion I confest,
And found a soft relief.

My steps she oft was wont to lead
Along the fair enamel'd mead
To sooth my raging pain ;
And, oft with tender converse, strove
To draw the sting of hopeless love,
And make me smile again.

O, much loved maid ! whilst life remains,
To thee I'll consecrate my strains,
For thee I'll tune my lyre ;
And, echoing with my sweetest lays,
The vocal hills shall speak the praise
Of friendship's sacred fire.

O D E.

I N S P I R 'D by love, of thee I sing,
Florella, heavenly maid ;
Accept the off'ring that I bring,
To thee 'tis justly paid.

My daily thought, my nightly dream,
Is thy bright angel form ;
I dwell for ever on the theme,
My breast 'twill ever warm.

Each lovely look, each winning grace,
To bring to mind I aim ;
Thy eyes, thy lips, thy neck I trace,
And range all o'er thy frame.

O had my image in thy mind
An equal place, I then
No greater bliss could wish to find,
The happiest of men.

With thee o'er burning sands I'd go,
Regardless of the heat ;
With thee I'd wade thro' Greenland's snow,
And all its rigours meet.

In thy dear bosom's happy site,
I'd find a sweet retreat ;
I'd bless the Raptures of the night,
And love would furnish heat.

No place I'd fear, convinc'd of this,
This one sufficient thing ;
Where'er thou art, elysium is,
And joys for ever spring.

Nought but thy absence will I fear,
No other hardships fly ;
But that is more than I can bear ;
With thee I'd live and die.

C O L L I N and L U C Y.

O N the banks of that crystalline stream,
Where Thames oft its current delays ;
And charms (more than poets can dream)
In his Richmond's bright villa surveys

^{2.}
Fair Lucy, of all the gay throng,
The fairest that Britain has seen ;
Now drew ev'ry village along,
From the day the first danc'd on the green.

^{3.}
Ah ! boast not of beauty's fond pow'r,
For short is the triumph, ye fair !
Not faster the bloom of each flower ;
And hope is but gilded despair !

^{4.}
His desire, each swain now behold,
By riches endeavours to prove ;
But Lucy still cries—what is gold ?
Or wealth when compar'd to his love ?

^{5.}
No, Collin, together we'll wield
Our sickles in summer's bright day ;
Together we'll leave o'er the field,
And smile all our labours away.

^{6.}
In winter I'll winnow the wheat,
As it falls from your flail on the ground ;
That flail will be musick as sweet,
When your voice in the labour is drown'd.

^{7.}
How oft would he speak of the bliss ?
How would he call her his maid ?
And Collin would seal with a kiss,
Ev'ry promise and vow that he made !

^{8.}
But, hark ! o'er the grass-level land,
The village-bells found on the plain !
False Collin, this morn gave his hand,
And Lucy's fond tears are in vain !

^{9.}
Sad Lucy, too soon heard the tale ;
Too soon, the true cause she was told ;
That his was a nymph of the vale,
That he broke his fond promise for gold !

^{10.}
As she walk'd by the margin so green,
That crowns Thames his flowery side ;
How oft was she languishing seen !
How oft would she gaze on the tide !

^{11.}
By the clear mirror then as she sat,
That reflected herself and the mead ;
Awhile she bewail'd her sad fate,
And the green turf still pillow'd her head.

^{12.}
There, there ! is it Lucy I see ?
'Tis Lucy—the lost undone maid :
Ah ! no, 'tis some Lucy, like me ;
Some hapless young virgin betray'd.

^{13.}
Like me, she has sorrow'd and wept !
Like me, she has fondly believ'd !
Like me, her true promise she kept ;
And, like me too, is justly deceiv'd.

^{14.}
I come, dear companion in grief ;
Gay scenes and fond pleasures adieu !
I come ! and we'll gather relief,
From bosoms so chaste, and so true.

15. Like

15.
Like you, I have mourn'd the long night !
And wept out the day in despair !
Like you, I have banish'd delight,
And welcom'd a friend in my care !

16.
Ye meadows, so lively farewell !
Your velvet still Collin shall tread ;
All deaf to the sound of that knell,
Which tolls for his Lucy when dead !

17.
Your wish will too sure be obey'd ;
Nor Collin her loss shall bemoan ;
Soon, soon shall poor Lucy be laid !
Where her heart shall be cold as his own.

18.
Then clasp'd in the arms of that fair,
Whose wealth has been Lucy's sad fate ;
As together you draw the soft air,
And a thousand dear pleasures relate ;

19.
If chance o'er my turf as you tread,
You dare to affect a fond sigh !
The primrose shall shrink its pale head,
And each violet languish and die.

20.
Ah! weep not fond maid ! 'tis in vain—
Like the tears which you lend to the stream ;
Tears! are lost in that watery plain,
And sighs are still lost upon him !

21.
Scarce echo had gather'd the sound,
But she plung'd from her grass-springing
bed !
The liquid stream parts to the ground,
And the mirror clos'd over her head.

22.
The swains of the village at eve,
Oft meet at the dark spreading yew ;
There wonder how man could deceive,
A bosom so chaste and so true.

23.
With garlands of every flow'r,
(Which Lucy herself should have made)
They raise up a short-living bow'r ;
And sighing, Cry—peace to her shade !

24.
Then hand lock'd in hand, as they move
The green platted hillock around ;
They talk of sad Lucy, and Love,
And freshen, with tears, the fair ground.

25.
Nay! with they had never been born,
Or liv'd the sad moment to view,
When a Collin could thus be sworn !
And a Lucy could still be so true ?

PROLOGUE to ATHELSTAN. A
TRAGEDY: Written by the AUTHOR.
Spoken by Mr. HOLLAND, in the Character
of the Genius of Britain.

TO warn the sons of freedom to be wise,
Lo! Britain's guardian genius quits the
skies.
With pity, heav'n hath seen thro' many an age,
The bold invader lur'd by faction's rage ;

Seen the dark working of Rebellion's train,
While patriots plann'd, and heroes bled in
vain.

Behold, your country's faithless foe, once
more [shore !
With threatening squadrons crowd yon hostile
Behold oppression's bloody flag unfurl'd !
See bolts prepar'd, to chain the western
world ! [true :

Rise, Britons, rise ! to heav'n and virtue
Expiring liberty looks up to you !
Pour on the common foe your rage combin'd,
And be the friends of freedom and mankind !

No more let discord Britain's peace destroy ;
Nor spurn those blessings, reason bids enjoy :
Oh, weigh those blessings in her equal scale !—
Say,—when did justice wear a whiter veil ?
When did religion gentler looks disclose,
To bless her friends, and pity ev'n her foes ?
A richer harvest when did commerce reap ?
When rode our fleets more dreadful o'er the
deep ?

Or when more bright (hear, Envy ! hear and
own !) [throne ?
Did Truth, did honour beam from Britain's
Seize then the happiness deny'd your foes,
Nor blindly scorn the gifts which heav'n be-
stows : [pride !
Gifts, the world's envy ! happy Britain's
For which your gen'rous fathers toil'd and
dy'd !

Let union lift the sword, direct the blow,
And hurl a nation's vengeance on its foe !
As your bold cliffs, when tides and tempests
roar, [shore,
Fling back the mad'ning billows from the
One head, one heart, one arm, one people rise !
Nor fall, divided valour's sacrifice !—

But if, by hope of proud invasion led,
Unaw'd rebellion lift her gory head ;—
Treason, attend !—here view the rebel's fate ;
Nor hope, thy arm can shake a free-born
state ;
See blood and horror end what guilt began ;
And tremble at thy woes, in Athelstan.

EPILOGUE, written by Mr. GARRICK,
spoken by Mrs. CIBBER.

TO speak ten words, again I've fetch'd
my breath ; [death.
The tongue of woman struggles hard with
Ten words ! will that suffice ? Ten words—
no more.

We always give a thousand to the score.
What can provoke these wits their time to
waste, [taste?
To please that fickle, fleeting thing, call'd
It mocks all search, for substance has it none ?
Like Hamlet's ghost—"Tis here—"Tis there—
'Tis gone.

How very few about the stage agree !
As men with diff'rent eyes a beauty see,
So judge they of that stately dame—queen
tragedy.

The

The Greek-read critick, as his mistress
holds her,

And having little love, for trifles scolds her :
Excuses want of spirit, beauty, grace,
But ne'er forgives her failing—time, and place.
How do our sex of taste in judgment vary ?
Miss Bell adores, what's loath'd by lady Mary :
The first in tenderness a very dove,
Melts like the feather'd snow at Juliet's love :
Then sighing turns to Romeo by her side,
“ Can you believe that men for love have
dy'd ?”

Her ladyship, who vaults the courier's back,
Leaps the barr'd gate, and calls you Tom
and Jack ;

Detests these whinings, like a true virago ;
She's all for daggers ! Blood ! Blood ! Blood !
Iago !

A third, who's heart defies all perturbations,
Yet dies for triumphs, fun'rales, coronations !
Ne'er asks which tragedies succeed, or fail,
But whose procession has the longest tail.
The youths, to whom France gives a new
belief,

Who look with horror on a rump of beef :
On Shakespear's plays, with shrugg'd up
shoulders stare, [*barbare !*

These plays ? They're bloody murders — O
And yet the man has merit—*Entre nous*,
He'd been damn'd clever, had he read Bofus.
Shakespear read French ! roars out a surly cit ;
When Shakespear wrote, our valour match'd
our wit : [*hang'd 'em ;*

Had Britons then been fops, queen Bess had
Those days they never read the French—they
bang'd 'em.

If taste evaporates by too high breeding,
And eke is overlaid by too deep reading ;
Left then, in search of this, you lose your
feeling ;

And barter native sense in foreign dealing ;
Be this neglected truth to Britons known,
No taste, no modes become you, but your
own.

An ODE to the Memory of SHAKESPEAR.
Written by Mr. HAVARD.

RECITATIVE.

TITLES and ermine fall behind—
Be this a tribute to the mind :

O for a muse of fire,
Such as did Homer's soul inspire !
Or such an inspiration as did swell
The bosom of the Delphick oracle !

Or one yet more divine,
Thine, Shakespear, thine !
Then shou'd this song immortal be ;
Nor the verse blush that praises thee.

A I R.

Taught by himself alone to sing,
Sublime he soars on Nature's wing ;
How sweet the strain ! how bold the flight !
Above the Rules
Of critic schools,

And cool correctness of the Stagyrte.

RECITATIVE.

When horror ombers o'er the scene,
And terror with distorted mien,
Erects the hair, and chills the blood,
Whole painting must be understood
To strike such feelings to the soul ?
What master genius works the whole ?

CHORUS.

Shakespear alone.

A I R.

He, pow'rful ruler of the heart.
With ev'ry passion plays ;
Now strikes the string, and ev'ry part
The magick touch obeys.—
He reigns alone ;
Nor can his throne
Fear usurpation or decay,
Lasting as time, and bright as southern day.

RECITATIVE.

Shakespear ! No single merit's thine ;
How can we separate what's divine ?
Thy mind effulgent shoots forth rays
Like the bright sun ten thousand ways,
Yet is the body all entire,
One glorious mass of intellectual fire.

A I R.

Now roars the scene with humour's jest,
Now plaintive sorrows flow ;
And now, with pity's sigh oppress,
We feel.—we share the lover's woe :
When jealous passions rage,
When thunder shakes the stage ;
Loud as the trump th' arch angel bears,
When the last sound shall rend the spheres.

RECITATIVE.

Others may, by unwearied aim,
One passage only find to fame ;
Thro' one unvary'd track pursue,
And keep the destin'd mark in view :
But Shakespear, your undaunted soul
Leaps into space, and occupies the whole.

A I R.

If e'er thy lofty wing
Too daringly hath flown,
'Twas but, Columbus-like,
To find out worlds unknown ; [*giv'n*,
Then Britain boast that to thy two sons was
The greatest genius ever sent from heav'n.

CHORUS.

Then Britain boast, &c.


ON VARIETY.

I'LL live no more, single, but get me
wife, [*of life*.
For change, says poor Dick, is the comfort of
A wife then he got, and no mortal could be,
A few weeks after marriage more happy
than he. [*increase*,
But when children and squalling began to
And a loud scolding doxy molested his peace,
I wish, in my heart, I was quit of my wife,
For change, says poor Dick, is the comfort
of life.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

SATURDAY, Feb. 28.

NDED the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when John Wetherall, for a highway robbery, and John Parkin, for forgery, received sentence of death: Twenty-seven to be transported for seven years, and one to be branded. The four thieftakers, (see Vol. xxiv. p. 137, 591.) received judgment, to be severally imprisoned in Newgate for seven years, and in the mean time to stand twice in the pillory, two at a time. At the end of the seven years to find surety for their good behaviour for three years more, and to pay a fine of one mark.

MONDAY, March 1.

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland arrived at Chatham, and examined the fortifications carrying on at that place: At five in the afternoon he entered Canterbury, and reviewed the three regiments quartered there. The next day, between one and two in the afternoon, he reviewed lord Robert Bertie's regiment at Dover-castle, and there lodged. The next day he visited Folkestone, Hythe, Dymchurch, New Romney, Lydd, and Rye. On Sunday night, the 7th, he returned from his tour to St. James's.

WEDNESDAY, 3.

Orders were sent to the commissioners of the customs, to lay an embargo on all the shipping in the ports of England and Ireland, and at night there was the hottest press for seamen, on the river Thames, that has been known for many years. An embargo was also laid on the ships in the ports of Scotland. [This embargo was in part, taken off again before the 20th.]

FRIDAY, 5.

Macdaniel and Berry stood in the pillory at the end of Hatton-Garden, Holborn, and were so severely pelted by the populace, that their lives were in danger. (See Feb. 28.)

MONDAY, 8.

Egan and Salmon stood in the pillory in Smithfield, and were so pelted by the mob, that the former died under their discipline.

TUESDAY, 9.

His majesty went, in the usual state, to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to an act for granting the sum of two millions, to be raised by lottery; to March, 1756.

an act to enable his majesty to grant commissions to a certain number of foreigners, to serve in America; to an act to oblige ships more effectually to perform quarantine, and to several other publick and private bills.

WEDNESDAY, 10.

Five houses were consumed by fire in Suffolk-street, near St. George's Fields, Southwark.

THURSDAY, 11.

Sir Edward Hawke, with ten ships of the line, and under his convoy three East-Indiamen, &c. sailed from St. Helen's for the westward.

SATURDAY, 13.

The preceding week, there was a very smart press for seamen and landmen, in all the ports of the kingdom, as well as this city and suburbs, as also for soldiers; to which purpose the peace officers searched all the publick houses, and secured every idle person that could give no good account of themselves; the roads into Essex, Surrey, Hertfordshire, &c. were guarded by marines, who took all those that were thought capable of serving his majesty either by land or sea. Orders were likewise dispatched from the privy-council to the lords lieutenants of the several counties, to enjoin the justices and deputy lieutenants to exert themselves in causing all the straggling seamen to be taken up, for his majesty's service. Many noblemen gave bounties in their respective counties, to those who enlisted in the new regiments, over and above the usual entrance money; by which those corps were speedily completed.

TUESDAY, 16.

A shabby middle-aged man and woman were committed to Newgate by the Right Hon. the earl of Holdernesse, one of his majesty's secretaries of state, on suspicion of being concerned in sending an anonymous letter, last Saturday, to Mr. Cleveland, secretary to the Admiralty, intimating a design on the life of his majesty, by shooting him with a wind-gun when he should next pass thro' the Park. On Sunday the gallery of the royal chapel was cleared, and a double guard appointed at St. James's. It is imagined, that the fellow expected a reward for communicating the plot: but as we do not find that he pretends to know the persons concerned in the scheme, it is probable he will be deemed the conspirator,

T

sur,

tor, and suffer as a traitor, it being high treason to imagine the death of the king, or even of a privy counsellor.

The poll ended at Bristol, when the numbers stood,

For Jarrit Smith, Esq;	2418
John Spencer, Esq;	2347

Majority for Mr. Smith	71
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THURSDAY, 18.

A motion was made at a court of common-council, at Guildhall, to present a petition to parliament against the extension of excise laws, which was agreed to, and a committee of aldermen and commoners were appointed to prepare the same; who, after having withdrawn some time, brought the petition into court, which was agreed to, and ordered to be presented by Ive Whitbread, Esq; one of the sheriffs of this city.

The committee were likewise ordered to prepare instructions to be delivered to the representatives to oppose the bill now depending, subjecting every possessor of silver plate to the information of his servants, or dissolute persons, whereof the following is a copy.

“Whereas a bill is now depending in parliament, by which owners, users, and keepers of silver plate, are subjected to the laws of excise; we therefore take this opportunity of expressing our universal disapprobation of every extension of laws, which tend to deprive the subjects of Great-Britain of their invaluable right, a trial by jury.

And this bill appears to subject all persons (altho’ not engaged in trade) to penalties arbitrarily levied by excise laws.

And we moreover recommend to you the opposing the bill, as tending to the ruin of many thousands of the most skillful artificers and manufacturers, or to compel them to carry their art and industry to foreign countries, leaving their families a burthen to their own.

We apprehend a further consequence of passing this bill, will be the exportation of bullion unwrought, and the nation may be left without the only commodity, to which they can have recourse in the most pressing distress.

We conceive that this bill will also lay an unequal burthen upon the middle and lower rank of subjects, from which the rich and opulent (who are best able to contribute) are partially exempted.”

FRIDAY, 19.

Ive Whitbread, Esq; one of the sheriffs of this city, went to the house of commons, and delivered the petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and common-

council men of this city, against the extension of excise laws.

TUESDAY, 23.

The king sent a message to the two houses of parliament, wherein his majesty informed them, that he had received repeated advices, that a design has been formed by the French court to invade Great Britain or Ireland; and that the great preparations of land forces, ships, artillery, and warlike stores, now making in the ports of France, together with the language held by the French ministers in some foreign courts, leave little room to doubt of the reality of such a design: That his majesty had therefore judged it necessary to acquaint them with intelligence of such high importance to the safety of these nations, and to inform them, that he hath taken proper measures for putting his kingdom in a posture of defence against so unjust and desperate an enterprize, projected in revenge for those just and necessary measures which have been taken for maintaining his rights and possessions in North-America; and that, in order further to strengthen himself, his majesty had made a requisition of a body of Hessian troops to be forthwith brought over hither: And that, trusting in the Divine protection, and in the good affection, zeal, and fidelity of his people, which he has so often experienced, his majesty was determined to exert all the force God hath put into his hands, to repel so daring an attempt; and doubted not of their support and concurrence.

The house of peers, in their address returning the king thanks for his gracious message, assure his majesty that they look with the utmost indignation upon so unjust and daring an attempt, as that of invading their kingdoms in revenge for his majesty’s generous and steady conduct in maintaining his just rights and possessions in North-America; and humbly intreat him not to suffer himself to be diverted from it by any appearances whatsoever: They acknowledge with gratitude the prudent measures which his majesty hath taken for putting his kingdoms in a posture of defence; beseech his majesty to pursue his resolution of exerting all his force to repel so desperate an undertaking; and particularly to augment his army in Ireland in such manner as he shall think necessary: And assure his majesty that they will, at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, stand by his majesty against all his enemies, and support him in all such measures, as he shall find requisite in this critical conjuncture; not in the least doubting, that even the menace of so injurious and presumptuous an enterprize,

enterprise, will create the highest detestation in all who call themselves Britons and protestants, and raise a becoming spirit in all his majesty's subjects for the defence of his sacred person and government, the protestant succession, and the religion, laws, and liberties of these kingdoms.

WEDNESDAY, 24.

A house was consumed by fire in Rupert-street, Soho.

At the assizes at Aylesbury, two were capitally convicted; but afterwards reprieved: At Winchester, one: At Cambridge, two, but reprieved: At Hertford, five, but reprieved: At Worcester, four: At Reading, one, but reprieved: At Oxford, on the crown side, was a maiden one: Bedford was a maiden one: At Huntingdon, two, but reprieved: At Chelmsford, three.

That great phenomenon, a perpetual motion, is now found out by Sir Charles le Blon, and Henry Huish, Esq; captain in the royal navy: The mechanical part of it was performed and improved by Mr. William Paget, watch-maker, late of Burford, in the county of Oxford.

Orders have been given by his grace the duke of Devonshire, to array the militia in every county and city of Ireland, as well as Dublin city, and the earl of Meath's liberty. It is computed that each northern county can array at least 12,000 men; the Munster counties 9000; the Leinster 1000, exclusive of Dublin; and 5000 in Connaught: In the whole about 300,000.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Feb. 26. **L**AURENCE Butler, Esq; was married to Miss Dorcas Hayes.

March 1. Christopher Griffith, Esq; to Miss Chicheley, with a fortune of 10,000*l*.

Tho. Mannock, Esq; to Miss Doughty.

7. Mr. Tho. Kynaston, chief Burgess of Westminster, to Mrs. Craven of Southampton, widow, with a fortune of 15,000*l*.

William Moleworth, Esq; youngest son of Sir John Moleworth, Bart. member for Cornwall, to Miss Smyth, of St. Audries, Somersetshire.

13. Right Hon. the earl of Pembroke, to lady Betty Spencer, second daughter to the duke of Marlborough.

Tho. Rowney, Esq; member for, and high steward of Oxford, to Miss Trollope.

Capt. Dalton, to Miss Isabella Wrey, sister to Sir Cecil Wrey, Bart.

15. Edward Turnour, of Shillingee Park, in Suffolk, Esq; to the Hon. Miss Archer, youngest daughter of lord Archer.

18. William Mildmay, Esq; to Miss Mildmay.

20. Richard Hoare, Esq; son of the late alderman, to Miss Hoare, daughter of Henry Hoare, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

March 4. Lady of Sir John Hynde Cotton, Bart. delivered of a daughter.

9. Lady of the Hon. col. Schutz, of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

Feb. 25. **J**OHN Badcock, of Hampstead, Esq; late an eminent mercer in Ludgate-hill.

John Thornhill, of Gray's-Inn, Esq; worth 100,000*l*.

Lady Heath, possessed of a large fortune in the funds.

William Smith of Sandwich, Esq; a superannuated rear admiral.

23. Right Rev. Dr. Joseph Wilcocks, bishop of Rochester, and dean of Westminster.

29. Right Hon. Benjamin Mildmay, earl Fitzwalter, lord lieutenant, and custos rotulorum of the county of Essex, and a privy councillor, aged 87. His titles of earl and viscount Harwich are extinct, and his four baronies, of Fitzwalter, Egremont, Burnham, and Ratcliffe, lie in abeyance, being baronies in fee; tho' it is said the first descends to lady Bacon of Colchester.

Henry Collet, of Norton Conyers, in Yorkshire, Esq;

Margery Brider, of Willey, in Shropshire, aged 113. Last summer she danced with the morrice-dancers.

Arthur Scott, Esq; one of the commissioners of the Navy.

March 1. Mr. William White, senior professor of Doctor's Commons.

Mr. Palmer, stationer, common-councilman for Lime-street ward.

Mr. Warren, sadler, common-councilman for Broad-street ward.

Sir Edward Blackett, of Hexham, in Northumberland, Bart. an old commander in the navy.

3. Hon. Mr. Moore, uncle to lord Harry Powlett and lady Ranelagh.

Henry Collingwood of Westerhaugh, in Northumberland, Esq; aged 101.

Joseph Skinner, Esq; possessed of a large fortune in America.

5. At his lodgings, in Ipswich, Mr. Phillips, a bachelor. He has left all his fortune, which is near 100,000*l*. to a poor labouring man, who was formerly his servant, and who was on Saturday last at the Bank to claim what money is there. At Mr. Phillips's death there was a balance of 16,000*l*. belonging to him in the Bank of England, which he has paid there twenty years without any interest.

6. Cornelius Herbert, Esq; an eminent merchant.

7. John Philpot, Esq; deputy ranger of Enfield-chace.

Richard Phillips, of Soho, Esq;

9. Thomas Brereton Salusbury, Esq; member for Liverpool.

10. James Strawton, of Blackburn, in Lancashire, Esq;

11. Richard Rowden Baynham, of River Hill, in Kent, Esq; a gentleman beloved for his amiable manners and humanity.

12. James Jackson, of Clapham, Esq; Mr. Daniel Carne, high constable of Westminster.

Serjeant Girdler, senior serjeant at law.

15. Mr. Samuel Littlemore, clerk of the journals and papers to the house of commons.

Charles Killigrew, of Thornham Hall, in Suffolk, Esq; grandson to the famous jester to Charles II.

16. Dr. Watson, an eminent physician, of Cecil street.

18. The only son of lord Preston-gange, late lord advocate of Scotland.

Lady Mary Petre, relict of Mr. Petre, of Stanford-Rivers, and sister to the unfortunate earl of Derwenwater.

19. Mr. Martin, lately an eminent merchant in America.

21. Lieut. Col. John Duverniet, of the first troop of horse grenadier guards.

Richard Hitch, committed to the New Goal, for the murder of his wife (see p. 89.) which before his death he confessed.

22. Dr. Clinch, an eminent physician at York.

23. Dodding Braddyll, of Acum, in Yorkshire, Esq;

26. Gilbert West, Esq; one of the clerks of the privy council, and paymaster to Chelsea College, well known for his valuable writings in the cause of religion.

27. Mr. John Brotherton, bookseller in Cornhill.

On Jan. 30 last, at her brother's house, Norton-Falgate, Miss Elizabeth Middle-ditch, aged 21.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, March 20. The king has been pleased to promote Richard Pococke, L. L. D. to the bishoprick of Ossory, in Ireland.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Rev. Mr. Oakley was presented to the rectory of Hareton, and vicarage of Cornberton, in Cambridgeshire.—Mr. Hodgson, to the vicarage of Humbere, in Herefordshire.—Mr. James Thorpe, to the rectory of Bridgton, in Norfolk.—Mr. George Sinclair, to the living of Meabourne, in Derbyshire.—Mr. Buckley,

to the living of Longbury, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Leach, to the vicarage of Ash, in Essex.—Richard Shepherd, M. A. to the vicarage of Norton on the Hill, in Yorkshire.—Mr. Phillips, to the vicarage of Hampton, in Arden, in Warwickshire, worth 200l. per ann.—Mr. James Talwan, to the vicarage of Christ-Church, Hants.—Mr. John Holland, to the rectories of Edwyn Loach and Tedstone Waffer, in Herefordshire.—Mr. Mitchell, to the rectory of Witherel in the Vale, in Worcesterhire.—Mr. Wernley Martin, to the rectory of Beeston in Norfolk.—Mr. Hare, to the rectory of Snetterton, in Norfolk.—Mr. Robert Malyn, to the rectories of Brainsworth and Occold, in Suffolk.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable James Stevens, M. A. to hold the rectory of Ham, in Wiltshire, with the rectory of Wood Hay, in Hampshire, worth 300l. per ann.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, March 20. The king has been pleased to grant to the Hon. Henry Boyle, speaker of the house of commons in Ireland, and to his heirs male, the dignities of a baron, viscount, and earl of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title of baron of Castle-Martyr, viscount Bandon, in the county of Cork, and earl of Shannon.

To appoint the Right Hon. John earl of Loudon, to be commander in chief of all his forces in North-America. And to appoint the following lord and gentlemen to be officers to the sixty-second or royal American regiment of foot to be forthwith raised in North-America.

Colonel in chief. Earl of Loudon.

Colonels commandant. John Stanwix, Joseph Duffaux, James Prevost.

Lieutenant Colonels. Henry Bruquet, Frederick Haldimann, Ruffel Chapman, Sir John St. Clair.

Majors. John Young, James Robertson, John Rutherford, Augustin Prevost.

Captains of companies. John Tulliken, Thomas Otwa, Rodolph Fæsch, Frederick Porter, — Munster, Walter Rutherford, — Weistren, Ralph Harding, — Chamber, Jeremiah Stanton, — Kneilling, Richard Mather, Gustavus Wellentroom, Harry Charteris, Paul Castleman, — Steiner, Francis Lander, — Rollax, John Inois, — Schrader, Gavin Cochran, Joseph Prince, Marcus Prevost, Thomas Stanwix, Alexander Harbord, Abraham Bosonworth, John Fæsch.

Captains-lieutenants. — Konn, John Delymple, Stephen Gually, Edward Comberbach.

To

To appoint major-general Abercrombie to be colonel, and William Eyre, Esq; major of the reg. of foot late Ellison's.

Robert Melville, Esq; to be major to Duroure's.

Charles Inch, and John Ormsby, Esqrs. to be captains; Luke Gardener, Esq; captain-lieutenant; Charles Gore, Gent. lieutenant; and Nicholas Weld, Gent. ensign in Otway's.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Andrew Mitchell, Esq; appointed envoy extraordinary to the court of Prussia.—Albert Nesbit, Esq; consul at the Canaries.—Mr. John Barnes, bookseller, high constable of Westminster, in the room of Mr. Carne, deceased.—Major-general Stewart, lieutenant-governor of Minorca.—Richard Frewin, Esq; land surveyor in the port of London.

PROMOTIONS in the ARMY.

Third regiment of guards. George Bruce, chaplain.—Earl of Effingham's foot. John's Hering, ensign.—Col. Parsons's.—James Ouchterlony, lieutenant.—Independent company at Tilbury-fort. Thos. Ouchterlony, lieutenant.—Bland's dragoons. Thomas Lister, quarter-master.—Honeywood's, Thomas Carleton, adjutant.—Howard's dragoons. Henry Knight, John Worgan, and Henry William Guyon cornets.—Albemarle's dragoons.—Bethel, lieutenant. John Bruges, cornet.—Col. York's.—Pampelone, ensign.—Major-general Holmes's.—Demarsque, ensign.—Col. Hopson's. Richard Sharpe, ensign.—Independent company at Providence. Thos. Couzin, chaplain.—Cornwallis's. Robert Carr, quarter-master.—Lafcelles's. Charles Basset, lieutenant. Richard Gold, ensign.—Rich's dragoons. James Johnson, quarter-master.—Lord George Beauclerk's foot.—Coates, ensign.—Cornwallis's. Philip Baggs, and ——— Patterson, ensigns.—Herbert's dragoons. William Georges, quarter-master.—Bentinck's foot. Whitfield Keene, chaplain.—Jordan's. George Lloyd, chaplain.—Leighton's. John Quenchant, captain, Gubert Hillock, ensign.

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

Berwickshire, Hon. Alexander Hume Campbell, Esq; re-elected on promotion.

Liverpools, Charles Pole, Esq; in the room of Thos. Salusbury, Esq; deceased.

Bristol, Jarrit Smith, Esq; ——— Richard Beckford, Esq; deceased.

B—K—T—S.

Feb. 7. **M**ICHAEL Alcock and William Kempson, of Birmingham, button-makers and partners.

10. Thomas Watton and William Tatcham, of Cornhill, Haberdashers and partners.—John Stephens, of Prince's-street, merchant.—George Fry, of Calstone, Wilts, clothier.

14. Ralph Noden, of Little Kerby-street, merchant. Thomas Barrit, of Wacton, in Norfolk, chairmaker.—Joseph Hiscocks, of Malmesbury, Wilts, innholder.

17. John Pratt, of Liverpool, merchant, William Davis, of Brimcomb, in Gloucestershire, clothier.

21. Jonathan Bracebridge, of Thames-street, peruke-maker.—John Amberry, of Ilington, dealer in coals.—Roger Preston, of Bishopsgate-street, dealer.—John Pyke, of Bath, toymen.—James Wilks, of Key-court, Little St. Thomas Apostle's, dealer and chapman.—William Priddle, of St. Mary le Strand, scrivener.

24. William Fox, of Manchester, chapman.—Christopher Wood, of Crathorne, Yorkshire, merchant. Thomas Parsons, of London, merchant.

March 2. Henry Goold, of Pontefract, vintner.—Thomas Brown, of Cannon-street, soap-maker.

6. Randal Macartney, of Cateaton-street, merchant.—James Dickenson, of Houndditch, pawnbroker.—Thomas Scatchar, of Nettleworth, in Nottinghamshire, butcher.—George Davies, of Mold, in Flintshire, soapboiler.—Daniel Walkley, of Arundel-street, taylor.

9. John Morle, of Great Yarmouth, merchant.—John Keer, of Debenham, in Suffolk, grocer.—Thomas Tearne, of Bromsgrove, in Worcestershire, whitster.—Thomas and Francis Hodgson, of Thames-street, oilmen and partners.

13. Thomas Farnworth, of the Maze, Southwark, bricklayer.—Andrew Nash, of Seymour-court, St. Martin's in the Fields, taylor.—John Hunter, of Pembroke, merchant.—Thomas Elliott, of Newcastle upon Tyne, linendraper.—George Weldon, of Thames-street, soap-maker.

16. John Hide and James Gregory, of London, merchants and partners.—Richard Botteller, of Fenchurch street, mercer.

20. John Jennins, jun. of Wellington, Shropshire, mercer.—Russendale Allen, of Liverpool, linendraper.—William Tuffly, of Cannon-street, goldsmith.

23. Joseph Cracknell, of Birmingham, linendraper.—Samuel Cowell, of Hunsden, in Hertfordshire, tanner.—Unett Hodges, jun. of Whitburn parish, Hertfordshire, yeoman.—Thomas Farr, of Guy's Cliff Mills, in Warwickshire, mealman.

[*The Foreign Affairs, Catalogue of Books, and Month's Bill of Mortality, in our next.*]
In our last Volume, p. 532. col. 2. l. 8. for draw; r. carry.

An Account of INVASIONS, or Attempts towards INVASIONS, from the Conquest.

ALFRÉD the Great was the first of our kings that made any resistance against our enemies by sea, toward the end of the ninth century; and Edgar was the first that got the mastery of our seas, towards the end of the tenth. Since those times there have been at least twenty-three different invasions, or attempts, with very different success.

1. The duke of Normandy sets out with a fleet of 900 sail, and lands his forces, without opposition, at Pevensey, in Sussex, Sept. 29, 1066, and gets England by a single battle, near Hastings, tho' he had no party to join him.

2. Robert, eldest son of William the Conqueror (and his successor in the dukedom of Normandy) comes for England in 1101, and lands at Portsmouth, without opposition, having many inclined to join him by land, and part of the fleet in his interest. Archbishop Anselm harangues the army so powerfully as to establish them in the interest of (his brother) Henry I. They renew their oaths to him; so that Robert finds his attempt hopeless. The brothers agree on terms of peace. Robert stays two months at his brother's court, and returns to Normandy.

3. Maud, daughter of Henry I. and widow of the Emperor Henry V. comes into England in 1139, with only 140 men, but is joined some time after by the discontented barons, and numbers of the people. This occasions a civil war, with the greatest violence and barbarities on both sides, and with the most various success, for the space of seven years. Her party is at last reduced very low, and she obliged to return to Normandy in 1146.

4. Isabel, wife of Edward II. lands at Harwich, Sept. 28, 1326, with an army from Hainault in Germany; is joined by many from their dislike to the Spencers; gets her husband into her hands, and obliges him to resign the crown to her son, Jan. 22, 1327.

5. The duke of Lancaster is invited back to England, in the absence of Richard II. who was then in Ireland. He sets out with three ships, and only 80 men, and lands at Ravenspur, in Yorkshire, in July, 1399; is joined by great numbers. The king returns, is unable to make head against him, resigns his crown to him, September 30.

6. Henry the Sixth's queen comes from France, with a few ships, and 500 men, in 1462: Is prevented from landing at the mouth of the Tyne; loses the greatest part of her men, but lands, at last, at

Berwick, the Scots join her, and enter England; are defeated at Hexham, and she and her husband fly back to Scotland. Edward IV. makes a truce with the Scots, on which the queen returns to the continent, and Henry VI. steals into England, where he is soon discovered, taken prisoner, and confined in the Tower in 1463.

7. The earl of Warwick comes over with a fleet and army from France in the summer of 1470; the duke of Burgundy's fleet, which lay ready to intercept him at the mouth of the Seine, being dispersed by a storm the very night before he set sail. He lands at Dartmouth, is joined by great numbers; drives Edward IV. out of England, and frees Henry VI. from his imprisonment. Edward is declared a traitor, November 26.

8. Edward IV. sets out with eighteen ships, and 2000 men, from the duke of Burgundy, in 1471, intending to land in Norfolk; but as the sea was too well guarded there, goes on to the Humber; lands at Ravenspur, and recovers the crown, by the Battle of Barnetfield.

9. Henry the Sixth's queen comes the second time, with a fleet and forces from France, and lands at Weymouth, in 1471. On hearing of Warwick's defeat at Barnet, she retires into an abbey; is encouraged by her friends to proceed, and defeated by Edward IV. in the battle of Tewkesbury.

10. The earl of Richmond sets out from Brittany, with forty ships, and 5000 men, in 1484. His fleet is dispersed by a storm, and his own ship driven alone on the coast of Dorsetshire, but gets back safe.

11. The earl comes again with a very indifferent army, and lands at Milford-Haven, in Wales, August 6, 1485, without opposition, Richard III. having laid up his fleet. He is joined by many; marches for London, by the way of Shrewsbury; is met by the king at Bosworthfield, and gains the crown, by the battle there, the sixth day after his landing.

12. Lambert Simnell pretends to be earl of Warwick, one of the Yorkist heirs to the crown: Is sent into Ireland in 1486, and received there as king. The dutchess of Burgundy sends a fleet thither with 2000 men to assist him. He lands at Fowdray, in Lancashire, in 1487, and is joined but by few as he moves on. Is defeated at the battle of Stoke, near Newark, taken prisoner, and turned into a scullion-boy.

13. Perkin Warbeck pretends to be duke of York, son to Edward IV. Is received as such by the duke of Burgundy, several

of

of the Irish, and the king of France. Makes an attempt on the Kenish coast, but retreats without landing, in 1495: Gets into Scotland, is received by king James there, and accompanied by him with an army into England, in 1496: None join them, they plunder, and return back.

14. Perkin is obliged to leave Scotland, goes to Ireland, and is invited thence by some of the disaffected in England. Sets out with four little barks, and 140 men, and lands in Cornwall, in September, 1497. He attempts Exeter in vain; the gentlemen of the country rise against him: He quits his army, then about 7000 strong, and takes sanctuary at Bewly. He yields himself to the king, is made a show of, put in the Stocks, and hanged at Tyburn, in 1499.

15. Philip, king of Spain, sends a vast fleet, of 134 sail, with an army of 20,000 men, to be joined by the duke of Parma with 50,000 more, and 2630 pieces of ordnance, in hopes of conquering England, in 1588. Queen Elizabeth's chief fleet lay at Plymouth, and she had another * of forty ships on the coast of Flanders, to check the duke of Parma. As to our land forces, we had 20,000 men to guard the coasts; 23,000 encamped at Tilbury, and 36,000 near the queen's person. The Spanish fleet, after suffering by storm, approaches our coast, and is engaged by admiral Howard for three days, with advantage. They draw off towards Calais: Howard and † Seymour follow them with 140 ships, and attack them, with their late invented fireships. The Spaniards fly, suffer much by storms, and bring home not much above one third of their overgrown fleet.

16. Charles II. sets sail from the coast of Flanders, with a small fleet, June 12, 1650; escapes all the ships that were set to watch him, and lands in the North of Scotland the 23d. All Scotland is for him, and raises an army of above 20,000 men. Cromwell comes over from Ireland, is made general of all the parliamentary forces, and marches into Scotland. He forces the Scots camp at Dunbar, Sept. 3, and makes himself master of a great part of Scotland afterwards. The king resolves to try his fortune in England; marches from his camp at Sterling, July 31, 1651, and passes into England, August 6. Cromwell follows him with an army greatly superior, and gains an absolute victory at Worcester, September 3. The king flies, gets thro' the greatest dangers and difficulties, to a vessel at Shoreham, October 15, and lands the same evening on the coast of Normandy.

17. The duke of Monmouth sets sail from the Texel, May 24, 1685, with only one man of war of 32 guns, two tenders, and 81 men. He passes by all the ships that were laid to intercept him, unperceived, and lands at Lime in Dorsetshire, June 11. He is joined by several of the common people; hears of the defeat of his friend the earl of Argyle, in Scotland, and the approach of the king's army, on his arrival at Taunton. Attacks the latter at Sedgmore, July 6; is defeated there, taken, and beheaded the 15th.

18. The prince of Orange set sail from the Flats of the Briel, Oct. 19, 1688, with a fleet of 50 men of war, 25 frigates, 25 fireships, near 400 victuallers, and other vessels for the transportation of 4000 horse, and 10,000 foot. They are dispersed and driven back by a storm. They draw together again at Helvoetsluys, and set sail the second time, Nov. 1. It had been much debated, whether they should aim for the north or the west; they resolve at last for the former, but a change of wind forced them toward the latter. They pass by the English fleet of 61 men of war, under the lord Dartmouth, in the Downs, in a very foggy day, and almost unseen, tho' they were ranged in a line seven leagues long, and were six hours in passing it. They then designed to land at Dartmouth, or Torbay, but were carried beyond both. The wind turns short, carries them back to Torbay, and at the same time keeps the English fleet, which was on the pursuit, from coming up with them. They land there without resistance, November 4. Most of James's army desert him; and William gets the crown without a battle.

19. James II. sails from Brest, with French forces, and a fleet of 14 men of war, six frigates, and three fireships, and lands at Kingsale in Ireland, March 12, 1689. He is joined by his friends there, and by fresh supplies from France, to the number of 40,000 men. They lose a good deal of time in their unsuccessful sieges, of Londonderry and Iniskilling. The duke of Schomberg is sent over with an army, much inferior in number, to check them that year; and in the next king William goes to Ireland with another, lands in June, 1690, comes to Schomberg's camp at Lisburn, and obtains a complete victory in the battle of the Boyne, July 1. James flies to Dublin, and a few days after gets off in a French vessel, and retires to St. Germain's.

20. James II. goes to La Hogue, where there was an army of about 20,000 men, with 300 transports, and between 40 and 50 men of war, lying ready to make a descent

descent upon England. They are stopt almost a month by contrary winds, and then attacked by Ruffel with the English and Dutch fleets conjoined (together about double the number of the enemy's ships) on the 18th of May, 1692. The French have the worst of it; we pursue them for several days, destroy seven of their ships in the pursuit, and burn fourteen more in the very bay of La Hogue, May 23. The design is prevented, and James goes back again for St. Germain's.

21. The Pretender sets sail from Dunkirk for Scotland, March 17, 1708, with a French fleet of 26 ships (most of them of above 40 guns) and 6000 men, and is pursued by Sir George Byng (who was come over to the Flemish coast to watch their motions) with a fleet of 40 ships. They take a wider compass, and Sir George gets to the Firth of Edinburgh before them. The French on approaching the Firth, discover our fleet there, and keep back; Sir George falls in with some of them, and takes the Salisbury. The rest of their fleet steer for Inverness, but are kept from it by contrary winds; they get back to Dunkirk, after suffering a good deal by the weather, and losing above 4000 men.

22. The earl of Mar goes to Scotland to excite a rebellion in the autumn of 1715; they rise, and proclaim the Pretender in several parts there, as do others in the North of England. The Scotch, under the earl of Mar, are worsted by the duke of Argyle, at Dumblain, Nov. 13, and our northern rebels surrender to general Carpenter at Preston, on the 14th. The Pretender steals to Scotland in a small ship, and with only six gentlemen to attend him, lands at Peterhead, Dec. 22, and enters Perth, Jan. 9, 1716. On the approach of our army under the duke of Argyle, he quits Perth, is pursued, and gets off in a French ship, in the beginning of February, to France.

23. The Pretender's eldest son sets sail from Britany, in a frigate only of 18 guns, July 14, 1745, and is joined afterwards by a man of war of 66: Brett meets and engages the latter, and the adventurer gets on in the frigate to Scotland. He is joined, by degrees, by several, enters Perth, Sept. 4, and the city of Edinburgh on the 17th. Beats Sir John Cope at Preston Pans the 21st; besieges Edinburgh castle, Oct. 1, and raises the siege the 5th; loses all the rest of that month. They move for England, pass the Tweed, Nov. 6, take Carlisle, and penetrate as far as Derby, Dec. 4. As they had been joined but by few in their march, and had much more considerable forces than their own drawing towards them (under the duke of

Cumberland, and general Wade:) They quit Derby the 6th, and retire, or rather are driven back to Scotland. On their return they are joined by several more of the Scots; take Sterling, Jan. 8, 1746, besiege the castle there, and get the battle of Falkirk, the 17th. The duke of Cumberland sets out from London, Jan. 25, comes to our army in Scotland the 30th, advances towards the enemy the next day; they fly before him, and he enters Sterling, Feb. 2. The Scots make for their Highlands, besiege Fort William in vain, and are totally defeated by the duke at Culloden, April 16.

It appears from this list, that in these twenty-three invasions, or attempts to invade us*, eight of the invaders have landed with an army without opposition, two † have been driven off by our fleets, and one ‡ defeated on their own coasts by the same: One § has been disappointed by a storm, and the other eleven have stolen in with a single ship or two, and few men.

It appears from the same, that, in the whole, seven || have succeeded, and sixteen have been unsuccessful.

It may perhaps appear from the same, to all who thoroughly consider it, that as our situation necessarily obliges us never to be without a fleet to defend our coasts; so the various accidents which often render that caution useless or precarious, oblige us never to be without a regular and exercised militia, to oppose the enemy, in case of their evading, or (if it was possible) getting the better of our fleets.

Answer to REBUS in February (p. 88.) by the Howe Comb Ship, Nottingham, March 23.

TAKE the name of the town where a contest has been, Sir, Betwixt Jarrit Smith, and his honour Jack Spencer.

Infirmary** add, and the Rebus you'll find [your mind.]

Mr. Punster, is solv'd, and we hope to

R E B U S.

TAKE a word, which by many is oftentimes us'd.

When peop^e's describe a great place;
Methinks you'll find out, when once you have mus'd,

A Miss who's endow'd with much grace.

Heartfree, Camb.

ON RELIGION.

RELIGION, you say, my attention divides;
Pray tell me what is there deserves it be-

[Prices of Stocks in our next.]

† N° 15. and 21.

‡ N° 10.

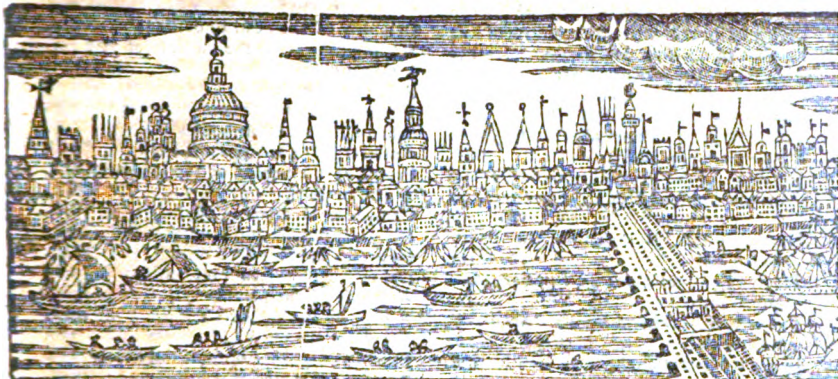
** Bristol Infirmary.

* See N° 1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 12, 18, and 19.

§ N° 10.

|| N° 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, and 18.

The LONDON MAGAZINE



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For APRIL, 1756.

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- XXVI. POETRY. To Aristotle on new gilding his Bust; on the present State of America, &c. Elegy in an empty Assembly-Room; to Miss Moore: on Miss Peggy B——ty; on Sylvia's Birth-Day; on the Death of Mr. John Ackers; Hymn to Benevolence, and Ode in Sicknes, by Mr. Blacklock; on a Lady praising Milton; Epitaph, Epigrams, a new Song set to Musick, and a Country Dance.
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- XXVIII. Marriages and Births, Deaths, Promotions, Bankrupts.
- XXIX. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
- XXX. A Catalogue of Books.
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- XXXII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.

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We have received few poetical pieces that do not merit publication: This we say in general, that our correspondents may expect to see them inserted in their turns. Some, even promised last month, we were obliged to omit till next. The poetical meditation will be inserted. Several prosaical pieces are likewise deferred for want of room. M. C.'s caution came too late.



T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

For A P R I L, 1756.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

*Further REMARKS upon the Negotiations of
Count d'Avaux.*

S I R,



IN your Magazine (Vol. xxiv. p. 259.) I find one of your correspondents has very justly exposed the selfish and hypocritical views of those Dutchmen, who, after the year 1672, called themselves republicans, and, under the specious pretence of defending the liberties of their country, set themselves up in opposition to the prince of Orange, their stadtholder. The count d'Avaux, the French ambassador at the Hague, has, indeed, without any such design, convinced every man of the justice of this charge against those he calls his friends; and as several controverted facts, with regard to our own history, may be cleared up and determined from the negotiations of the same minister, allow me to take notice of some of them. The facts, I mean, relate to the views of the prince of Orange, afterwards king William III. with regard to England, from the year 1678, when the treaty of Nimeguen was concluded, and the views of our several parties and ministers, during the latter end of the reign of king Charles II. and the short reign of his brother and successor James II.

For this purpose we must consider the circumstances of the royal family, and the nation in general at this period. As to the former, king Charles was without any legitimate children, and without hope of having any, as his queen would, in all probability, out live him; and his brother, the then duke of York, had been five years married to his second wife without an appearance of his ever having

any children by her, consequently the princess Mary, his eldest daughter, who had been very unwisely married to the prince of Orange, was presumptive heir to the crown; and as she was not only an obedient, but a most submissive wife, he had by her means a probability of succeeding to be chief governor of the British dominions, as well as he already was of the United Provinces.

Then as to the nation in general, it was divided into two great parties, one of which was called Tories, and the other Whigs; but both these parties were again divided into several others: Of the Tories all those that were papists were for rendering the king quite absolute, because, as the duke of York was a bigotted papist, and the king had always seemed to be of that sect of religion, which most suited his immediate interest, they might thereby have a chance to get their religion re-established in these kingdoms; and such of the Tories as were of high-church principles were willing enough to co-operate with the papists, at least in augmenting the power of the crown, because they could not otherwise entirely crush the dissenters; whereas the rest of the Tories were for preserving the constitution as it was then established, and both these joined together against the court when any thing was done that seemed to favour popery, under pretence of giving ease to the dissenters.

Of the Whigs again, some were determined republicans, who thought that the nation could never be happy unless our constitution were quite altered, and some sort of republican form of government established; whilst others thought, that the happiness of the nation might be secured by only curtailing the power of the crown; and almost every man of these two parties had some visionary scheme of his own. Besides these, there was a third party of Whigs that were well enough pleased with our constitutional form of

U 2

govern-

government, provided the person of the king, or at least of the next successor to the throne, were changed; and of one or other of these three parties of Whigs were all the dissenters in the kingdom; but about the year 1678, the last of the three became much the most numerous, as the open and professed bigotry of the duke of York obliged all the moderate Tories in the kingdom to list under that banner, and the two first parties of Whigs did not then think proper openly to extend their views any further, as they thought that even a change of the successor only would be a step towards their favourite scheme.

Thus the people of this nation were divided into six several parties, to wit, the Papists, the High church Tories, and the moderate Tories; the Republicans, the High-flying Whigs, and the moderate Whigs; and as to our grandees they severally embraced that party which at the time seemed best calculated for promoting their views of ambition or avarice; but all of them, and even most of those, who were from time to time our ministers of state, made their court to the prince of Orange, as being, in right of his wife, the presumptive heir to the supreme rule over these nations; and this, added to the bigotry of the duke of York, gave him hopes of arriving at this high office before it came to his turn, which was perhaps what chiefly encouraged the country party to propose the exclusion bill in parliament; but this design he always took care to conceal from king Charles, disguising it under the cloak of advising him to make up matters with his parliament; for he rightly judged, that it would be impossible for his majesty to do so, without agreeing to the exclusion of the duke of York, at least from the administration of government, in which case the princess his spouse would have a right to be declared regent; and this the king would probably have agreed to, as appears from what he hinted in his speech to the Oxford parliament; but this the Republicans and high-flying Whigs resolved to prevent, because they could not expect to get a republic established, or the power of the crown curtailed, under the administration of the prince of Orange; and the earl of Shaftsbury had now probably formed a scheme for getting the duke of Monmouth declared successor to the throne, for the same reason that Cromwell got Fairfax declared general of the parliament's forces in 1645.

This may explain to us a piece of history taken notice of by d'Avaux, which cannot otherwise be accounted for. In

1679, the prince of Orange had projected a new alliance between the states-general and the crown of England, which he at first thought to have got the states to propose, but being opposed, as he was in every thing for the good of his country, by the republicans in Holland, he found he could not succeed, and therefore he applied himself towards getting the proposal made by the king of England, as a leading step towards his making up matters with his parliament, and as a measure necessary for giving a check to the ambition of Lewis XIV. who had already begun to trespass upon the treaty of Nimwegen. For this purpose he applied himself both to the court and to the principal Whig members of the parliament of England, and what Mr. d'Avaux says upon this subject is so particular, and so surprising, that I shall give it in that minister's own words, as follows.

The prince of Orange did not content himself with working upon the Dutch only; he was likewise carrying on his schemes in England, with the king and some of the principal members of parliament; and as he had formerly some particular connections with the latter, by means of one Frymans, who raised such cabals in the house of commons in 1674, that they obliged the king to make peace with the states general; he sent the same person a second time, to inform them of his design, not doubting to find them ready to embrace an alliance, which, by disengaging the king of England from the interest of his christian majesty, would throw him into an absolute dependence on his parliament. He took care to have represented to them all the advantages they could reap from such an alliance; and that it should be put to them, whether they could not assure the king of England, they would furnish him with sufficient supplies, in case the king of France should declare war: But as I received intelligence of his most secret intrigues, I was informed of these practices with the English members. I spoke of it to one of the most considerable republicans in Holland: This man had an intimate correspondence with the leading men in the English parliament; and by his means, I signified to col. Sidney, a famous republican, who was afterwards beheaded, that as long as the prince of Orange remained so powerful in the states-general, nothing could be more prejudicial to the parliament of England, and the republic of Holland, than to allow the king of Great-Britain, to make an alliance with the prince of Orange, for it was certainly intended to hurt the common

mon liberty; that the grandeur and power of the French monarch, the pretext of this union, could not possibly be more hurtful to either state, than such an alliance, which they ought to endeavour to prevent, with all their strength and vigour. Col. Sidney wrote to his friend, that he was strongly convinced by the reasons advanced, and that he had likewise communicated them with success, to the majority of the parliament. Nevertheless, he informed him at the same time, that the French king began to give powerful succour to the king of England; that he had sent him lately a considerable sum of money; and that if the king of England, by the assistance of his most christian majesty, should be able to do without his parliament, in that case, he would become an absolute sovereign; and this would oblige them to make an alliance with the states-general. It is unnecessary to mention all the particulars wrote to col. Sidney upon that head; let it suffice, to take notice, that the colonel and his friends were so thoroughly gained, that after a negotiation of three months, the city of London, and the leading members in parliament, positively refused to furnish such supplies as were necessary for the king of England, to support an alliance with the states-general.

The prince of Orange succeeded better with the king of England, who went so readily into his designs, that at the end of August, 1679, he dispatched Mr. Sidney, brother to the colonel, to the Hague. This gentleman, after his first audience, demanded commissaries, to whom he signified, that the king of England having always had a particular regard for the states general, was desirous to enter into a close alliance with them, and had therefore commanded him to propose the making of a treaty of guaranty, to that of Nimeguen. He not only made this proposal, but he called upon the states to accept of it, to acquit themselves of the obligation they had laid themselves under, by their treaty in July, 1678.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THAT the care of our publick roads is a matter of the utmost consequence, both for the convenience of traveling, and the cheap, safe, and expeditious carriage of all bulky commodities, cannot be denied. The best method ever yet thought on for that purpose is the use of broad wheels; yet there is not one in a

hundred, I do not know, whether I may not say 500, or even 1000, that will make use of them; they seem determined to be as obstinate as the Irish were formerly, who could not be persuaded to draw their ploughs with harness (their fathers and grandfathers having always drawn them by their horses tails) till an act of parliament was passed to compel them to it. One would have thought, that the liberty of passing toll free would have been sufficient to induce our carriers and farmers to come into the use of broad wheels, but it seems even interest will not get the better of obstinacy, and most of our roads are like to continue in the wretched condition they have been for some years past. All our great roads about London have, in the wettest part of this last winter, been like a sea of mud and dirt, with here and there a slough, and scarce passable: At other times when they have been drier, yet were the ruts worn so deep, by the narrow wheels, that they were crossed with great difficulty and danger by coaches, chaises, and horsemen. I must except Hackney road, which does honour to the surveyor, but this cannot be properly called a high road, and Highgate road (the only one on which there are more than three or four waggons with broad wheels) which was formerly excessively deep and dirty, and almost impassable, but is now become, solely by the use of broad wheels on it, the only good high road about London. I am told, that at least one fourth of their waggons travel with broad wheels, which are continually levelling the ruts made by narrow ones; and were all to follow the same example, it is evident a tenth part of the former expence would keep them in repair, and, comparatively speaking, like a howling-green. I believe every body will allow, that three horses would draw a larger weight, where the carriage runs upon the nail, than five, or even six can do thro' thick mud and dirt. The carrier would then be at liberty to carry any weight his eight horses could draw, and his carriage and tire would not be liable to be damaged with the jerks and twists occasioned by the deep ruts. Gentlemen and ladies would not run the risque of being overturned, nor horsemen of breaking their limbs in crossing the ruts. In short, there would so many conveniences arise from the use of broad wheels, that I admire any body but tire-smiths and wheelwrights should oppose them.

The roads which would then be free from dirt in winter, would be free from those clouds of dust which are so disagreeable

greable both to man and horse in summer; for where there is no dirt in winter, there would be little dust in summer. Narrow wheels grind the gravel to dust in summer, and dirt in winter; broad ones press the stones into the earth without grinding; one is to the roads as a pick-ax, tearing them up, the other as a rammer, or leveller; there would then be little else to do on the roads, but to lay them in such a manner, that the wet would run off, for which a small descent on each side would be sufficient.

Rocky, stony roads, which shake our carriages, and damage their tire, would by the pressure of large weights be levelled like a broad pavement. As Hudibras says, "No argument like matter of fact is."

It is evident, that broad wheels have had an extraordinary good effect on the only road upon which they have been tried, and it is therefore to be hoped, that our nobility and gentry will countenance them, not only for the sake of their greater convenience of travelling, but as it must bring down the present extravagant price of carriage, so destructive to the trade and manufactures of the kingdom. Hay might be brought out of soft meadow grounds, without poaching them with their narrow wheels, and dung might be carried on in the wettest season. Our by-roads being once made fit for their reception, would be easily kept so, as it is evident the broad wheels could not injure them, and as nothing else but levelling would be required, the duty enjoined by an act of parliament would put them in order, and they would not want mending in an age; the annual burthen some imposition of six days duty would cease, or be so diminished, that it would be no burthen. The toll taken at our turnpikes for coaches, chaises, horses, and carts drawn by single horses (which might be allowed without much damage) would be sufficient to keep our great roads in repair, as well as the narrow lanes adjoining to them, and all broad wheel carriages might pass free, which they ought to do, as the broad wheels would do more service to the roads, than the horses which draw them could do hurt. But reasoning with the majority of our farmers and carriers, is like preaching to the wind, and nothing but a total prohibition, or laying a heavy toll on the narrow wheels, will produce the desired effect. It is therefore hoped the legislature will oblige them to pursue their own interest by the use of broad wheels.

I am, &c.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE anonymous gentleman, who, purely for the information of mankind, has taken the pains to publish observations and remarks on Mr. Ellis's Essay towards a Natural History of Corallines, &c. in your Magazine of March last, p. 135. is desired, if he chuses to be informed, to read the book; for by what he writes, it appears he has not given himself that trouble.

Let him but examine the corallines and sea-plants by proper microscopical glasses, and try the same experiments that Mr. Ellis has done, and he will receive the same satisfactory conviction that Mr. Ellis did, who perhaps was once of the same opinion with himself, and no doubt for the very same reasons. This curious gentleman then will be able to separate these extraordinary animals from the great class of sea vegetables, and will see the difference between seeds of sea-plants, and the vesicles, or little nidus's, where these animals produce their young; I mean, in that class described in the beginning of his book, under the title of the Vesiculated Corallines, which have more the appearance of vegetables, than any of the rest of the tribe; and are formed, as this gentleman rightly observes in his remarks, with surprising regularity, and the most exact symmetry in all their parts and different ramifications.

London, April 1 am, SIR, Yours,
20, 1756.

I. E.
P. S. Your correspondent seems so little acquainted with the seeds of sea-plants, that he takes the swimming bladders of the 39th fucus of Ray's Synopsis for seed vessels, because they are in the shape of pods, and not unlike those of the hedge mustard.

Substance of the ACT for Recruiting the Forces.

BY the act for the speedy and effectual recruiting his majesty's land forces, and marines, passed on the ninth of last month, the high-sheriff of every county in Great-Britain, or his deputy, upon notice from the secretary at war, is to summon a meeting of the justices of peace, commissioners of the land tax, and magistrates of corporations and burghs; at which meeting they are to qualify themselves to be commissioners for putting this act in execution, by taking the usual oaths to the king, and to fix the times and places of their subsequent meetings,

meetings, notice whereof is to be given to the admiralty and secretary at war. Any three or more of these commissioners may issue general search-warrants for bringing before them such able-bodied men, not under seventeen, nor above forty-five years of age, who are not papists, nor under five feet four inches high, as do not follow any lawful employment, nor have a lawful and sufficient maintenance; and these men being by a majority found proper for the service, shall be delivered to the military officer, appointed by the admiralty or secretary of war, to receive them. This officer is to give a receipt for each recruit delivered to him, and to pay the parish officers 20s. for their trouble, 2s. to the clerk attending the commissioners, and a sum not exceeding 40s. nor under 5s. at the discretion of the commissioners, to the churchwardens or overseers of the poor of the parish where the recruit gained a settlement, or had a wife or family that might become chargeable to the parish, besides 6d. for each day the parish officers had him in custody. Any constable guilty of a wilful neglect in the execution of this act, or any person obstructing it, is to forfeit 10l. Persons enlisted by this act shall be discharged at the end of five years, if they desire it. No person having a vote for a member of parliament, nor any harvest labourer who has a certificate from his minister and churchwarden allowed by a justice of the peace, between the 15th of May, and 15th of October, shall be enlisted: But bailiff's followers and assistants, &c. are expressly mentioned as persons liable to be enlisted. This act is to continue in force till the end of next sessions; but his majesty may suspend, by proclamation, its execution.

ACCOUNT of the PLATE ACT.

BY the act for laying a duty on silver plate (which duty is 5s. for every hundred ounces as far as 4000) all persons, or bodies politick or corporate, within the district of the chief office of Excise in London, who shall own, use, have, or keep, any quantity chargeable by the said act, on the 5th of July next, are to give notice, and make entry in writing, of their plate at that office, within thirty days after; and all persons, &c. who after the 5th of July shall own, use, &c. any such quantity as aforesaid, must, within twenty days after beginning to own, use, &c. give the like notice, and make the same entry; and all persons,

&c. in other parts, to do the same at the next office of Excise; and the duty to be paid at the same time, and every year after within thirty days after the commencement of the year, to be annually computed from the said 5th day of July, and from the beginning to own, use, &c. such plate. The penalty for not giving regular notice, and renewing the same, and for not making regular and just payments (which are very particularly set forth in the act) 20l. half to the informer; to be determined in London before the commissioners of Excise, or in any court of record, with liberty of appeal from the commissioners of Excise to those of appeal, and in all other places in England by two justices of the peace, with appeal to the quarter-sessions. The forfeitures are to be levied by distress on goods; but if no goods are found, then the person to be committed to goal till the money is paid. No notice or entry is necessary for any new acquisition of plate within the year. Persons receiving plate in pawn, without using of it, are not liable to pay the duty, but the owners thereof are. Church plate not to pay the duty; nor the stock in trade of any goldsmith, or manufacturer of plate, except for what shall be used by him, or in his family.

Abstract of the ACT for a new Duty upon VICTUALLERS LICENCES.

BY this act, an additional duty of 20s. is laid on licences for retailing beer, and other exciseable liquors, to be under the management of the commissioners of the stamp duties, who are to appoint officers, and provide a new stamp for that purpose. The duty is to commence in England, &c. from and after Easter, 1756. After the 25th of October the retailers of exciseable liquors in every royal borough in Scotland, and after Nov. 1, in every shire and stewary in that kingdom, are to be subjected to the said duty, and none to sell liquors by retail there, without being licenced annually, according to this act; and for every licence a fee of 1s. is to be paid to the clerk of the peace; and no brewer who is a justice of peace, or magistrate in Scotland, to grant licences under penalty of paying 50l. the one moiety to the informer, and the other to the collector of the cess, to be applied to the repair of the roads. Forging or counterfeiting the stamp, &c. to be deemed felony without benefit of clergy, and no licences are to be issued but to persons who have been licenced according to the

act of the ninth of Q. Anne. On the death or removal of persons occupying licenced houses, their assigns, &c. may continue the same for the residue of the year, and new licences may be granted to houses unoccupied and licenced the preceding year, the tenant obtaining a certificate as prescribed by the act of 26 Geo. II. Persons selling beer, &c. in prisons and workhouses, are also to take out licences, and former acts are not to extend to duties on stamps granted by this act. Persons sued on this act may plead the general issue, and recover treble costs.

From the WORLD, April 22.

HAPPY is it that the works of men of wit, learning and genius have justice done them after their deaths; tho' I am apt to believe the merit we ascribe to them then has its foundation in ill-nature; as by admiring the productions of the dead, we are enabled by the comparison to condemn those of the living. We read the works of the former with a desire to find out beauties, and of the latter to discover faults. Our acquaintance with an author is another circumstance against him. We are too apt to connect the foibles of his life with what he writes; and if he has unfortunately wanted talents to shine in conversation, we are generally blind to the wit of his writings. The reasoning of an atheist in proof of a first cause, or of a libertine for morality, is sure to be laughed at by those who know them; and it is only when a man's writings can be separated from his life, that they will be read with candour and impartiality. It may be observed farther, that in a country like ours, where party is apt to influence every thing, a man who professes himself openly on one side of the question, will never be allowed the least degree of merit by those on the other. Of this the immortal Milton is a witness, whose attachments to Cromwell had thrown such a cloud over his abilities at the restoration, that the copy of the noblest poem in the world was not only sold for a mere trifle, but many years elapsed before it was discovered to be a work worth reading. Even Addison, whose Spectators and other essays are deservedly the admiration of all who read them, and by a comparison with which it is a kind of fashion to condemn all other writings of the same kind, gives us to understand in his Spectator, N^o 542. and elsewhere in that work, that he met with as many cavillers as any of his successors. (See p. 172.)

A DESCRIPTION of the STONE BRIDGE, intended to be built from Black Friars, to the opposite Shore of the River Thames, which is constructed of eleven Arches, and twelve Piers, beside the two Abutments. It is to be built of Portland Stone.

THE distance between the wharfs is near 1100 feet; on each side, and on each end of the abutments, are stone steps to the watering places. The middle arch is 100 feet, its piers on each side are $\frac{1}{2}$ of its arch, and the height from the springing of this arch is $\frac{3}{4}$ of its diameter. The next adjoining arches are 90 feet each. The two next 80 feet each. The two next 70 feet each. The two next 60 feet each. The two next 50 feet each; and all these arches have the piers and height of arch in the same proportion with the first mentioned arch. The abutment toward each shore is 100 feet, to make proper room for stairs to the watering-place. The bottom bed of the piers is $\frac{1}{4}$ more than naked above, and gradually set off by a bed of stone. There are holes pierced the spandrels quite through, whose radius is $\frac{1}{4}$ of each pier underneath, with astragal moulding circumscribed, and no work on the spandrel. The key-stone that constructs the archivolt, or soffit, are as 1 to 14 of each arch's diameter. The above finished fatium and block stone cornice, and stone pedestals and pilasters: Also a stone rail and balusters two feet six inches high, and iron to the lamps at proper distances: For ways for passengers, seven feet broad, each side; between Purbeck stone curbs, edgewise into the ground, and both sides laid with Purbeck steps. The coach way 28 feet between curbs, and laid with ballast, to make the road. The whole expence of this stone bridge, as estimated by Lanc. Dowbiggin and son, is 140,000 including chains and cramps: The breadth of the bridge 45 feet; starlings, from point to point 67. Invented and designed by Lanc. Dowbiggin, and delivered to alderman Sclater in 1753. (See V. xxiv. p. 41, 593.)

EPIGRAM.

LAY, in God's name, cries George, metaphysics aside,
Take, my brethren, your bible, and read for your guide.
Religion of nature's the root of all evil
And you ride upon science post-haste the devil.
Embrace then beloved, the happy old
For now there is risen a *town* of salvation.

J O U

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112.

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P. 1;

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 112.

The last Speech which was made in the Debate continued in your last, was that made by A. Nonius, who spoke in Substance thus.

Mr. President,

S I R,

I WAS glad to hear the consideration of our national form of government introduced into this debate, because that consideration must necessarily shew the tendency which the Bristol form of government has to the establishment of slavery and arbitrary power. That the executive power of our government is lodged in the crown I shall readily grant, but at the same time I must observe, that by our constitution the king cannot by himself alone do any act of government, or command any thing to be done: Every order of his ought regularly to be in writing, and to pass thro' the proper office to which it belongs, by being countersigned by the chief officer of that office; and if without this formality any man should take upon him to execute the king's order, he would, notwithstanding its being in writing, be liable to have his conduct inquired into, and might be punished by parliament, if upon such inquiry it should appear, that what he had done was prejudicial to the state, or otherwise inconsistent with our constitution. On the other hand, when the king's orders are countersigned by the proper officer, tho' it be an established maxim of our constitution, that the king can do no wrong, nor be subjected to any punishment, yet the officer who countersigns his orders, tho' by his express command, may be punished by parliament, if those orders be illegal or oppressive upon any subject.

April, 1756.

Thus, Sir, tho' the executive power be lodged in the crown, yet by our constitution it is in every instance liable to a check, and where is that check lodged? Not in a set of men chosen by the crown, or by one another, but in two assemblies, every member of one of which is chosen by the people, and every member of the other has not only a right to be there as long as he lives, but to transmit the same honour to his posterity. And with respect to the former of these two assemblies, no member thereof can continue to enjoy that honour above seven years, unless the people in some of their districts should from his former conduct judge him fit to be again trusted with the guardianship of their liberties, which they certainly would not, or at least ought not, if he had refused to concur in the prosecution of any minister, who had either advised, countersigned, or executed any royal order that was prejudicial to the state, inconsistent with our constitution, or oppressive upon the subject.

From hence, Sir, gentlemen may see how securely the people are by our constitution guarded against any bad use of the executive power, which is the only one of the three powers of government that can any way be said to be solely lodged in the crown; for as to the jurisdictional power, tho' the king appoints the judges, yet we know, that an appeal lies from them to parliament; and besides, they are liable to be prosecuted and punished by parliament, if they should appear to have been guilty of manifest injustice or partiality in their proceedings: Nay, even in their proceedings they are circumscribed by the people in their several districts; for they can pass no sentence either in civil or criminal matters,

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matters, until the facts have been found proved by a jury. And tho' the other house now claim the sole right of determining all appeals from the king's judges, yet even upon their determinations the people will always have some sort of check by A means of this house; for if the other house should ever begin to be partial and unjust in their determinations, which to their honour they could never yet be accused of, this house, in conjunction with the crown, would find means to rectify what had B been done amiss, and to prevent the like in time to come.

Then with respect to the legislative power, we all know, Sir, that the crown, and the two houses of parliament, by having each a negative in the passing of any law, become thereby a check upon each other; and even the people in general have some sort of share in the legislature; for whilst our constitution is preserved, the general voice of the people, especially when founded in justice and the publick good, must D always have great influence upon the resolutions of this house; and our resolutions when established upon the same foundation, must always have their due weight with the other two branches of our legislature, with respect to the passing of any law which E the people think necessary for their security or happiness, or the repealing of any law which they by experience have found to be inconsistent with either.

From this short account of our national constitution, Sir, we may F see in what our national liberty consists: It consists chiefly in this, that with respect to the three principal powers of government, no one man, nor any one assembly of men, can in any of the three act arbitrarily without being checked and controuled G by some other; and the last and supreme check is the general voice of the people. Therefore whilst our constitution is preserved, we may

with some propriety say, *Vox Populi est Vox Dei*; and whilst this is the case, the *Salus Populi* will be the *suprema Lex* to every man of common prudence that may have a share in our government. Can this be said to be the case with respect to the form of government established in the city of Bristol? There, the executive, the jurisdiction, and the legislative power, are all lodged in one assembly, consisting of but a very few members who chuse one another, and who pass what laws and what sentences they please, and execute those laws and those sentences in what manner they please, without any check or controul from any man, or assembly of men, within that city; nor have they the least dependence upon the citizens, either for their election into that assembly, or for influencing their proceedings after they are there; from whence, I think, I may justly conclude, that the citizens of Bristol, as citizens, are subject to as arbitrary a power as ever was established in any country.

This we may be convinced of, Sir, if we will but examine with attention their several charters, especially the last, which concludes with a general grant and confirmation of all the jurisdictions, liberties, powers, and franchises, exemptions, privileges, emoluments, and hereditaments whatsoever, not thereby altered, as they ever before had or enjoyed, notwithstanding their having been ill used, not used, or abused, or discontinued. From these charters we shall see, that the supreme government of that city is lodged in an assembly, consisting of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 30 common-council men, which is called the common-council of that city; and tho' in former times the members, or most of the members of this assembly, were chosen by the citizens, yet custom so far prevailed, and is now established by charter, that the citizens have not now the least share in

in the election of any one of them ; for when any one dies, or is removed, a new one is chosen in his room by a majority of the rest. Then as to the power of this assembly it is monstrous, considering how the members acquire their right to sit there ; for first, as to the legislative power of government, those self-created and irremovable counsellors have a power to make what by-laws they please, and to enforce those laws by what punishments, fines, or americiaments they please, without the least regard to the advice or consent of their fellow-citizens, and without any restraint but of their not being repugnant or contrary to the laws of England ; which is really a greater, or at least a more independent power than is lodged in king, lords, and commons ; for as we of this house are chosen by the people, and must at the end of seven years again apply to them for our re-election, we must have a regard to the voice of the people, with respect to every law we agree to, and the other two branches of our legislature can make no law without our consent. Then as to the jurisdiction power, it is wholly lodged in a few of the members of this assembly, or the officers chosen by them ; for the mayor and aldermen of Bristol are not only justices of the peace, but of oyer and terminer, and of goal delivery, within that city ; and as to all disputes relating to property, they must all be tried and determined by officers chosen by this council or assembly ; for no citizen is to sue, or to be sued, for any estate lying within the city's liberties, or for any contract, bargain, or trespass, within the same, but before the courts established by charter or custom within the city. And lastly, As to the executive power, it is wholly lodged in this one assembly, or in such officers as are chosen by them, and accountable for their conduct to them alone : Nay, they have in their hands not

only the whole of the executive power, but also the absolute disposal of all the revenues of that city, and of all fines and americiaments levied by them, without any account to be rendered to any man, or to any other assembly whatever.

In short, Sir, the citizens of Bristol have not now any one badge of English liberty remaining, but that of being tried by a jury of their neighbours, and that of choosing their own representatives in parliament ; and if you make but a very little addition to the power of their magistrates, you will leave them nothing but a shadow of either of these ; for what advantage can I reap from a trial by jury, if I can have no jury but of such as must for their own safety determine against me ? Or could the citizens of Bristol be properly said to have the choice of their own representatives in parliament, when no candidate could expect success if the magistrates should declare against him ? Yet this I am convinced will in a very few years be the case, both as to trial by jury, and as to the choice of members of parliament, in the city of Bristol, if you make the addition now proposed to the power of the magistracy of that city ; for as to trial by jury, let us consider, that the sheriffs are annually chosen by the common-council, and that being common-council men, as they always must be, they will be in hopes of being chosen aldermen upon the first vacancy after they have served the office of sheriff ; therefore whilst they are in that office, they will be as subservient as possible to those that are the leading men in the common-council ; and from such sheriffs can any man expect an impartial jury, if he happens to have the misfortune to be upon bad terms with the leading man in the common-council ? This alone, Sir, may shew how much the magistracy have it already in their power to distress any citizen who very arrogantly,

gantly, as they may call it, sets up to be independent of them; and if to this you add the disposal of such a sum of money as they may raise yearly by this bill, if passed into a law, it will soon give them an absolute power over all future elections of A members of parliament for that city. The rich and independent part of the citizens may for some time be able to make head against them; but the disposal of such a sum of money yearly, will by degrees engage such numbers of the poorer B sort in their interest, as to enable them to have always a majority, not only at every election, but at every wardmote; and their perpetual success at the latter will secure their success at every former, which in a short time will put an end to all op- C position either at the one or the other.

That this will be the case of the city of Bristol in a very small number of years; if this bill passes into a law, I am fully convinced, Sir; for whatever the Hon. gentleman who spoke last may think of the D post of a watchman or night constable, there are in Bristol, and in every county of the kingdom, a great number of voters who would be glad of 18l. a year, in a way which cannot much interfere with their other sort of business, and many who can no way be said to be in beggarly circumstances, and yet would think themselves very much obliged to any one who should give a post of 18l. a year to some poor E relation; therefore 5 or 6000l. a year to be disposed of in this way, F must always have great influence both in the wardmote, and at every election; and this sort of influence it is impossible for this house to take any notice of, because when a man votes as privately directed by the magistrates, it is impossible to prove G that he does so for the sake of a watchman's place, or in hopes of having the next vacancy; consequently the effect of this influence

can no way be prevented, and when this influence is added to all the other sorts of influence which the magistrates are already possessed of, we may easily judge what an effect it will soon have upon every future election.

This effect, Sir, as well as every other bad effect that is to be apprehended from the monstrous power lodged, or to be lodged in the common council of Bristol, must be the more terrible to the citizens, as it is so easy for that assembly, from the nature of their constitution, to prevent any divisions ever happening among them. If such a division should happen, a citizen might have a chance to protect himself against the revenge or resentment of some of the members of this assembly, by the friendship and patronage of some of the rest; but as they have themselves the sole power of filling up every vacancy that shall happen in their assembly, they will take care not to admit any one but such as the leading man can depend on; and if any new member should after being chosen prove refractory, and begin to foment a division among them, they have an easy and an expeditious way by their constitution to get rid of him; for it is but accusing him of some misbehaviour, of which they are themselves the judges, and after declaring that he has thereby forfeited his seat in that assembly, they may order another to be chosen in his room, as every member is by their last charter to have his seat F there only whilst he behaves well; and by their old charters, the mayor and aldermen are expressly empowered, at their discretion, to remove and depose any of the aldermen, whensoever they shall please, and to chuse another in the room of the alderman so by them deposed.

Having now, Sir, explained the nature of our national form of government, and likewise that of the form of government established in the

the city of Bristol, every gentleman must see what a material difference there is between them : In the former no one of the three chief powers of government is lodged in any one man, or in any assembly of men, without being checked and controuled A by some other ; and in the exercise of every one of these powers some regard must be had to the voice of the people in general : In the latter all the three chief powers of government are lodged in one assembly of men closely united together, without any check or controul ; which B assembly, by the nature of its constitution, is under no necessity to have the least regard to the voice of the people in their exercise of any one of these powers. Must not every gentleman from hence see, that the C form of government established in the city of Bristol is as absolute and arbitrary as any Aristocratical form of government that was ever, or ever can be established ; and that the citizens of that city would be as absolute slaves as the people in D Turkey, if it were not for the restraint which their magistrates are under, not to act in direct opposition to the laws of the kingdom.

But now, Sir, as to this restraint, how are they to be kept under it ? Not surely by any complaint or prosecution in any of the courts of Westminster-Hall : For it would be almost impossible for any private man to go thro' with such a prosecution at his own expence against the corporation of Bristol ; and he could not depend upon being supported by any F voluntary contribution amongst his fellow-citizens ; therefore no prudent man will ever engage in such an undertaking. The only method then by which the citizens of Bristol can prevent their being as much slaves to their magistrates, as the people in G Turkey are to their Bakhaws, is to chuse two gentlemen for their representatives in parliament, who are independent of their magistrates :

Whilst they can do this, it will be easy for their representatives to lay their complaints before this house, and if upon inquiry it should appear, that the magistrates had made any by-laws repugnant to the laws of England, or had in any thing acted in an oppressive manner, or directly contrary to the laws of the kingdom, this house would certainly address his majesty to order his attorney-general to prosecute them. But this which is the only resource the citizens of Bristol have against the worst of all slaveries, that of an Aristocratical slavery, you will deprive them of by the passing of this bill into a law ; for it is evident, I think, that after a few years, and after perhaps two or three unsuccessful attempts on the part of the people, the representatives for that city will always be chosen, not by the people, but by the magistrates.

From hence, Sir, we must see the necessity of not lodging the establishment and government of a nightly watch in the magistrates of Bristol ; and if it be not lodged in them, it can be lodged nowhere but in trustees to be chosen by the people in their several wards, as they are now in the several parishes of Westminster. To call this a lodging of the executive power in the populace is really surprising ; for watchmen have no share of the executive power, they are only assistants to the constables, as every subject is obliged to be, and are employed and paid, that they may be ready for that purpose when the other subjects are in their beds ; consequently, the trustees who are to have the government of them, cannot be said to have any share of the executive power ; and if this could be properly said, it would not be inconsistent with our constitution, which in many cases, especially in our cities and boroughs, has lodged in the people the choice of those who are employed in the executive part of our government ; and even in our courts

counties it was originally the same, for the sheriff or shire-reve was originally chosen by the freeholders, as the coroner is to this day.

After what I have said, Sir, I have no great occasion to take notice of the remarks made by the Hon. gentleman who spoke last upon the Roman government ; A for our form of government is so different from theirs, that no just parallel can be drawn from the one to the other. And to conclude, if the establishment and government of a nightly watch in Bristol were lodged in trustees to be chosen by the people, I should not be against an appeal from them, with regard to their assessments, to the magistrates in their B quarter sessions ; because if upon such appeal the magistrates should be guilty of manifest injustice, by diminishing the assessment of a favourite citizen too much, or increasing that of one they did not like too much, the trustees would be such a body of men as might stand against the corporation, and might procure redress C either from the king's courts, or from parliament, which no private man could at his own expence undertake. I have said, increasing as well as diminishing the assessment upon an appeal ; because it is certain, that any man who thinks his neighbour assessed too low may appeal, as well as he who thinks himself assessed too D high ; and as in the latter case the judges upon the appeal may diminish the assessment, so in the former they may certainly increase the assessment as much as they please, and may raise it to a very extravagant height, when there is no possibility of contesting their determination, or getting them punished for their injustice, which will be the case if the bill now before us should be passed into a law.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

The WORLD, April 1.

TAKING my walk of observation the other day, as is often my custom, I was led by the course of my tour into one of our famous hospitals. The magnificence of the building, the order and regularity of the household, the multitude that were received, and their several accommodations, threw me naturally into a very pleasing contemplation on the extensive charity of my good countrymen. From one of these endowed habitations I was carried on to another, till I believe I made myself acquainted with all the publick edifices of this nature, that this large and opulent city abounds with. Some of them I found of royal and very

ample foundation, others raised and maintained by a single and munificent family, others by a joint act of the whole people ; all, however, noble in their purposes, and admirably adapted for the particular uses to which they were distinctly appropriated. I admired throughout the number of inhabitants thus perfectly provided for in every stage of their conditions, together with the continual increase of the fund which must support such an addition of charges, as I observed by the augmentation of apartments, and decorations of more cost, perhaps, than utility. Charity, thought I, works in secret ; and these matters are of course hidden from me. But happening to turn myself on one side of the chamber, I discovered two or three long tablets, with several names inscribed in large golden characters, which in my simplicity I took for the votive histories of the poor, who had felt the efficacy of relief under these merciful mansions : But upon a nearer inspection, I found them to be no other than an enumeration of the very worthy and pious persons of both sexes, who annually or occasionally afforded what it pleased them in their liberality to bestow,

I was resolved, since chance had thrown so much information in my way, to peruse, against my custom, the accounts of other families ; which practice, however, I thought the less impertinent, as I could perceive no other end in their being placed there. Here I discovered a contribution that did honour indeed to the names that were annexed to it, and would have done so to the greatest. The immense sums notwithstanding that were adjoined to the names of several private persons, larger than I could have suspected to be within their power, raised my curiosity enough to make a farther inquiry into the history of some of these very liberal donors. Two of them I accordingly pitched upon to be the subject of my investigation, as they stood upon the list ; the one a maiden lady, who bequeathed at her death 5000l. to the poor of this house : The other, an old gentleman, who had settled, after his decease, his whole estate upon them for ever.

The good lady's story cannot be better known than by a letter which I received, in the course of my inquiry, from her nephew, who with three sisters had retired, in sorrow at their aunt's death, to a country village, in the northern parts of this kingdom : It is written with such plainness and simplicity, and is so much suited to the circumstances of the writer, that I own myself much captivated with my rural correspondence. The letter is this.

S I R,

S I R,

It is neither our inclination, nor I am sure our interest, to conceal any thing from you, who have taken so much generous pains in our service. Your offers are received by us all most thankfully; but you are misinformed as to the hundred pounds: For my late aunt has left every shilling to the hospital, after her funeral expences were discharged, which amounted to a good deal, as she was whimsical in many articles that related to her burial. How she passed us by in this manner, is still a matter of wonder and perplexity to us, as she continued to the very day of her death to declare that she had nobody to look upon, this side of heaven, but her dear nephew and neices. She was accounted alway a vain woman; but we thought her very religious, especially as she began to decline. For some months before she died, she never missed morning or evening service throughout the week, besides her private devotion in her own house, at which none of the family were suffered to be present. The minister and she would sometimes stay two or three hours together. She used often to discourse upon charity, and said she loved the poor, tho' I do not remember to have seen her bestow any alms whilst I lived with her; which surprized us the more that she should leave all to them at her death. She has given them her picture too, with orders that it should be hung over the great door of the chapel. Remember, Sir, it is by your own desire I collect these trifling particulars, that concern ourselves only, and the memory of so fantastical and unjust a woman; for such I must call her, notwithstanding I assure you I am perfectly and contentedly resigned to my lot.

I am, &c.

It was with great difficulty I could learn any thing relating to the old gentleman, who is mentioned to have disposed of his whole estate in this manner. Those of his blood and nearest kindred had betaken themselves to the lowest supports which employment affords to the miserable; and were either dispersed in the navy, or in such stations, that all enquiries of this sort were fruitless. The very name was obliterated every where, except were it pointed out the disposal of a very considerable fortune. All I could gather of him was, that he had increased a very good paternal inheritance by every act of thriving in trade, that is safely practicable; that he was always called in the city, a hard money-getting man; and

that he had left his brothers, sisters, and grand-children, to make their way without the least provision or assistance. There was a statue erected for him, I found by his own orders, in the hospital.

Thus ended my pursuit, which I quit-
ted with as much eagerness as it was undertaken. I was displeased over and over with myself at my search, and wished for that tranquillity of mind, which is always the portion of a happy ignorance. The stream, as I viewed it, was clear; and it is certain I went out of my way to look at the fountain. The generosity I at first contemplated with rapture, was now exchanged for the disgust I felt at pride and injustice. Were strokes indeed of this nature not so severe in their effect, there is something so ridiculous in these ostentatious charities, and such an absurdity in appropriations of this sort, under the circumstances I have described, that I confess I could indulge a less serious reflection at the examination of them.

The two originals above, have many counterparts in this nation; persons who are frequently so charitable as to reduce their whole families to beggary. The raising a church, or endowing an hospital, are the two main objects of an elderly sinner's piety; and no matter by what means, so that the end be but accomplished. This is such a compendious way of discharging all the duties of life at once, and at the expence only of what there is no possibility of retaining any longer, that no wonder these sponges of charity are in so much use at some certain periods, and at such alone.

I would not dwell upon errors which I thought incorrigible, or endeavour to discover causes without hopes of amending the effects; but I am really of opinion, that the grievances here set forth, owe their birth chiefly to a few mistakes, which my exception of the word charity inclines me very much to rectify, for the service especially of these pious and liberal benefactors: For such I make no question many of them are, only, as I have said before, they are unfortunate enough to lie under some mistakes. In the first place therefore, I shall venture to lay it down as a maxim, that there is no such thing as posthumous charity. There may be equity, and their may be propriety in a last designation of earthly goods, but real or intrinsic generosity or benevolence there can be none.

— *Quo more pyris usci Calaber jubet
bospes.*

It is a modern supposition, nourished by hope and weakness, that leads people

to reckon upon an act, that does not take place while they are alive. I do not remember that any one of the apostles, the preachers and examples of every social obligation, enforced ever the duty of testamentary acts of goodness: Nor did David set apart a charge upon the revenue his son was to enjoy after him, toward the building a temple, which he found was not to be the glory of his own reign.

Another error, which I hope to set right, arises from the general idea of poverty, which seems not to be very well settled. The poor under your eye, and the poor unborn, stand in a very different relation of indigence together. Thus a crippled penniless sister, or an infirm cousin, are by no means equal objects of bounty with the future offspring of a future beggar. All that I have to say to a persuasion of this sort, is, that I will affirm, a relation or dependant left to starve, is in every article as true a beggar as any between St. Paul's and St. Peter's. Upon the whole, since money has no currency on the other side of the grave, and no real value but in its application on this, I could wish the last disposition of it were a little better considered. It was but reasonable surely, to expect that those who do no good with it whilst they live, should do less mischief with it when they die.

Remarks on the Rev. Mr. WARBURTON'S
Scheme of Alliance between Church and State.

To ———, in ———.

Dear Sir,

AS the main part of Mr. Warburton's book seems founded on a paradox, so that gentleman's sentiments about the alliance between church and state, seems at least to me very chimerical, and which I shall use freedom in examining, but still with all due deference to the author's learning, and respect to your judgment. Before I consider the particulars of this scheme, I would beg leave to observe, in general, that this gentleman hath given us a sorry account of the establishments in past ages, as being founded in fraud; and that utility not truth was the prevailing principle thro' all, and thereby, I think, he puts a weapon in the hands of those who have not such whimsical notions of establishments as himself, nor are such friends thereto as to call them the universal voice of nature. In order to lead to his proof of the necessity and benefit of this alliance, Mr. W. previously tells us, that civil society was instituted for the preservation of temporal rights;

religious society for a different purpose; the end proposed being the salvation of souls in another world: Hence independent on the civil, can have no coercive power, &c. This I conceive is very just, and more might easily be said to explain and enforce it; but the gentleman's hint is sufficient for my purpose, and, being always kept in view, will afford matter enough to break the alliance that he afterwards talks so much of, as I conceive no inference can be more proper and just than this; that the nature and end of religious and civil society being so essentially different, no political contrivance whatever can of right confound them: However, be this as it may, Mr. W. will suppose the church and state to be only at first independent of each other, and then talks as if they, once upon a time, met together, and came to an agreement. I will be on your side, and apply my endeavours for the service of the state, and thereby the mischiefs of independency will be prevented, for you shall be my head, and my power be communicated for your service. This is said on the part of the church.—And then I am in return to protect you, and to communicate my power for your service: Hence a settled maintenance for the clergy, ecclesiastical jurisdiction, right of churchmen to partake of the legislature, &c. This is said on the part of the state, and so they seem to go on very lovingly together: But there are so many queries, difficulties, and facts, to be answered and cleared, that I doubt this alliance will not hold good at last. For first, It is very natural to enquire, when this compact was made? Mr. W. hath an answer ready, by asking when was the original contract signed between king and people; and thus would insinuate, that case as parallel, and so throw off the difficulty from himself. As Mr. W. is very fond of this supposed similar case, I therefore beg leave to examine it a little.—By original contract, I apprehend is meant no other than that reciprocal obligation the governors and governed are under, to fill up the relation they stand in towards each other, for answering the great ends for which civil society and government were appointed by God; so that if you will be pleased to dig to the very foundations of civil government, you will there find a reply to the gentleman's queries.—You will easily observe that governors and the governed are relative in their nature.—You cannot conceive, of governors of civil societies, without civil societies to be governed, and the supposition of a contract is as necessary as the very end and design of government

ment itself : But is this the case with the alliance that Mr. W. speaks of, as made between church and state, and which church and state are declared by him to be originally independent of each other, and constituted for different ends ? Is this, I say, a parallel case, when the one contract is supposed essential to, and resulting from the very nature and design of civil government, and without which the great end of government could not be answered, as the tie between the head and members of one body, for one and the same great end ?—This is the notion at least, as I apprehend it, of what is called the original contract, and the idea seems just and consistent, and, as you see, takes its rise from the nature of civil government, and the relation necessarily arising between king and people. The other contract between church and state, must be supposed as between two bodies originally independent of each other, and made for different purposes, but cemented by a supposed contract, so as to become one :—An idea neither just nor consistent, not taking its rise from the nature of church and state as originally and separately subsisting, but from the time of the supposed contract, or when the church and state entered into alliance.—Does not the query then very naturally recur ? When was that ? To say it was always so, would contradict the supposition of their being ever separate, or originally constituted for different ends : To fix the time when it commenced, would have prevented the author from raising so much dust as he hath done, and would, by no means, answer his purpose. He therefore very cautiously avoids the question, and, instead of making a reply, is only pleased to ask when was the original contract signed ? But he must not so drop his point. Let the original contract stand on its own bottom, the present query is about the alliance between church and state ; and therefore I proceed to ask, Secondly, Who are the parties, or what is meant by the state and the church ? Whether the gentleman means by the state, the governors or the governed, or the whole civil society in a complex view, I profess is not clear to me : Sometimes it seems to regard the one, sometimes the other.—He was pleased justly to say civil society was instituted for the preservation of temporal rights ; religious society for a different purpose. The one he calls the church, the other the state ; but when he afterwards considers them as entering into an alliance, it looks as if the civil magistrates and the clergy were the persons concerned, and that they were exchanging

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favours for their own particular advantage. The honours and profits of this world to the latter ; what the latter had to, or did in fact, bestow on the magistrate, I am yet to seek even from Mr. W. himself : But as there is much greater difficulty on the other part of the question, I therefore go on to ask who is the church ?—I really sometimes think the author would have you understand him, as if he thereby meant the whole nation, as one body or religious society. What, all persons in the nation, what or whomsoever they be, can that be a proper definition of the church, or a religious society ? Shall a great many be left out ? How is the whole then as one religious society ? Or how are we to know who is to treat ? Mr. Lock's definition of a church, is a voluntary society of men joining together, of their own accord, in order to the publick worshipping of God, in such a manner as they judge acceptable to him, and effectual to the salvation of their souls.—How clear and how intelligible, and no wonder, for Mr. Lock was not striking up an imaginary alliance : He had a higher aim, and his sentiments will scarce coincide here ; but perhaps Mr. W. may mean, at least he appears to me sometimes to do so, that church officers are the persons appointed to treat : I am sure he hath been pleased to make the benefits of the alliance flow to them greatly. Who then are these ? Not the pope, for I presume he is to be considered as a foreign head, and therefore quite out of the question here ; but the clergy, whether bishops without presbyters, or presbyters without bishops, whether they are to be considered jointly or separately, or in what capacity they did, or could make this alliance, the gentleman saith not, and yet I conceive it is very necessary, when an alliance is spoken of, to say, who had power to treat ? But indeed the gentleman's scheme depending on imagination, it is no easy matter, nor is it his business, precisely to mark out when the alliance was entered into, or who made it ; it is enough for him that the church is the church, and the state is the state, and that this church, and this state, shall turn out just as he would have it ; so that every thing agreeable to him shall be as of right, by virtue of this imaginary contract ; and this leads me to enquire, Thirdly, What this alliance is, how stands its rights, and how facts are corresponding ? You will be pleased to remember, that the nature and end of the state, is that of a society constituted for the preservation of civil interests : That of the church, is, a society voluntarily uniting for the great purposes

Y

of

of another life. How are these allied, and on what right is the alliance founded? That a member of the church, and a member of the state, may be very consistent and harmonious things, or, if you please, united in one person, I readily grant, and that a regard to civil and religious interests may very consistently and harmoniously be carried on, by a religious and civil society, I will as readily acknowledge; but this is not what Mr. W. intends by his alliance: His aim is to make the church and state one, so as that the original nature of each shall be out of sight, tho' the great ends for which each was appointed shall seemingly be kept in view: I say seemingly, for I believe it will never be found truly the case on examination, that where the original nature of church and state is put under the table, the great ends of each were kept above board. My conclusion, therefore, is this, that no alliance can be justified as if right, that alters the nature of things as originally appointed by God; and I believe it will be found as true, that no such alteration was ever made or pleaded for, that did not tend to the infringement of the just rights of the people. But let us see how Mr. W. manages his alliance as to fact; on the one side we are to suppose the state or king, on the other the church or clergy. You shall, saith this gentleman, in the name of the state, addressing the church, apply your endeavours for the service of the state, communicate your powers to my service, hence the mischiefs of independency will be prevented, hence ecclesiastical supremacy. The reason why I called this in the beginning of my letter, a chimerical alliance, is because no such alliance had ever any other existence than in the author's imagination; and matter of fact speaks no such language. If you will be pleased to look into church history, and particularly the history of the reformation, I think I may safely say you will not be able to find a word about this alliance; the question was, whether the pope or the king ought to have the title of supreme head? This produced many debates; but at last the king carried his point, and an act of parliament was made to enforce it. The pope was supposed to have usurped a title that did not belong to him, and therefore it was taken from him, and the clergy generally submitted to an acknowledgment of it in the king; I say generally, for some still adhered to the pope; but as to their consent being necessary to the passing any law, their giving up any independent right, as without which the thing was not, or could not

be, and the making or supposing terms, on which it was to be continued; that neither the law, nor the history of those times, speak one word of. How, or why then, the gentleman should make this a part or condition of the alliance between church and state, and say hence the ecclesiastical supremacy, will rest on him to make out, and I might add, that since that time numbers of the clergy, who have supported themselves with the name of the church, have been far from giving up their independency, or acknowledging it was given up at any time, or by any means whatsoever: And as thus the alliance is visionary on one side, so it is on the other.—Can Mr. W. refer, has he referred, to any record, where the clergy have acknowledged, that their maintenance and jurisdiction are founded on this alliance, either by an express or implied contract? Nothing less—strange alliance indeed, where neither the facts nor the terms can be found to be acknowledged by the parties!—However this author will have it, that so it is provided, that in case this maintenance, jurisdiction, and right of churchmen to partake of the legislature [are the annexing baronies to bishops fees, what is meant by this last expression, or what else] should be taken away by the state, that then the king's supremacy should cease [what law or gospel can the author produce for this? and the church and state be as independent as at first, or before the alliance was made? Is this a real state of facts, or an imaginary representation? Pray, Sir, look into history, and examine the facts thereby; and that you may judge of the right, let every thing be brought to this (if you will allow it to be, as I think it the proper) touchstone; is this or that consistent or inconsistent with the nature of church and state, as instituted by God, and the ends for which originally appointed? What can it avail to raise up an alliance contrary to fact, a dream instead of a history; and if fact, could, as I humbly conceive, bind no farther than the conditions are agreeable, to that religious and civil liberty, for the preservation of which religious and civil society were instituted? On the whole, I must confess the scheme of this great author seems to me no more than learned trifling, a meer invention and playing on words, which may mislead and confound, but never convince the reader, farther than that the author is one of the best hunters of a paradox in the kingdom, and that if he cannot run it quite off the stage, it can never be said to be for want of ability; tho' methinks it is great pity sometimes to see such abilities

cities no better employed.—Mean or designing persons may be supposed to build castles in the air; they may find their account in it; but writers of eminence should be above it; for notwithstanding all their learning and vast capacity, there will be a wound given to the cause of religion and liberty, for which they would appear as advocates, that all the balm they can throw in will not heal.—But I submit these reflections to your consideration, and am,

Your very humble servant.

P. S. I would not willingly mistake the author, but as far as I can come at his meaning, amidst such a foliage as his learning and imagination prepares for a cover to him, I think it amounts to this.—That, when the members of a church become the majority, or the powerful in the state, they are (1) then to be considered as one body, allied for their (2) mutual benefit (3), and so as a right to all honours (4) and privileges be claimed by them, exclusive of all others.—That this alliance gave rise to a mutual interchange of favours, and (5) thereby fixes the right of the church (6), and state to the claim of their respective privileges as they now enjoy them, and of which if either deprive the other, the alliance is broke, and the church and state are then to resume what belonged to each separately, or before the alliance was made: How ever (7), that the alliance cannot destroy liberty of conscience to others, that being the end for which religious society was instituted; but in other respects the alliance makes every thing right that now is, and adds a sanction even to the spiritual court (8).

Q. 1. What are we to understand by church?—Is this one religious society in one nation, and one age, or every religious society, in every nation, and every age?

Q. 2 and 3. Can numbers and power give any right?

Q. 4. In what light is church and state to be considered, before the alliance was made? And by what authority can any alteration be made in the nature of either afterwards, or by means thereof?

Q. 5. Can a plea for a toleration, or a right to worship God, according to the dictates of your conscience, without suffering any penalty for so doing, be rendered consistent with a plea for a test law, that fixes the penalty of an incapacity on you, that you shall not enjoy any civil office, unless you give up this right? Are these laws consistent with each other, and may they be pleaded in this country or age only, or in all countries and ages?

Q. 6. Whether any such alliance was ever made in fact; whether if fact it could give a right; and by what rule the right to any claim ought to be tried?

Q. 7. Is not this interchange of favours, and power of resumption, wholly the effect of imagination; or where are the facts corresponding; and on what law or gospel is the right founded?

Q. 8. Whether such a general rule with that exception only, be a just one, and especially how it can with any reason be extended to the spiritual court; whether such a rule is confined to this time and nation, or is in force at any future time, and every other place? (See Vol. xxiv. p. 486.)

From the CONNOISSEUR, April 1.

THERE is no character in human life, which is the subject of more frequent speculation among the vulgar, than an author. Some look on him with contempt, and others with admiration; but they all agree in believing him to be something different from all other people: And it is remarkable with what greediness they attend to any little anecdotes, which they can pick up concerning his life and conversation. He is, indeed, a kind of an ideal being, of which people conceive very different notions. By some he is supposed never to stir out of a garret, to wear a rusty black coat, dirty shirt, and darned stockings, and to want all the necessities as well as conveniences of life; while others regard him as a creature superior to the rest of mortals, and endowed with something more than reason. One part therefore is surprised to see him walk abroad, and appear as well dressed as other people; and another is disappointed, when they find him talk and act, and fill the offices of life, no better than any other common men.

Nor is it less curious to consider the different ideas they conceive of the manner in which the business of writing is executed. The novice in literature, smit with the love of sacred song, but not yet dipt in ink, supposes it all rapture and enthusiasm, and in imagination sees the author running wildly about his room, talking poetry to the chairs and tables; while the mechanick considers him as working at his trade, and thinks he can set down to write whenever he pleases, as easily as the smith can labour at his forge, or a carpenter plane a board. Indeed he regards the author with some veneration as a scholar; but writing appears to him a mighty easy business, and he smiles whenever he hears any body mention the labour

bour of it ; nor has he the least conception of the mind's being fatigued with thinking, and the fancy harrassed with pursuing a long train of ideas.

As people are led frequently to judge of a man from his ordinary conversation, so it is common for them to form an idea of the author's disposition from the peculiar turn and colour of his writings : They expect a gloom to be spread over the face of a mathematician ; a controversial writer must be given to wrangling and dispute ; and they imagine, that a satirist must be made up of spleen, envy, and ill-nature. But this criterion is by no means certain and determinate : I know an author of a tragedy, who is the merriest man living ; and one who has wrote a very witty comedy, tho' he will sit an hour in company without speaking a word. Lord Buckhurst is celebrated for being " the best good man with the worst-natur'd muse ;" and Mr. Addison was remarkably shy and reserved in conversation. I remember I once fell into company with a painter, a poet, a divine, and a physician, who were no less famous for their wit and humour, than for their excellence in their several professions. After the usual common topics were discussed, the physician and the poet fell into a dispute concerning predestination, the divine smoked his pipe quietly without putting in a word, while the painter and myself formed a privy council for the good of the nation. Thus were it possible to conjure up the spirits of the most eminent wits in former ages, and put them together, they would perhaps appear to be very dull company. Virgil and Addison would probably sit staring at each other without opening their mouths ; Horace and Steele would perhaps join in commendation of the liquor ; and Swift would in all likelihood divert himself with sucking his cheeks, drawing figures in the wine spilt upon the table, or twirling the cork-screw round his finger.

The strange prejudices which some persons conceive against authors, deter many a youth from drawing his pen in the service of literature : Or if he ventures to commit a favourite work to the press, he steals to the printer's with as much caution and privacy, as he would perhaps, on another occasion, to a surgeon. He is afraid that he shall injure his character by being known to have written any thing, and that the genteel part of his acquaintance will despise him as a low wretch, as soon as they discover him to be an author : As if merely the appearing in print was a disgrace to a gentle-

man, and the *imprimatur* to his works was no more than a stamp of shame and ignominy. These are the terrors, which at first disturb the peace of almost every author, and have often put me in mind of the exclamation of that writer, who cried out, " O, that mine enemy had written a book !"

These fearful apprehensions are perhaps no unlucky drawback on the vanity natural to all authors, which undoubtedly they often conceal or suppress, out of deference to the world : But if this false modesty is too much cherished, it must of course damp all genius, and discourage every literary undertaking. Why should it be disgraceful to exert the noblest faculties given us by nature ? And why should any man blush at acquitting himself well in a work, which there is scarce one in five hundred has a capacity to perform ? Even supposing an author to support himself by the profit arising from his works, there is nothing more dishonest, scandalous, or mean in it, than an officer in the army (the politest of all professions) living on his commission. Sense and genius are as proper commodities to traffick in as courage, and an author is no more to be condemned as an hackney scribbler, tho' he writes at the rate of so much *per sheet*, than a colonel should be despised as a mercenary and a bravo, for exposing himself to be slashed, stuck, and shot at for so much *per day*. The truth is, that authors themselves often create the evils they complain of, and bring a disgrace on the service of literature, by being ashamed to wear the badge of it. Voltaire, in his *Letters on the English*, relates a remarkable instance of this kind of false pride in our own Congreve. Voltaire, when he was in England, waited on Congreve, and told him, that he was glad of an opportunity of paying his respects to a writer so much celebrated for his wit and humour. Congreve received him politely enough, but told him, that he should be glad to see him as a common gentleman, but would not be considered or conversed with as an author. The French writer was a good deal surpris'd at such a ridiculous piece of delicacy, and could not help telling him, that he thought this nicety something extraordinary, for that if he had been no more than a common gentleman, he should never have had any desire of seeing him.

I have often pleas'd myself with reflecting on the different opinions, which my readers must have formed of me, since my first appearance as an author. As poverty is one of the general characteristics

terificks of our brotherhood, those who indulge themselves in a contempt of writers, have, I doubt not, often painted me to their own imagination in a very grotesque taste. Their ideal caricatures have perhaps often represented me lodged at least three stories from the ground, composing dissertations on the modern taste in architecture : At another time I may have been delineated sitting in a tattered night-gown, and the breeches of a heathen philosopher, writing satires on the present modes in dress : And sometimes perhaps they have figured me half starved for want of a hearty meal, penning invectives against luxury and debauchery.

But while these have reduced me to this low condition, and "steeped me in poverty to the very lips," I flatter myself that some few have bestowed on me an extraordinary share of virtue and understanding. After so many grave lessons against the vices and luxury of the present age, they will naturally suppose, that I never risked a farthing at the gaming-table, never kept a mistress, would decline an invitation to a turtle-feast, and rather than be provoked to fight a duel, would take a kick on the breech, or tweak by the nose, with all the calmness and resignation imaginable. As to my wit and humour, I should blush to set down the many compliments I have had from several unknown correspondents on that head : And I once received a note from a very honest gentleman, who desired to spend an evening with me, promising himself great diversion in cracking a bottle with the facetious Mr. Town.

These various opinions of me as an author, I shall never labour to reconcile, but shall be equally contented with instructing or amusing the gentle reader, whether he considers my papers as favours showered down upon him from a bookseller's garret in Grub-street, or issuing from my own apartment. However this may be, I shall never think it a disgrace to have written, or be ashamed to be considered as an author ; and if ever Mr. Voltaire should think proper to visit England again, I shall be very glad of a literary chat with him, and will give him a very gracious reception.

As the following Letter lately published in Dr. BACON's History of the Royal Society, contains a Method by which a Man newly suffocated by any sulphureous Damp in a Well, Mine, or Coal-pit, may be restored to Life, it ought to be made as publick as possible, therefore we shall give it a place in our Collection.

The Letter was from Dr. POPE, dated at Rome, April 5, 1664, N. S. to Dr. WILKINS, and was as follows.

"I RECEIVED a letter from Mr. Hill, wherein he tells me you think it convenient I should write a letter to the Royal Society. Sir, I know both them and myself too well, to think, that any thing coming from me (especially about what I have seen in Italy, where a very great part of the society are more versed than I am) can be any way serviceable unto them ; otherwise I should not at all value my pains. The journey of Naples, which I just now return from making, is certainly very worth relating ; and I would venture upon it at your command, if I did not verily believe, that two worthy gentlemen of your society had already described it with much accuracy ; and if they have not already made the society partakers of it, they will do it without fail at their return to England, which I suppose will be next autumn ; I mean Sir J. Finch and D. Baynes. However, Sir, I will venture to you alone what we observed, which it may be they thought not worth the taking notice of. Both going and coming we dined at Terracina (which Horace calls *Impositum saxis late candentibus Anxur*) we saw very eminent ruins of a most magnificent temple of Jupiter Anxur ; but, what I chiefly mention it for, it is the best spot of earth for simpling that I ever yet saw in my life, there scarcely growing one common tree or herb ; tho' it was a bad time, being early in the spring, yet we found very great variety of excellent simples, both trees, shrubs, and flowers, many of which are not in France in the best gardens, and scarcely known in Rome. We only could collect the names of them, this being no time for seed. If the spring produce so much, what might one expect from the summer and autumn ? From Naples we went to the famous Grotta de Cani, passing under the Paustylus, which is perforated for near a mile, in the lowest place of such a height, as a man may ride thro' with a half-pike held up ; towards both the ends much higher to let in light ; of such a breadth, that two coaches may meet therein. This mountain is famed for bearing excellent Greek wine. The grotto of dogs is a little cavity in the hill about twenty yards distance from the Lake Aniano ; it is about three yards long, a yard broad, and two yards high ; and there is a door to it, which must be opened with a silver key, before one can see the experiment. In this grotto there arises very visibly a
steams

Steam or cloud not above half a foot high, to which if a lighted torch be ad-
 moved, it goes out as if put into water.
 It did no hurt to us that were in it, be-
 cause the steam came not so high; nay,
 putting in a weak dog, he came out hold-
 ing his head up above the steam; but
 when we held down his head, he fell
 down as dead immediately, and stirred
 not. The ordinary experiment is this;
 hold a dog down below this steam (which,
 besides that it is visible, the torch goes
 out at coming near it) he will very sud-
 denly, I am sure, in less than four mi-
 nutes, appear dead, without any kind of
 motion: If you would not have him die,
 take him, and throw him into the lake,
 (take heed of drowning him) taking him
 out again, he is immediately well, and
 runs about. The people therabouts,
 and some authors, attribute a strange re-
 vivifying quality to these waters, but I
 believe without sufficient ground; for I
 doubt not but that any other water will
 do the same business; but we could not,
 for want of other water, make the expe-
 riment. We took two dogs, and put
 them at the same time into the grotto,
 till they both seemed dead: We took
 them both out together, threw one of
 them into the lake, who recovered in-
 stantly, and run away: We laid the
 other upon the ground, expecting what
 would become of him; after a good
 while we perceived him to begin to
 breath; then he cried dolefully; he
 strived with much pain to get upon his
 legs, but fell several times as if he had
 been drunk; when at last he could stand
 upon his fore-legs, he could not for a
 while move his hinder-legs, as if his back
 had been broke: It was above an hour
 before he recovered to go tolerably. Sir,
 I doubt not but this steam is of the same
 nature with a damp in the coal pits, only
 this is perpetual; and it may be worth
 your inquiring, whether those that are
 surprised with damps, would not recover
 sooner being put into the water, than be-
 ing let lie in the open air; which I have
 heard from a worthy gentleman of your
 society is the way, by which they recover
 them. If I should describe the Solfaterra,
 the mountain Vesuvius, and the natural
 stoves, I am certain I should tire you
 and myself, having already exceeded the
 bounds of a letter. Pray, Sir, present
 my service to those of the Royal Society I
 have the honour to be known to, &c."
 (See Vol. xxiv. p. 235, 379.)

*From the same History we shall likewise give
 the following Statical Experiments of the
 Penetration of Liquors, made before the
 Royal Society in 1668, as it may occasion*

*some curious Inquiries into the Nature of
 Things; and the ingenious Dr. HUME'S
 Remark upon the Nature and Effects of
 Hard Water, published in our last, p. 139,
 shows what Advantages may be drawn
 from such Inquiries.*

A "THIS experiment was made with a
 good pair of scales, which would
 turn with a small part of a grain, tho'
 the difference of weight was sensible
 enough to be discovered by a more gross
 and inaccurate beam. The manner of
 the experiment was this: There was
 B taken a small ball of glass, somewhat
 bigger than an inch in diameter; this
 was made heavy enough, by white lead
 put within it and sealed up, to sink in
 strong oil of vitriol. This was suspended
 by a very fine wire, under one of the
 scales, and the weight of it exactly taken
 in the open air, which was found to be
 C $302\frac{1}{2}$ grains. After this, a glass of fair
 water was put underneath it, and the
 ball suffered to sink into it, and being
 again exactly counterpoised, whilst in this
 medium, it was found to weigh $150\frac{1}{2}$
 grains. Then the water was removed,
 and, instead thereof, a glass of oil of vi-
 triol was underplaced, in order to exa-
 mine the gravity of the former ball in this
 D liquor, and it was found to be 24 grains.
 Then taking an equal quantity of oil of
 vitriol and fair water, they were by de-
 grees put together, which working upon
 each other, caused a very great heat, till
 both of them were incorporated and
 perfectly united into one liquor; then,
 being suffered to cool, they were put into
 E one of the former glasses, and set under
 the end of the scale, and the same ball
 was suffered to sink into it, and was then
 exactly counterpoised, and found to weigh
 $73\frac{1}{2}$ grains; whence the proportion of
 the weights of the water, oil of vitriol,
 and mixture, were as $151\frac{1}{2} : 278\frac{1}{2} : 229$;
 which is a certain experiment, that li-
 quors are porous, and that they can pe-
 F netrate each other, so that both of them
 put together take up a much less room,
 than when separate; for whereas, ac-
 cording to the former experiments, it
 ought only to have weighed $215\frac{1}{2}$ grains,
 if there had been no incorporating of
 these two liquors, it was now found to
 weigh $131\frac{1}{2}$ grains heavier in specie, than
 G it would have done, if there had been no
 penetration. This kind of experiments
 may be of great use, and afford an ex-
 cellent clue to lead one further into the
 recesses of nature, and to inform us of
 the internal texture and component parts
 of bodies: For the prosecuting of which
 enquiry, it were very good to examine the

the weight of several sorts of liquors, both mingled and apart ; to examine the weight of liquors, both before they have dissolved metals, stones, juices of seeds, plants, &c. and when they are impregnated with the newly mentioned substances, and by some other liquors, whose comparative gravity has been also examined, to precipitate those dissolved substances, and to examine the weight of that compounded liquor that remains. For by such examinations, great light may be obtained for the finding out the nature of dissolving and precipitating liquors, and other liquors, that penetrate each other."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S F R,

THE following is a genuine letter from a tradesman (a friend of mine) to his son, who was apprentice at some distance from him, and wrote without any view of ever being shewn or made publick.

The Adventurer, Vol. II. N^o 71. observes, that letters written from the heart, and on real occasions, tho' not always decorated with the flowers of eloquence, must be far more useful and interesting, than the studied paragraphs of Pliny, or the pompous declamations of Balfac, as they contain just pictures of life and manners, and are the genuine emanations of nature : In which opinion he is perhaps not singular *.

If you please to give this a place in your Magazine, you will oblige

Your constant reader,

Nottingham,
March 24, 1756.

W. P.

Dear SON,

AS I find by your enquiry into the character of bishop Tillotson's works, that you are inclined to read divinity, a thing I would by no means discourage ; yet as there is hardly one article but what is disputed by one or other of the christian sects, and as every art hath been used, and abundance of chicanery been employed, rather to disguise than discover truth, rather to bring people over to a party or system, than to make them better men ; so I think it my duty to lay before you such rules as I have found to be of use to myself, in discovering truth, and avoiding error.

Before you look into any controverted point in divinity, it will be proper to impress these things upon your mind, viz. That there is a God, the maker and governor of the universe, that he is possessed

in an infinite degree of every moral perfection, that he is happy in himself, and would have been so eternally, had mankind never existed ; that his end in creating rational, moral, and intelligent beings, could be no other than to communicate happiness to them ; that as no moral agent can be capable of happiness without being virtuous, so all laws that are of divine original, and come from God, as rules of his creatures conduct, must be of a moral nature, and have a moral tendency, must be calculated to make men better men, that is, to promote every personal and social virtue in them ; these are certain verities, which (if all are not agreed in) few, if any, will openly dare to gainsay or dispute.

When you meet therefore with any disputed article, compare it with, and refer it back to these truths, which are certain and permanent, and you will soon discover, whether the doctrine be of God, or men : For instance, should any author endeavour to impress upon your mind the doctrine of original sin ; that Adam was the federal head of all mankind, and that therefore we all sinned in him, and fell with him, and that God visits the sins of the parents upon the children, &c. Compare this doctrine with the moral attributes of God, and you will plainly see it cannot be true ; for God you will remember is possessed of infinite justice, infinite mercy and benevolence ; ask yourself then, is it consistent with justice, mercy or kindness, to punish an-innocent youth for the sins of a vicious sire ? And let your own judgment and conscience answer, making the case your own.

Again : Suppose any author should endeavour to impress upon your mind the doctrine of substitution, or that God was so offended with sinful man, that he either could not, or would not, pardon them upon their repentance and amendment, without first having punished an innocent person, viz. Jesus Christ in their stead, to make satisfaction for them : Try this doctrine by the aforesaid rules, and you will find it cannot possibly be true, such a conduct would be diametrically opposite to justice, mercy, and truth, and therefore cannot be of God, neither can it have any tendency to make men better, it may indeed make them worse, by encouraging them to presume upon the merits of Christ's sufferings for acceptance, instead of moral righteousness, but has no tendency to make them better, and therefore may with as much confidence be rejected, as if God himself was to declare it false *visa voce* ; for it is a contradiction to his attributes, and the end

* See a letter to a son, in Vol. XIII. p. 343. signed Sophronius, which was written by the late Rev. Mr. Kimber.

end of all his laws : And thus by trying things doubtful by things that are certain, you may easily discover the true from the false in all cases of consequence, and such only I esteem them to be, that have, or may have any influence upon your moral conduct.

That God is wise, and just, and good, A in an infinite degree, we are as certain of, as we are of our own existence ; that his tender mercies are over all his works ; that he has kind, and none but kind designs to all his rational creatures, we are no less certain of ; and consequently, when any thing is presented to us under the garb of religion, that either contradicts, or is unworthy of his wisdom, justice, or goodness, let it be rejected ; for you may be sure it is not of him, and as his kindness extends to the whole creation, but much more so to his rational intelligent creature man, so you may be certain, that his wisdom will direct, and his goodness dispose him to promulge such laws, and such only, as have a direct, natural, and clear tendency to make men morally good, humane, and sociable : For as our goodness cannot extend to him, so as to add to his happiness, so the whole of our duty lies in personal and social virtue, and in imitating him in his moral perfections ; and therefore any narrow, bigotted, or enthusiastical opinions, that make men sour, morose, censorious, or unsociable, are so far from being any part of religion, that they are the bane and disgrace of it.

Again : As God is possessed of all moral excellencies and perfections, so is he also of all natural ones, and such as indeed are incommunicable to all other beings, as self-existence, omnipresence, omnipotence, &c. and thence we may fairly conclude there can be but one such being, and consequently it necessarily follows, that all such doctrines as that contained in the Athanasian Creed, are absurd and false, the mere forcery of school divinity, propagated by the weakness or knavery of the priests* ; and indeed, if you give yourself leave to think seriously, and to judge of all doctrines by such as you know to be true and certain in their own nature, you will find reason not only to dissent from the thirty-nine articles of the church of England, but from most of the creeds, confessions, and catechisms of all other churches : My advice, therefore, is to compare every sentiment you find in every author you read, with what I have before mentioned to you, and embrace or reject just as you see they agree, or disagree with the reason and nature of things, the moral perfections of the

Deity, and the end that all laws that are divine must necessarily have in view ; in this case call no man master, but judge impartially for yourself ; and if you pay a just regard to the aforesaid rules, you cannot err in any degree that may be hurtful to you, you will indeed in many things be pretty singular (a thing I would by no means have you affect) but where it is the result of serious thought, consideration, and impartial enquiry, I would by no means have you afraid of it ; in this case it is no disgrace, but an honour to singular.

I am, &c.

B Before we dismiss the famous Count TESSIN'S LETTERS, we shall give our Readers two more of them. (See p. 87.)

LETTER LXIV.

WHEN shall we able to say, " now is our labour at an end." Man, from his creation, never wanted, nor, so long as the world endures, ever will want employment. He may be compared to an indefatigable ant, which, having just dragged its burthen to the top of the hill, is often, by the foot of some rational, or irrational animal, cruelly hurled down to the very bottom, and obliged to begin its task anew.

This may be observed, with no less D truth, of whole nations, than of particular men. New projects, new experiments, new inventions, new improvements, are continually succeeding each other, till both prince and people seem to be arrived at their very highest degree of felicity ; when, on a sudden, a destructive war breaks forth, or a careless reign succeeds : A Tiberius mounts the throne of an Augustus, or a degenerate Commodus ruins, in the space of thirteen years, the edifice which four preceding emperors had been fourscore in raising.

Lewis XIV. reigned upwards of seventy years. Being naturally ambitious, and indefatigable, he neither forgot his army, his navy, trade, finances, arts, sciences, civil policy, or any other branch of government. Would one imagine, that the successors of such a king would have no other business than to maintain things in the same order ? But the reign of his present majesty has shewn us, how many alterations were necessary, and improvements possible.

G Historians tell us, that Alexander wept, whenever his father took a town. These, in my opinion, were childish tears. He, after Philip's death, found work enough undone. Whether he acted consistently in the execution, is a question foreign to my

* We wish the letter writer had not dogmatized so much ; it is possible his boasted reason may have carried him too great lengths in the absolute denial of some of the above points of faith.

my subject. The enquiry might, however, serve to convince us, that the greatest princes are fallible, and sometimes belie their character.

Sweden, within the last two hundred years, has been happy in many excellent sovereigns. Gustavus I. was a prince who always shewed a remarkable tenderness for his people. John I. who was a skilful architect, contributed greatly to the embellishment of his kingdom. Charles IX. was a wise legislator; Gustavus Adolphus, a successful hero; Christiana the mother of science; Charles Gustavus, a zealous improver of his country; Charles XI. a very assiduous, but not quite disinterested economist; Charles XII. B a most expeditious and intrepid hero; Frederick I. a pious and affable prince, to whom we are obliged for many useful regulations: And who amongst us is not, by two years experience, convinced that his present majesty will govern the part of the world allotted him by Providence, in a manner worthy of himself? Nevertheless, his successors will have no reason to weep, lest he should leave nothing for them to finish.

The King of kings, in anointing the rulers of mankind, hath assigned them a continued chain of duties, that will not be finished till the world shall cease to be. The same omnipotent Being could, if he had thought fit, have enlightened their understandings in an especial manner, and influenced their hearts so as to render them incapable of error: But in giving them human weakness, he gave them also man's greatest privilege, a free-will; and by making these princes of the earth free agents, he gave mankind a right to judge impartially of their actions. When time shall drag your part of the chain upon the anvil, let me advise your royal highness to continue your work cheerfully, without ceasing; and may your people's love, and the praise and admiration of posterity, be the reward of your labour!

Be careful, my dear prince, not to believe that any man is predestinated to an inevitable end. This were indirectly to confound God's justice with his omniscience, and must infallibly extinguish every spark of virtue.

Natural sense may be improved into a great facility of comprehension, a sound judgment, and, at last, an enlightened understanding: But this can never be effected, without a laborious perseverance. There are many people in the world who, one might imagine, have reason to accuse nature of partiality in her distribution of sense, when, in truth, their own negligence is the only cause of their stupidity.

"It is my hard fate! how heaven
April, 1756.

afflicts me!" are exclamations commonly made by those who are the authors of their own misery. Not rightly understanding the meaning of "both good and evil coming from God," they are pleased to accuse heaven of what they have brought upon themselves.

There is no need to disturb the natural order of things for the immediate punishment of wickedness; for no vice came into the world without its punishment attached to it. An avaricious and unjust man, is universally hated, universally cursed. A drunkard must have an uncommon constitution, if diseases do not make him repent of his intemperance before he dies. A proud man, upon the least change of fortune, is sure to meet with derision and contempt. Where do we see an epicure, that does not live to curse his gluttony in flannel? Debauchery cuts the thread of her own life. A licentious king is an encouragement to vice, and the cause of his own misfortunes. In short, every man of us, who dares to eat forbidden fruit, soon feels the effect of his temerity. The temporal consequences of sin are more than sufficient to keep a wise man virtuous. Our final sentence is reserved to commence eternity.

There is, likewise, no reason why God should immediately give virtue her full reward. She is abundantly recompensed in her own tranquillity and the esteem of mankind. God hath promised, that he will bless her path; and God will not forget his promise. My dearest, kindest prince! let me beg of you to make her your guide, and your people, for your sake, will be blessed.

Lucan was of opinion, that the deeds of a great man are his best panegyrick; to which a modern author adds, that it is more pleasing to be praised by the voice of the people, than in the song of a poet. What Ovid, in a flattering mood, said of his emperor, may, with more propriety, be applied to a king, who is blessed with the love of his subjects,

Quedcumque est alto sub Jove, Cæsar habet.

I am, &c.

ANSWER to the preceding LETTER.

I AM glad that my dear Tefs is arrived at Æckerøe, because you are so much nearer, and I hope to see you again. I thank you for all your letters, and assure you they were all welcome to me. I hope you have also received my letters. I beg of you, my dear Tefs, to remember me to your dear lady, and believe me,

My dear Tefs,

Your faithful friend,

GUSTAVUS.
LET-

Z

LETTER LXVIII.

WHO can more resemble a thief, than he that waits but for the death of others to attack their reputation? The thief lurks in expectation of a clear house, and the slanderer, till the inhabitant of the body be departed. A thief is impatient for the coming of the night, when the watch shall repose in security; and the reputation-thief waits till the final sleep of death has closed our eyes, and delivered him from the fear of detection. A common thief takes care to make no attempt, where he has the least resistance to fear; the stealer of our good name is, in like manner, careful to leave those unattacked, who are armed, and upon their guard. In short, let us continue the comparison ever so far, we shall find an invariable similitude of cunning and cowardice to the very last. The only difference between them is, that he who is once branded with common theft, is pursued and punished whilst alive, and, at his death, entails an odium upon his family for several generations: But how small is the number of those that rise in defence of an injured reputation? If the generality of men have so little generosity, ought not that of a king to be so much more extensive? Is it not his duty to defend the good name of his departed subjects, and punish those who would disturb and profane the sacred ashes of the dead?

Let me persuade your royal highness never to think a faithful subject below your protection, even in the grave; never to suffer the infamous tongue of envy to blast the name of virtue, even in the tomb. It is the pleasing duty of a king to protect innocence, and to assure the privilege of justification to guilt itself. Now who can be more incapable of answering in their own cause, than those who have shut their gates, and are gone down to the peaceful chambers of the dead? If, in their past life, they have acquired a good character, the defamatory tongue of malice ought to prove nothing but the corruption of her own heart.

I can easily forgive a luke-warm friend who, whilst I am living, shews no great zeal in my defence. My presence, and the power of speaking for myself, his own private views, powerful adversaries, and many other circumstances, may, in some degree, excuse, if not entirely justify him: But, were my ashes capable of revenge, I fear I should be irreconcilable to those timorous friends who could, with patience, hear my memory delivered up a prey to the tongue of calumny.

I have made this the subject of a letter, because I would willingly leave nothing

unattempted, that may contribute to make you truly great in the eye of heaven, and of the world. Beside, I am prompted by too many examples of injured virtue, not to recommend the memory of honourable men to your care and protection. What an encouragement would it be to the living, to see their generous sovereign keep a pious watch over the tombs of their fathers! How would this increase their zeal, their fidelity, their obedience!

When any of your subjects have the misfortune to incur your displeasure, it will be in your power to deliver them over to the law: But when they have once suffered the punishment due to their crimes, I flatter myself your noble heart will generously shield their names from the poisoned arrows of private malice, who will otherwise think herself authorized to shoot, under your banner, at a vanquished enemy.

My last will is already made. I have bequeathed my soul to her Creator, the stem of my possessions to my creditors, and the remaining branches to my heirs. May your royal highness be indulgent to my memory, and gracious to my friends, for my sake! I can never be more confined in the grave, than I have been in the world: But the delightful occupation of marking out a proper path for your royal highness, hath made me happily forget all my misfortunes. Heaven blebs my endeavours, and I have lived long and happily enough!

Dearest Sir! let me beseech you to shew yourself a friend to mankind, and to be careful how you wound the hearts of those that are within your power. I am always sorry when, for want of a little reflection, I have given pain even to a servant; yet he, to escape my anger, has it in his power to quit my service. How much more careful ought not a king to be of the happiness of a subject, who has often no refuge or consolation, but his silent, conscious innocence; whose allegiance, or circumstances, do not allow him to attempt a change of fortune? As to my fate it is more than tolerable, since I see your royal highness daily improve in every christian and royal virtue, which adds hourly to the high esteem and veneration with which I am, &c.

A SCHEME for preventing a further Increase of the National Debt, and for reducing the same. Inscribed to the Right Hon. PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, Earl of Chesterfield, &c.

THE proposer says, that "the reduction of the national debt to, at least 40,000,000, is very essential towards making

making us a happy people. (which sure is not so difficult to effect as some may imagine) for thereby the great increase of our commerce will render this nation the grand mart of the world; and by the great increase of our navigation we shall be able to navigate our ships as cheap as (if not cheaper than) the French, Dutch, or any other nation; likewise to sell our manufactures on as good terms as any other people whatsoever: An affair of so great consequence merits the serious thoughts of the legislature.

I shall take the liberty to introduce an observation on the French trade, made by an elderly merchant of great veracity in the year 1745; that he remembered when all the ports in France together did not send yearly fifty sail of ships to the West-Indies, and lived to see the number increase gradually to upwards of two hundred sail, fitted out from one port only to the West-Indies.

This great increase of the French navigation and trade, was chiefly owing to their underselling us in most West-India commodities, especially sugars, cotton, indigo, and all West-India goods, by which France is become now the greatest market in the world; which is not to be wondered at, as their outward bound cargoes cost them twenty *per cent.* less upon an average, than our outward bound cargoes do us; consequently, they can afford to undersell us in all their returns."

"Therefore, after deliberating upon many schemes, and turning my thoughts upon many ways, to bring about so desirable a thing as the increase of our trade and navigation, I could not fix upon any plan so easy as that of Sir Matthew Decker, Bart. which is, a total alteration of the present system of raising the supplies, by abolishing all duties, excises, and taxes, and raising the supplies by one general tax. This would make the nation a kind of free port, which would render it in a few years the grand magazine of the world.

Many objections have been made to Sir Matthew Decker's scheme, and some of them very frivolous, not worth mentioning; the three most material I will mention, in order to obviate, viz. the first, That the ministry will lose their power; the second, That the ministry, and those in great places, will not then have so many ways of serving their friends; and the third, That such a scheme will hurt those who now enjoy places, salaries, or have reversionary grants under the government, as most places will then be rendered useless.

To remove these difficulties, I reply to the first: The ministry would gain

esteem, and have much less trouble, as they would not every year be taxing their fellow-subjects, which is one chief cause of the dislike the independent part of the nation have to them; they will thereby have much less business at home, more leisure to pursue the good and true interest of the nation, by making foreign affairs their chief study, and would prevent many families from ruining their fortunes at elections. To the second, I make the general answer now given upon any complaint to the publick offices; "The good of the nation must be first considered." To the last, my answer is, I should be sorry to prejudice any one; therefore all those who now enjoy any places, pensions, or salaries of any kind, should receive the same during their lives, to be paid out of the monies raised for the service of the current year, and those who have reversion of places on the decease of the persons in possession, should be paid a sum equal to the full value of their grants.

Further, as the French now declare they are so well skilled in the state of our finances (I fear more so than many among us are) that if they can carry on their trade by neutral bottoms to keep it alive, and by threats, or attempts of invasions, keep us at the present expence and annual increase of our national debt; they will fully effect their purpose.

To frustrate this scheme of the French, I shall begin with the first part of my scheme, and recommend, that the legislature raise three millions at Michaelmas next, by annuities on lives, not exceeding six and a half *per cent.* (foreigners excluded) the management of this to be conducted by seven trustees, to be yearly named by his majesty; three noble lords, two commoners, and two persons conversant in trade, who should act without any salaries; the whole expence for the management of this not to exceed 100*l.* *per ann.* viz. for clerks, 400*l.* *per ann.* for advertisements, paper, books, and incident expences, 100*l.* *per ann.* for the broker's salary, 200*l.* *per ann.* for ten shillings chair-hire for each trustee when he attends, 300*l.* Total 1000*l.* The said three millions to be immediately employed to the paying off the national debt, not in less sums than 200,000*l.* at any one payment; and when it happens that stocks are under *par*, the trustees shall be empowered to buy in stocks in the names of the lord high chancellor, the president of the council, and the chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, in trust for the nation. On the death of any annuitant the trustees to take in such

such as seem most to their advantage, but not to exceed six and a half *per cent.* interest; and all monies arising by new annuities, to be appropriated for the further payment of the national debt, as soon as the same shall amount to 200,000*l.* and the trustees to receive the future dividends, or an adequate sum, out of the sum raised for the service of the current year on all debts they shall pay off, as if the same still existed, to accumulate in order to the further lessening of the national debt: This would immediately strike our ambitious adversary with terror, and in the course of ten or twelve years pay off an immense sum.

I proceed next to the other part of my

scheme, which is for raising annually a large supply by one single tax on houses, to prevent any further increase of the national debt, and, according to Sir Matthew Decker's plan, abolish all duties and taxes, except such duties as affect our manufactures by imports, or French commodities.

By the best information I can get, the number of houses in England, capable of being so yearly taxed, to raise more than ample supply in time of war, at the most moderate computation, amounts to 866,000, exclusive of near one third part of houses untenanted, and under the rent of 2*l.* *per ann.* which I divide into the following classes, viz.

Class	No	Number of Houses.	Yearly Tax.	£.	s.	d.
1.	All peers and noblemen's seats, and town houses, archbishops and bishops palaces, admirals, generals, and field-officers	2000	80	160000	0	0
2.	All houses in the country, town, or city, inhabited by baronets, or any persons whose fortunes are 100,000 <i>l.</i> in freehold or personal estate, including all furniture, or general officers in the army or navy	4000	60	240000	0	0
3.	All gentlemen or ladies town and country houses, who keep their coach, or any other carriage, all clergymen for every living of upwards of 200 <i>l.</i> <i>per ann.</i>	6000	25	150000	0	0
4.	All city and town houses with more than two rooms on a floor, or only two rooms, if either of them are a shop or warehouse, and clergymen's livings, from 200 <i>l.</i> to 200 <i>l.</i> <i>per ann.</i> or those who have a fixed sum in lieu of tythes, from 150 <i>l.</i> to 200 <i>l.</i>	200000	16	3200000	0	0
5.	Town houses without shops, two rooms on a floor	150000	10	1500000	0	0
6.	Country houses three rooms on a floor, and farm-houses of farms above 60 <i>l.</i> <i>per ann.</i> and livings from 80 <i>l.</i> to 150 <i>l.</i> <i>per ann.</i>	100000	10	1000000	0	0
7.	Country houses, the rents above 10 <i>l.</i> and under 20 <i>l.</i> <i>per ann.</i>	100000	5	500000	0	0
8.	Small country houses with two rooms on a floor, and farms above 30 <i>l.</i> and under 60 <i>l.</i> and all livings from 50 <i>l.</i> to 80 <i>l.</i> <i>per ann.</i>	100000	3	300000	0	0
9.	All small houses and cottages above 2 <i>l.</i> <i>per ann.</i> and farm-houses, for farms, from 10 <i>l.</i> to 30 <i>l.</i> <i>per ann.</i>	201000	1	201000	0	0
		863000		7251000	0	0
	Houses in Wales	150000				
	Deduct one third for uninhabited houses and cots under 2 <i>l.</i> <i>per ann.</i>	50000				
	Houses	100000				
	Upon a medium at 8 <i>l.</i> for each house			800000	0	0
	The land-tax in time of war at 2 <i>s.</i> in the pound, in time of peace			1000000	0	0
6d.	in the pound					
	Duties on all French commodities, and such other commodities as may prejudice our manufactories, if taken off			90000	0	0
	DEDUCTIONS.			£. 941000	0	0
	For collecting eight millions at 3d. in the pound	100000	0			
	For bounty on corn, Irish linen, and sundry exports	100000	0			
				200000	0	0
				£. 8941000	0	0

To be applied in Time of War.

To his majesty's civil list	—	—	—	£.	800000	0	0
To pay off the three and a half <i>per cent.</i> extra interest on the three millions of life annuities	—	—	—	}	105000	0	0
To payment of the trustees expenses	—	—	—		1000	0	0
There remains to pay the expenses of the national debt and supplies for the current service of the year	—	—	—	}	8035000	0	0
					<u>8941000</u>	0	0

In time of war the nation will save more than 200,000*l.* as the commodities in fitting out the king's ships will be so much cheaper, and labour likewise cheaper.

In Time of Peace.

It is proposed, that all the said taxes shall continue, except the land tax, which, being reduced to 6*d.* in the pound, as the landed interest pay on their houses, will cause a deduction of 750,000*l.* then will remain the sum of 8,191,000*l.*

To be applied, viz.

To the king's civil list	—	—	—	£.	800000	0	0
The extra interest on the life annuitants and charges	—	—	—		106000	0	0
For keeping 24,000 able seamen, exclusive of the officers in part pay	—	—	—		100000	0	0
To pay off the interest of the national debt, and for the supplies for the current year	—	—	—	}	3000000	0	0
The remainder to pay off the national debt	—	—	—		<u>4185000</u>	0	0
					<u>£. 8191000</u>	0	0

My next business is to convince the several persons of the different classes, how beneficial a scheme of this sort would be to them, as the land-tax will be reduced one half, and all the other taxes (excepting some few) are to be taken off.

I shall begin with the noblemen, &c. of the two first classes, to whom I shall name only three taxes, by which, if they will duly consider them, they will find themselves great gainers, viz. by reducing half the land-tax, the malt duty, and duty on all wines (except French wines.)

To the five next classes, if they consider the many taxes, duties, and excises on all the necessities of life (too numerous to mention) being taken off, how greatly all the traders and mechanics of this nation will be benefited, by the great increase of commerce and manufactories such a scheme will produce, when this nation is a kind of free port; especially when they consider the heavy load of all the present taxes lying on them at present; and that every tax or duty laid on by parliament, is increased by the vendor to the consumer a fourth part more, they will have reason to rejoice: And especially the fair trader, who is so great a sufferer under the present load of high duties, which are the cause of all smuggling, and much perjury: For he will be relieved of this burthen, and get rid of his dishonest and perjured rivals in trade, who enrich themselves by those means which impoverish the fair trader.

As to the three last classes, they will be much eased, especially those who have families, if they consider only how cheap all the necessities of life will be; widows, and ladies of slender and small fortunes, will be able to live much better than they now do.

The utility and benefit each person will receive from this scheme, will plainly appear in stating one case only, for about ten years past, of Mr. B. who then declined business with a fortune of 10,000*l.* which he laid out in the purchase of New South-Sea annuities, at the then price of about 95 (but I will say *par*) and he became possessed of 10,000*l.* of those annuities, which brought him in for interest, at 4 *per cent.* *per ann.*

Upon a calculation he then made of the many duties, taxes, and excises, his income was affected thereby upwards of *per ann.*

He then had to live upon — — — — — £. 300 0 0

Since then, the following taxes have been laid on, which affect him in the following manner.

1746.	The glass duty on all sorts of glass bottles and drinking-glasses	—	—	—	2	0	0
1747.	The act for repealing the several rates and duties on houses, and for granting other rates and duties upon houses, windows, or lights, each house 2 <i>s.</i> each window 6 <i>d.</i> for fourteen windows, 9 <i>d.</i> for nineteen windows, and upwards 1 <i>s.</i> each	—	—	—	2	16	0
					Carried over	4	16 0

The

	Brought over	4	16	0	
	—	8	0	0	
1748.	The coach duty —	8	0	0	}
	Passed that grievous duty on trade of 12d. in the pound on all goods imported, which affects every middling family —	8	0	0	
1748.	Duty on windows and lights extended to contiguous buildings, sky-lights, and lights in dwelling-houses —	1	10	0	}
	—	1	10	0	
1750.	The act for reducing the several annuities of four per cent. to three and a half per cent. until the 25th of December, 1757 —	50	0	0	}
	—	50	0	0	
					72 6 0
72l. 6s. od. deducted from 300l. above, remains yearly income.					£. 227 14 0
From which deduct his parish taxes, and poor rates, church rates, and ward rates — — — —					17 14 0
					210 0 0
1756.	The taxes for this year being not yet fixed.				
1757.	The taxes to be then laid will affect every one.				
	At Christmas, 1757, a further reduction of his interest, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. — — — —				} 50 0 0
	— — — —				
					£. 160 0 0

Reflecting upon the case of Mr. B. it plainly appears his income, which was 300l. per ann. in 1746, by the increase of taxes is, or will be in 1757, reduced to less than 160l. and in so short a space of time as about ten years, whereof two only of them were in war, six years peace, and two years neither war nor peace; what will the consequence be, if we engage in this absolute necessary war, which may continue some years, if a stop is not put to this growing evil? I fear the small remains of Mr. B.'s income will be in effect wholly destroyed by the consequence of the just increase of our taxes. And here I cannot forbear reflecting, that in the last ten years, peace hath hurt us more than war: Peace, instead of bringing plenty, hath brought poverty, by lowering of interest: And war, by accumulating our taxes, will reduce us to a most deplorable state."

From the INSPECTOR, N^o 307.

S I R,

I Venture to apply myself to you in my own cause, and in that of a number of fellow-sufferers, against the most absurd, irrational, and ruinous establishment that ever fashion existed.

When I have told you, that I am one of those people who have devoted the more valuable part of my life, and spent a very considerable share of my fortune in the acquiring a profession by which I do not expect to get my bread these twenty years, I need not explain myself by saying, I am a young physician. My father, who was a man of great worldly prudence, happening to have an intimacy with Sir Hans Sloane in the height of his great run of business, determined that he could not breed his son to a better profession than that by which he saw it was so easy to get 400l. a year; and consequently, I was dispatched to one of the universities as a student in physick.

I do not know whether I am to attribute it, Sir, to the peculiar greatness of my own capacity, or to the little that was taught where I studied, but I am not afraid to say, that I digested it almost as quick as I swallowed it; and by that time the period of my leaving the place was arrived, I found myself much at ease, well assured that I was master of all that had been delivered there, and consequently satisfied that I was a perfect physician.

London I well knew the only place for a man to make a fortune, and I sat down there to practise. I blush to tell you, that I no sooner was admitted into the intimacy of three or four of the fraternity here, than I found I had been studying something else instead of the cure of diseases; and in so many words, that I knew nothing of the matter. However much I might feel the shame of a retreat from such a post of honour and consequence as I now occupied, I found myself by no means equal to the task of filling it unworthily; I had too much modesty to maintain myself in a station

in

in which I was not qualified to fill the duties, and too much conscience to murder my friends, by keeping them out of the hands of others who could save them.

I quitted my house, discharged my servants, took a quiet lodging near one of the hospitals, and getting into the acquaintance of some who frequent the medical coffee houses, and are an honour to their profession, I spent the five succeeding years in obscurity, in a close observance upon the practice of a physician to the house that I attended, in regular courses of lectures in anatomy under one of our excellent instructors, in improving myself by an hour or two's conversation every day with my friends of the faculty, and in close study and careful private dissections in my room in all the intermediate time. In this manner, Sir, it cost me a period of time in which I thought to have made advances towards a fortune, and with that the greatest part of my remaining stock, to go through a regular course of education after I thought I had finished it.

It is now half a year since I made my second emerſion from the obscurity of a student; and not to incur your censure as a coxcomb, I think I may say that I know as much of the matter as others of my time. I appeared among the medical people, but I did not find that any of them chose to herd with me: I visited among my acquaintance, and talked like a doctor: I had the satisfaction to see that they generally looked on me as a man who knew a great deal, but I could find that they always shook their heads when I talked of physick as my profession; and I heard universally, that my best friends said behind my back, I should never make any thing of it by my practice.

Alarmed at so terrifying a prediction, I set myself down to examine seriously to what it could owe its origin; and I soon found, that the being a master of the science was but one very short step toward the making a figure in the profession: The pert and insolent air of college pedantry, which I had brought almost six years ago from the university with me, had been thoroughly humbled at the first stroke of my finding how little pretensions I had to it, and had now, by degrees, dwindled into a sheepish bashfulness, that would scarce ever suffer me to speak loud enough to be heard, or to look any body I talked with in the face. My close attention to dissections had rendered me as meagre and pale as one of my bodies: The charcoal of my furnaces had planted a lasting begrimedness on my face; and an utter inattention to dress, added to

these unhappineſſes of figure, had rendered me much like an inhabitant of another world, or like what Klimius must have been at his leaving the planet Nazar, if he had kept his old cloaths till that time.

I had not attended to it before, but I now found that I was not at all like the other people of the profession: I instantly sent for a taylor, shoe-maker, barber, and all the other assistants to dress, and after a week's immuring myself, again sallied out as regular a doctor as ever was made by a great periwig.

I found myself now much better received among my friends of the faculty than before; but I did not get any nearer to business. I walked in the Park, I took as much pains to put myself forward as possible. At length I had a patient: The case was not desperate; and I cured her. I could perceive a sullen uneasiness in the family, and even in the friends whom I met with there on visits, during the time that all was going on as successful as possible; and even when the cure was compleated, I had the mortification to hear a relation say something about "people that one never heard of;" and add, that "she wished there was not a relapse."

I continued my visits in the family as a friend, after my business was over as a physician: And tho' I was all attention to learn the cause of the visible dissatisfaction that I saw in every face, I should never have made it out, if by accident I had not heard a fine lady, who came in on a morning visit one day, after asking many questions about me in an adjoining room, all which were answered much in my favour by the patient, scream out at last, "Angels! a walking doctor!"

The hint was enough: I was happy to have heard it, and I instantly purchased a chariot. From that period I lived a new kind of life; but by no means so agreeable a one as I did before. Instead of employing most of the hours of the morning in study or dissections, I am now called upon by my coachman as soon as I have breakfasted and am dressed; and as I am very sensible that the being known to keep a chariot is the only use of one to a young physician, I constantly suffer myself to be dragged about the streets in triumph for five hours, before I give my horses and myself the refreshment of a dinner, to prepare us for the fatigues of the afternoon.

As I have no places of business to call at, nor have so many friends and acquaintance as to be able to make a visit of form every day, it was long before I found out

a method of doing nothing with any tolerable grace; but at present I have a plan from which I never depart, and in consequence of which my chariot keeps its rout thro' all the principal streets of the town, at the hours of business, as regularly as a stage coach. I go from my own door to a bookseller's, from the bookseller's to a coffee-house; from the coffee-house to another bookseller's a mile off, and from the other bookseller's to another coffee-house. In this manner I am seen in every part of the town every day; and as I continue regularly to visit all the three medical places of drinking chocolate at the proper times, there's not a physician who frequents any one of them but sees me every morning.

This, Sir, is the modern way to be known; and this the method the arbitrary, the foolish world prescribes for a physician to get into business. Pray use your influence to persuade them, that these hours might be employed much more to their service: And, if possible, demolish nine-tenths of the chariots of this kind, that wear our pavement to pieces; by convincing the owners of them, that he is not much better than a madman, who pays two guineas a week for his horses, when he does not get one by his profession.

As several of Dr. HALLER's Observations throw a new Light upon the Practice of Physick, we shall insert three or four of the most interesting, in Addition to that on Drowning, which we gave our Readers last Month, p. 134.

OBSERVATION XII.

An incysted Dropsy of the Pleura.

IN a body which was reckoned dropsical, and a great quantity of water inclosed in the pericardium, upon opening the thorax, to the no small astonishment of the persons present, there were no lungs to be found, but only a bag full of a green watery liquor, which upon farther search was observed to have been extravasated between the intercostal muscles and the pleura; and that this membrane, the use of which is to line the inside of the ribs, was separated from them in such a manner, as to form a bag as large as the whole cavity of the breast. Hence the left lobe of the lungs was so much compressed, as to be rendered thinner than one's hand, and the cavity in which it was lodged no larger than a glove. The other lobe was ulcerated. This is a very rare case, and shews, that an incysted dropsy may be produced in the thorax, from water collected in the cells of the pleura, in the same manner as it happens in the abdomen.

OBSERVATION XIII.

A Pleurisy seated in the Lungs.

The following observations are taken from my diary on the common diseases of the lungs, hoping that they will throw some light on the ætiological controversies relating to the pleurisy and peripneumony, the former of which generally passes for an inflammation of the pleura, or of the intercostal muscles, as the latter is defined an inflammation of the lungs: But, if I am not mistaken, these observations will make it appear, that they arise from other causes.

In January, 1733, a noble family, consisting of a mother and three daughters who were grown up, together with one of the maid servants, died all of the same disease. After the death of the mother, one of the young ladies, and the maid, I was sent for, and found the other two sisters ill of a pleurisy, with which one had been seized four days before, and the other three. The pulse in both was strong, hard, and truly pleuretick, the discharge by spitting bilious, and a violent oppression in the thorax. After a miliary eruption, and a plentiful excretion of a well concocted pus, one of them soon recovered. The other, for want of bleeding in the beginning of the disease, died with an eruption of the same kind.

On the eighth day after her death I opened the body, and at the bottom of the right lobe of the lungs, found a large abscess, full of a white, yellow, and well concocted pus, of the same kind with that of which the sister who had recovered had spit up a great quantity; a plain proof that the lungs of both had been affected with a like abscess. The pleura was perfectly sound; the seat of the abscess being in that part of the lungs which is contiguous to the diaphragm. I could confirm this observation by innumerable instances of the same kind. Thus in Lib. II. sect. 3. of Bonetus's Sepulchretum Anatomicum, observ. IV. XX. and others are to this purpose. Besides, the spitting in pleuretick patients owing to the inflammation, is easily understood, if the seat of the disease is granted to be in the lungs; seeing by the inflammation part of the obstructing matter will make its way thro' the relaxed, exhaling, or mucous vessels into the bronchia. But how that matter can pass from the pleura to the aspera arteria, while the lungs remain sound, I leave to those who are of that opinion to explain. For I must beg leave to say, that it is a very rare case, and what I myself never saw, for an inflammation of the pleura alone to prove mortal,

tal, or to produce that pus which is collected in the empyema. And though I would be very far from rejecting observations contrary to these, yet from the rareness of the case just now mentioned, viz. of an inflammation of the pleura proving mortal, I would advise physicians in treating the pleurisy, to suspect the cause of that disease to be rather an inflammation of the lungs than of the pleura, and so have immediate recourse to the most powerful remedies.

[To be continued in our next.]

Experiments with Opium on the Heart, in Reply to an Assertion of Dr. HALLER. From Dr. WHYTT'S Physiological Essays. (See p. 123.)

"OPIUM, which is remarkable for its power of impairing or destroying the sensibility of all the parts of the body, also lessens or suspends the irritability or moving power of the muscles. Thus, in a small dose, it puts a stop to vomiting and coughing, and quiets the convulsive motions of the intestinum rectum, bladder, abdominal muscles and diaphragm in a tenesmus and strangury, altho' the stimuli, which produced these motions, continue to act on the parts: When given in much larger quantity, it suspends the peristaltic motion of the guts, and makes the heart contract more slowly, till being by degrees rendered quite insensible, its motion ceases altogether.

But, as Dr. Haller, who allows that opium destroys the irritability of the stomach, intestines and other muscles, denies it to have any power over the heart, and seems to call in question those experiments of mine which shew, that opium, injected into the stomach and guts of frogs, renders the motion of the heart much slower than usual, and at last puts a final stop to it; I thought it necessary to endeavour to clear up this matter by some farther experiments, which I shall here briefly relate.

(a) June 5, 1755, at 18 minutes past four in the afternoon, I injected a turbid solution of half an ounce of opium in eight ounces of water, into the stomach and guts of a frog; and, as it squirted out most of the solution injected by the anus, I threw in some more in its place. At 24 minutes past five the same evening, I opened this frog, and observed the heart beating very slowly, not above seven times in a minute; when it was touched with the point of a pair of scissors, it renewed its motion faster for two or three pulsations; after which it became as slow as before. The other muscles of this frog were not at this time brought into contraction by pricking or tearing their fibres.

April, 1756.

(B) I laid open the whole abdomen and thorax of a frog; and, at 28 minutes past seven in the morning, immersed it in a turbid solution of opium, viz. the same that was made use of in the preceding and following experiments. At forty minutes after seven, I turned the frog on its back, and observed its heart beating between ten and eleven times in a minute. Having laid it again on its belly, that it might be more exposed to the action of the opium; at forty-eight minutes past seven, I turned it again on its back, and observing the heart without motion, I opened the pericardium; which producing no effect, I cut the heart out of the body, and laid it on a plate, when it gave two or three pulses, and never after moved, altho' it was pricked once and again with a pin.

(γ) I cut off a frog's head, and entirely destroyed its spinal marrow by pushing a small probe down thro' the spine, which occasioned strong convulsions of all the muscles, especially those of the inferior extremities. Ten minutes after this, I opened the thorax, and found the heart beating 45 times in a minute. Sixteen minutes after decollation, and the destruction of the spinal marrow, it moved 40 times in the minute. After half an hour, it made 36, and, after 50 minutes, only 30 pulsations in the minute, which were now become very small and feeble.

N. B. When the thorax of another frog was opened immediately after decollation and the destruction of its spinal marrow, its heart beat 60 times in a minute.

(δ) I cut out the heart of a frog, and put it into fountain-water, at twenty-three minutes past twelve. After twelve minutes immersion, I took it out of the water, when it beat 20 times in a minute. Having immersed it for five minutes more, it ceased from motion; and when taken out of the water, did not move except when pricked, and then only performed one pulsation.

(ε) Eight minutes past eleven, I cut out the heart of another frog, and immersed it in fountain-water. Twenty-eight minutes after eleven, it continued to move: But its motion, tho' at the rate of eleven pulsations in thirty seconds, was confined to about one third of the heart next its apex. Two minutes after this, observing it without any motion, I took it out of the water, and laid it on a table, where it remained at rest, unless when touched. Soon after this, however, it began to move, and, 25 minutes after immersion, performed nine pulsations in 63 seconds.

(ζ) I cut out the heart of a frog, and, at 32 minutes past ten, immersed it in a turbid solution of opium in water of the

A a

same

same degree of heat with the fountain-water used in the two last experiments *. After this heart had been immersed ten minutes, I took it out of the solution, and laid it on a table; but it made not the smallest motion: And when pricked with the point of a knife, tho' it quickly recovered its shape, yet it was not excited into a proper contraction as the heart of Y. I continued to observe this heart from time to time for above half an hour, but it never made the least motion.

(8) I cut out the heart of another frog, and put it into the same turbid solution of opium; after seven minutes immersion, I took it out, and laid it on a plate, where it remained at rest. When pricked with a knife, it did not perform a full pulsation, but seemed to feel a little, by a very faint kind of motion which was excited in some of its fibres.

(9) Mr. Robert Ramsay, student of medicine, at my desire, made the following experiment. After making an opening into the cavity of the abdomen of a small dog near six months old, he injected by the wound a drachm of opium dissolved in two ounces and a half of water; but, before he could stitch up the wound, about an ounce of the solution escaped. Four minutes after making the injection, he laid bare the thorax, by dissecting off the teguments, which did not seem to give the dog any pain; and could plainly feel the motion of his heart thro' the pleura. It beat 76 times in the minute, but became gradually slower †. Immediately after counting its pulse, Mr. Ramsay cut the ribs on each side of the sternum, which he laid back in the usual way. The heart, which was thus brought into view, appeared quite turgid, and continued in motion about five minutes: During which time it performed only between 60 and 65 weak vibrations; for they were not compleat contractions. While the heart was thus moving, warm spittle was first applied to it, then cold water, and, last of all, oil of vitriol, which shrivelled the parts it touched, almost in the same manner as a hot iron would have done; but none of them accelerated the heart's vibrations, which became gradually slower, till they ceased altogether.

Agreeably to this experiment, we are told by Dr. Alston, in his learned dissertation on opium, that a filtrated solution of this medicine in water, having been injected into the veins of a dog, his pulse, which, when he was first seized with convulsions, was, rendered quick and small, became afterwards full and slow. And Dr. Kæu Boerhaave informs us, that in a small dog, which he opened ten hours after he had swallowed three grains of o-

pium, the motion of the heart and arteries was very slow.

From these experiments it evidently appears, that, as opium destroys the sensibility of all the parts of the body, so it deprives the muscles of all power of motion; nor does the heart, in this respect, possess any privilege above the other muscles, except that its moving power is not so soon destroyed by opium as theirs."

Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS in AMERICA, continued from p. 138.

WHILST the chief force of New-England was employed in this ill-designed and ill conducted project, a party of French and Huron Indians made themselves masters of Casco town, on which all the other little garisons in that neighbourhood drew off to Saco, and the Indians made incursions even beyond that river, but were presently defeated, and a great number of them killed, by a party under capt. Floyd, and such of them as escaped were all massacred by the French Abenaki Indians, who took them for Iroquois. Soon after this, major Church, with a party of 300 men, was sent by sea to Casco bay, who marched 40 miles up the country, and so distressed the Abenaki Indians, that in November they sent a flag of truce to Wells, and agreed to a truce till May following, against which time they were to restore all their prisoners, and then conclude a treaty of peace.

But in the mean time the French missionaries made so much of their interest among them, that instead of beginning at that time negotiations of peace, they began the operations of war, by making incursions even beyond Piscataqua River, killing and carrying great numbers into slavery, tho' they were in their turn often defeated or repulsed, and great numbers of them killed.

Whilst these warlike operations were carrying on, Sir William Phips went to England, to solicit assistance for a new attempt to drive the French out of Canada, wisely foreseeing what has since been often confirmed, that our colonies can never be at ease whilst the French have possession of that country. But tho' the revolution was then established, and peace restored both in Britain and Ireland, we were so mighty sanguine for assisting our allies in Europe, that we could spare neither men nor money for assisting our countrymen in America. Sir William therefore gave over this project, and joined with the agents from New-England in soliciting the restoring of their charter; but in this too he was disappointed, and obliged at last to content himself with a

* *Viz.* near 60 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. † This dog's heart, in a natural state and before the injection, beat 150 in the minute.

new

new charter, in which the appointing of a governor, and several other prerogatives were reserved to the crown; only by way of favour the people of New-England were allowed to name their first governor, and for this high post they named Sir William himself.

Accordingly he arrived, May 14, 1692, A with the new charter for the Massachusetts Bay colony, including New Hampshire and the Main Provinces, and a commission for being their governor; for as to Connecticut and Rhode Island colonies, as their old charters had never been vacated, they were allowed to continue in the enjoyment of them, and consequently to chuse their own governors. Soon after his arrival he marched himself against the Indians, built a strong fort of stone at Pemmaquid, besides several other little forts, and pursued such vigorous measures, that all the Eastern Indians were obliged to sue for peace the very next summer. especially as the French could not supply them with a sufficient quantity of arms and ammunition, and a treaty was concluded, August 11, 1693, by which they renounced their alliance with the French, declared themselves subjects to the crown of England, and confirmed the title of the English to the lands they had possessed.

[To be continued in our next.]

The Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, to his Majesty, April 6, 1756.

Most gracious Sovereign,

YOUR majesty having been graciously pleased to acquaint your two houses of parliament, that a design hath been formed by the French court to make an hostile invasion upon Great-Britain or Ireland; we, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, beg leave to express our abhorrence of so unjust and desperate an enterprize, projected in revenge for your royal and gracious protection of the trade and commerce of your people, and the necessary defence of the undoubted rights and possessions of your crown.

With gratitude and unfeigned loyalty, we most humbly assure your majesty, that the citizens of your faithful city, united in duty and affection to your sacred person and government, will exert their utmost power, and hazard their lives and fortunes, to support and defend your majesty, and the protestant succession in your royal family; not doubting, but by the zeal and loyalty of your majesty's subjects, conducted by your known wisdom and courage, with the assurance of the Divine Providence, you will be able to defeat all the designs of your enemies.

To which address his majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer.

"I thank you for this very loyal and dutiful address. I have the firmest alliance on the affectionate assurance you give me, of exerting yourselves to the utmost in support of my government; and the city of London may always depend upon my favour, countenance, and protection; and my constant care to defend the rights and possessions of my crown, and promote the trade and commerce of this kingdom."

To the address of the merchants of London (in which they assured his majesty, that they will most heartily and zealously exert themselves, in every instance, for the support of the publick credit of this kingdom; and that no hazard or expence shall deter them from cheerfully contributing to enable his majesty to maintain the just cause in which he is engaged, and to repel the most daring attempts of his enemies) his majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer.

"I thank you for this affectionate and reasonable address. It is a great satisfaction to me, that the measures, which I have taken, for the security of the rights and possessions of my crown, and for the support of the trade and commerce of my kingdoms, are so agreeable to my trading subjects; and they may always depend upon my countenance and protection. The publick credit is an object which I have extremely at heart; and nothing can be more acceptable to me, than the zeal you express for the support of it."

BILLS of Mortality from Feb. 24. to March 23.

Christened	{	Males	646	}	1226
		Females	580		
Buried	{	Males	772	}	1621
		Females	848		
Died under 2 Years old					575
Between 2 and 5					136
5 and 10					39
10 and 20					38
20 and 30					115
30 and 40					147
40 and 50					151
50 and 60					153
60 and 70					115
70 and 80					99
80 and 90					38
90 and 100					5
					1621
Buried	{	Within the Walls	136	}	1621
		Without the Walls	385		
		In Middlesex and Surrey	732		
		City and Sub. of West.	368		
Weekly March 2			—		402
9			—		424
16			—		396
23			—		100
					1621

Sung by Mr. BEARD in the FAIR QUAKER of DEAL.

The Words by Mr. GARRICK.

How little do the landmen know, Of what we sailors
feel, When waves do mount, and winds do blow, But we have hearts of
steel. No dan—ger can a— fright us, No e—ne—my shall
flout, We'll make the Moun—tains right us, So
to's the can a—hout.

3.
Stick stout to orders messmates,
We'll plunder, burn, and sink;
Then France have at your first rates,
For Britons never shrink.

4.
We'll rummage all we fancy,
We'll bring them in by scores,
And Moll, and Kate, and Nancy,
Shall roll in Louis d'ors.

5.
While here at Deal we're lying,
With our noble commodore,
We'll spend our wages freely boys,
And then to sea for more.

6.
In peace we'll drink and sing boys,
In war we'll never fly;
Here's a health to GEORGE our king boys,
And the royal family.

To Aristotle on the new gilling of his Bust.

LET modern coxcombs vainly strive
To blast thy deathless name,
A R—l—d bids thy virtues live,
And consecrates to fame.
He, by resurgent merit sway'd,
Remov'd th' obcuring dust,
That time had o'er thy temples spread,
And fresh adorn'd thy bust.

In his great steps by all admir'd,
Shall rising members tread,
And follow, by th' example fir'd,
Where first a R—l—d led.
Sp criticks, by thy splendour drawn,
Shall harmless round thee cluster,
And fall, like kindred moths, undone
By thy encrescing lustre.

Queen's College, Oxon.

A COUNTRY DANCE. SUCCESS to the FLEET.



First and second couple right hands across round —, left hands back again —, lead down, up again, cast off, and right and left —.

Poetical ESSAYS in APRIL, 1756.

On the present State of AMERICA, and General BRADDOCK'S Defeat.

NO more I'll paint in soft descriptive strain,
The lofty mountain, or the sunny plain;
Nor vernal meadow, nor embow'ring grove,
Once the known seats of innocence and love:
But now pale terror haunts the secret shade,
And hostile bands each wish'd retreat invade;
Fair liberty reclines her threaten'd head,
And peace, the blest inhabitant, is fled.

Muse, strike the lyre, direct the pensive lay,
War's guilty rage, and dreadful pomp display:
In tragick numbers big with death relate,
The dire effects of Gallia's restless hate;
Review Monongahela's fatal flood, [blood.
And reeking banks, yet moist with British
That spot no more may spring's gay verdure
grace,

But future cypress sadden all the place,
In those lone fields no grateful herbage
blooms,

And the brown forest shed a deeper gloom:
For there the snare by fraudulent hands was
spread,

There Albion's sons, to early valour led,
Sunk in the Toyle, and mingled with the
dead.

Unskill'd in base Canadia's coward arts,
In vain high courage warm'd their gen'rous
hearts,

In vain resentment aim'd th' uncertain blow,
While close conceal'd remain'd the treach'rous
spear:

See! Halket falls, forgetless manners known,
See! breathless near the fire the dutie son;
What pangs must then the lov'd survivor
share?

The filial virtue dropt the tender tear;
He could no more—by fate deny'd to mourn,
Or deck with pious care the parent's urn:

• *Johnson.* † *Dickson.* ‡ *Montreuil.*

While scenes of woe in various forms surprize,
Fresh sights for thee, lamented Shirley, rise,
Whose kindly aid to bleeding Braddock giv'n,
Sent thee on charity's swift wings to heav'n.
Amaz'd, confus'd, Britannia's troops retire,
Whilst dauntless still their slaughter'd chiefs
expire;

Then Tatton, Cholmley, Townsend, with a
Of blooming heroes press the sanguine plain;
Unhappy youths, far from their native sky,
In India's darksome woods untomb'd they lie,
While ghastly wounds deface their mangled
clay.

Of ruthless savages, the destin'd prey;
Who wildly fierce each prostrate coarse deride,
And with fell shouts the reeking scalp divide.

And thou, unprosperous leader, doom'd
to bear,

The sharp regrets of unsuccessful war;
Didst thou, alas! quit Thames' delightful
shore,

And vainly brave, these trackless wilds ex-
Didst thou ill-fated plough th' Atlantick wave,
To find in shades obscure a fordid grave?

May censure stop, nor farther blast thy name,
Safe be thy ashes, and untouch'd thy fame.

Nor long shall haughty France her triumph
boast

An happier warrior, arms an happier host;
To him (subdu'd) the titled † vet'ran bends,
And ev'ry daring hope in bondage ends:
While Braddock's hov'ring ghost (each
wrong repaid)

In equal dust—beholds his † conqueror laid.—

*AN ELEGY written in an empty ASSEMBLY-
ROOM.*

IN scenes where Hallet's genius has com-
bin'd,

With Bromwich to amuse and cheer the
Amidst this pomp of cost, this pride of art,
What mean these sorrows in a female heart?

‖ *Designed as a parody on Eloise to Abelard.*
Ye

Ye crouded walls, whose well enlighten'd
round
With lovers sighs, and protestations sound ;
Ye pictures flatter'd by the learn'd and wise,
Ye glasses ogled by the brightest eyes,
Ye cards, which beauties by their touch
have blest ; [prest,
Ye chairs, which peers and ministers have
How are ye chang'd ! like you my fate I moan,
Like you, alas ! neglected and alone——
For, ah ! to me alone no card is come,
I must not go abroad——and cannot be at
home. [pair'd

Blest be that social pow'r, the first who
The erring footman with th' unerring card :
'Twas Venus sure ; for by their faithful aid,
The whisp'ring lover meets the blushing maid :
From solitude they give the chearful call
To the choice supper, or the sprightly ball :
Speed the soft summons of the gay and fair,
From distant Bloomsbury to Grosvenor's-
Square ;

And bring the colonel to the tender hour,
From the Parade, the Senate, or the Tower.

Ye records, patents of our worth and pride !
Our daily lesson, and our nightly guide,
Where'er ye stand dispos'd in proud array,
The vapours vanish, and the heart is gay ;
But when no cards the chimney-glass adorn,
The dismal void with heart-felt shame we
mourn ;

Conscious neglect inspires a sullen gloom,
And brooding sadness fills the slightest room.

If but some happier female's card I've seen,
I swell with rage, and sicken with the spleen ;
While artful pride conceals the bursting tear,
With some forc'd banter, or affected sneer ;
But now grown desprate, and beyond all
hope,

I curse the ball, the d——s, and the pope.
And as the loads of borrow'd plate go by,
Tax it ! ye greedy ministers, I cry.

How shall I feel when Sol resigns his light,
To this proud splendid goddess of the night !
Then when her awkward guests in measure
beat [their feet !

The crowded floors, which groan beneath
What thoughts in solitude shall then possess
My tortur'd mind, or soften my distress !
Not all that envious malice can suggest,
Will sooth the tumults of my raging breast.
(For envy's lost amidst the numerous train,
And hisses with her hundred snakes in vain)
Tho' single happy, tho' alone is proud,
Singly I view,—I must revere the whole.

The methodist in her peculiar lot,
The world forgetting, by the world forgot,
Tho' single happy, tho' alone is proud,
She thinks of heav'n (she thinks not of a
crowd)

And if she ever feels a vap'rish qualm,
Some * Drop of Honey, or some holy balm,
The pious prophet of her sect distills,
And her pure soul seraphick rapture fills ;

Grace shines around her with serene'st beams,
And whisp'ring White—d prompts her golden
dreams. [vain,

And now convinc'd all human pow'rs are
Alike the Irish and the British swain ;
An heav'nly spouse alone she deigns t' ap-
prove,

And melts in visions of eternal love.

Far other dreams my sensual soul employ,
While conscious nature tastes unholy joy :
I view the traces of experienc'd charms,
And clasp the regimentals in my arms.
To dream last night I clos'd my blubber'd eyes ;
Ye soft illusions, dear deceits arise :
Alas ! no more ; methinks I wand'ring go,
To distant quarters 'midst the Highland snow :
To the dark inn where never wax-light burns,
Where in smok'd tap'stry faded Dido mourns ;
To some assembly in a country town,
And meet the colonel—in a parson's gown—
I start—I shriek—

O ! could I on my waking brain impose,
Or but forget at least my present woes !
Forget 'em—how !—each rattling coach
suggests

The loath'd ideas of the crowding guests.
To visit—were to publish my disgrace ;
To meet the spleen in ev'ry other place ;
To join old maids and dowagers forlorn ;
And be at once their comfort and their scorn !
For once, to read—with this distemper'd
brain,

Ev'n modern novels lend their aid in vain.
My Mandoline—what place can musick find
Amid the discord of my restless mind ?

How shall I waste this time which slowly
flies !

How lull to slumber my reluctant eyes !
This night the happy and th' unhappy keep
Vigils alike,—N * * has murder'd sleep.

To Miss Moore, of Angmering, in Sussex.

OF T has the artless Muse essay'd

Her note to Cælia's praise ;

To Chloe oft her tribute paid,

In rough unpolish'd lays.

Tho' Chloe's air, or Cælia's mien,

Ask not the Delian lyre ;

Yet sure, the charms of beauty's queen,
Seraphick strains require.

(So when we gaze on Cynthia's light,

Needs there an eagle's eye ?

Yet brighter sun-beams mock the sight,
And weaker pow'rs defy.)

But can the Muse on pinions soar,
Or tempt Dædalean arts ?

To paint thy matchless beauties, Moore,
Demands a Waller's parts.

Yet who can view the unstrung lyre,

Nor tune the trembling string ?

If lovely Moore the notes inspire,
Who can refuse to sing ?

And

* The title of a book of *Modern Devotion*.

And may this faithful verse impart
(Sincere, tho' weak the lay ;)
Whence flow the transports of the heart,
That owns thy sov'reign sway :
Then to the Mûse, the poet's fame adieu,
And give each happier hour to love and you.

AMASTIUS.

On Miss PEGGY B—T—Y, of Kirkandrews
upon Esk, in Cumberland.

THE blooming fair, as Phœbus bright,
There, there first met my ravisht sight ;
There, prodigal of ev'ry grace,
I view'd the lovely Peggy's face.
Whilst I in silent wonder gaze,
She charm succeeding charm displays ;
Simplex munditiis all the while,
Nor art, nor vain-affected guile
Affails : Weak stratagems like these
The vain but use, the blind but please.
Transported here with deep surprize,
I feasted long my greedy eyes :
Long did I gaze without controul,
While joy extatic fill'd my soul :
At length, and lives a maid so fair,
I cry'd, that breathes the northern air ;
And ne'er a poet's name to wipe
Away the stains of " Pale—" unripe ?
Were Pope's aspiring Muse not fled,
Nor he laid number'd with the dead ;
Fd daring sooner mount the stage,
And Pope, ev'n mighty Pope, engage,
Where-e'er she shews her visage bright,
All nature gladdens at the sight :
As loth to leave the hallow'd place,
There Esk its rapid torrent stays :
Its stream, that elsewhere foams and raves,
And swells and rolls its angry waves,
Forgetful of its wonted throng,
There scarce is seen to glide along.

Ye gods ! and yet her face I find,
The perfect index of her mind !
Her breast no pride, no folly stains,
There nought but native virtue reigns.
While from the foreign, darling leaf,
(Surpassing Cælia's belief)
The dear, delicious draught she sips,
No scandal dwells upon her lips.
Not she, unvers'd in Cælia's ways,
Asperges while she seems to praise.
Her presence strikes detraction dead,
And stills ev'n envy's snake-hung head :
The force of rancour's fiercest rage,
Her honey-healing words assuage.
Let her but speak, fell clamours cease,
Each accent sooths their soul to peace.
Such is, ah such ! each outward grace,
As ne'er adorn'd a mortal's face :
Her candid soul unfolds to view,
Worth such as ne'er a mortal knew.

But he, alas ! who thinks to raise,
The virgin-fair's immortal praise,
Must, by Apollo and the Nine
Inspir'd, in lofty numbers shine ;

4

On fam'd Parnassus' top must dream,
And quaff the Heliconian stream ;
Thro' the whole range of Cadmus' race,
Each various term of art must trace ;
For darling epithets must fly,
Traversing land, and sea, and sky ;
At length a silver swan must rise
Melodious thro' the azure skies ;
While I my feeble accents raise,
Detracting when I mean to praise.
'Tis hard, alas ! yet not on earth,
A power can sing my charmer's worth.
Shou'd ev'ry verse and line be wrought
In elegance of stile, of thought,
Contracted language must be found
To fail that worth, that knows no bound :
Content I therefore quit a task so hard,
And leave the laurel for no other bard.

M. K. Oxon.

On SYLVIA'S BIRTH-DAY.

HAIL to the morn, the gladfome morn,
On which the fairest nymph was born,
Dear object of my love :
Let nature's self be blithe and gay,
And ev'ry songster tune a lay,
To warble thro' the grove.

Let Sylvia's praise to day be sung :
Strike up ye lyres ;—let ev'ry tongue
Resound the pleasing name ;
Let bards who boast Apollo's fire,
Assist the joyous tuneful choir,
And swell her rising fame.

If virtue, innocence, and youth,
If smiling beauty, sense, and truth,
Or charm the soul, or fire ;
Sylvia demands the foremost verse :—
Let others then her praise rehearse,
Whom all the nine inspire.

Of Sylvia's charms, let others write,
I dare not fully worth so bright,
For me the theme's too high :
My feebler Muse unskilful sings,
Of this, of that, of common things,
It stutters, but can't fly.

Grant me, good God, this one request,
May the with life and health be blest,
And ease and pleasure share !
Guard her, kind heav'n, from ev'ry ill,
Take the protection of her still,
And make her all thy care !

April 21, 1756.

DAMON.

On the DEATH of Mr. JOHN ACKERS.
(See Vol. xv. p. 259.)

Lamented friend ! accept the tribute due,
These mournful rites, we sadly pay to you !
Behold the tears that wait upon thy hearse,
And stain each line of this elegiack verse !

Thy gentle virtues dwell on ev'ry breast,
On all our hearts—on all our minds imprest ;
Thy smooth benevolence, we weeping trace,
And dolefully record each social grace :

Loft

Loft to us now, alas! the friendly lore,
And those lov'd accents cease to charm us
more; [brace,
Torn from thy comfort's arms, thy fire's em-
Full soon, alas! thou'st clos'd thy earthly race!
Ah! may it to departed worth be given,
To act the gracious purposes of heaven;
Now, far remov'd from ev'ry pain and strife,
And rais'd to pure, to everlasting life,
To shield us from this grievous weight of woe,
And dry those eyes whose streams so plente-
ous flow!

Convinc'd by revelation's forceful ray,
Of future bliss, which never can decay!

An HYMN to BENEVOLENCE.

By Mr. BLACKLOCK.

HAIL! source of transport ever new;
Whilst thy kind dictates I pursue,
I taste a joy sincere;
Too vast for little minds to know,
Who on themselves alone bestow,
Their wishes and their care.

Daughter of God! delight of man!
From thee felicity began;

Which still thy hand sustains:
By thee sweet peace her empire spread,
Fair science rais'd her laurel'd head,
And discord gnash'd in chains.

Far as the pointed sun-beam flies,
Thro' peopled earth, and starry skies,
All nature owns thy nod:

We see thy energy prevail,
Thro' Being's ever-rising scale,
From nothing ev'n to God.

Envy, that tortures her own heart,
With plagues and ever-burning smart,
Thy charms divine expel:

Aghast she shuts her livid eyes,
And, wing'd with tenfold fury flies,
To native night and hell.

By thee inspir'd, the gen'rous breast,
In blessing others only blest,
With goodness large and free;
Delights the widow's tears to stay,
To teach the blind their smoothest way,
And aid the feeble knee.

O come! and o'er my bosom reign,
Expand my heart, inflame each vein,
Thro' ev'ry action shine;
Each low, each selfish wish controul,
With all thy essence warm my soul,
And make me wholly thine.

Nor let fair virtue's mortal bane,
The soul-contrasting thirst of gain,
My faintest wishes sway;
By her possess'd, ere hearts refine,
In hell's dark depth shall mercy shine,
And kindle endless day.

If from thy sacred paths I turn,
Nor feel their griefs, while others mourn,
Nor with their pleasures glow:
Banish'd from God, from bliss, and thee,
My own tormentor let me be,
And groan in hopeless woe.

An ODE. By the Same. Written when Sick.

O Prime of life! O taste of joy!
Whither so early do you fly?
Scarce half your transient sweetness known,
Why are you vanish'd ere full-blown?

The beauteous progeny of spring,
That tinge the zephyr's fragrant wing,
Each tender bloom, each short-liv'd flow'r,
Still flourish till their destin'd hour:
Your winter too, too soon will come,
And chill in death your vernal bloom.

On my wan cheek the colour dies,
Suffus'd and languid roll mine eyes;
Cold horrors thrill each sick'ning vein;
Deep broken sighs my bosom strain;
The salient pulse of health gives o'er,
And life and pleasure are no more.

An EPI TAPH.

HERE lies one, who (this stone the
truth must tell)
By flatter'd rose, by defamation fell.

EPIGRAM, on the same Subject.

TWO dæmons dire, one hapless mind
possess'd,
The pow'r of both stood in the man confess'd;
Rais'd first aloft at adulation's call,
And scandal then, indignant, gave the fall.

*On Miss SABINA E——, mentioning her
particular Regard for Milton.*

OFT have I glow'd with rapture o'er the
page [rage;
Which paints th' angelick host in martial
With pleasing wonder trac'd the great design,
And mark'd bright beauties rise in ev'ry line;
But, now the loveliest fair my choice approves,
And with like warmth the heav'n taught
poet loves;

With sweeter warblings floats his golden lyre,
His diction glows with more celestial fire;
Unnumber'd charms I find unseen before,
And hang enamour'd on the sacred lore.
So when o'er spreading fields we cast our
eyes, [prospect rise,

Where meads, trees, tow'rs, in mingled
If chance, th' all-chearing Ruler of the day,
Pours o'er the shadowy scene a gladsome ray,
Each object strait to gayer hues refines,
And with new grace the vary'd landscape
shines. [lay.


Henceforth, great bard, thy fancy-woven
With double joy shall charm me on my way,
Whene'er I wander thro' the lengthen'd glade,
Or silent muse along the twilight shade.
For as each muse-form'd period greets my
sight,

Fancy shall aid th' ineffable delight:
"E'en now perhaps (my ravish'd soul will
"cry) ["eye:
"These grateful lines engage the fair-one's
"Exalted bliss! the charmer's thoughts are
"mine, ["join."
"And our rapt hearts in mingled transport

J. H.
T H E

Monthly Chronologer.

THURSDAY, April 1.

HE following noblemen and gentlemen presented to his majesty the addresses of the lords and commons for bringing over a body of Hanoverian troops, viz. the lord steward and lord chamberlain of the household, Mr. Fox secretary of state, the chancellor of the Exchequer, comptroller of the household, and the secretary at war. To which his majesty made the following answer: "I am always very glad to do any thing that is agreeable to my parliament and for the benefit and security of my people, and as both houses desire that a body of my German troops should be brought over hither to assist in the defence of this kingdom in the present critical conjuncture, I will give immediate orders for that purpose."

FRIDAY, 2.

At a common-council held at Guildhall, a motion was made to petition the parliament that the militia of the city of London might be included in the bill for regulating the militia of this kingdom, but on holding up hands there appeared so great a majority against the motion that there was no division.

TUESDAY, 6.

The lord-mayor, aldermen and common council, waited on his majesty with the city's address. (See p. 187.)

WEDNESDAY, 7.

Commodore Keppel sailed with the *Torbay*, *Effex*, *Unicorn*, and *Gibraltar* on a cruise.

Admirals Byng and West sailed from *St. Helens*, with a strong fleet.

THURSDAY, 8.

At the anniversary sermon and feast of the president and governors of the small-pox hospital, the collection for that charity amounted to 913l. 13s.

A deputation from the merchants of London, waited upon his majesty with the address of that respectable body. (See p. 187.)

THURSDAY, 15.

— Kite, Esq; an eminent furrier in Cannon-street, was chosen alderman of Lime-street ward, in the room of alderman Porter, deceased.

The following bills were signed by virtue of a commission from his majesty directed to the Rt. Hon. the lord chancellor April, 1756.

lor, the dukes of Dorset and Argyll, and the lords Gower and Anson, viz. An act to empower his majesty to prohibit the exportation of salt petre. An act for preventing his majesty's subjects from serving any foreign prince without leave. An act for better supplying the fleet with seamen. An act to obviate a doubt arisen on the last insolvent act. An act for granting a bounty upon British and Irish linens, and taking off the duty on linen yarn. An act for appointing a sufficient number of constables to serve within the city of Westminster, and to compel proper persons to take upon them the office of jurymen. An act for laying an additional duty on cards and dice. An act for the better regulation of his majesty's forces in North-America, and likewise to the plate act. (See p. 159.) After which the house of peers adjourned to Tuesday the 27th inst. and the house of commons to Monday the 16th.

FRIDAY, 16.

Admiral Holborne with a squadron, and his convoy, the transports with the forces for North-America, sailed from Plymouth.

TUESDAY, 20.

Admiralty-office. His majesty's ship the *Orford* arrived at Plymouth on the 16th inst, being sent in by Sir Edward Hawke with two French ships taken off cape Ortegal, one of them of 14 guns and 57 men, and having 183 soldiers on board, bound to Cape-Breton; the other a schooner, bound to Quebec, with wine, musket balls and flour.

THURSDAY, 22.

His majesty remov'd from *St. James's* to *Kensington*, for the summer season.

FRIDAY, 23.

The following gentlemen were chosen officers and council of the society of Antiquaries, for the year ensuing. Hugh lord Willoughby de Parham, president. Mr. Henry Baker, Samuel Berkley, Esq; Mr. Josiah Colbrooke, Mr. Peter Collinson, Charles Compton, Esq; treasurer, Andrew Gifford, D. D. Mr. Theodore Jacobsen, Adam Martin, Edward Rowe Mores, Esqrs. George North, A. M. Mr. Arthur Pond, Mr. Richard Roderick, Mr. Charles Rogers, Mr. William Southouse, Samuel Squire, D. D. Sir William Strachan, Bart. James Theobald, Esq; John Ward, L. L. D. director, James West, Daniel Wray, Esqrs. Joseph

B b

Joseph Ames, William Norris, A. M. secretaries.

His majesty has, in consequence of an address of the Hon. house of commons, ordered a reasonable allowance to be made to the innholders and other publick housekeepers in Essex, Kent, and Surry, the city of Canterbury, the towns of Hertford, Ware and Hoddeston in Hertfordshire, and Lewes, Cliff, Southover and East-Grinstead in Sussex; in consideration of the great expences they have been put to by the very extraordinary number of officers and soldiers which have been necessarily quartered upon them during the last winter.

A prohibition is laid on the exportation of gunpowder, stores, ammunition, and all warlike materials, to foreign parts, and even coastwise in Great-Britain, except what is for the service of the government, by way of precaution against the designs of France, &c.

The fish on board the French Newfoundland ships being become so putrid as not to be safely landed; the ships and their cargoes are ordered to be carried to sea and sunk.

Addresses were presented this month, to his majesty, from the cities of Bristol and Norwich, borough of Southwark, town of Liverpoole, the sheriff and grand jury of Yorkshire, and many other places.

The subjects proposed for Mr. Finch and Mr. Townhend's prizes of 15 guineas each to two senior bachelors of arts, and to two middle bachelors for 1755, are for the senior bachelors: *Quid adjumenti ab institutis Christianis moribus ethricorum doctrinae acceperint?* For the middle bachelors: *Quisq; Romanorum depravati mores ad labefactum et everendum reipublicam valuerunt?*

The two gold medals given annually by his grace the duke of Newcastle, chancellor of the university of Cambridge, for the encouragement of classical learning, were determined lately in favour of Mr. Webster of Bennet-college, and Mr. Impy of Trinity. Mr. Webster gained also the first academical honour at the taking the degree of bachelor of arts.

At Lancaster assizes five were capitally convicted, two of whom were reprieved. At Kingston five, two of them for murder. At Salisbury three. At Bury one. At Thetford four, but three reprieved. At Warwick four. At New-Sarum five, but one of them was reprieved. At Derby two. At Rochester four. At Shrewsbury one, but reprieved. At Hereford four, but one reprieved. At Exeter two. At Launceston was a maiden assize. At Stafford four, two reprieved. At Taunton five.

Many towns and corporations have offered additional bounties to encourage the recruiting of his majesty's land and sea forces, which has had so salutary an effect, that by a proclamation in the Gazette the execution of the recruiting act is suspended from May the 1st. ensuing. (See p. 145.)

The Bonetta sloop of war, Capt. Clarke, has been stranded on the coast of Holland.

Extract of a Letter from Saffron Walden, March 19.

"About 10 o'clock yesterday morning we were surpris'd with a very unusual noise in the air, attended by the descent of hailstones of an extraordinary size, bigger than blackbirds eggs, some measuring three inches and a half round and upwards, in shape like a pear. The hail storm went off north of this place towards Newmarket, the noise gradually decreasing for some minutes, and then entirely ceased. As there was not the least breath of wind, the people there were in the greatest confusion, thinking of nothing but an earthquake."

Boston, Jan. 9. We hear from Nova-Scotia, that the earthquake on the 18th of November was felt at Annapolis-Royal, and at Halifax, tho' but just perceivable at the last mentioned place. (See Vol. xxiv. p. 627.)

Extract of a Letter from Virginia, Feb. 4.

"We are marching 200 white men and 100 Cherokees from a fort on the New-river against the Shawnees, who live at a place that runs into the Ohio. Shirley and Johnson are to proceed in the spring against Crown-point and Niagara; and governor Sharp of Maryland is to proceed with 1000 men from Philadelphia, 1000 from his own government, Washington's regiment of 1000 from Virginia, and 200 Cherokee Indians against fort Du-shen.

By the last Gazette from Philadelphia there is an account of 78 people being killed at a place called Ninisinks, and 43 plantations burnt by the Delaware Indians, who live in the New York government.

The government of Philadelphia has offered a reward of 350 dollars for each of the officers heads.

On the 8th of February a fire broke out at Bridge-town in Barbadoes, which raged with great violence from eight in the evening till five the next morning, and destroyed 160 houses, in the richest part of the town, with James's fort. No computation can be yet made of the great loss sustained by the inhabitants, and happily the publick records were saved. On

On the 24th of December at noon began at Alexandria such a violent storm as has not been known in the memory of man, which continued till next day at noon. Nineteen French ships, three Swedish, three English, three Ragusians, one Imperial, one Greek Sambechine, one Turkish bark, one Tripoline cruizer, and one Alexandrine ship, were drove ashore, and it is feared that few of them will be got off.

The plague rages severely at Algiers, so that the European consuls and merchants have shut themselves up in their houses.

The city of Quito, in Peru, was destroyed by an earthquake on the 28th of April, 1755.

On Feb. 29. 1500 houses were reduced to ashes, by fire, at Constantinople.

His majesty, according to the desire of many loyal subjects in Norfolk, has given to the earl of Bucks, lord lieutenant of that county, power and authority to form into regiments, troops or companies, such persons as are willing to associate themselves for the defence of their country, their liberties and properties, in case of a French invasion.

Thirty French prizes have been carried into Jamaica by his majesty's ships upon that station. Many have also been carried into Barbadoes by the ships of commodore Frankland's squadron.

A Dutch pirate of 60 guns is cruising off Virginia, and has taken several English vessels and murdered their crews. The man of war on that station is gone to join another at Providence, and sail, in concert, in quest of the pirate.

Boston in New-England has voted 3000 men, and the province of New-York 1000, to be raised for the expedition against Crown-point. Governor Morris has drawn a line, upwards of 400 miles in length, on the back of Philadelphia, and fortified it in such a manner as to secure the inhabitants from the attempts of the enemy on that side.

By the late great rains, the river Lea overflowed the marshes from Waltham-Abbey to Bow-Bridge, the waters being, in some places, a mile wide, and so deep, as to cover the hedges. The river Roddon also overflowed the meadows from Ongar to Barking, to the great loss of the farmers. The water rose on the road at Edmonton eight or nine feet high; the Hadham stage-coach was overset, and the horses and a woman passenger drowned.

The count de Bonville and the other French prisoners at Leicester, are indulged in wearing their swords, in going where they will, so they return at night, and in writing to whom they please.

By the weekly accounts of burials and baptisms at Boston in New-England, it appears, that from Jan. 7, 1755, to Jan. 5, 1756, there has been buried in that town, Whites 419. Blacks 60. In all 484. Baptized in the several churches 442.

The last year's account stands thus: Buried Whites 380. Blacks 45. In all 434. Baptized in the several churches 439.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

March 27. JOHN Hagar, Esq; was married to Miss Bendyshe.

April 8. Sir Hanson Berney, Bart. to Miss Woolball, of Walthamstow.

Rev. Dr. Madan, to lady Charlotta Cornwallis, daughter to earl Cornwallis.

15. Charles Jackson, of Mile-end, Esq; to Mrs. Willett of Ilford.

17. Charles Searle, of Farnham, in Surry, Esq; to Miss Swinhoe of Brompton-park.

22. John Mill, Esq; to Miss Comyn. Peter Brooke, of Chester, Esq; to Miss Langford.

24. Humphry Sturt, Esq; member for Dorsetshire, to Miss Beckford, sister to the alderman.

Sir Francis Knollys, Bart. to Miss Cade.

March 26. Countess of Glasgow was delivered of a son.

April 6. Lady of Sir Richard Glynn, Knt. and alderman of a son.

7. Lady of Hon. Vere Poulet, brother to earl Poulet, of a son and heir.

17. Lady viscountess Middleton, of a son.

23. Wife of the Rev. Dr. Warburton, of a son.

26. Lady Guernsey, of a son.

DEATHS.

March 22. RICHARD Childrens, of Ramhurst, in Kent, Esq;

Rt. Hon. James earl of Wemyss, who has left his whole estate to his youngest son, now with admiral Mostyn. His eldest son is lord Elcho, and his second Francis Charteris Wemyss, of Ampfield, Esq; heir to Col. Charteris.

26. Rev. Mr. Chichester Wrey, rector of Tavistock, Devon, uncle to Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart.

27. Alexander Wilson, Esq; late agent to several regiments.

Arthur Hearne, of Eltham, in Kent, Esq;

28. Lieut. gen. George Reade, col. of a reg. of dragons in Ireland.

30. Sir Richard Lane, of Westminster, Bart.

Rt. Hon. lady Luxborough, of Shannon.

Rev. Mr. Stephen Duck, minister of Byfleet, in Surry, the famous threshing poet.

B b 2

30. Thomas

31. Thomas Mugrave, Esq; uncle to Sir Philip Mugrave, Bart.

John Vernon, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Staffordshire.

April 1. Rt. Hon. viscountess dowager Torrington, aged 87, relict of the great Sir George Byng, viscount Torrington.

3. Rt. Hon. Alexander earl of Kelly, succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, Thomas lord Pettenweem.

5. Miss St. Aubyn, sister to the late Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

Sir Patrick Hephurn Murray, of Barmano, in Perthshire, Bart.

7. Charles Cholmondeley, of Vale-Royal, in Cheshire, Esq; who represented that county in eight parliaments.

8. Rt. Hon. the countess of Drumlanrig, relict of the late earl of Drumlanrig, eldest son to the duke of Queensberry.

11. Sir Robert de Cornewall, Bart. dying without issue, the title and estate descend to councillor Cornewall of the Temple.

Hon. Henry Boyle Walsingham, Esq; son of the earl of Shannon.

Lieut. gen. Cornewall, col. of a reg. of dragoons.

John Porter, Esq; alderman of Lime-street ward, and member for Evesham, at the hot wells Bristol.

Samuel Handley, Esq; a bank director.

Rt. Hon. lady Blaney, in Ireland.

15. Mr. John Ackers, in partnership with his father, an eminent printer in St. John's-street. (See p. 191.)

Sir William Lowther, Bart. member for the county of Cumberland, and lieut. and custos rotulorum of Westmoreland.

16. Peter Burrell, Esq; sub-governor of the South-sea company, long member for Haslemere with lieut. gen. Oglethorpe, and late member for Dover.

Mrs. Knevitt, wife of col. Knevitt of the third reg. of guards.

Mr. Reeves, stationer in Chancery-lane.

Dr. Andrew Plummer, late professor of chemistry in the university of Edinburgh.

17. Rt. Hon. the countess of Exeter.

James Vernon, Esq; late a commissioner of the Excise.

18. The son of the Rt. Hon. lord Hillsborough.

Edward Fairless, Esq; worth 20,000l.

19. Mr. Owen Lloyd, late an eminent stationer in the Temple.

20. Mrs. Burchet, relict of the late secretary of the Admiralty; Josiah Burchet, Esq;

21. Rev. Mr. Samuel Price, an eminent dissenting minister.

22. Mr. Thomas Atkins, an eminent stationer in Cheap-side, and a common-councilman.

The eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Bosawen.

23. Lady Margaret Bentinck, youngest daughter to the duke of Portland.

25. Mrs. Badcock, relict of the late John Badcock, of Hampstead, Esq;

27. James Locke, Esq; a South-Sea director.

On January 19. last, at St. Omers, in France, Thomas lord Widrington.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, April 17. The king has appointed Dr. Zachary Pearce, bishop of Bangor, to be bishop of Rochester and dean of Westminster, in the room of Dr. Wilcocks deceased.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Rev. Dr. Barnard was presented to the rectory of Aupring, in Kent.—Mr. William Nourse, to the rectory of Ashton, Bucks.—Mr. Atwood, to the vicarage of Longden, in Worcestershire.—Mr. William Fletcher, to the vicarage of Bushy, in Wiltshire.—Richard Rand, B. A. to the vicarage of Outon, in Gloucestershire.—Mr. Richard Burton, to the vicarage and parish church of Ashford, in Herefordshire.—Thomas Lippynat, B. D. to the rectory of Leyham, in Suffolk, worth 300l. per ann.—John Saunders, B. A. to the vicarage of Yardley, in Somersetshire.—Robert Tarret, M. A. to the rectory of St. Patrick, in Exeter.—Mr. John Powell, to the rectory of Rayne, in Essex.—Mr. Trevor, to the vicarage of Ranston, in Wiltshire.—Mr. Richard Smithey, to the vicarage of Wotton, in Oxfordshire.—Mr. Richard Morgan, to the vicarage of Cherbury, in Shropshire.

A dispensation passed the seals to enable Theophilus de l'Angle, A. M. to hold the rectory of Tenterden, and the rectory of Snarden, in Kent, worth 300l. per ann.—To enable Lewis Fenton, B. D. to hold the vicarage of Winterburne Ship-leton, and the rectory of Winterburne-Abbot, in Dorsetshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, April 6. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint Henry earl of Pembroke, lieut. and custos rotulorum of Wiltshire.—Henry earl of Rochfort, lieut. and custos rotulorum of Essex.—Digby Dent, Esq; a commissioner in quality of a principal officer of his majesty's navy, in the room of Arthur Scott, Esq; deceased.

Whitehall, April 24. The king has been pleased to appoint Robert Rich, Esq; to be governor of Londonderry and Culmore Fort, in the room of lieut. gen. Henry

Henry Cornwall, deceased. — William Gerrard Hamilton, Esq; commissioner for trade and plantations, in the room of Francis Fane, Esq; — Thomas Wynne, Esq; auditor of his majesty's revenues in Wales. in the room of Thomas Farrington, Esq; a commissioner of the Excise, in the room of Mr. Vernon, deceased. — John Fane, Esq; a commissioner for taxes, in the room of Joseph Richardson, Esq; — John Offley, Esq; keeper of his majesty's private roads, in the room of Thomas Ripley, Esq; — Sir John Pennington, Bart. lieut. and custos rotulorum in the county of Westmoreland, in the room of Sir William Lowther, deceased.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Courthorpe Clayton appointed lieut. col. Charles Bradshaigh, major; John Jeffreys, 1st lieut. and capt. Edward Fletcher, 2d lieut. and capt. Joseph Walsford, guidon and adjutant; William Jefferys, 1st sub-lieut. and John Hare, 2d sub-lieut. in the first troop of horse grenadier guards. — Major Sir Hugh Williams, major of gen. Guise's reg. of foot, in the room of major Scott, preferred to be lieut. col. — William Maurice, Gent. lieut. and Charles Ereskine, Gent. cornet in Mordaunt's dragons. — Lord Lindores, col. of one of the new regiments, in the room of — Gen. Abercrombie, col. of a reg. in America. — Col. Amhurst, col. of a reg. of foot at Minorca, in the room of — Gen. Cornwallis, col. of a reg. of dragons in the room of gen. Reade, deceased.

Other Promotions in the Army.

Home's. Lord George Lenox, capt. — First troop of horse guards. Edward Baynton Roit, Gent. sub-brig. and cornet. — Rich's dragons. Benjamin Farley, quarter-mast. — Huske's. Edward Sacheverel Pole, lieut. col. William Adey, major; Paul Castleman, capt. Grey Grove, 2d lieut. and Benjamin Bernard, adjutant. — Ridgeway Merrick, Gent. ensign in the 1st reg. of foot-guards. — Col. Rich's foot. Thomas Hardy, major; Thomas Cook, capt. James Campbell, capt. lieut. Tong Weket, lieut. Dunton Hanner, ensign. — Mr. Alexander Hogge, fort-major and adjutant of the garrison at Jersey.

George Montgomery Metham, Esq; high sheriff of Yorkshire, knighted. — Ellis Cunliffe, Esq; member for Liverpoole, knighted. — Henry Fane, Esq; one of the chief clerks in the treasury, succeeds Gilbert West, Esq; deceased, as one of the clerks in ordinary to his majesty's most Hon. privy council. — Barnes, Esq; is appointed one of the commissaries of the musters. — Sir John Wynne, Bart.

surveyor of his majesty's mines in Wales. — Mr. White, clerk of the journals of the house of commons, in the room of Mr. Littlemore, deceased. — Alderman Gosling, elected into the court of assistants of the stationers company.

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

APPLEBY, Col. Honeywood and counsellor Norton.

Orford, John Offley, Esq; rechosen on promotion.

Petersfield, William Gerard Hamilton, Esq; Ditto.

Evesham, Edward Rudge, Esq; in the room of alderman Porter, deceased.

B—K—T—S.

March 27. **J**OHNSON Cracknell, of Birmingham, linen-draper. — George Houstoun, of Fleet-street, goldsmith. — Edward Spink, of Holborn, hatter. — John Church, of London, merchant. — Elizabeth Denham, of Katherine-street, victualler.

April 3. Samuel Lodge, of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, victualler. — Ferdinando Ladbroke and Thomas Payne, of Aldersgate-street, tallow-chandlers and partners.

6. Thomas Fowler, of Stroude, in Gloucestershire, clothier. — Thomas de la Motte, of Dowgate, cornfactor. — Robert Rutty, of Newington, vintner. — Anne Richardson, of St. Swithin's, vintner. — William Deacon, of Southwark, braiser.

10. Robert Hill, of Spittal-fields, baker. — John Williams, of Haverfordwest, mercer and chapman. — Rowland Morris, of Worcester, grocer. — George Medd and Richard Weston, of Leicester, merchants and copartners.

13. Richard Ferne, of Leeke, in Staffordshire, threadman and chapman. — John Shilling, of Norwich, timber-merchant. — John Brander, of St. Clements Danes, mercer and chapman.

20. Miford Flower, of Sunderland, merchant. — James Weekes, of Ottery St. Mary, Devon, fergemaker. — Isaac Parker, of Drury-lane, hosier. — Thomas Williams, of Haverfordwest, watchmaker, dealer and chapman. — Nicholas Rooks, of Norwich, carpenter, timber-merchant and chapman.

24. John French, of Needham market, Suffolk, grocer. — Robert Carrick, of Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant. — Thomas Cater, of Birmingham, brass-founder. — John Fry, jun. of St. Leonard Bromley, Middlesex, maltster.

27. George Lyfter, of Cawood, Yorkshire, cornfactor.

THE Dutch, it seems, are now so much under the influence of France, that they have absolutely refused to send over the 6000 men which they are by treaty obliged to furnish to England, in case of its being in danger of any domestic insurrection or foreign invasion, tho' they were not only demanded, but transports sent to Holland for bringing them over; and it would likewise seem, that they have refused a passage either for the Hessians or the Hanoverians; for both these bodies of auxiliaries are to embark at Stade upon the Elbe for England.

About the beginning of last month a squadron of French men of war, with a number of transports, under the command of M. Perrier de Salvert sailed from Brest, having a number of troops on board, and great quantities of arms and ammunition; but whether bound is as yet a secret: All we know is that two English merchant ships have been taken by them in their passage, one of which was sent into Morlaix in France, and the other, which was taken 100 leagues to the westward of Cape Finisterre, has been sent into Cadiz in Spain.

Ever since the middle of February we have had accounts, by every mail from France, of great preparations making at Toulon, for some naval expedition, in which a strong squadron, and a great number of troops, were to be employed, and it was generally said to be designed against the island of Minorca, which was looked on as a French garrison, as no squadron was sent from England for preventing it. But by the last mails we have an account that this squadron, with a body of 17 or 18,000 land forces, and all materials necessary for a siege, actually sailed the 9th inst. but were obliged by contrary winds to come to an anchor off the islands of Hieres, from whence they sailed again the 12th, and were out of sight when the last letters came from thence. This makes some people apprehend that important island to be in danger, as our squadron under admiral Byng did not sail from Plymouth till the 6th inst. so that the French troops may be landed, and the fort invested several days before he can reach the island.

The dispute between his most Christian majesty's grand council and the parliaments of France, which we mentioned in our Magazine for last year, p. 498, is like to become an affair of consequence. The several parliaments have not only presented strong remonstrances against the king's edict for annulling the arret of the parliament of Paris, but have forbid all their inferior courts to register that edict; and some bailiwicks within the jurisdiction of the parliament of Paris having registered that edict, the parliament on the

13th of February issued an arret for making void that registering, which arret was next day annulled by a new arret of the grand council. On the 16th the parliament took this arret of the grand council into consideration, and on the 17th resolved, that the princes of the blood and peers should be summoned to take their seats next day in parliament, which they were accordingly; but on the 18th the parliament received a letter from the duke of Orleans in name of the rest, expressing his regret that he could not come to take his seat in parliament, on account of his having received from the king an express order to the contrary. Upon this the parliament resolved, that a deputation should be immediately sent to his majesty, to represent, that his forbidding the princes to take their seats in parliament, was contrary to their birth-right, the essence and dignity of the peerage, and the welfare of his majesty's service, especially at that conjuncture, when the fundamental laws of the kingdom were attacked. The same day likewise a petition was presented to the king from the princes of the blood, and another from the dukes and peers, claiming their right to take their seats in parliament when they thought it necessary; and the body of advocates have since come to a resolution, to do no business for the grand-council, and to expel from their society all who shall plead in that court whilst it continues to encroach on the jurisdiction of the parliament, which that court is like to continue to do, for a pamphlet having been last month published at Paris, intitled, Letters upon the Designs of the Great-Council, that court presently issued an arret, condemning it to be publicly burnt, which arret, as soon as published, being laid before the parliament, they issued an arret for annulling the same, contending that no court but the parliament has any jurisdiction in such matters, and therefore neither the lieutenant of police, nor any of the other magistrates of Paris, would attend the execution of the grand council's sentence. And on the 7th inst. there was published at Paris an arret of the parliament, setting forth, that they having taken into consideration the disturbances occasioned by the encroachments of the grand council, had resolved to present humble remonstrances to the king, against the privileges which that court had at sundry times surreptitiously obtained from his majesty; and to pray that he would be graciously pleased to restrain their proceedings, and to repair their encroachments upon the authority of parliament. And by the same arret they ordered all the courts, within their jurisdiction, to pay no regard in the mean time to the usurped authority of the grand-council.

Divis.

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[The remainder in our next.]

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Day	BAKE INDIA STOCK.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Ann. old	South Sea Ann. new	S. S. An. 3 p. Cent.	Ind. Bonds	B. Cir. P.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.	Bills of Mortality from March 23. to April 20.
1	Sunday	101	90	91	89	175t.	Ind. Ann.	prem.	l. s. d.	Chrif. { Males 621 } 1212
2	Sunday	101	90	91	89	175t.	Ind. Ann.	11. 5s	W. by N. rain	{ Femal. 591 } 1212
3	Sunday	101	90	91	89	175t.	Ind. Ann.	11. 5s	E. by N. rain	Chrif. { Males 777 } 1563
4	Sunday	101	90	91	89	175t.	Ind. Ann.	11. 5s	E. by N. rain	Buried { Femal. 786 } 1563
5	Sunday	101	90	91	89	175t.	Ind. Ann.	11. 5s	E. by N. rain	Died under 2 Years old 555
6	Sunday	101	90	91	89	175t.	Ind. Ann.	11. 5s	E. by N. rain	Between 2 and 5 — 143
7	Sunday	101	90	91	89	175t.	Ind. Ann.	11. 5s	E. by N. rain	5 and 10 — 38
8	Sunday	101	90	91	89	175t.	Ind. Ann.	11. 5s	E. by N. rain	10 and 20 — 44
9	Sunday	101	90	91	89	175t.	Ind. Ann.	11. 5s	E. by N. rain	20 and 30 — 96
10	Sunday	101	90	91	89	175t.	Ind. Ann.	11. 5s	E. by N. rain	30 and 40 — 113
11	Sunday	101	90	91	89	175t.	Ind. Ann.	11. 5s	E. by N. rain	40 and 50 — 113
12	Sunday	101	90	91	89	175t.	Ind. Ann.	11. 5s	E. by N. rain	50 and 60 — 147
13	Sunday	101	90	91	89	175t.	Ind. Ann.	11. 5s	E. by N. rain	60 and 70 — 110
14	Sunday	101	90	91	89	175t.	Ind. Ann.	11. 5s	E. by N. rain	70 and 80 — 84
15	Sunday	101	90	91	89	175t.	Ind. Ann.	11. 5s	E. by N. rain	80 and 90 — 56
16	Sunday	101	90	91	89	175t.	Ind. Ann.	11. 5s	E. by N. rain	90 and 100 — 4
17	Sunday	101	90	91	89	175t.	Ind. Ann.	11. 5s	E. by N. rain	Within the Walls 3563
18	Sunday	101	90	91	89	175t.	Ind. Ann.	11. 5s	E. by N. rain	Without the Walls 376
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20	Sunday	101	90	91	89	175t.	Ind. Ann.	11. 5s	E. by N. rain	City & Sub. Welf. 731
21	Sunday	101	90	91	89	175t.	Ind. Ann.	11. 5s	E. by N. rain	Weekly March 30 — 403
22	Sunday	101	90	91	89	175t.	Ind. Ann.	11. 5s	E. by N. rain	April 6 — 463
23	Sunday	101	90	91	89	175t.	Ind. Ann.	11. 5s	E. by N. rain	13 — 345
24	Sunday	101	90	91	89	175t.	Ind. Ann.	11. 5s	E. by N. rain	20 — 353
25	Sunday	101	90	91	89	175t.	Ind. Ann.	11. 5s	E. by N. rain	Wheaten Peck Leaf 18. 9d.
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27	Sunday	101	90	91	89	175t.	Ind. Ann.	11. 5s	E. by N. rain	Tares 15s. to 19s. per Quar.
28	Sunday	101	90	91	89	175t.	Ind. Ann.	11. 5s	E. by N. rain	
29	Sunday	101	90	91	89	175t.	Ind. Ann.	11. 5s	E. by N. rain	

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Barley 12s to 15s 6d.	13s to 17 qr	15s to 19 qr	14s to 16 qr	15s to 18qr	14s to 16 qr	17s to 21	16s to 19	2s 4d	3s 6d to 5s 6d
Oats 11s to 13s 6d.	13s to 16 od	14s to 17	14s to 16s	13s to 17 ood	13s to 16 6d	12s to 24	11s to 14	1s 6d to 2s	3s 6d to 5s 6d
Beans 15s to 17s 6d.	19s to 23 od	20s to 16	20s to 25s	21s to 24 ood	24s to 26	22s to 3s	21s to 28	2s to 3s 2d	2s 4d to 5s 6d

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 XI. Intrigues of the late King William.
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The account of the intended invasion in 1744, may be seen in our Volume for that year. The life of Celia, which is said to have been sent in December last, never came to hand. Mr. Dixon's favour is received, and the correct copy of the ode on sweetness will be inserted in our next. We desire our correspondents not to send to us by carriers, but by post, to the publisher, post paid.



T H E L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E.

For M A Y, 1756.

*Abstract of an ACT for Building a Bridge
across the River Thames, from Black-Friars.
See the PLAN, and an EXPLANATION of
it, in our Mag. for last Month, p. 160.*



THIS act provides, that the mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, shall have power and authority to direct, order, and build the said bridge, and to maintain, preserve, and support the same, when built; for which purpose they are to appoint a committee, from time to time, to manage and transact such affairs as they may find necessary, who are to have such powers and authorities as shall be delegated to them, from time to time, by the said mayor, &c. in common-council assembled, or such general powers as are granted by the act. But no person concerned in building, or dealing in any materials for building, shall be eligible, or capable of acting as a member of any such committee, nor any other person, during the time he shall possess any office, or place of profit, under the act, or under the mayor and commonalty of London. The said mayor, &c. in common-council assembled, are empowered to design, and lay out, in what manner the said intended bridge shall be erected, and the ways, streets, and passages to and from the same, made, widened, enlarged, or improved, and to do all matters and things, for carrying on and effecting the purposes of the act. The said bridge is to be so constructed, as that there shall remain a free and open passage for the water, thro' the arches, or passages under the same, of 750 feet, at least, within the present banks of the river, that the navigation thereof may receive no prejudice. No buildings, but the proper gates and toll-houses, to be built upon the said bridge, and any per-

sons damaging, or destroying, maliciously, or hindering or interrupting the building of the bridge, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and suffer as a felon. The said mayor, &c. are empowered to make, widen, and enlarge such streets, ways, and passages, as they shall think necessary, on each side the river, to and from the said bridge, and to agree with the owners and occupiers of such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, as they shall judge proper to be purchased, removed, or pulled down for that purpose, for the purchase thereof; and, upon the payment of such sums, as shall be agreed upon, this act shall be as sufficient an indemnification against the heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, of any of the said owners, as if the same had been sold by deed or feoffment, bargain, and sale, or other assurance in the law whatsoever: And it shall, and may be lawful, for all bodies politic, corporate, or collegiate, corporations aggregate or sole, trustees and feoffees, in trust, guardians and committees, for lunatics and idiots, executors, guardians and administrators, not only for and on behalf of themselves, their heirs, &c. but also of their cestuique trusts, whether issue, or infants unborn, &c. &c. or other persons whatsoever, and for all femes covert, to sell and convey such lands, &c. to the said mayor, &c. and all such persons so conveying, shall be indemnified for what they shall do, by virtue of this act, notwithstanding any omissions or mistakes as to matter of form. Persons refusing to treat with the said mayor, &c. for the sale of such estates, lands, &c. a jury is to be called, and impannelled by the sheriff, and proper witnesses summoned, which jury is to enquire into the value of such lands, &c. and of the estate and interest of every person therein, and shall assess and award the sums, payable to every such person, for the purchase thereof, and such verdict and the judgment of the mayor, &c.

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(if in the city) or of the justices (if in Surry) shall be binding and conclusive, against all persons, bodies politick and corporate, claiming right to, or in the said lands, &c. Upon the payment of the sums so awarded, legal conveyances, &c. are to be made to the said mayor, &c. of such lands, &c. If the persons are not to be found who have a right to such purchase money so awarded, or there be any other impediment or doubt with regard to the payment of it, it is to be lodged in the Bank of England for the use of the parties interested therein, to be paid them at such times as the mayor, &c. shall order and direct. The said verdicts and judgments shall be good and effectual evidence in all courts of law, being duly recorded in the court of mayor and aldermen, or general quarter sessions of the peace for the county of Surry, where all persons may have recourse to them *gratis*, and take copies, paying for every copy such consideration as the act prescribes. On the payment or entry of such verdicts, judgments, &c. all the estate, trust, &c. in such estates, &c. shall vest in the said mayor, &c. and they shall be deemed in law, to be in actual possession thereof fully and effectually. Persons having any claim or demand on such lands, &c. sold as above, not entering their claim with the town clerk of the city, or the clerk of the peace for Surry, who are to keep books for that purpose, within five years, from the inrollment of such bargain and sale, shall forfeit their right and interest in the said lands, &c. for ever. Tenants at will, and lessees for a year, to deliver up possession immediately of such lands, tenements, &c. on the payment or tender of six months rent, or on twelve months notice. Persons who have mortgages on any of the said lands, &c. not being in possession thereof by virtue of such mortgages, to assign over their mortgages to the mayor, &c. on the tender of the principal money and interest due, together with six months interest of the said principal money. The mayor, &c. are authorized to treat with the watermen's company about a recompence to be made to that company in lieu of their Sunday's ferry, from Black-Friars to the opposite shore. Fines, not exceeding ten pounds each, to be levied by distress and sale of goods, on such sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, bailiffs, agents, jurymen, &c. as respectively make default in the premises. They are empowered to fill up the channel of Bridewell-dock between the Thames and Fleet-bridge, and to take away the bridge cross the said channel, making sufficient drains and sewers, and

from time to time clearing the same, to carry the soil, &c. into the Thames. When the bridge is finished and made passable, no coachman or driver shall stand or ply, nor any drayman, carman, carter, or driver of any carriage whatsoever, shall wilfully stand or remain with his carriage on the said bridge, or within 100 yards on either side thereof. Nor is any fish, dung, or rubbish, to be put thereon: Persons offending, to forfeit a sum not exceeding 20s. nor less than 2s. 6d. to the informers and apprehenders of such persons, or to be committed to hard labour on default of payment, for such time as the magistrate shall think proper, not exceeding three days. A proper number of lamps are to be fixed on the bridge, and to burn from sun-rising to sun-setting throughout the year, and a number of watchmen appointed for the safety of the passengers. For the erecting, repairing, and preserving the bridge, for widening the streets, purchasing ground, houses, &c. lighting and watching it, the mayor, &c. are empowered to appoint a toll, not exceeding the following rates, viz. For every coach, chariot, berlin, chaise, chair, or calash, drawn by six or more horses, 2s. With four horses, 1s. 6d. less than four horses, 1s. For every waggon, wain, car, cart, or carriage, drawn by four or more horses, or other beasts, 1s. and by less than four, 6d. For every horse, mule, or ass, laden or unladen, and not drawing, one penny. For every foot passenger on Sunday, one penny, and every other day one half-penny. Power is given to appoint receivers and other collectors of the said toll, and regulations made for the better management of them. The whole of the bridge to be deemed to be in the parish of St. Anne, Black-Friars. The mayor, &c. are empowered to raise, upon the credit of the tolls, any sum, not exceeding 30,000l. in one year, until 160,000l. be raised in the whole, to be applied to the purposes of the act. Persons sued for doing any thing in pursuance of this act, may plead the general issue, and it is declared to be a publick act, and is to be deemed such by all judges, justices, and others, in all courts and places, without pleading the same.

From the WORLD, May, 20.

S I R,

I AM a widow of five and thirty, with a handsome jointure, and have refused many good offers for the sake of an only child, whom I have endeavoured to bring up in the most fashionable manner

I was able. She will have 12,000*l.* to her fortune when she comes of age, and I have supported her at my own expence, that the interest of her portion may be added to the principal. I assure you, Sir, that I am not like other mothers of my youth and complexion, who in order to appear younger than they really are, confine their grown-up daughters at home, for fear of being rivalled by them in publick assemblies. I thank heaven I have no need of such arts: For as often as I go abroad with mine, I am taken for her sister; and I have the pleasure of observing, that I have more civil things said to me by the men, than my daughter can ever hope for. Not that the girl is either ugly or awkward; she is as tall too as her mother, and has been of a marriageable age this year or two, being complete fifteen the 12th of last March: But as a colonel in the guards was pleased to tell me a few nights ago at Ranelagh, I have a certain air and manner, that my daughter must quite despair of imitating.

I mention these trifles, Sir, to convince you, that I have not the motive of other mothers for locking up my daughter whenever I go abroad: On the contrary, I have carried her at times, to all the polite assemblies in town: But alas, Sir! I cannot make her company for people of fashion. She will neither play at cards with them, nor enter into the spirit of their conversation. She even pretends to blush at (what she calls) the liberties I allow the men to take with me. She would not toast a sentiment for the world; and for these delicate double entendres, that so enliven all private companies, I cannot for the life of me teach her to understand them. To be sure the girl has not so white a skin as her mother, nor can she value herself upon that beautiful fall of her shoulders, and elegance of neck, for which (I may say it without vanity) I was always so admired. But then, Mr. Fitz-Adam, those parts of her person are not absolutely odious; tho' by pinning her handkerchief constantly under her chin, she would make every body believe so.

I have taken immense pains in her education to fit her for the world; but it is my misfortune to see, that from an unaccountable perverseness of mind, she had rather shut herself up in her closet, poring upon the Spectators (which to my knowledge she has read 20 times over) than to sit down to a card-table with the first company in England. And yet the girl does not want understanding neither; play, her uncle in the country, who is a clergyman and an archdeacon, will have it that she is the most accomplished young

lady this day in England. But what can a country parson know of accomplishments? We who live in the polite circle, are certainly the best judges of those matters. She plays well upon the musick indeed, and has an immense pretty voice; but the misfortune is, that when she should be dressing for a rout, she is either practising a lesson, or singing a song; so that I must be forced to go without her, or stay till the card-tables are all full. A fig for her accomplishments; I am sure they have almost broke my heart; and I verily believe I shall be tempted to marry again, that I may have other children of more towardsly dispositions. It was but last Sunday, after spending the evening at cards, at the politest assembly in town, (where I would gladly have taken her) that, at my return home, I found her in her dressing-room, reading a sermon to her maid. I am by no means against sermons, Mr. Fitz-Adam; they do well enough at church; and when they are enlivened by good company, I can endure them as well as any body: But the morning is the time for those sort of things, and they ought never to interfere with more agreeable amusements.

The girl has another whim too. You must know she is naturally of a pale complexion; and for all that I can say or do, I cannot prevail upon her to lay on a little red, even tho' she sees every day how becoming it is to me, who do not need it so much: So that she goes into company like a mere ghost; but of what sex, if it was not for her petticoats, would be hard to determine; for she is absolutely covered from head to foot. She had the fauciness to tell me the other day, that I wanted her to dress and look like a woman of the town. I would have you dress and look like a woman of the world, Miss, says I; but to your shame be it spoken, there are women of the town, who are capable of improving you. One may look like a woman of the town, tho' one would scorn to act like one.

In this manner, Mr. Fitz-Adam, she talks and behaves. I have threatened her often to expose her in the World; but my immense tenderness for her has prevailed over my resentment: And to confess the truth, I had no other intention when I drew up this letter, than only to read it to her, and frighten her out of her follies; but her behaviour upon the occasion determined me to send it, and to desire your publication of it. "Lord, mamma, says she, Mr. Fitz-Adam will think you are ridiculing yourself, and complimenting me: For if I am really this kind of girl, I shall be quite in love

love with myself. Pray, Madam, give me the letter, and I'll carry it to Mr. Doddsley's with my own hands. No, Miss, says I, a servant will be more punctual I believe: And since you are so in love with your own character, it shall go this minute."

I am, S I R, &c.

From the INSPECTOR, May 22.

S I R,

IF you receive this as it is written, it will stand a mark of gratitude to heaven, and of benevolence to mankind. Chance led me out of London, not choice; for I had neither sense or experience to make it; but since, I have sat down in this sweet retirement, the overflowings of my heart in thankfulness and praise to my Creator have never ceased; my tongue has had no other theme but his wonders; nor have I rested for the wish of leading others to share the pleasures with me.

Here, Mr. Inspector, freed from every embarrassment of form, and every concern of business, I rise healthful, sit down at ease, and trace the strokes of nature's pencil till the sense aches to comprehend them. The teizing calls of clients, the insufferable folly of unmeaning visitants are over; and I hope never will return. I am waked by the fierce rays breaking in at the eastern window to see the rising sun, the noblest object in the world: And after the gentle pleasures of the day, retire at eight to my turf seat, recline against the leaning oak that points full west, and fix my eyes upon the parting luminary, now a few minutes high, view his even progress to the horizon, and see him cut the verge of that great circle; then follow him descending till less and less remains, and say, with an involuntary sigh, farewell, when the last spot of fire is sunk beneath the plain.

Then grows the scene painters have copied faintly. The purple cloud, the golden edge, the flaming lustre in the just point where the great globe of fire descended, and thence the change that, thro' innumerable tincts, colours the whole extent of that vast quarter; the different shades from the resemblance of a town on fire, to the light amber hue that loses its faint glare upon the distant mountain.

The seasons as they change, will bring variety enough, and every period will be crowned with its peculiar pleasure: But of all others this, the youth of the just ripening year, carries delight in every object, and in every instance. To trace the first buds of the leafy spring, to see the Hawthorn swell with its vernal treasures;

the rough elm next burst into floods of verdure, the yellow oak then thrust out its vast bud; and last the flow ash push its winged leaves to fill the scene of beauty!—These are the objects every hedge affords, and every field its humbler elegancies. To mark the opening of the lively daisy, to see the yellow crowfoot spread its gilded coat over whole acres of the higher grounds, or trace the blushing lady'smock that fill its thick tufts, the lower! To follow in the hedge the wild herbs as they spring, and mark their wonderful and various forms; the hyacinth, bending its naked stalk with fragrance; the arum shrouded in his leafy tabernacle, and the young fruit in every opening flower! How various in their several forms, and how amazing in the whole!

Full of these wonders and these charms, this lusty health, and springing vigour in mild natures, how sweet the change to look into the quarters made by art, there to indulge that

*Required leisure,
That in trim gardens takes its pleasure.*

And as one treads the smooth pavement of the gravel, or velvet carpet of the grass-walk, to watch the produce of luxuriant culture; day brings after day new transports; flower opens after flower, and every morning discloses some new beauty dearer to the possessor; because his own toil helped its colours.

How ravishing to tread the smooth alley separating one painted border from another. To trace the progress of the full anemones, or watch the colours of the painted tulip. To follow in the former kinds the violet, the crimson, and the purple, whose colours singly recommend them to the admiration, and when the eye has been feasted whole days with these, to see the peacock spread his double leaves, varying his ruby with the emerald, to admire the blushing lustre of the rose, or trace the changes of the ever-new camelion! With what amazing satisfaction!

Thence to another quarter glowing with the vivid tulips, to view with a distinguishing and raptured eye the mixed tincts separated by the strongest lines, no one intrenching on the other's boundaries; to read them opening, and to see them fade, preserving still the same clear character! To count the colours in the varied marquetry; to view the clouds that paint the wanton jasper, elegant without regularity, and glorious in confusion; to mark the stains of the morillon, or see the sapphire of the sky mimicked in the spongy bottom

of

of the painted persian. The delight is not, nor can be known, but to the few, whose innocent leisure has employed some hours in the sweet study.

My paintings are from nature; from what I see before me as I write to you. My own field, and my hedges, give the originals of my heart felt descriptions; A and my little garden, thanks to the friendly hands that have supplied, furnish the beauties I have celebrated: My heart joins the great chorus with sincerity, relating only what it feels.

Thus pass the hours of one who wishes every man to rival him in satisfaction. Believe me, there is something in these soft delights that surpasses all the sensualist calls pleasure. Quiet and health accompany every step; and the path is open to every virtue. Happy shall I account myself even in this labour of writing, which, indeed, has taken from me some hours of these amusements, if among all who read I may but make one convert: I shall, I am assured, have then done good to him and to the world. This is the life of innocence, and that the sole path to every act in virtue.

Twickenham.

I am, &c.

The following Letter gives so true a Picture of the Debilities of the last Stage of Life, and is so full of greatness of Mind and good Sense, that we have thought proper to preserve it in our Collection.

Translation of Marshal Noailles's Letter to the French King, desiring Permission to withdraw from the Council of State.

S I R E,

"AFTER having spent so many years E in the service of your majesty, and in that of the late king, your august great grandfather, I am apprehensive of sinking very soon under the weight of age and infirmities. In a little time I may not only want vigour to support my station, but courage enough to make so mortifying a confession, and to take the course becoming me. For a considerable time past I have been fluctuating between two opposite sentiments.

Where I to consult nothing but the impulses of my heart, and the zeal and attachment I have vowed to your majesty, they would all determine me never to withdraw from your person: But reason, and the most serious reflections, make me sensible that the hour of my retreat is at last come. My strength, Sir, no longer keeps pace with my zeal. Your majesty is witness yourself to a deafness

which increases upon me daily; my sight decays; it is with great difficulty I can either write or read; my legs bend under me, being scarce able to bear the weight of my body; and, which is still more essential, the faculties of the mind decay with those of the body; my memory forsakes me; I am often at a loss to recollect the proper names of things. Presence of mind is much impaired in me; thought is slow, and I find it yet more difficult to digest and combine ideas. In a word, Sir, I feel all the forerunners of decrepitude, which tell me, that I have now nothing left to do, but to think of another life, and prepare for it.

This, Sir, in strictest truth, is my present condition. I shudder at the thoughts of vegetating in the midst of your court, of acting an indecent part, and becoming troublesome; nor do I see any thing more mortifying than to out-live one's self, and thus to tarnish the end of a long career.

All these motives, Sir, engage me, and even lay me under a necessity to beseech your majesty, to permit me to spend in retirement and tranquillity the remainder of a life solely devoted to your service, and that of the state.

Nevertheless, Sir, I dare request of your majesty the favour to let me preserve my apartment, that I may have the consolation of being able, several times in the year, to pay my homage to you; and that you will vouchsafe to let the oldest of your servants approach your person, and to reckon in the number of his happiest days, those in which he shall have the satisfaction to behold a master whom he has ever equally loved and respected.

While retired from the world, I shall never cease, Sir, to pray for the glory, the happiness, and tranquillity of your majesty.

Let me still live, Sir, in your gracious remembrance. Never doubt of my perfect gratitude for all the kindness you have shewn me, and all the favours I have received from your majesty. I conjure you to do justice to the sincere attachment, and the fervent zeal I have always had for your service, which old age cannot extinguish nor impair, and which I shall preserve full and entire to my last breath."

[Some people in Paris pretend, that Marshal Noailles resigned his place in the council, because he foresaw a war inevitable, and was too honest to have a hand in it.]

L I S T

LIST of the MILITIA FORCES as proposed to be established in the several Counties of England, 1756.

Counties.	Cities and Towns.	Number of Men.
West-Riding	York	2500
North-Riding	—	1500
East ditto	Kingston upon Hull	800
Devon	Exeter	3200
Lincoln	Lincoln	2400
Essex	—	1920
Kent	Canterbury	1920
Norfolk	Norwich	1920
Somerset	Bristol	1720
Suffolk	—	1920
Southampton	Southampton	1920
Wilts	—	1600
Suffex	—	1600
Surry	—	1600
Lancaster	—	1600
Gloucester	Gloucester	1800
Cornwall	Bristol	1280
Northampton	—	1280
Salop	—	1280
Warwick	Coventry	1280
Dorset	Poole	1280
Chester	Chester	1120
Stafford	Litchfield	1120
Leicester	—	1120
Worcester	Worcester	1120
Derby	—	1120
Oxford	—	1120
Bucks	—	1120
Berks	—	1120
Hertford	—	1120
Northumberland	Newcastle upon Tyne, and Berwick upon Tweed	1120
Cambridge	—	960
Nottingham	Nottingham	960
Hereford	—	960
Durham	—	800
Bedford	—	800
Cumberland	—	640
Huntingdon	—	640
Westmoreland	—	480
Monmouth	—	480
Rutland	—	240
Tower Hamlets and the rest of Middlesex	—	1000 3200
Glamorgan	—	720
Denbeigh	—	560
Montgomery	—	480
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	400
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	320
Brecknock	—	320
Radnor	—	240

Flint	—	—	240
Cardigan	—	—	240
Merioneth	—	—	160
Carnarvon	—	—	160
Anglesea	—	—	160

62,680

Dimensions of the ROYAL GEORGE, taken in band January 8, 1746, and launched February 18, 1756.

	Feet.	Inches.
Length by the keel	144	6½
— on the gun-deck	178	0
— from the forepart of the figure of the head to the after-part of the taffreel	212	9
Breadth extreme	51	0
Depth in hold	21	6
Burthen in tons 2000		
Draught of water	22	2
— afore	23	5
— abaft	64	0
Her greatest height		
Main mast when all on end, from the keel to the top - gallant mast, including the flag-staff	220	0
From the deck	176	0

Weight of cables.

	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Tons. C.</i>	<i>Q.</i>	<i>B.</i>
Nine	24	54 16	1	23
Weight of the main-mast.				
		<i>Tons. C.</i>	<i>Q.</i>	<i>B.</i>
		15 12	0	0

Number of guns on each deck.

Lower deck	—	28	Guns.
Middle deck	—	30	
Upper deck	—	30	
Quarter deck	—	14	
		102	

Whole weight on each deck.

	Tons.
Gun deck	91
Middle ditto	65
Upper deck	40
Quarter deck	15
Forecastle	15

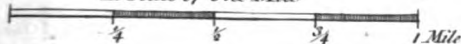
Weight of anchors, and where made.

	C.	Q.	B.
Portsmouth one	83	2	17
Chatham one	83	2	22
Woolwich one	83	2	0
Plymouth one	98	2	10
— one	21	1	0
— one	11	0	0

JOUR-

P A R T O

A Scale of One Mile



I S L

S^t Anthony's

C. Mola

Mast Houses

T H E

Product House

English Cove

Franciscan Convent

TOWN OF MAHON

S^t Gratia

M

M E D I T E R R A N E A N S E A

Rafel

A
NEW PLAN
of the
TOWN & HARBOUR
of
MAHON
with
S^T PHILIP'S
CASTLE
and
Fortifications



JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 166.

As a new Clause was, in the last Session, added to the Mutiny Bill, for subjecting all Officers and Soldiers raised in America, by Authority of the respective Governors or Governments there, whilst mustered and in Pay, and acting in Conjunction with his Majesty's British Forces there, to the same Rules and Articles of War, and the same Penalties and Punishments, as the British Forces are liable to; and as a Petition was offered to be presented against this Clause from the Agents of one of our most considerable Colonies in that Part of the World, we resolved to have a Debate upon this Subject, which Debate was opened by L. Veturius Philo, in a Speech to the Effect as follows.*

Mr. President,

S I R,

IT gives me not only great surprise, but infinite concern, to see any gentleman stand up to oppose the bringing up of this petition; for should a negative be put upon such a motion, it will look as if we were resolved never more to shew any regard to the opinion or the sentiments of the people we represent, in any case that may hereafter come before us. I shall indeed grant, that we are neither bound, nor ought to be determined by any petition, or any number of petitions, offered to us by the people without doors; but when there is nothing indecent in the petition, nor any thing that appears to be merely selfish, we ought at least to hear what the petitioners have to say. So much regard at least we ought even in prudence to shew to the people we represent; for if we once

May, 1756.

begin to shew no regard for them, it is natural to suppose, that they will have no regard for us; and if this misfortune should ever happen, it will be as easy and safe, as it was in 1653, for the general of our army, or a colonel of the guards by his order, to come with a party of soldiers, and turn us out of doors, after having ordered his serjeant to take that fool's bauble, our mace, away from our table.

It seems now, Sir, to be an established rule, that we are to receive no petitions against a money bill: That is to say, we are to dispose of the people's property without any regard to the objections which they, or any of them, may have against it; and now, it seems, we are to dispose of their lives, as well as properties, without any regard to what they may think of the matter. I confess, I never was a friend to the mutiny bill: I always thought the punishments too severe in time of peace, or in any place not immediately exposed to the danger of being attacked by an enemy; but as our regiments, so far at least as relates to the common soldiers, are usually composed of the very lowest and most abandoned of our people, my concern for them did not give me much trouble; and perhaps it may be true, that such men cannot be kept under proper discipline, without being made liable to very severe and rigorous punishments: We cannot suppose, that many of them engage merely for the sake of serving their country; or that sentiments of religion, virtue, or honour, can have any great influence upon the conduct of many of them; but with respect to the troops now raised, or that may hereafter be raised in America, the case is very different: Many of

D d

them

* See our Magazine for last year, p. 382.

them may not perhaps be able to support themselves in the service of their country, without being paid by their country ; but many of them have engaged, and many more of them will, I hope, engage, if you do not prevent it by this clause, A merely for the sake of serving their country : They have sentiments of religion, they have sentiments of honour, and by such sentiments they may be kept under proper discipline without such rigorous punishments as are to be inflicted by this bill upon our British mercenary soldiers.

This, Sir, we may be convinced of from the whole tenor of our American history : How many wars have our plantations, from time to time, been engaged in ? Wars more cruel, and more liable to ambushades and surprizes, than any we have in Europe, and consequently, such as have always required a stricter discipline, if possible, than is necessary in this part of the world ; and yet if we look into their militia laws we shall find, that they have but very few D military crimes, and that most of their military punishments are only a very moderate fine, or a very moderate corporal punishment upon such as cannot pay their fine : Nay, I do not know, that any of our plantations ever extended a military punishment to life or limb ; and yet they have hitherto carried on and ended all their wars with glory and success. So powerful, Sir, are the motives of virtue, honour, and glory, where proper care is taken to cultivate them in the breast of the soldier, or rather where care is not taken to eradicate all such principles by the multitude and the severity of military punishments.

For this reason, Sir, I must think there is not the least occasion for such a clause as that against which the petition now offered to the house so justly complains ; but this is far from being the only reason for my desiring to have the petition brought

up ; for in the first place, I think the clause not only unnecessary, but dangerous : In the next place, I think it would be unconstitutional, and of the most dangerous consequence to pass it in the manner in which it has been brought in : And in the third place, I think the colony in whose name this petition has been offered, is of so much consequence to this nation, especially at the present crisis, that we ought to shew the utmost regard to every thing that comes before us in their name ; for we cannot suppose, that the agent offered or attempted to have a petition presented to this assembly, without having previously advised with all the chief gentlemen of that colony that are now in London ; and as that colony is more exposed, and is both able and willing to give us greater assistance than any other, in the prosecution of the war we are like to be engaged in, they surely are the best judges what are the most proper methods for carrying it on.

I have said, Sir, that the clause complained of by this petition is not only unnecessary, but dangerous ; and when I say it is dangerous, I mean something more than that of its being a new extension of martial law ; for this danger is grown so familiar to us that, like an old veteran soldier, I believe we shall never be sensible of our danger before we are shot thro' the head. But by its being dangerous, I mean with respect to our success in the war we are now so like to be engaged in. For the carrying on of this war with vigour, we must without doubt send a large body of our regular troops to America ; but our success will be chiefly owing to the militia or troops raised by our several colonies in that part of the world : Of what sort of men are these troops to be composed ? Sir, it is doubly the interest of this nation to have them composed, as they usually are, of the gentlemen, freeholders, farmers, and master tradesmen

tradesmen of the country ; because it is our interest to take as few as possible of their labouring men from their labour, for upon the produce of their labour our balance of trade in a great measure depends : And in another respect it is the interest of A this nation to have these American troops composed of such men as I have mentioned ; because we can best depend upon their courage and fidelity. I wish our British troops were still composed of such men : B It was of such men that our armies of old chiefly consisted : It was by such armies that we reaped the laurels of Cressy, Nevil's Cross, and Poitiers, and brought both the king of France and the king of Scotland prisoners to London : And it was by such armies that we reaped so many C laurels in the reign of our Henry V. and at last placed our king upon the throne of France ; for our barons and great landholders of those days did not think so much of increasing the rents of their lands, as of having them possessed by brave and expert D soldiers, most of whom held the lands they possessed by knight's or military service. But as there are no such tenures in any of our colonies in America, their gentlemen, freeholders, and farmers, cannot be forced into the service, nor are they E to be tempted by that mercenary reward called listing-money : They can be induced to serve their country in the war, no other way but by good usage and their own inclination : But can we think, that any such man will engage in the service, when he F knows that he thereby subjects himself to be used as the common soldiers are in the British service, and to be tried for a crime he may be unjustly accused of by a court-martial, consisting chiefly perhaps of officers who serve merely for pay, and directed by a general long accustomed G to the punctilios of our military discipline, and the severities of our military punishments ?

I therefore think, Sir, that our adding this clause to our mutiny bill, is the most effectual way we can take, for preventing its being in our power to raise in America any such army as we can depend on, or at least that sort of army which is most to be dreaded by the enemy, and will be least hurtful to their mother-country. At the same time I must think, that as our colonies are independent of one another, and consequently cannot agree upon any general law for the regulation of an army that is to be raised by all of them together : I say, I must for this reason think, that some new law ought to be passed by the British legislature for the regulation of their troops, when acting either by themselves, or in conjunction with the British troops ; but then in the forming of such a law great caution ought to be used, and all the chief gentlemen consulted who have been bred in any of our plantations, and are now in London. A law formed in this manner would have looked something like wisdom and deliberation ; but the clause now before us, like many other of our public measures, favours of nothing but precipitancy and want of consideration ; and the manner of introducing it is not only anticonstitutional, but of the most dangerous consequence. By our wise constitution, and the established rules of proceeding in this house, great care has been taken, that the people shall not by surprize be subjected to any dangerous or inconvenient new law : When leave is asked for bringing in any bill, the purport and design of it must be fully opened to the house, and may be guessed at by the very motion itself which is printed in our votes : By this means the whole nation is apprized in some degree of what is intended, even before the bill be brought in ; and nothing of a new or extraordinary nature ought to be inserted in the bill, without an instruction to the gentlemen who

D d 2

were

were ordered to prepare and bring it in ; which instruction is likewise printed in our votes, and thereby communicated to the whole nation. Then after the bill is brought in, it must be read in this house, and when it is of great importance, it is generally ordered to be printed. A Some days after this it must be read a second time, and then a few days must, or at least ought to intervene before it be committed ; so that every one without doors, who from the title may think himself concerned, has time to get a copy of the bill, B and to petition against it before it comes the length of being committed ; and no new clause ought ever to be added by the committee, either with or without an instruction, but such as appear to be necessary C for explaining or enforcing some of the clauses then in the bill, and consequently might be expected by all those who had before perused it.

Is this the case, Sir, with respect to the clause now before us ? Could any one expect, that in a bill for regulating the British regular troops, a D clause should be added for subjecting to the same regulations all the militia in our plantations, who should engage to serve their country, and could not without pay from the publick support themselves at a distance E from their business and family ? This could not so much as be suspected even by any one within doors, until the instruction was moved for on Wednesday last ; and as our printed votes of that day did not probably come into the hands of any one F without doors until Friday, I am surprized how the gentlemen of this colony, now in town, got a petition prepared to be offered this day to the house. especially as Saturday and yesterday are days that few gentlemen expect, or are in the way of G any business. Therefore if we have not this day had petitions offered from every one of our colonies, it must proceed from their surprize, and

not from their inclination ; and indeed, this precipitate way of proceeding seems to have been designed on purpose to prevent petitions ; for that such a clause can be agreeable to any one of our colonies, no one can suppose who considers, that a soldier listed and mustered in any regiment, is subjected to martial law during life, unless the regiment be disbanded, or he be regularly discharged by his commanding officer ; which is another consideration that must render it very difficult to raise any forces in America, and will absolutely prevent any man of fortune's listing himself as a common soldier.

But now, Sir, supposing, that no material objection appeared upon the face of this clause, yet surely the petition of the Massachusetts Bay colony ; a colony, where so many thousands of our people are now happily settled ; a colony which contributes so much to the riches and power, especially the naval power of this nation ; and a colony which may, and probably will, contribute more than any other to our success in the war we are like to be engaged in : I say, the petition of such a colony ought surely to meet with so much regard from this house, as to be allowed to be brought up and read at our table. Ministers of state may perhaps disdain to turn their ear to those who dare to arraign the wisdom of any measure they have resolved on ; but I am so far from thinking it below me, that I shall always think it my duty, as a member of this house, to hear what any fellow-countryman has to say against any measure, which at first view appears to me to be right. What will our constituents in Old England think of this house of commons when they hear, that we have rejected a petition from such a number of their countrymen settled in New-England, without so much as allowing it to be read at our table ?

If

If it were near the end of the session, or if the season for action were approaching, we might have some reason for being a little precipitate in our method of proceeding; but as we have sufficient time before the end of this session, and before the season for action comes on, even to prepare and pass a particular and distinct bill for regulating such forces as are, or may be raised by our colonies in America, we can have no excuse for putting such an affront upon such a colony, or for not proceeding with the most mature deliberation in an affair of so much importance; and our levies in America will certainly be carried on with much greater spirit, when they hear, that the legislature has set apart several weeks of a session, to consider and consult with their countrymen here, about the most proper regulations for governing the forces that are to be raised in that part of the world, in order to enable them to act with the greatest vigour against the common enemy, without inroaching upon their liberties as Englishmen, any further than is absolutely necessary in time of war.

For these reasons, Sir, I must think, that if we have any regard to the character of this august assembly, of which it is as yet, and, I hope, always will be an honour to be a member: If we have any regard to our plantations in America; if we have any regard to our success in the ensuing, I fear unavoidable war, we will order this petition to be brought up, and will hear it read with the utmost attention.

Upon this Cn. Fulvius stood up, and spoke in Substance as follows.

Mr. President,

S I R,

IT is an usual and a very ancient practice in this house, when any gentleman has a mind to raise a debate upon any question that has been

moved, to represent it as an affair of the utmost consequence, tho' perhaps it be nothing more than a motion of course, or a motion that may be either complied with, or rejected, without any danger or inconvenience to the publick, or to any man, or body of men, in the kingdom; and this practice was never more apparent than in the case now before us. The Hon. gentleman has taken care, not only to represent the clause now petitioned against, as an affair of the utmost consequence to our success in the war now like to happen, tho' I still hope it may be prevented; but he has also represented the petition now offered to us, as an affair of such consequence, that the character, nay, the very being of this august assembly, depends upon our allowing or disallowing it to be brought up. Now, I believe, I shall be able to shew, that neither the clause itself, nor the petition, can be looked on as an affair of any great consequence to the nation in general, or to any man, or body of men, in any part of the British dominions, and consequently, we have no occasion to take up much of our time in deliberating either upon the one or the other; and as the judgment we are to form with regard to the petition, must depend upon that we have formed with regard to the clause, I must of course begin with the latter.

If his present majesty, Sir, were as jealous of his prerogative as some of his ancestors have been, we should have seen the debate upon the clause now under consideration take a very different turn: The clause itself neither could, nor would have come from any of the servants of the crown; but, on the contrary, would have been opposed by them, and represented as a most daring and anticonstitutional inroachment upon the prerogatives of the crown; for there is nothing more certain than, that in time of war our sovereign may,

may, by his prerogative, establish such articles of war for the government and discipline of his armies, as he thinks proper and necessary for the purpose, and may by those articles prescribe not only the method of trial, but also what punishment shall be inflicted upon every crime therein mentioned or described. But our present most gracious sovereign, as he never desires to exercise any prerogative but for the good of the publick, so he is always glad to have what he may do by prerogative enforced by act of parliament; and in consequence of his royal and wise condescension, we have seen this clause proposed to be added to the bill, and we now see it supported by those who have the honour to be the servants of the crown. If no war should happen, there will be no troops raised in America, and consequently, the adding of this clause to the bill can be of no manner of signification: If a war should happen, there is nothing proposed by this clause but what his majesty may do by his prerogative, and consequently, our not adding of this clause is really in itself of no signification. Thus it must appear, that the question, whether this clause is to be added to the bill or no, is so far from being an affair of the utmost consequence, that it is really of no consequence at all, either to our success in any future war, or in any other respect whatever.

But, Sir, the Hon. gentleman has thought fit to proceed a little further, and to arraign the wisdom of the regulations and punishments prescribed by the mutiny bill itself, as to which the best answer I can make is, that these regulations and these punishments have been for a number of years approved of, not only by the crown, but by many successive parliaments; and those who have had the honour of a seat in this house as long as I have, must remember, that almost every one of them has been

some time or other contested, and after being fully debated, agreed to, generally by a very considerable majority. But, says the Hon. gentleman, tho' these regulations and punishments may be necessary for preserving good order and discipline among our British troops, yet among the troops to be raised in America, such strict regulations, and such severe punishments, can never be thought necessary, because it is to be hoped, that these troops will consist chiefly of gentlemen, freeholders, farmers, and substantial tradesmen. I hope as well as he, Sir, that there will be many such men among the troops to be raised in America: Nay farther, I hope, that many such will serve as volunteers without asking or taking any pay from the publick; and as to all such they can have no concern with, nor will they be subject to the punishments prescribed by this bill. But still we must suppose that, if there be a great number of troops raised in America, there must be among them many men of as low a rank as any we have in our troops here at home. As to gentlemen, or men of any character, they will, it is to be hoped, for the sake of their own character, perform their duty in the strictest manner, and if they do, they must observe every regulation prescribed by this bill, consequently, neither the strictness of the regulations, nor the severity of the punishments, can give them any concern; and if such men neglect their duty, or become guilty of any military crime, they deserve to be more severely punished than men of a lower rank, because they have more knowledge or capacity, consequently, their offence must be deemed the more wilful, and is the less pardonable.

Men of rank or character cannot therefore, Sir, find fault with, nor can they be terrified from serving their country in our armies, by the strictness of these regulations, or the severity

severity of these punishments, but, on the contrary, will be thereby invited to list themselves as volunteers, or even as common soldiers in daily pay, because they must see, that by such regulations and punishments those of a low rank, with whom they find themselves obliged to serve, will be strictly kept to their duty, and that danger or confusion in a great measure prevented, which armies are often thrown into by the neglect, perverseness, or cowardice of some of the common soldiers. Even the Hon. gentleman himself confesses, that some general regulations, or articles of war, are necessary for the government and discipline of those armies that may be raised by our several colonies in America, because of their being so independent of one another; and this is, indeed, so evident, that it must be granted by every one at first view, because of the disorder and confusion that must arise among troops governed by several different sorts of military law. Does not the same reason hold against having the British troops in America governed by one sort of law, and the American troops by another? For they must often, if not always, serve together in all the operations of war. No one can foresee all, but every one may guess at some of the disorders that would from thence ensue. In my opinion, it would create such a distinction, and such an animosity between the two sorts of troops, that they would be more likely to engage in attacking one another, than to unite in attacking the enemy; and instead of marching with diligence and alacrity to the support or relief of one another, they would grasp at every opportunity for sacrificing one another to the enemy.

I shall grant, Sir, that the military regulations, established by the particular laws of our respective colonies, are not so strict, nor the punishments so severe, as those which

are to be established by the bill now under our consideration; and I shall likewise grant, that their militia have generally behaved pretty well in all the wars they have been engaged in: They have indeed upon all occasions shewn undaunted courage, as Englishmen, I hope, always will; but whoever reads their histories with attention must see, that their conduct has not always been extraordinary, for they have often suffered by their negligence or want of discipline; and would have suffered much more, and much oftner, if they had had to do with regular well disciplined troops. But the enemy they had to do with was generally a body of wild Indians, sometimes supported by a few of the French militia, and against such an enemy no very exact discipline was necessary, because they could seldom observe, and much seldomer take the proper advantage of the oversights committed by our people. In the three last wars we have had against the French, they were so much pressed by us and our allies upon the continent of Europe, that they could not spare to send any of their regular troops to America, and their colonies in that part of the world were not near so populous as they are at present; but ever since the last war, they have every year been sending some of their reformed officers, and disbanded soldiers, to America; and tho' by our superiority at sea we may prevent their sending great fleets and armies to America, yet if a war should ensue, they will certainly send, and we cannot prevent their sending, several of their regular regiments by stealth, in single ships, or three or four ships at a time, to that part of the world; and this, I say, they will certainly do, as we cannot pretend to attack them at land in Europe, without kindling up a general war, to be carried on solely, or at least chiefly at our expence.

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From hence we may see, Sir, that if our present disputes with France should unfortunately end in a war, our colonies in America will be engaged in a war very different from any they were ever engaged in before. Instead of a parcel of wild Indians, or a few French militia, they will now have to do with armies of French regular and veteran troops : Troops which, I am sorry to say, were in the last war too often flushed with victory, and against such troops a much more exact discipline will be necessary on our side, than ever was necessary in any war heretofore carried on by any of our colonies in America ; for against a well disciplined and well conducted hostile army, courage without conduct will only serve to lead our troops on to their destruction, as has already in past appeared from what happened this last summer upon the confines of Virginia. Some new regulations for the troops to be raised in America, and more strict than any former, are now certainly become necessary ; and those regulations I must think the best, which have been approved of by all our general officers here at home, and which by long experience have been found the most proper for prefeiving a due subordination in the army, and for compelling every man, both officer and soldier, to observe his orders, and to perform his duty, in the most exact and punctual manner. It would therefore in many respects be wrong in us to take up our time with contriving and passing a particular and distinct mutiny bill, for the government of such troops as may be raised in America ; and as our colonies are more immediately under the eye of the crown than any other part of the British dominions, it would, in my opinion, be too great an encroachment upon the prerogatives of the crown, or at least it would be an intermeddling in an affair with which we have no call to have any concern, and which it is impossible for us to regulate in a proper manner by any general law. His majesty may give orders to his generals to shew a deference and respect to men of rank or fortune, who may list as common soldiers in our American troops, and not to put the military laws so strictly in execution against them, as against any other sort of common soldiers, especially with respect to the punctilios of discipline, and the tours of fatigue ; but it is impossible to do this by a formal act of parliament, and it would be ridiculous in us to attempt it : Nay, even his majesty's orders must in this respect be left very much to the discretion of the commanding officer.

New, Sir, as to the objection against

the manner in which this clause has been brought in, I am surprised to hear it said, that a clause for subjecting troops to be raised in America to the martial law, is a clause that no way relates to the very bill annually brought in for establishing and continuing that law ; or that the adding of such a clause was not to be expected when the bill was ordered to be brought in. So far otherwise, in my opinion, Sir, that the adding of such a clause to the next mutiny bill was to be expected as soon as it became probable, that it would be necessary to raise troops in America ; and when could such a clause be so properly added as in the committee upon the bill ? Therefore if any of our colonies had thought fit to have petitioned against it, they ought to have had their petitions ready even before the instruction was moved for ; but the truth is, that few of them, I believe, did think fit, and none of them ought to have thought fit, to offer any petition upon such a subject. The forming, commanding, and regulating of armies in time of war, is an affair that belongs solely to the crown ; and tho' his majesty be so gracious as to desire to have his prerogative enforced by act of parliament, surely he does not desire, that any corporation, or body of men, in his dominions, should interfere in such an affair. Suppose, that upon a message from our sovereign, we had it under consideration, or should appoint a day for taking it into consideration, whether we should address his majesty to declare war against France, would it be fit for any corporation in the kingdom, or even for the city of London itself, to offer a petition either for or against such an address ? Ought we to allow any petition upon such a subject to be brought up and read at our table ? This shews, Sir, that petitions may often be of such a nature, or offered upon such an occasion, as not to be fit to be received, let them be never so decently expressed, and let the petitioners be of never so high a consideration, or ever so deeply concerned in the event. And as I think, that the regulating of our armies in time of war is as much, and as high a prerogative of the crown, as that of declaring war, I must think, that we ought not to receive any petitions when we have such an affair under our consideration, for which reason I must be against the bringing up of the petition now offered to us ; for tho' I have a very high regard for the colony in whose name this petition is presented, yet I hope they will excuse my having a higher regard for the crown, and for the British dominions in general.

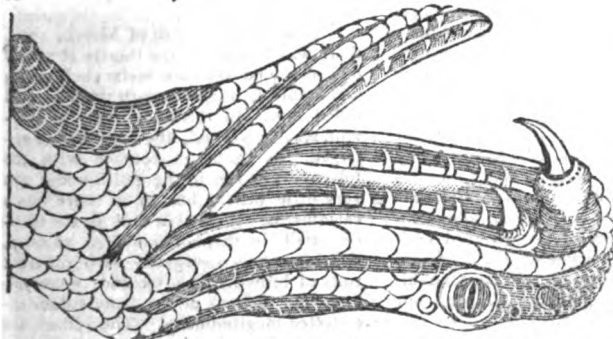
[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

As the Bite of a VIPER is in hot Summers dangerous even in this Country, we shall give our Readers the following Account of that Creature from the History of the Royal Society.

Nov. 2, **T**HERE was also read Mr. 1664. Hooke's fuller account of the teeth of a viper, seen thro' the microscope, transparent and hollow, together with other observations made of the internal parts of that animal; which account was ordered to be registered, as follows:

"Examining the mouth of an English she-viper, I found, that in the upper part of the mouth, on either side, just under each eye, was placed a sharp round bended tooth, not unlike in shape to the claws of a cat. I observed likewise that like those of a cat, they had a kind of sheath or skin, which, when they were moved forward, and thereby erected, slipped off from the tops of them towards the roots of them, leaving that part of the fang without it, very much shaped like a cat's claw, but somewhat smaller and slenderer: But when by another motion of the mouth they were drawn back-

wards, and so deprest, the skin was drawn over them, and perfectly covered them. That fang on the right side appeared plainly to consist of two teeth, shaped much alike, but the fang on the left side was only one single tooth. These being let alone, till pretty dry, I could plainly perceive to be hollow, by means of several chains of bubbles, which appeared within the transparent hollow teeth; tho' whilst the viper was alive, I could not perceive the least appearance of hollowiness, but the teeth seemed perfectly transparent conical bodies. Besides these fangs, the viper had four rows of smaller teeth; two of which were in the upper and two in the nether chap. The bones, in which these short small teeth (with their very sharp transparent points directed inward) were fastened, were four small bones of jaws, which were not joined together before, but, as in a rhinoceros, each side was distinct, and one of them could be moved without stirring the other. When the viper opened its mouth to bite, these two jaw-bones were drawn forward, and thereby made not only the fangs to be erected and bare, but they themselves seemed to stand more out of the mouth, and the more clear to take hold of what the viper should snap at.



These lay nearer the tip or chin of the under chap; and about seven small teeth on each side were placed in the fore part of it: Near the top of this chap, between the two rows of teeth, was placed the epiglottis, or orifice of the aspera arteria. All the inward parts of this creature were, as it were, stretched into length, and conveniently disposed the whole length of its body. The lungs were spun out into two long conical lobes, consisting of a great number of small transparent bladders, covered with a very pellucid skin: The bladder of gall was about three inches beyond the liver, which was very large,

May, 1756.

and stretched into a great length: The oesophagus, stomach, and the other guts lay in one continued straight line from its throat (which was exceeding wide, and capable of being stretched prodigiously) to its tail: The stomach seemed to be covered with a much thicker coat than the rest of the entrails: It has abundance of veins and arteries that were spread over it: It had a great quantity of eggs, which were of several sizes, and placed all along the length of the belly. There were several other particulars very notable, which I have not yet sufficiently examined."

E. s

Dr.

Dr. HALLER's thirty-third Observation.
(See p. 184.)

Whatever truth may be in Cyprian's axiom, that drinkers of wine are very subject to the stone, whereas it is very seldom found among drinkers of beer, certain it is, that by a peculiar happiness, there is no disease more rare at Göttingen than the stone in the bladder. Out of two hundred and thirty bodies of different ages and sexes, and, as may be supposed of a low class, dissected by me in the theatre, I have found only two who had a stone in the urinary passages. One was lodged in the pelvis of the kidney in a boy, was large, scabrous, angular, and had somewhat the appearance of a sand-stone, but the kidney otherwise sound. The other not quite so large as a pea, was lodged in the ureter of an infant, which it obstructed in such a manner, that below the stone it was contracted almost to the smallness of a thread. After these allow me to mention a stone that was taken out of the intestines of a horse, and made a present of to me, formed upon an iron nail (such as Anthony Valisnerius, an admirable observer, gives us several examples of) shaped in the form of a kidney, very heavy, and perfectly resembling a natural stone. Stones in the gall-bladder are indeed much more frequent amongst us, and this disease, which was but little known to the ancients, is either growing daily more common, or at least is more often observed in these countries; so that as medicines have been discovered for dissolving the stone in the bladder, it is greatly to be wished that some remedy could be found out against this species of the calculus. For it is no less excruciating and fatal to the patient, admitting much more seldom of a surgical operation, and then only when the ulcerated gall-bladder adheres to the peritoneum, which every body knows happens but very rarely.

Hist. 1. To confirm what I have said of the frequency of the stone in the gall-bladder, I shall produce some instances of which I was an eye-witness in my anatomical theatre. In 1742, a woman, whose stomach about the pylorus was greatly contracted, had the gall-bladder all over of a white colour, and quite empty of bile: Within it were two white chalky stones, about the size of a filbert, which, under their external coat, were of a deep green colour, that terminated in yellow. Each of them was contained in a proper capsula, as it were, that of the lower one being formed of the bladder contracted round it, to which it adhered pretty firmly. However, they were so soft that they crumbled away

of themselves. There was no appearance of her having had the jaundice. Allow me to add, that these stones had afforded nourishment to some invisible animalcule, which had gnawed angular furrows in the external cretaceous surface, besides burrows which they had made in the yellow substance within. Being thrown into the fire, they cracked, flamed, and like other calculi, when melted, threw out some small drops.

Hist. 2. In the year 1743, a woman was brought to the theatre who had certainly had the jaundice, the water contained in the abdomen produced from the condensed exhalations there, communicated a yellow colour to whatever touched it. The omentum had put on a fleshy appearance. The liver was morbid, ulcerous, and its vessels void of blood, but in the gall-bladder were found fifteen stones, four of which were rather larger than a filbert, the rest smaller, angular, and somewhat cubical in their shape. That which was nearest the cystic duct had a kind of beak, which went some way into that duct. What bile remained had very little either of its natural colour or taste. These calculi were black and light, and in the fire blazed like sealing-wax. Upon taking off the outward coat, which was thin and black, the inside appeared of a bilious yellow colour.

Hist. 3. In the month of March, 1745, there was brought to the theatre the body of a man who had been melancholy mad; which disease, together with the cold, had killed him. In this body, which otherwise was very sound, the liver was so enlarged, as to be in contact with the spleen. The bile in the gall-bladder was very little bitter, but in it there was a calculus, nearly equal in bulk to the bladder itself, in shape resembling an olive, and beautifully variegated with different tints of brown. The two ends were yellow, and a streak of the same colour intersected longitudinally. The rest of the stone was of a deeper colour, and marked with chestnut brown circles. It was light, and felt as it were villous, but I did not examine it within, but being uncommonly beautiful, I did not chuse to break it.

Hist. 4. In another woman, who was said to be a hundred years old, and whom I dissected in the year 1746, the gall-bladder had little bile in it, and that hardly bitter. A small yellow, angular stone, was found under the first valve of the cystic duct, which hindered the efflux of the bile. In the bottom of the gall-bladder was another of the size of a filbert, besides several small ones.

Hist.

Hist. 5. In a woman who had murdered her child, and was dissected in January, 1747, the gall-bladder was found long, narrow, and almost empty. The little portion of bile that remained in it was of a pale yellow, and had lost much of its bitterness. There was likewise a small stone, shaped like a mulberry, round, and every where full of little tuberosities, of a blackish colour, but when dried it became yellow. It had this in common with others of the same kind, viz. that the blackness on the outside wore gradually off.

Hist. 6. A woman who was drowned in the month of April the same year, had the gall-bladder so full of little stones, that they were scarce to be numbered, one of them was shaped like a die, but the corners of it obtuse; another was rather triangular, and many of them small polygons. The external coat was white, and the one next it green.

Hist. 7. In January, 1748, I dissected a woman, who had been hanged. The body appeared to be perfectly sound, and the intestines, as is usual in persons who have been strangled, were of a very red colour. In the gall-bladder I discovered eleven stones, one in the ductus cholidochus, three in the entrance of the cystic duct, and all of them shaped like a mulberry, composed of a great many small calculous concretions like grape-stones, almost round, glittering like crystals, and semi pellucid. One of them happening to break of its own accord, its internal structure was thereby discovered. The outer coat was of a dark colour, and within that the stone resembled that called the selenitis, shining and sending out radiated striae, composed of crusts and small flakes, from the centre, which was yellow, to the external surface. The other smaller ones were conglomerated, white, round, and resembling grape-stones, within also stony and shining like the selenitis. The bile was in small quantity, green, and almost insipid.

Hist. 8. In another woman, who is still alive, a spontaneous ulcer in the epigastrium, of the sanious kind, at times produced gall-stones, a case similar to that mentioned by Petit. Some of the triangular ones I keep, on account of their being rare, and these also inflammable like sealing-wax.

Hist. 9. I shall add another instance of a very skilful lawyer at Gottingen, who after an acute fever was seized with various obstinate complaints of the liver, viz. the yellow jaundice, an inflammatory fever, perpetual vomitings, the black jaundice, and an oppression at the pit of the stomach, which terminated in death. The

gall-bladder was totally consumed, and in the middle of its putrid substance I found stones which now lie before me, exactly oval, of the colour of wood, solid, somewhat scabrous, shaped like the gall-bladder, and above an inch in length. A considerable part of the liver was putrified.

Hist. 10. I have compared the calculi in oxen with those in the human body. Of those taken out of the gall-bladder and its ducts. I have some tubular, mucous, of the very same figure and size with the ducts, and of a deep yellow colour. Those taken from the gall-bladder in these animals are generally lighter than the human, irregular in their shape, black, and cortical, and under this black cortex is a fissile lucid substance.

This seems to be the most frequent disease in adults, of which the true vestiges may be traced in the body after death.—As far as I have observed, it never attacks very young persons or children. My experiments shew it to be sometimes accompanied with the jaundice, but for the most part without it. From history 9, and 3, it appears, that the size of the calculi is often so large, as to leave no hopes of their passing thro' the ductus cholidochus; and according to the descriptions in the same histories, they are of various figures, angular, cubical, cylindrical, spherical, and some in the shape of an olive. Some of them are only calculous concretions, and in others the successive accretions are distinguished by very beautiful striae. Those which were simply calculous I never saw inflammable. The bile in the case of a calculus of this kind was always effete, and without its natural bitterness, but frequently there was hardly any to be found. In many the liver was not in the least affected. History 9, is the only instance of an adhesion to the gall-bladder, in the others it was quite sound and entire. The dilatation of the ductus cholidochus, or cysticus, taken notice of by Cajetanus Tacconus, and others, I have never yet observed.

Hist. 11. In the year 1749, the body of an old woman was brought from the country to be dissected. Her gall-bladder was full of a viscid bile, partly yellow, and partly black, which likewise stuck close to the calculi, and gave a blackish hue to their external crust. These calculi were three in number; one was large, and nearly cubical, inclosed within the proper cavity of the gall-bladder, which had constricted itself at each extremity of this stone; the two others were likewise large, and all of them adapted to one another with small polished surfaces, like

the small bones of the wrist. There were besides thirteen smaller stones, yellow, rugged, and of different figures, lying by the others. The cystick duct was open, and received the bile freely from the liver. There were no symptoms of a jaundice in this body.

Hist. 12. The same winter I dissected another woman who had a good deal of bile, reaching as high as the valve of the pylorus; yet there was none in the stomach. In the gall-bladder were two large stones, of a cubical roundish shape, with four correspondent sides in each. The bladder had a great deal of bile, only subacid and scarce bitter, as is usual when there are stones in it. The cystick duct was free, but the bladder was connected to the adjacent viscera by a great many ligaments. The ovarium had in it several callous little ova, in appearance like warts, full of a coagulated matter.

Hist. 13. In the autumn of the following year 1750, the body of a man who had been hanged was brought to the theatre. In his gall-bladder were two stones, and of a pale-yellow colour. The largest was oval, almost in the shape of the bladder, which was void of gall, and the bottom of it filled with this stone, to which it every where closely adhered. The other was small, yellow, and stuck in the entrance of the cystick duct, amongst a great quantity of yellow and very bitter bile, wherewith the duct, which had suffered a considerable dilatation, abounded.

This body evidently shewed, that the bile is sent from the liver to the bladder, and not secreted in the bladder itself, as many of the ancients and moderns have imagined, especially Sylvius. For if the bile was secreted in the gall-bladder, in this case its source must have entirely failed, a great part of the bladder being quite dried up, and filled with the calculus; from whence it might have been expected, that the cystick duct should be considerably straitened, seeing only a small quantity of bile would be sent thro'. But that duct being dilated, and a great quantity of bile contained in it, hence it evidently follows, that it was sent from the liver; and that by it the cystick duct was distended, seeing it could not make its way into the bladder, which was filled with the calculus. That the bitter quality of the bile may likewise be produced in the liver, appears very evident from the same observation.

Hist. 14. After that in the same year, I dissected a dropical woman, who had a schirrous liver. The gall bladder was large, and contained a whitish liquor, perfectly insipid, and in it a surprising quantity of

little stones, being no fewer in number than 141, which I believe has seldom been exceeded in one subject. All of them appeared to have been round at first, and afterwards put on the resemblance of dice, adapting their smooth surfaces to each other. The ductus cholidochus was full of common yellow bitter bile, but the cystick duct had three small stones sticking in it.

By this instance likewise, my opinion, which I formerly published, is confirmed. For both the gall-bladder and cystick duct being full of little stones, there was no bile to be found in the bladder, but only a watry mucous fluid secreted there by the exhaling arteries. On the other hand, as nothing could come from the liver to the gall-bladder, so nothing could descend from the gall-bladder to the liver, and yet the ductus cholidochus was full, which proves that the bile is secreted in the liver; and this had all the qualities of real bile, without any additional secretion from the gall-bladder; as in the bile of the elephant nothing seems wanting, altho' this animal has no gall-bladder. Farther, the liquor secreted in the gall-bladder, is by these, and many former experiments, proved to be mucous and insipid.

Another corollary which may be deducted from this dissection is, that the gall-bladder, together with the bile, is subject to a considerable motion. For altho' my experiments demonstrate its irritability to be but small, seeing it can only be excited by corrosives, and Caffeebohnm and other late writers will not allow any fleshy fibres to be in the gall-bladder; yet the contractility of it is evident from its constriction round the calculus, and the smooth surfaces of the little stones must proceed from their mutual friction, by which their roughness was taken off. But whether this levigating force was the effect of the muscles, or of respiration, it must evidently be sufficient to expel the bile out of the bladder.

Allow me to add, that in the bladder of a mouse, which I killed in making my experiments upon irritability, I found a very large jointed tape-worm contained in the gall-bladder. It was three inches long, and half a line broad. Hence, by the bye, it would seem, that these insects are not much afraid of bitters.

G REMARKS on the Negotiations of Count D'AVAUX, continued from p. 157.

THUS we see, that one of the best measures that could have been proposed for preserving a balance of power in Europe, and for preventing the danger

ger of popery, to which this nation was afterwards exposed, and from which it was most providentially, I may say miraculously, delivered, was defeated by the republicans and high-flying Whigs in England, in conjunction with the republicans in Holland, which shews, that as the zealots in any sect of religion are the greatest enemies to religion in general, so the zealots of any party in politics are the greatest enemies to their country; and indeed in both cases they are generally hypocrites, tho' always the minions of the people of their sect or party.

But their defeating of this alliance was not the only misfortune they at this time brought upon their country; for they had privately come to such resolutions as rendered it impossible for the king to come to any agreement with his parliament, whilst they had a prevailing influence there. These resolutions M. D'Avaux has given us an account of as follows *.

"The famous republican, whom I have so often mentioned, and who wrote to col. Sidney, sent me likewise another piece of intelligence which he had of him; that the parliament of England would not come to a reconciliation with the king of England, but upon these terms.

That his Britannick majesty should renounce all right to prorogue his parliament, by his sole authority; because they pretended this was a power usurped for some years.

That his majesty should also give up to parliament the right of chusing general officers by sea and land.

And, that he should likewise grant them the liberty of naming the commissioners for the management of the treasury, and payment of the army."

These resolutions the king was probably apprised of, which made him persist so obstinately in rejecting the exclusion bill; and indeed from the very words of the bill, which enacted, That in case his majesty should die, or resign his dominions, they should devolve to the person next in succession, &c. he had reason to suspect, that there was a design to compel him to resign, nay, M. D'Avaux affirms, that the prince of Orange was privy to some such design: for, says he †, "The prince of Orange had himself told one of my friends, that he would always preserve the respect he owed the king of England, and the duke of York, nor would he take the least steps to displease them; but if the parliament of England should call him over, he could not possibly avoid going."

Whether the prince had any knowledge of the projects formed by the republicans

and high-flying Whigs is uncertain, but if he had, he certainly despised them as impracticable and visionary; for he always kept up a correspondence with some of the chiefs of both these parties, as being zealous for the exclusion of the duke of York, and no friends to the king himself. On the other hand, the project formed by Shaftsbury in favour of Monmouth appears to have given him some uneasiness, on which account he at first gave his grace a very cold reception when he arrived at the Hague in 1679; but after the duke had assured him in a private conference, and professed upon his honour, that he never had, nor ever should have the least thought or any pretension to the crown, the prince quite altered his conduct to the duke, and from that time they formed a close union together ‡.

Altho' the prince perhaps still entertained some jealousy of the duke of Monmouth, yet he never let any thing of it appear in his conduct towards him; but, on the contrary, began now to support him in all his practices against the duke of York, and to shew very little regard towards the latter, being convinced, as D'Avaux tells us §, that he could never gain the affections of the people of England, whilst there appeared to be any connection between him and his father-in-law as well as uncle. Nay, by a very dextrous piece of management, he got a memorial, or rather petition, addressed to king Charles, in the name of the states-general, begging him to agree to the exclusion bill rather than continue at variance with his parliament; which memorial was sent over just before the meeting of the parliament in 1680, and many copies of it dispersed among the people, by lord Sunderland, and the prince's other tools at London, even before it was presented to his majesty, for which that lord was dismissed from being secretary of state §. And consequently, we may suppose, his lordship knew what was to be his fate when in that session he voted and spoke for the exclusion bill in the house of lords.

This memorial was in some measure an open declaration on the part of the prince of Orange against his father-in-law, and as soon as he found it had not the desired effect upon the king with respect to the exclusion bill, he got another proposal made to his majesty, which was, that in case he died before the duke of York, the duke should be only titular king, and reside in the dominions of the duke of Hanover; and his sons-in-law the prince of Orange and duke of Hanover, who was then promised as a husband for the princess Anne, to be declared regents of the

* See D'Avaux's *Negotiations*, Vol. I. p. 62. ditto, p. ditto.

† See ditto, p. 61, 110.

‡ See ditto, p. 32.

§ See ditto, p. 64, et seq.

† See

the kingdom *. Some proposal of this kind it is apparent the king would have agreed to, as in his speech to the Oxford parliament, held in March following, he expressly says, "But to remove all reasonable fears that may arise from the possibility of a popish successor's coming to the crown, if means can be found, A that in such a case, the administration of the government may remain in protestant hands, I shall be ready to hearken to any such expedient, by which the religion may be preserved, and the monarchy not destroyed." And as such an expedient might have been easily found, because the same expedient would have done in this case, which law and custom have prescribed for the administration of government during the minority of our king, or when our king happens to fall into a fit of lunacy: I say, as such an expedient might have been easily found, from the parliament's not embracing this proposal, the king had reason to suspect, that their leaders had something else *in* C *petto*, besides the preservation of religion; and the fate of his father made this suspicion still the more reasonable, and the more to be guarded against: Whereas, on the other hand, from such a proposal's being made by the prince of Orange, his majesty had equal reason to conclude, that his serene highness's principal view was the preservation of religion, united with his view to the regency, to which, in right of his consort, he had a just claim, and which would have enabled him to pursue with more efficacy his other favourite view, that of giving a check to the ambition of Lewis XIV. of France.

But as the parliament refused to embrace any proposal of this kind, and as the high church-party declared for the hereditary right of the duke of York to the administration of government, as well as the royal title, notwithstanding his being so bigotted a papist, the prince of Orange found himself under a necessity to keep upon fair terms with every denomination of Whigs, and to give some sort of countenance, either openly or privately, F to such of them as were obliged to fly beyond sea. However, he continued to shew great regard to the king himself, and the extraordinary complaisance which he shewed to the duke of Monmouth, after his second retreat to Holland in 1683†, is for this very reason a proof, that the king was no way displeased with it, notwithstanding all he pretended to the contrary.

This complaisance was really so extraordinary, that there is no accounting for it but by supposing, that there was some

private affair transacting between king Charles and the prince of Orange, by means of the duke of Monmouth, who, as M. D'Avaux insinuates, had, in December, 1684, actually been privately in England for a few days ‡; and it is probable, that the change of measures which the king had mentioned some days before his death, was resolved on in concert with the prince of Orange, especially as the lord Halifax, who was the English minister that privately corresponded with Monmouth at this juncture, became afterwards one of the prince of Orange's chief ministers, as soon as he was advanced to the throne of England.

B But whatever concert this was, it was defeated by the king's sudden and unexpected death; and for some time the prince of Orange took great pains to reconcile himself to king James, tho' in the most private manner he continued a correspondence with Monmouth, and even encouraged his invading England §; but not in such a manner as to give him a probable chance for succeeding in the attempt, which, indeed, was neither in his power, nor was it his interest §. However, as from the king's bigotry he had reason to suppose, that he would attempt something against the established religion of these kingdoms, he foresaw, that this might soon furnish him with a better chance for succeeding in his view to the regency of these kingdoms even during the life of the king, than he could have at that time; and for this reason he continued his private correspondence with the malecontents in England, among whom were some of the king's chief ministers, and to countenance those that fled abroad as much as he could, without coming to an open breach with the king **. E

From hence we may reasonably suppose, that neither the prince of Orange, nor any of his friends in England, ever endeavoured to divert king James from any of his favourite projects in favour of popery; but on the contrary, that he was by the latter advised to persist in these projects, as it is evident from the account given us by M. D'Avaux, Vol. IV. p. 100. as follows:

"Jan. 10, 1686-7. A friend of mine brought me an account, that the prince of Orange had desired Sir William Pen, the famous chief of the sect of quakers in England, when he was some months ago in Holland, to replace him on a good footing with the king of England: That Pen had endeavoured it since that time, and that matters were very far advanced; that Pen had sent advice to the prince of Orange some time ago, that the king of England

* See ditto, p. 83.

† See ditto, Vol. III. p. 8, 18, 30, 33, 116, 119, 124, 133.

‡ See ditto, p. 103, 119, 145. § See ditto, p. 152, 159, 173, 210, et seq. § See ditto, p. 249.

** See ditto, p. 191, 263.

England having debated in a council, in what manner it would be most for his service to behave to the prince of Orange, some of the catholick members of it remonstrated to the king of England, that he could not hope to abolish the protestant religion in England as long as he sat on the throne; that consequently every step towards it would only serve to render the catholick religion odious: Besides, that the hopes which the protestants entertained of having a prince of their own religion for a sovereign (and one who, the worse he was treated now, would be the more in their interests) would render them much more disobedient to the king of England's will; that his Britannick majesty had no better course to take for the advantage of the catholick religion, and for preventing the English professors of it from being hereafter sacrificed, than to shew a perfect union betwixt him and the prince of Orange, who would be thereby engaged to treat them well when he was the sovereign of England: That they were therefore of opinion, that the king of England should send some person of quality to the prince of Orange, to assure him of his friendship, and of his desire to live in a perfect union with him; and at the same time to remit the person which the prince of Orange was to have, as presumptive heirs of the crown. The other English members on the contrary declared, that the king of England had no measure to pursue that was honourable and safe, but to proceed with an unshaken constancy against those of the church of England, and much more against the protestant dissenters.

Mean while, Sir William Pen sent word over, that the king of England was more inclined to the first opinion; and the person who brought me this news, assured me, that the prince of Orange had for some time expected the arrival of some English nobleman at the Hague on the part of the king of England: But that as none came, the gentleman who told me this, believed that the other opinion had at last prevailed for the king of England's assent, or that the embassy was put off for some other cause. He was so well informed of what he told me on this head, that he knew it from a friend of his, a quaker, to whom Pen addressed his letters, and who delivered them with his own hand to the prince of Orange."

By the other English members mentioned in this letter, we must understand the violent Roman catholicks, in conjunction with the prince of Orange's friends, several of whom, I shall hereafter shew, were members of the king's

council; and they would not certainly have given any such advice, if they had not known that it would be agreeable to the prince of Orange. Therefore we must conclude, that even after the accession of king James, as well as before, the prince prosecuted his scheme to get his father-in-law excluded from the administration of government, and himself established in the regency; and after the queen's being brought to bed of a son, the prosecution of this scheme became more necessary, not only for him, but also for the preservation of the protestant religion, as it was not to be doubted, that under the king's administration his son would be bred a papist, and an event which could not be hoped for in one reign might be brought about in two.

This will of course help to lead us into the views of our several parties and ministers during the latter end of the reign of king Charles II. and the short reign of James II. but this I shall reserve for another letter, and conclude the present with observing, that we may give the more credit to the facts and surmises mentioned by M. D'Avaux, as his negotiations consist chiefly of letters wrote by him to his master Lewis XIV. and we cannot suppose, that in such letters he would mention any fact or surmise which he had not good authority for believing to be true.

I am, SIR, Yours, &c.

From the WORLD, N^o 174.

To Mr. FITZ-ADAM.

SIR,

AMONG the variety of subjects with which you have entertained and instructed the publick, I do not remember that you have any where touched upon the folly and madness of ambition; which for the benefit of all those who are dissatisfied with their present situations, I beg leave to illustrate, by giving the history of my own life.

I am the son of a younger brother of a good family, who at his decease left me a little fortune of a hundred pounds a year. I was put early to Eton school, where I learnt Latin and Greek, from whence I went to the university, where I learnt — not totally to forget them. I came to my fortune while I was at college; and having no inclination to follow any profession, I removed myself to town, and lived for some time, as most young gentlemen do, by spending four times my income. But it was my happiness, before it was too late, to fall in love, and to marry a very amiable young creature, whose fortune was just sufficient to

to repair the breach made in my own. With this agreeable companion I retreated to the country, and endeavoured, as well as I was able, to square my wishes to my circumstances. In this endeavour I succeeded so well, that excepting a few private hankerings after a little more than I possessed, and now and then a sigh when a coach and six happened to drive by me in my walks, I was a very happy man.

I can truly assure you, Mr. Fitz-Adam, that tho' our family oeconomy was not much to be boasted of, and in consequence of it, we were frequently driven to great straits and difficulties, I experienced more real satisfaction in this humble situation, than I have ever done since in more enviable circumstances. We were sometimes indeed a little in debt, but when money came in, the pleasure of discharging what we owed was more than an equivalent for the pain it put us to : And tho' the narrowness of our circumstances subjected us to many cares and anxieties, it served to keep the body in action as well as the mind : For as our garden was somewhat large, and required more hands to keep it in order than we could afford to hire, we laboured daily in it ourselves, and drew health from our necessities.

I had a little boy, who was the delight of my heart, and who probably might have been spoiled by nursing, if the attention of his parents had not been otherwise employed. His mother was naturally of a sickly constitution, but the affairs of her family, as they engrossed all her thoughts, gave her no time for complaint. The ordinary troubles of life, which to those who have nothing else to think of, are almost insupportable, were less terrible to us, than persons in easier circumstances : For it is a certain truth, however your readers may please to receive it, that where the mind is divided between many cares, the anxiety is lighter than where there is only one to contend with. Or even in the happiest situation, in the midst of ease, health, and affluence, the mind is generally ingenious at tormenting itself, losing the immediate enjoyment of those invaluable blessings, by the painful suggestion that they are too great for continuance.

These are the reflections that I have made since : For I do not attempt to deny that I sighed frequently for an addition to my fortune. The death of a distant relation, which happened five years after our marriage, gave me this addition, and made me for a time the happiest man living. My income was now increased to

six hundred a year ; and I hoped with a little oeconomy, to be able to make a figure with it. But the ill health of my wife, which in less easy circumstances had not touched me so nearly, was now constantly in my thoughts, and soured all my enjoyments. The consciousness too of having such an estate to leave to my boy, made me so anxious to preserve him, that instead of suffering him to run at pleasure where he pleased, and to grow hardy by exercise, I almost destroyed him by confinement. We now did nothing in our garden, because we were in circumstances to have it kept by others : But as air and exercise were necessary for our healths, we resolved to abridge ourselves in some unnecessary articles, and to set up an equipage. This in time brought with it a train of expences, which we had neither prudence to foresee, nor courage to prevent. For as it enabled us to extend the circuit of our visits, it greatly increased our acquaintance, and subjected us to the necessity of making continual entertainments at home, in return for all those which we were invited to abroad. The charges that attended this new manner of living were much too great for the income we possessed ; inasmuch, that we found ourselves in a very short time more necessitous than ever. Pride would not suffer us to lay down our equipage ; and to live in a manner unsuitable to it, was what we could not bear to think of. To pay the debts I had contracted, I was soon forced to mortgage, and at last to sell the best part of my estate ; and as it was utterly impossible to keep up the parade any longer, we thought it advisable to remove of a sudden, to sell our coach in town, and to look out for a new situation, at a great distance from our acquaintance.

But unfortunately for my peace, I carried the habit of expence along with me, and was very near being reduced to absolute want, when by the unexpected death of an uncle and his two sons, who died within a few weeks of each other, I succeeded to an estate of seven thousand pounds a year.

And now, Mr. Fitz-Adam, both you and your readers will undoubtedly call me a very happy man : And so indeed I was. I set about the regulation of my family with the most pleasing satisfaction. The splendor of my equipages, the magnificence of my plate, the crowd of servants that attended me, the elegance of my house and furniture, the grandeur of my park and gardens, the luxury of my table, and the court that was every where paid me, gave me inexpressible delight,

so long as they were novelties: But no sooner were they become habitual to me, than I lost all manner of relish for them; and I discovered in a very little time, that by having nothing to wish for, I had nothing to enjoy. My appetite grew palled by satiety, a perpetual crowd of visitors robbed me of all domestick enjoyment, my servants plagued me, and my steward cheated me.

But the curse of greatness did not end here. Daily experience convinced me, that I was compelled to live more for others than myself. My uncle had been a great party man, and a zealous opposer of all ministerial measures; and as his estate was the largest of any gentleman's in the county, he supported an interest in it beyond any of his competitors. My father had been greatly obliged by the court party, which determined me in gratitude to declare myself on that side: But the difficulties I had to encounter were too many and too great for me; inasmuch, that I have been baffled and defeated in almost every thing I have undertaken. To desert the cause I have embarked in would disgrace me; and to go greater lengths in it will almost undo me. I am engaged in a perpetual state of warfare with the principal gentry of the county, and am cursed by my tenants and dependants for compelling them at every election to vote (as they are pleased to tell me) contrary to their conscience.

My wife and I had once pleased ourselves with the thought of being useful to the neighbourhood, by dealing out our charity to the poor and industrious; but the perpetual hurry in which we live, renders us incapable of looking out for objects ourselves; and the agents we entrust are either pocketing our bounty, or bestowing it on the undeserving. At night when we retire to rest, we are venting our complaints on the miseries of the day, and praying heartily for the return of that peace, which was only the companion of our humblest situation.

This, Sir, is my history; and if you give it a place in your paper, it may serve to inculcate this important truth, that where pain, sickness, and absolute want, are out of the question, no external change of circumstances can make a man more lastingly happy than he was before. It is to an ignorance of this truth, that the universal dissatisfaction of mankind is principally to be ascribed. Care is the lot of life; and he that aspires to greatness in hopes to get rid of it, is like one who throws himself into a furnace to avoid the shivering of an ague.

The only satisfaction I can enjoy in my May, 1756.

present situation is, that it has not pleased heaven in its wrath to make me a king.

I am, &c.

From the CRAFTSMAN, N^o 1387.

To JOSEPH D'ANVERS, Esq;

SIR,

DIogenes, hearing that the house of a noted prodigal was offered to sale, said—"I very well knew that his house was so full of meat and wine, that ere long it would vomit out its master."

If Diogenes was now alive, and was witness to the sumptuous feasting all over the town, I fancy that he would not be in the least surprized at the long list of *Bons Vivans*, of whom honourable mention is made in the London Gazette. We are told, that Cleopatra at an entertainment she made for Antony, dissolved a pearl worth 100 sesterces, in vinegar. But what is this to the extravagance of a modern courtesan, who, tho' supported by a tradesman, devoured a Bank note for breakfast, between two slices of bread and butter. From their luxurious manner of living one would conclude, that many thought themselves born only *fruges consumere*. The citizen, soon after he has washed away the dregs of the last night's intemperance with plentiful draughts of Hyson, lounges to the tavern, where he whets his vitiated palate with corroding Sherry, to prepare him for the relish of some delicious dainty: When the antemeridian repast is over, perhaps he favours his family with his company to dinner, and with palled appetite sets down to a table spread fit for the entertainment of a Roman consul.

In the days of our frugal ancestors, a tradesman crept into a tavern with as much caution and privacy as a married man would steal into a brothel. But what was formerly a mark of opprobrium, is now the criterion of taste and politeness. Men, who from their own nature are inclined to be frugal and temperate, become dissolute and lavish out of a preposterous emulation. Few cease because they are gluttons, but because they are prodigals. They are ambitious of expence, and in every circumstance endeavour to rival their superiors. This vain ambition has almost destroyed all distinctions of rank. Men attempt to conceal what they are, by the appearance of what they would be.

There is scarce a mechanick in town who does not keep a servant in livery, which is an instance of pride and luxury of very late date. Liveries were formerly given only by noblemen and gentlemen,

F f

to

to distinguish what family servants belonged to; and in Richard the Second's time, great men gave liveries to a number of followers who were not their domesticks, and whom they engaged in their service for a year to espouse their quarrels.—But, what was then a distinguishing garb, is now the indiscriminate cloathing of almost every domestick of the male gender.

But if people of this class, Mr. D'Anvers, are allowed to keep livery servants, I propose, in order to preserve some traces of their original institution, that they should be obliged to wear some badge or cognizance emblematick of their master's trade. For instance, if a grocer is ambitious of keeping a man in livery, let a sugar-loaf be embossed on his right shoulder, and his master's name be ornamentally displayed at the bottom by way of motto.—If the master be a poulterer, I think a goose would be the proper emblem. *Et sic de cæteris.*

I do not know whether my proposal may be agreeable to the pride of these tradesmen, but certain I am, that it would redound greatly to their advantage, if it was put in practice. For by such means, their servants might officiate as so many itinerant sign-posts, which would not fail to procure them an increase of business.

In every order, Mr. D'Anvers, luxury predominates, and instead of being a disgrace, is rather a recommendation. Men of science succeed in proportion to the figure they make in dress and equipage; and the physician's fee is often determined by the weight of his periwig, and the elegance of his chariot. (See p. 183.)

But surgeons of late have rivalled them in splendor, and have presumed to arrogate the privilege of wearing tye-wigs and swords, those distinguishing *insignia* of medical excellence.

I have often wondered, Sir, why these gentlemen who carry so many implements of death about them, should chuse to be encumbered with a sword, of which they are so frequently obliged to divest themselves, to facilitate the exercise of their art. If they must have something dangling by their sides, I recommend it to them to wear an amputation knife, slung after the fashion of a Persian acynax, which will certainly be more useful, and I will venture to say, will be full as ornamental.

Pray, Sir, take notice of these abuses, and endeavour to persuade people to appear more in character, and you'll oblige,

Yours, &c.

Tho' my correspondent's raillery may to some appear too severe, yet his reflections are undeniably just. It would be cruel to debar artists and tradesmen from enjoying the fruits of their industry. They have a right to the conveniences, nay, to the little luxuries of life, who have toiled to deserve them; but while they remain in business, they ought not to assume that exterior pomp and shew, which is only becoming in men of fashion and fortune. If they have acquired a sufficiency to appear in a superior station, let them quit their present condition, and then they may indulge their ambition without censure.

The CONNOISSEUR, May 6.

THERE is no mark of our confidence taken more kindly by a friend, than the intrusting him with a secret; nor any which he is so likely to abuse. Confidantes in general are like crazy firelocks, which are no sooner charged and cocked, than the spring gives way, and the report immediately follows. Happy to have been thought worthy the confidence of one friend, they are impatient to manifest their importance to another; till between them and their friend, and their friend's friend, the whole matter is presently known to all our friends round the *workin*. The secret catches, as it were by contact, and like electrical matter, breaks forth from every link in the chain, almost at the same instant. Thus the whole Exchange may be thrown into a buz to-morrow, by what was whispered in the middle of Marlborough Downs this morning; and in a week's time the streets may ring with the intrigue of a woman of fashion, bellowed out from the foul mouths of the hawkers, tho' at present it is known to no creature living but her gallant and her waiting-maid.

As the talent of secrecy is of so great importance to society, and the necessary commerce between individuals cannot be securely carried on without it, that this deplorable weakness should be so general, is much to be lamented. You may as well pour water into a funnel, or a sieve, and expect it to be retained there, as commit any of your concerns to so slippery a companion. It is remarkable, that in those men who have thus lost the faculty of retention, the desire of being communicative is always most prevalent where it is least to be justified. If they are intrusted with a matter of no great moment, affairs of more consequence will perhaps in a few hours shuffle it entirely out of their thoughts: But if any thing be delivered to them with an air of earnestness,

*earnestness, a low voice, and the gesture of a man in terror for the consequence of its being known; if the door is bolted, and every precaution taken to prevent a surprize; however they may promise secrecy, and however they may intend it, the weight upon their minds will be so extremely oppressive, that it will certainly put their tongues in motion.

This breach of trust so universal amongst us, is perhaps in great measure owing to our education. The first lesson our little masters and misses are taught, is to become blabs and tell-tales; they are bribed to divulge the petty intrigues of the family below stairs, to pappa and mamma in the parlour, and a doll or a hobby-horse is generally the encouragement of a propensity which could scarcely be atoned for by a whipping. As soon as children can slip out the little intelligence they have picked up in the hall or the kitchen, they are admired for their wit: If the butler has been caught kissing the housekeeper in his pantry, or the footman detected in romping with the chambermaid, away flies little Tommy or Betty with the news; the parents are lost in admiration of the pretty rogue's understanding, and reward such uncommon ingenuity with a kiss and a sugar-plumb.

Nor does an inclination to secrecy meet with less encouragement at school. The governautes at the boarding-school teach Miss to be a good girl, and tell them every thing she knows: Thus, if any young lady is unfortunately discovered eating a green apple in a corner, if she is heard to pronounce a naughty word, or is caught picking the letters out of another Miss's sampler, away runs the chit who is so happy as to get the start of the rest, screams out her information as she goes, and the prudent matron chucks her under the chin, and tells her, that she is a good girl, and every body will love her.

The management of our young gentlemen is equally absurd: In most of our schools, if a lad is discovered in a scrape, the impeachment of an accomplice, as at the Old-Bailey, is made the condition of a pardon. I remember a boy, engaged in robbing an orchard, who was unfortunately taken prisoner in an apple-tree, and conducted under a strong guard of the farmer and his dairy-maid, to the master's house. Upon his absolute refusal to discover his associates, the pedagogue undertook to lash him out of his fidelity, but finding it impossible to scourge the secret out of him, he at last gave him up for an obstinate villain, and sent him to his father, who told him he

was ruined, and was going to disinherit him for not betraying his school-fellows. I must own I am not fond of thus drugging our youth into treachery, and am much more pleased with the request of Ulysses when he went to Troy, who begged of those who were to have the charge of Telemachus, that they would above all things teach him to be just, sincere, faithful, and to keep a secret.

Every man's experience must have furnished him with instances of confidantes who are not to be relied on, and friends who are not to be trusted; but few perhaps have thought it a character so well worth their attention, as to have marked out the different degrees into which it may be divided, and the different methods by which secrets are communicated.

Ned Trusty is a tell-tale of a very singular kind. Having some sense of his duty, he hesitates a little at the breach of it. If he engages never to utter a syllable, he most punctually performs his promise; but then he has the knack of insinuating by a nod and a shrug, well-timed, or a seasonable leer, as much as others can convey in express terms. It is difficult, in short, to determine, whether he is more to be admired for his resolution in not mentioning, or his ingenuity in disclosing a secret. He is also excellent at a "doubtful phrase," as Hamlet calls it, or an "ambiguous giving out," and his conversation consists chiefly of such broken innuendos,

*As, well, I know—or, I could—an if I would— [there might, &c.
Or, if I list to speak—or, there be, an if*

Here he generally stops; and leaves it to his hearers to draw proper inferences from these piece-meal premises. With due encouragement however, he may be prevailed on to slip the padlock from his lips, and immediately overwhelms you with a torrent of secret history, which rushes forth with more violence for having been so long confined.

Poor Meanwell, tho' he never fails to transgress, is rather to be pitied than condemned. To trust him with a secret, is to spoil his appetite, to break his rest, and to deprive him for a time of every earthly enjoyment. Like a man who travels with his whole fortune in his pocket, he is terrified if you approach him, and immediately suspects that you come with a felonious intent to rob him of his charge. If he ventures abroad, it is to walk in some unfrequented place, where he is least in danger of an attack. At home, he shuts himself up from his family, paces it to and fro in his chamber,

F f 2 and

and has no relief but from muttering over to himself, what he longs to publish to the world ; and would gladly submit to the office of town cryer, for the liberty of proclaiming it in the marketplace. At length however, weary of his burthen, and resolved to bear it no longer, he consigns it to the custody of the first friend he meets, and returns to his wife with a cheerful aspect, and wonderfully altered for the better.

Careless is perhaps equally undesigning, tho' not equally excusable. Intrust him with an affair of the utmost importance, on the concealment of which your fortune and happiness depend : He hears you with a kind of half-attention ; whistles a favourite air, and accompanies it with the drumming of his fingers upon the table. As soon as your narration is ended, or perhaps in the middle of it, he asks your opinion of his sword-knot, damns his taylor for having dressed him in a snuff-colour'd coat instead of a *pompadour*, and leaves you in haste to attend an auction ; where as if he meant to dispose of his intelligence to the best bidder, he divulges it with a voice as loud as the auctioneer's ; and when you tax him with having played you false, he is heartily sorry for it, but never knew that it was to be a secret.

To these I might add the character of the open and unreserved, who thinks it a breach of friendship to conceal any thing from his intimates ; and the impertinent, who having by dint of observation made himself master of your secret, imagines he may lawfully publish the knowledge it has cost him so much labour to obtain, and considers that privilege, as the reward due to his industry. But I shall leave these with many other characters, which my reader's own experience may suggest to him, and conclude with prescribing, as a short remedy for this : Let no man betray the counsel of his friend, let every man keep his own.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE following rural colloquies, which are strictly a picture of certain persons in a certain country, and of their behaviour, may perhaps entertain your readers, and at the same time put some people upon a scheme to relieve the oppressed. *Verbum sat sapienti.*

Yours &c. AGRICOLA.

SCYTHE and WHETSTONE, two Countrymen, meeting.

Scythe. GOOD morrow neighbour ! They day ! what booted and spurr'd so early ? Why, what a dickens, 'tis no fair day hereabout, is it ?

Whetstone. Booted and spur'd, i'faith ! Yes, marry, I am booted in good troth, and expect to be spurr'd too, by our 'quire, *what do you call him* ; he's a justice of quorum—oh ! his name is justice Wronghead, and chairman of our quarter sessions : He has it by heirship ; all his predecessors were chairmen of the sessions.

Scythe. Prythee, what hast thee to do with sessions, or justice Wronghead, or any such kind of folk as he ? I could say a great deal about him, and such like ; but I'll be wary, ay, marry will I, the clutch of partridge eggs and poor puffs for that ; but hark ! what art going to do ?

Whetstone. Why, is't it strange, neighbour, thou shouldst ask such a question : Didn't thee know I was chosen tything-man of our hundred last Michaelmas ? Why, all our generation were tything-men, at times, for more than 200 years past, and I am served with what they call a *mandamus* from our high-shrieve, to make returns to quarter sessions.

Scythe. Phoo, is that all, I've gone thro' all that stuff many years ago ; there's no great conjuration egad in returns ; for I remember when I was boitholder, the chief constable called on me to meet at sessions with returns, and, as I am no scholar, and can't write nor read, I ran to Parson Spintext, our curate, and he wrote it down for me ; I have it by heart, and I'll tell it you ; 'twas no more than this.—*The flocks and pound are in good repair, and all's well in our parish.*

Whetstone. 'Tis kind neighbour, and I thank thee ; I've been told them sort of returns have gone down these 500 years, or more ; but there's a thing you just now mentioned, about partridge eggs and puffs ; may be you han't heard there's a new act of parliament about the preservation of the game.

Scythe. Say you so, I thought something was the matter more than ordinary of late : I lookt upon most of the 'quires in my neighbourhood to be poisoned, they look so plaguely swollen. They used to say, good morrow farmer Scythe ! how goes times ? But i'faith the dev'l a one will scarce look on a body without a frown ; and now you remind me, 'quire Shallow, but yesterday, spit at me, like my old cat in the hay-loft, for barely looking at him, and about a dozen more boobies in company with him, riding sul, gallop backwards and forwards, over my twelve acres of turnips : You know 'twas not sportsman like, and 'twas merely out of wantonness, and to shew themselves that they weren't farmers an't please you.

Whetstone.

Wbesfene. Ay, ay, curse on their preservation game act, they have gotten to such a pitch now. I'd no less than 20 perch of new fence thrown, smack, smooth to the ground, because, forsooth, they took't into their heads I destroy'd the game. I lay snug under a hedge, and over heard 'em say in a squeaking voice, What the devil, what ne'er a hare, nor ne'er a bird, on this great farm? Dem' the scoundrel, he's one of the destroying rascals, on purpose to spoil gentlemen's diversion, and dem' us if we don't shew our resentment upon the whole country! They're all rascals, by Gad.

Scythe. Why couldst bear all that without saying aught?

Wbesfene. What a devil wouldst have had a body said? They'd all gotten long whips, and tho' some of 'em had scarce strength (if they had endeavour'd to cut with 'em) to have killed a louse, yet they might have been so damn'd mischievous, to have drawn up together, and posted full gallop o'er a body, and broke one's limbs; but howe'er I must shorten this business, and post away to sessions, else justice Wronghead may level a fine on one, which may ruin a poor farmer; for you must know one of these same bloods I was just mentioning, is 'quire Fribble, the justice's first-born son, and heir to all his estate; and lawyer Senseless has served him with a high-court writ, at my suit, for a trespass. He took ten groats fee for looking at me, and four guineas more to carry on the suit. I wish to God I could get out of their clutches, some how or other, and, what's worst of all, 'tis talk'd all o'er the country, the young 'quire will be too many for me; and if the cause should come to be tried next sizer, on the *bisy prisy* side, I shall be non-suited, for my lawyer has ta'en a bribe on the other side.

Scythe. No wonder! 'tis the common case in our country; these gentry, or 'quires, or what the devil you may call 'em, who ought to protect and preserve our properties, and who set up for the reformers of mankind; these, I say, are the very first that sway, bias, bribe, taint, and corrupt, all they come near, to answer their own ends at any rate soever: Witness a late election in our neighbourhood, at H——y——n. Well neighbour, proceed to sessions, I wish you good luck, but whate'er you do, stick to the old returns; prithee stick to 'em, I say, and don't let you or I, according to the madness of the times, introduce new ones, witness the new stile, and other such like things; it may be the worse for the state one day or other.

Wbesfene. Well neighbour, good morrow, thanks for your advice, pray for me, I'm determin'd to stick to the old returns; I have one ready in my pocket.

Scythe. God bless you, I wish you well home again; farewell!

(Wbesfene rides a break neck pace to sessions.)

[To be concluded in our next.]

Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS in AMERICA, continued from p. 187.

WHILST the military men of New-England had been thus successfully employed against the Indians, some of their enthusiastical preachers revived the witchcraft frenzy among them, and as it was countenanced by the governor, who was very much under the influence of the clergy, as ignorant men generally are, it was carried to a monstrous height. This madness was first excited by one Paris, minister of Salem, who accused a poor Indian woman, his servant, of bewitching his niece and daughter; and as this is a sort of religious madness, it seized upon so many people, and at first so much upon the populace, that in 1692, no less than twenty persons were condemned and executed for witchcraft, and a multitude of others imprisoned, and many of them thereby ruined; but by the end of the year this mad spirit began to evaporate, the people regained their common sense, the imprisoned were set at liberty, and those who had been condemned, but not executed, were pardoned: Nay, in 1696, a publick fast was appointed, for praying that God would pardon all the errors of his servants and people, in a late tragedy raised amongst them by satan and his instruments; and a late act of parliament here has put it out of the power of satan ever to raise such another in Old or New-England.

The Indians observed pretty exactly the peace they had concluded, for near a year; but the French at Canada having in the mean time received large supplies of all sorts of warlike stores from France, they easily prevailed with the Indians to break the peace, as soon as they could furnish them with arms and ammunition, and in July, 1694, they made an excursion into our frontiers, and murdered or carried away captive several persons near Piscataway, and some of them ventured even a great way beyond the Merimac. Whether this was owing to any neglect in the governor, does not appear; however, these misfortunes, together with the lowliness of his birth, and his countenancing the witchcraft frenzy, raised a violent party against him, who sent home many articles

articles of complaint, with a petition to have him removed; and tho' the general assembly petitioned for his being continued, he was ordered home to answer the charge against him, which was prevented by his death at London, soon after his arrival, about the end of this year.

Upon his return the government devolved upon William Stoughton, Esq; the lieutenant governor, which produced no alteration with respect to the conduct of the war; for the very next year a party of Indians on horseback, being the first time they had ever appeared in that way, came down as far as Bellerica, about half way between Boston and Newbury, where they murdered several persons; and in 1696, the Indians, with a party from a French man of war, made themselves masters of, and demolished the strong fort of Pemmaquid, the governor, one Chub, being such a coward as to surrender it without firing a gun, tho' provided with every thing proper for a defence. For this he was arrested and tried at Boston; but all the punishment he met with was the loss of his commission, from whence we may easily see the reason of their bad success in the war; for when such flagrant military crimes are not punished in the severest manner, nothing but misfortune can be expected; and this shews how absolutely necessary it is, after the example of the old Romans, to submit to the most arbitrary despotick rule in all military affairs.

In the beginning of 1697, the people of New-England were alarmed with a designed invasion from France by sea, whilst all the French Indians with a party from Canada were to invade them by land. Upon this they made all the necessary preparations for their defence, and hearing that the Indians were assembling about Casco bay, major March was sent with 500 men to attack them; which he did so effectually, that they were entirely dispersed, and the French, who were come upon the coast with their fleet, hearing of their defeat, returned to France without attempting to land the troops they had on board.

Some few small skirmishes happened after this, in one of which, Chub met with that fate from the Indians, which he had deserved for his cowardice from his countrymen; and the treaty of Ryswick having been this year concluded between the French and us, the count de Frontenac sent next year to tell their Indians, that he could no longer support them in their war with the English, and therefore advised them to make the best terms they could for themselves. Upon this a congress

was appointed with their Sachems on the river Penobscot, and a solemn treaty of peace concluded at Casco bay, January 7, 1698-9; by which they renewed and confirmed every thing they had agreed to in their former treaty of 1693; but declared that they could not promise for their people's observing any treaty, whilst they were obliged to allow the French missionaries to reside among them.

From the above mentioned treaty with the Indians in 1698-9, the several colonies of New-England continued in profound tranquillity until 1702, when war was again declared between England and France; and as the French had at the end of the former war left their allies, the Indians, to make the best terms of peace they could for themselves, common sense taught these people to resent such usage so much, that all the art of the missionaries proved insufficient for prevailing with them to engage in this new war, so that our colonies remained, during the course of it, without any disturbance on the land side, which they made the best use of by fitting out privateers for interrupting the French trade and fisheries, and by assistance given, from time to time, for the support of our other plantations and colonies in that part of the world; and indeed this was the only share they could take in the war, for notwithstanding their utmost solicitations here, they could not persuade our ministers to assist them in attempting to drive the French either out of Nova-Scotia, or out of Canada, till near the end of the war, tho' it was then, and always will be apparent, that our northern colonies can never expect much peace or quiet while the French continue in possession of either.

In the year 1706, our northern colonies had indeed some hopes given them by our ministers, that a squadron and a body of troops should be sent next spring to America, to assist in driving the French out of Canada, and they put themselves to a very considerable expence in raising troops, and making other preparations for carrying this favourite and necessary project into execution; but tho' this squadron, with the troops on board, should certainly have sailed in March, or early in April, it had not, it seems, sailed in May, when the news arrived of the unfortunate battle of Almanza in Spain, and we were so generous to our allies as to neglect our own interest in order to take care of theirs, by sending this body of troops to Spain, and thereby defeating the project of our northern colonies, for the execution of which they had put themselves to so great an expence, an example of generosity which

which the very same year the court of Vienna so far neglected to follow, as to prefer the conquest of Naples to that of the taking Toulon.

However, in 1709, some greater regard was shewn to the sollicitations of our northern colonies, with regard to the attacking Port-Royal in Nova-Scotia, ^A which during the war had always served as a rendezvous and retreat for the French privateers; therefore in 1710 some troops were sent from England, which, with four regiments from New-England, all under the command of col. Nicholson, attacked and reduced Port-Royal, and all Nova-Scotia, before the end of that year; and the ministry being now mostly changed in England, a resolution was taken to prepare for driving the French out of Canada itself the next summer. Of this proper notice was sent to the people of New-England, with orders to make all the necessary preparations against the arrival of the squadron and troops from England; and accordingly the squadron, ^C consisting of 12 line of battle ships, several frigates, two bomb vessels, 40 transports, and six store-ships, with eight regiments on board, a fine train of artillery, and 40 horses for drawing it, sailed from England, April 28, 1711. This was indeed at least a month too late; but considering the perplexity the new ministers were under, and the opposition they met with from the outed ministers and their party, in all which contests the nation is sure to suffer, and seldom reaps any proportionable advantage, we may wonder how they got such a formidable armament so soon ready; for the expedition would nevertheless have probably been crowned with success, if it had not met with several other cross accidents. The fleet met with such contrary winds, that it did not arrive at Boston, till the 25th of June; and so dilatory had the colonies been in their preparations, occasioned by the disappointment they had met with in 1707, which probably prevented their putting themselves to any great expence till they heard of the fleet's being actually sailed from England, that it could not again sail from Boston till the 30th of July. On that day it departed upon its intended voyage to Quebec, with an addition of two regiments from the colonies on board; and about the same time a large body of militia, with the Indians of the Five Nations, under the command of col. Nicholson, began their march by land to attack Montreal, whilst the fleet should attack Quebec. The latter had a prosperous and quick enough voyage till they came to Gaspé Bay, near the mouth

of St. Lawrence River, where they arrived August the 18th, and after taking in a fresh supply of wood and water, they entered that famous river; but on the 23d, in a thick fog and dark night, they were, by the eddy current, drove upon the north shore, where eight transport ships were lost among the Egg Islands, and 884 men drowned; which disaster so dispirited the troops, and gave them such a bad opinion of their pilots, that at a council of war it was judged too dangerous to proceed, therefore it was resolved to return, and to send an express to col. Nicholson to do the same, which put an end to this well intended expedition.

^B As the very next year put an end to the war between the French and us, it prevented any new design at that time against Canada, and the following treaty of peace at Utrecht confirmed them in the possession of that country, but deprived them, we hope, for ever, of Nova-Scotia and Newfoundland, so that all the colonies of New-England continued for several years in peace, and increasing in wealth and numbers of people, as by that treaty they were rendered quite secure against the Indians upon all sides of them, and the French very much cramped in their fisheries upon the Banks of Newfoundland and Nova-Scotia, which of course gave great encouragement to the fisheries of New-England. But tho' from the death of Lewis XIV. we continued to cultivate a close friendship with France, and by a strange sort of fatality to sacrifice for that purpose, in several respects, the true interest of England, yet the French missionaries, whom we allowed not only to visit, but to reside among the Indians, even in Nova-Scotia, never ceased to stir them up to make war upon our people in New-England, and would have succeeded in their design in 1717, if the Indians had not been terrified by the firm and resolute conduct of col. Shute, our then governor in New-England; for repeated experience has confirmed, what the famous capt. Smith often observed, that the best way to keep the Indians in peace is to keep them in terror, which shews the wisdom of the French conduct in being at the expence to build forts and maintain numerous garrisons, of effective, not paper soldiers, in every American country they intend to hold in subjection.

^G Col. Shute pursued the same resolute sort of conduct whilst he remained in New-England; but in 1721, the house of representatives began to make him uneasy by their incroachments upon the prerogative, which made him resolve to carry home in person his complaints against

gainst them, the only two of which disputed by the colony at home, were, 1. Their refusing the governor's negative of a speaker; and, 2. There taking upon them to adjourn themselves for more than five days at a time. As to the other five complaints the colony's agents here, upon our advising with our most eminent lawyers, allowed them to be just, and both these were determined against them, and established by an explanatory charter, whereby it was directed and ordered, that the governor, or commander in chief, should have a negative in the election of the speaker, and that the house of representatives should never adjourn themselves for above two days at a time, without the leave of the governor. Which charter the colony was obliged to accept of in 1726, tho' some of our party historians have represented it as a most arbitrary act of power in king Charles II. when he refused a speaker chosen by the house of commons in 1678-9.

These intestine disputes in New-England, and their hearing that governor Shute was going home, very probably encouraged the Indians to fall upon some of our out-settlements on Kenebec River in June, 1722, whereupon they were, July the 5th, declared enemies and rebels. Thus the war with the Eastern Indians was again begun, and governor Shute having soon after embarked for England, the prosecution of it was left to lieutenant governor Dummer, which was carried on with various success until the end of 1725, when by the good conduct of the lieutenant governor, in taking great care of all the frontier settlements, and sending out proper parties to beat up the quarters of the Indians, they were glad to sue for peace, tho' they were all the time privately furnished with arms and ammunition by the French, and conducted by French missionaries, one of whom, named father Ralle, was killed in an encounter at Norridgewock, August 12, 1724, between capt. Harman at the head of 200 men, and a numerous body of Indians, in which above 100 of the latter were killed or drowned, with very little loss to the former; and as some letters before this had been seized from the French governor of Canada to the missionaries among the Indians, exhorting them to excite the Indians to act vigorously against the English, three gentlemen were sent from New-England in 1725, to expostulate with that governor, and to complain of the encouragement and support given by him and his people to our enemies; but all the redress or answer they could obtain was, that these In-

dians were independent nations and not under his direction; which we have the more reason to be surprised at, as a most intimate friendship with France was then cultivated by us, for in 1721, was concluded our Hanover alliance with France, for pulling down the overgrown power of the house of Austria, as was insinuated in a very famous pamphlet then published.

[To be continued in our next.]

THE famous city of Brest (*see the annexed PLATE*) stands in the Lower Bretagne, and is the capital of the diocese of St. Pol de Leon, the westernmost land of France, Brest itself lying in lat. $48^{\circ} 24'$, and in longitude west from London $4^{\circ} 29'$. This city is but small, and the streets narrow, but is well fortified quite round, and besides defended by a castle or citadel on a rock, very steep towards the sea, and on the land side surrounded with a broad ditch, and several outworks. But what has made this city so famous, is the fine harbour or bay on the north side of which it is situated, called Brest, or Camaret Bay. The entrance into this bay is very narrow, but then it opens so wide as to be capable of containing above 500 ships, and in most parts has depth of water enough for the largest men of war; and what adds greatly to the natural security of this harbour against an enemy, is that in the middle of its entrance called, on account of its narrowness, the Gullet, there are two or three rocks which, at high water, are all covered, so that ships, in entering, must keep close to the land; and no cost has been spared to add to this security by art, for on each side of the entrance strong forts have been built, and several batteries of cannon erected, and even after ships have got in, they are exposed to batteries of cannon and mortars almost quite round, as well as on islands within the harbour. This has made Brest the chief port of France in the ocean for building and laying up their men of war, for which purpose a fine arsenal was built by Lewis XIV. which has been since much enlarged and improved; and convenient keys, with proper warehouses, have been erected on several sides of the harbour. To this we shall add another advantage, which is, that the chief dock-yard for building and repairing their men of war, is now so inclosed, that no stranger, or suspicious person, can get access, or see what they are about within the dock-yard.

Yet notwithstanding the natural and improved security of this harbour, we formed a project in the year 1694, to have

PART OF THE

The Entrance of this Harbour
called the Goulet is exceeding
difficult, because of the many
Isles and Goulet Rock, which
lie under Water at high Tide.
M The Figures denote the
Depth of Water in Fathoms.



APLAN
of the
HARBOUR
of
BREST



have destroyed the whole French navy in this harbour, and to have demolished the town and the harbour itself. For this purpose 6000 land forces were put on board our fleet, under the command of lord Berkley, and June 8, 600 men, under the command of general Talmash, were actually landed in Camaret Bay, **A** with a design to have made themselves masters of the fort on that side, under the fire of some of our men of war; but the French having had intelligence of our design, had erected so many new batteries, and had posted so many troops and militia on that side, that our men were obliged to retreat to their boats, and unluckily, it being then tide of ebb, many of the boats were aground before the men returned to them, so that most of those that had landed were either killed or made prisoners, and the brave Talmash himself so mortally wounded, that he died soon after his return to Plymouth. Thus ended this bold attempt, and no such attempt has ever since been thought of.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE following letter, wrote by a gentleman to his royal highness the prince of Wales, accidentally fell into my hands; and if it pleases you as well as it has done me, I make no doubt of your inserting it in your next Magazine: For to my knowledge the same gentleman has wrote several pieces, which are stored up in your Collection. I am, S I R,
Clement's Your, &c.
Inn.

• A constant reader.

• William Whitehead, Esq; thus addresses his late royal highness Frederick, prince of Wales, on his marriage.

Such was the age, so calm the earth's repose,
When Maro sung, and a new Pollio rose.
O, from such omens may again succeed
Some glorious youth, to grace the genial bed;
Again, on the happy birth of his royal highness

Thanks, nature, thanks, the finish'd piece
we own, [throne.

And worthy Fred'rick's love, and Britain's
Th' impatient goddess first had sketch'd the plan,
Yet ere she durst complicate the wondrous man,
To try her power a gentler task design'd,
And form'd a pattern of the softer kind.

But, now bright boy, thy more exalted ray
Streams o'er the dawn, and pours a fuller day.
Nor shall, displeas'd, to thee her realms resign,
The earlier promise of the rising line.
And see what signs his future worth proclaim,
See, our Ascanius boast a noble flame!

• The princess Augusta.

† Its not to be doubted but the poet's preface will answer his laudable and warmest wishes.—Liberty has been taken in the above extracts to introduce a word in three different lines instead of the poet's, and to transpose four from the first poem, which are added at the end of the last extract.

May, 1756.

May it please your Royal Highness,

THE unexpected sight of your royal highness and prince Edward (on Thursday last, crossing the road near R——) afforded me an infinite pleasure—easier to be conceived than expressed—when I saw in your royal highness a graceful becoming dignity, with free, open, and condescending countenances, that bespoke sedate, humane, and manly dispositions, glowing with youthful ardour for the general welfare of mankind—most worthy of your high births.

This pleasing prospect caused me to reflect: These are royal princes; the one **B** next in succession to the greatest king that ever filled the throne (the other in all probability will in time be one of its chiefest supports) a king whom the people adore, and has justly merited the additional title, after *Defender of the faith*, of *The well-beloved, and the honest*: It therefore must be extremely grateful, the farther view of conveying to latest posterity the blessings we now enjoy, under the government of our present most gracious sovereign.

Thus delighted—I returned thanks to Almighty God for bestowing so remarkable a blessing on these kingdoms, as that of preferring to the crown the descendants of that most illustrious and amiable prince Elizabeth (a daughter of Britain) late queen of Bohemia, who was early the darling of the English nation, and whose royal house have, from its first intermarriage, been revered and respected by all good Englishmen.

Some future Scipio, good as well as great;
Some young Marcellus, with a better fate;
Some infant Frederick, or some George to grace,
The rising records of the Brunswick race.

George, now prince of Wales:

On the fair form let vulgar fancies trace,
Some fond preface in every dawning grace.
More unconfin'd poetic transport roves,
See all the soul, and all the soul approves:
See regal pride but reach th' exterior part,
And big with virtue beat the little heart;
Whilst from his eyes soft beams of mercy glow, [brow,

And liberty supreme smiles on his infant
Now, in herself secure, shall Abion rise,
And the vain powers of future fate despise:
See swelling words beneath her scepter bend,
And to the verge of time her fame extend †.

G g

History

History relates many instances of young princes so far condescending as to speak even to the meanest of their royal father's subjects; which I am assured your highnesses have likewise done with great humanity and complacency. From this example, I flatter myself I shall (agreeable to your innate princely goodness) obtain a pardon for presuming to pay my homage to your highness in this way, and also for my presumption in laying before you a little poetical description of my small villa at R——. Should I ever have the happiness of the presence of both your royal highnesses to see my little retreat—the height of my ambition will be satisfied, especially as it will honour me with an opportunity of professing in person how much I am, with the most awful and respectful submission,

May it please your royal highness,

Your most dutiful,

Most obedient, and

Most devoted humble servant.

The PUZZLE. A curious Inscription. Dedicated to the Antiquaries.

BENE.

A. T. H. T. ISST.

ONERE. POS. ET.

H. CLA. UD. COS. TER. TRIP.

E. SELLERO

F. IMP.

I. N. G. T. ONAS. DO.

T. H. I.

S. C.

ON. SOR.

T. I. A. N. E.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IF you shall think it worth your while to print my thoughts upon a passage or two in Shakespear, you may, perhaps, oblige others, besides

Your most obedient,

S. W.

LEAR, A& IV. Scene VII.

Lear. "I were a delicate stratagem to shew a troop of horse with felt, &c."—Here, says the ingenious Adventurer, (for whom I have the highest regard imaginable) "Lear drops his moralities, and meditates revenge." 'Tis true, he does so. But the question with me here, is, how comes Lear to think of this delicate stratagem of shewing a troop of horse with felt? Was it a random start of his own disordered brain, or did any thing that affected him suggest it to his thoughts? We find upon hearing the word king, but a little before, Lear instantly catches it, and replies with great quickness,

—Ay, every inch a king, &c.

And was this considered, and what proceeds the felt stratagem explained, viz. Lear's saying, "I will preach to thee;" and "this a good block!" We should presently see whence the thought of shewing a troop of horse with felt arose. Explanation. Says Lear to Gloucester, "I will preach to thee: Mark!"—Lear we may be sure of it, would not preach with his hat on, but bare headed, as was the custom. He therefore takes off his hat and begins his preachment, holding the hat in his hands; but by that time he is got to, "this great stage of fools," his thoughts are turned, by the softness of the felt, from the matter in hand, and leaving his subject, he breaks out into, "this is a good block!" i. e. a good hat, and then follows the wild stratagem, shewing that to be revenged on his sons-in-law was ever uppermost in his thoughts.

Block, on which a hat is made, is here, by a figure, put for the hat itself; as porringer, in Henry VIII. on which a woman's cap was said to be moulded, in the Taming of the Shrew, is put for a woman's cap.

Whether Mr. Garrick will thank me for ordering him to put off his hat, the next time he asks Lear, when he comes to, "I will preach to thee," I do not know, neither do I care.

LEAR, A& V. Scene X.

Kent. Is this the promis'd end?

Edg. Or image of that horror.

Alb. Fall and cease.

The two last speeches are left out by our modern editors: The reason is so obvious, I need not mention it. But notwithstanding that, I will be bold to say, with a very little alteration and exposition, they will speak themselves to be as much the genuine text of Shakespear as any one part of his works whatever.

Upon Lear's bringing in Cordelia dead in his arms, says Kent, "is this the promis'd end?" i. e. Is this the end promis'd to filial obedience? [Alluding to Ephes. vi. ver. 2. "The first commandment, which promise"] Edg. goes on, "or image that of horror?" [Thus it should be read] [pointing to the bodies of Gonerill and Regan, that lie on the stage with their faces covered] where horror is put for death, or rather its representative, a skeleton, and the sentence may fairly be construed thus, or, does that spectacle there look any thing like a skeleton? Distantly alluding to Prov. xxx. 17. "The eye that mocketh at his father, &c." In other words, is this the threaten'd end, or end denounced against disobedience in children?

After these enquiries comes Albany, who all along appears to be a good man, with

with his pious injunction, "fall and cease," i. e. prostrate yourselves before the throne of heaven, and cease your impertinent enquiries into what is above, and consequently does not belong to you.

Shakespeare calls death *carrión monster*, *fell anatomy*. And on his forehead sits a bare ribb'd death. Lean abhorred monster. And Milton uses the very same metaphor to express death by,

And on his crest sat horror plum'd, &c.

Par. Lost, B. IV. Ver. 988.

TO THE AUTHOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

HAVING lately been reading Milton's Lycidas, I have sent you a few observations on that beautiful poem; which, tho' they may not display any great depth of critical learning, yet if they excite others to give that piece an attentive perusal, they will fully answer my intention.

Milton here gives us a specimen of that sublime and inventive genius which produced the Paradise Lost: But to enter into the character of this great poet here, would be a vain and unnecessary task, since Mr. Addison has so well illustrated it by his criticisms in the Spectators: My intent is only to make a few remarks on the piece I have mentioned.

Lycidas is one of the most poetical and moving elegies that ever was wrote; the plan of it is manifestly an imitation of Virgil's tenth eclogue: It begins with that gloomy pathetic solemnity which distinguishes the elegiac Muse:

Yet once more, O ye laurels, and once more

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never fear
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude,
And with forc'd fingers rude,
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year, &c.

This opening is much superior to that of Virgil's in his Gallus, tho' Virgil's versification is more smooth and tender, as more adapted to that soft passion to which Gallus was a victim: I will just make a few comparisons between the two poems as they occur to me: Virgil says,

Neget quis carmina Gallo? Milton,

Who would not weep for Lycidas?

But then judiciously and movingly adds,

—He knew

Himself to sing, and build the lefty rhyme,
He must not float upon his wat'ry bier,
Unwept—

His address to—the sisters of the sacred well, is very poetical: We are moved at the description of the pastoral simplicity of life, and tender friendship that sub-

sisted between the poet and his friend Lycidas,
For we were nurs'd upon the self-same hill,
Fed the same flock by fountain, shade,
and rill, &c.

The few following lines are a beautiful description of rural pastoral life; after this pleasing digression, as it were to sooth our sorrows, the Muse again resumes her tearful complaint,
But, O! the heavy change, now thou art gone,

Now thou art gone, and never must return!
Thee shepherd, thee the woods, and desert caves,
[O'er]grown,

With wild thyme, and the gadding vine

And all their echoes mourn;

The willows, and the hazle copses green,

Shall now no more be seen,

Fanning their joyous leaves to thy soft lays:

What moving and poetical strokes are here! Virgil is no less so when he says of Gallus,

Illum etiam lauri, etiam flevore myricæ,

Pinifer illum etiam sola sub rupe jacentem

Manalus, & gelidi flevore saxa Lycæi.

But the five next following lines in Milton are a great addition to the beauty of the passage.—He then tenderly exclaims in imitation of Virgil,

Where were ye nymphs, when the remorseless deep

Clos'd o'er the head of your lov'd Lycidas? &c.

And then how pathetically he breaks off with the following lines,

Ah! me, I fondly dream!

Had ye been there—but what could that have done,

[pheus bore,

What could the Muse herself, that Or-

The Muse herself, for her enchanting son!

&c.

What follows is in a strain truly elegiac,

Alas! what boots it with incessant care,

To tend the homely slighted shepherds trade,

And strictly meditate the thankless Muse;

Were it not better done as others use,

To sport with Amyrillis in the shade,

Or with the tangles of Næra's hair? &c.

This elegant complaint is judiciously contrasted by the reply of Phœbus.

The poet then introduces the herald of the sea by Neptune's command, questioning the winds concerning the death of Lycidas,

He ask'd the waves, and ask'd the felon winds,

[swain? &c.

What hard mishap had doom'd this gentle

This beautiful passage is taken from Virgil, where he brings in the rural deities asking the reason of the grief of Gallus:

Both poets have adapted their stile to their subjects; Virgil is more tender and pleasing, Milton more grand and solemn;

indeed, the latter part of Camus's speech,

G g a where

where Milton aims a stroke of satire at the clergy, is, in my opinion, low and flat, as it bears no relation to the subject. Virgil by the sweetness of his numbers movingly describes the fatal passion, which is the subject of his eclogue, as where Pan speaks,

Equis erit modus? inquit, amor non talia curat, Nec lacrymis crudelis amor, nec gramina rivis, Nec cyiso saturantur apes, nec fronde capellæ. And in Gallus's answer, which is inexpressibly tender and natural throughout.

Milton after the speech of Camus, calls upon the Muse to pay the last offices to Lycidas; the passage is extremely striking and beautiful, superior to any thing of the kind I ever read;

Return Sicilian Muse,
And call the vales, and bid them hither cast
Their bells, and flowrets of a thousand hues:
Ye valleys low where the mild whispers use
Of shades and wanton winds, and gushing
brooks, [looks,
On whose fresh lap the sweet star sparsely
Throw hither all your quaint enamell'd
eyes, [show'rs,
That on the green turf suck the hony'd
And purple all the ground with vernal
flow'rs.

This is finely descriptive; he then enumerates the different kinds of flowers, distinguishing each with beautiful and fanciful epithets, and proceeds with these harmonious lines,

Bid Amaranthus all his beauties shed,
And daffodillies fill their cups with tears,
To strew the laureat herse where Lycid' lies,
For so to interpose a little ease
Let our frail thoughts dally with false
furmize! [sounding seas
Ah! me, whilst thee the shores, and
Wash far away, &c.

Milton then with the piety of a christian, and the sublimity of a poet, exhorts the shepherds to restrain their sorrows, and represents Lycidas as enjoying a happy immortality in the regions above, by this beautiful simile,

Sunk tho' he be beneath the wat'ry floor,
So sinks the day-star in the ocean's bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head,
And tricks his beams, and with new-
spangled ore

Flames in the forehead of the morning sky.
And poetically adds,
Now Lycidas the shepherds weep no more,
Henceforth thou art the genius of the shore;
In thy large recompence, and shalt be good,
To all that wander in that perilous flood.
Milton gives a pretty conclusion to this poem in the stile both of pastoral and elegy,

Thus sang th' uncouth swain to th' oaks
and rills, [grey,
While the still morn went out with sandals

He touch'd the tender stops of various
quills, [lay, &c.

With eager thought warbling the Doric
There is a grandeur of thought, as well as tenderness of expression, that runs thro' this whole elegy, and which renders it superior to most compositions of this sort hitherto wrote; the versification is flowing and solemn: He has judiciously avoided those common place declamations in praise of the deceased, which are too much used by other writers; indeed to be the subject of such a poem as Lycidas, wrote by so great a genius as Milton, is a sufficient token of merit: We may observe how much our author has excelled Ovid and Tibullus in this elegy; it is true, the hexameter and pentameter of the Latins is excellently adapted for elegy, by the mournful flow of the versification; but then their elegies seem to run, as it were, in one continued strain of weary woe, without those striking and lofty thoughts that distinguish Milton. They may be said to mourn like women, while the description of Milton's grief is manly as well as piercing.

Birmingham, April 23, 1756.

HIS MAJESTY'S DECLARATION of WAR against the French King.

D GEORGE R.

THE unwarrantable proceedings of the French in the West-Indies, and North-America, since the conclusion of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and the usurpations and encroachments made by them upon our territories, and the settlements of our subjects in those parts, particularly in our province of Nova-Scotia, have been so notorious, and so frequent, that they cannot but be looked upon as a sufficient evidence of a formed design and resolution in that court, to pursue invariably such measures, as should most effectually promote their ambitious views, without any regard to the most solemn treaties and engagements. We have not been wanting on our part, to make, from time to time, the most serious representations to the French king, upon these repeated acts of violence, and to endeavour to obtain redress and satisfaction for the injuries done to our subjects, and to prevent the like causes of complaint for the future: But tho' frequent assurances have been given, that every thing should be settled agreeable to the treaties subsisting between the two crowns, and particularly that the evacuation of the four neutral islands in the West-Indies should be effected (which was expressly promised to our ambassador

ambassador in France) the execution of these assurances, and of the treaties on which they were founded, has been evaded under the most frivolous pretences; and the unjustifiable practices of the French governors, and of the officers acting under their authority, were still carried on, till, at length, in the month of April, 1754, they broke out in open acts of hostility, when, in time of profound peace, without any declaration of war, and without any previ^{us} notice given, or application made, a body of French troops, under the command of an officer bearing the French king's commission, attacked in a hostile manner, and possessed themselves of the English fort on the Ohio in North-America.

But notwithstanding this act of hostility, which could not but be looked upon as a commencement of war, yet, from our earnest desire of peace, and in hopes the court of France would disavow this violence and injustice, we contented ourselves with sending such a force to America, as was indispensably necessary for the immediate defence and protection of our subjects against fresh attacks and insults.

In the mean time great naval armaments were preparing in the ports of France, and a considerable body of French troops embarked for North-America; and tho' the French ambassador was sent back to England with specious professions of a desire to accommodate these differences, yet it appeared, that their real design was only to gain time for the passage of those troops to America, which they hoped would secure the superiority of the French forces in those parts, and enable them to carry their ambitious and oppressive projects into execution.

In these circumstances we could not but think it incumbent upon us, to endeavour to prevent the success of so dangerous a design, and to oppose the landing of the French troops in America; and in consequence of the just and necessary measures we had taken for that purpose, the French ambassador was immediately recalled from our court, the fortifications at Dunkirk, which had been repairing for some time, were enlarged; great bodies of troops marched down to the coast; and our kingdoms were threatened with an invasion.

In order to prevent the execution of these designs, and to provide for the security of our kingdoms, which were thus threatened, we could no longer forbear giving orders for the seizing at sea the ships of the French king, and his subjects. Notwithstanding which, as we were still unwilling to give up all hopes that an accommodation might be effected,

we have contented ourselves hitherto with detaining the said ships, and preserving them, and (as far as it was possible) their cargoes entire, without proceeding to the confiscation of them; but it being now evident, by the hostile invasion actually made by the French king of our island of Minorca, that it is the determined resolution of that court to hearken to no terms of peace, but to carry on the war, which has been long begun on their part, with the utmost violence, we can no longer remain, consistently with what we owe to our own honour, and to the welfare of our subjects, within those bounds, which, from a desire of peace, we had hitherto observed.

We have therefore thought proper to declare war; and we do hereby declare war against the French king, who hath so unjustly begun it, relying on the help of Almighty God, in our just undertaking, and being assured of the hearty concurrence and assistance of our subjects, in support of so good a cause; hereby willing and requiring our captain general of our forces, our commissioners for executing the office of our high admiral of Great-Britain, our lieutenants of our several counties, governors of our forts and garrisons, and all other officers and soldiers under them, by sea and land, to do and execute all acts of hostility, in the prosecution of this war against the French king, his vassals and subjects, and to oppose their attempts: Willing and requiring all our subjects to take notice of the same; whom we henceforth strictly forbid to hold any correspondence or communication with the said French king, or his subjects. And we do hereby command our own subjects, and advertise all other persons, of what nation soever, not to transport or carry any soldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries of the said French king; declaring, that whatsoever ship or vessel shall be met withal, transporting or carrying any soldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or any other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries of the said French king, the same, being taken, shall be condemned as good and lawful prize.

And whereas there are remaining in our kingdom, divers of the subjects of the French king, we do hereby declare our royal intention to be, that all the French subjects who shall demean themselves dutifully towards us, shall be safe in their persons and effects.

Given at our court at Kensington, the 17th of May, 1756, in the 29th year of our reign.

¶ See the last declaration of war against the French king, in our Volume for 1744, p. 172.

The Connoisseur of May 20, after some satirical Remarks on Match-Makers and Match-Making, concludes with some Animadversions on those mercenary Match-Makers, or Go-betweens, who are too much encouraged, and says,

"WE may naturally suppose, that a young fellow, who has no estate, but what, like Tinsel's in the Drummer, is merely personal, would be glad to come down handsomely after consummation with a woman of fortune; and a smart girl, who has more charms than wealth, would give round poundage on being taken for better for worse by a rich heir. Many a tradesman also wants a wife to manage his family, while he looks after the shop; and thinks it better to recommend himself by this convenient friend, than by means of the Daily Advertiser. There are also several young people, who want to be married, because it will deliver them from the restraint of parents. But the most unnatural applications of this sort are from the rich and the noble; who having immense estates to bestow on their children, will make use of the meanest instruments to couple them to another of the same overgrown fortune.

I have known many droll accidents happen from the mistakes of these mercenary match-makers, and remember one in particular, which I shall here set down. A careful old gentleman came up from the North on purpose to marry his son, and was recommended by one of these couplers to a twenty thousand pounder. He accordingly put on his best wig, best beaver, and gold-buttoned coat, and went to pay his respects to the lady's mamma: He told her, that he had not the pleasure of being known to her; but as his son's quiet depended on it, he had taken the liberty of waiting on her: In short, he at length broke the matter to her, and informed her, that his boy had seen her daughter at church, and was violently in love with her; concluding, that he would do very handsomely for the lad, and would make it worth her while to have him. The old lady thanked him for the honour he intended her family; but she supposed, to be sure, as he appeared to be a prudent and sensible gentleman, he would expect a fortune answerable. "Say nothing of that, Madam, say nothing of that," interrupted the Don;—"I have heard—but it it was less, it should not break any squares between us."—"Pray, Sir, how much does the world say?" replied the lady.—"Why, Madam, I suppose she has not less than twenty thousand pounds."—"Not so much,

Sir;" said the old lady, very gravely.—"Well, Madam, I suppose then it may be nineteen, or—or—only eighteen thousand pounds."—"Not so much, Sir."—"Well, well, perhaps not: But—if it was only seventeen thousand."—"No, Sir."—"Or sixteen."—"No."—"Or (we must make allowances) perhaps but fifteen thousand."—"Not so much, Sir."—Here ensued a profound silence for near a minute; when the old gentleman, rubbing his fore-head—"Well, Madam, we must come to some conclusion—Pray is it less than fourteen thousand? How much more is it than twelve thousand?"—"Less, Sir."—"Less, Madam?"—"Less."—"But is it more than ten thousand?"—"Not so much, Sir."—"Not so much, Madam?"—"Not so much."—"Why, if it is lodged in the funds, consider, Madam, interest is low, very low—but as the boy loves her, trifles shall not part us.—Has he got eight thousand pounds?"—"Not so much, Sir."—"Why then, Madam, perhaps the young lady's fortune may not be above six—or five thousand pounds."—"Nothing like it, Sir."—At these words the old gentleman started from his chair, and running out of the room—"Your servant, your servant—my son is a fool; and the fellow who recommended me to you is a blockhead, and knows nothing of business."

NATURE and GARRICK.

AS Nature and Garrick were talking one day,

It chanc'd they had words, and fell out;
Dame Reason wou'd fain have prevented a fray,

But could not, they both were so stout.
Says Garrick, "I honour you, Madam, 'tis true;

And with pride to your laws I submit:
But Shakespear paints stronger and better than you,

All criticks of taste will admit."

"How! Shakespear paint stronger and better than me!"

Cries Nature, quite touch'd to the soul!—
Not a word in his volumes I ever could feel,
But what from my records he stole.

And thou, wicked thief,—nay the story I'll tell,—

Whenever I paint or I draw,
My pencils you filch, and my colours you steal;

For which thou shalt suffer the law.

And when on the stage in full lustre you shine,

To me all the praise shall be giv'n;
The toil shall be yours, and the honour be mine:—

So Nature and Garrick are even!

Tho'

form'd by the tenderest care of young love, A wonderful

cluster of charms you appear; So sweet no May morning, so

gentle no dove; The rose not so blooming, the lilly

so fair; Yet nothing shou'd make me

submit to your chain, For free I was born, and free will remain;

For free was I born, and free will remain.

s. Tho'



2.
Tho' the di'mond was foil'd when
match'd with your eyes; [your skin;
Tho' ermine and snow were disgrac'd by
Tho' your soul too was lovely, noble
and wife, [within;
All lustre without, and all sweetness
Yet nothing, &c.

3.
Tho' your hair black as jet with beau-
tiful twine [flow'd;
Down your shoulders in ringlets wantonly
Your shape was perfection; your air
was divine; [a god!
You spoke like an angel; and mov'd like
Yet nothing, &c.

A M I N U E T.



Poetical ESSAYS in M A Y, 1756.

An occasional PROLOGUE to the Mourning Bride, played May 3. 1756, for Miss PHILLIPS's Benefit, who acted Zara; being the first Time of her appearing in that Character, and the fourth on any Stage. By an eminent Island.

WHEN Athens bloom'd in scientific charms, [and arms,
And the world conquer'd both by arts
Each rising genius was the publick care,
And snake-hung envy form'd no faction
there; [nours won,
All ranks from worth proportion'd ho-
But well-born merit more distinguish'd
thone.

Britons for arts as fam'd for valour grow,
And what was Athens then be Britain now.

To night, in humble diffidence array'd,
A female stranger sue's for British aid,
Who, tho' she plays this furious heroine's
part,
Trembles, and is no Zara at her heart;
For if a tear should fall, a blush should
glow, [flow,
From fears unfeign'd th'impediment would
Nature herself would claim th'unacted sigh,
And real anguish fancied woe supply.
View her endeavours with a candid spirit,
And give indulgence due to modest merit.
Public applause should fan the artist's fires,
Else, tho' from heav'n it came, the flame
expires.

Genius has droop'd, example lies before ye,
In the first scene of Oldfield's well known
story:

On

On Oldfield's brow, awhile neglected, lay,
The lover's myrtle and the poet's bay,
Tho' now they flourish with immortal green,
Her name's the glory of the British scene ;
Still weep the graces where her ashes lie,
The muses breath a tributary sigh,
The loves dramatick for their fav'rite mourn,
And moult their purple pinions o'er her urn.

Yet by degrees must all their knowledge
gain, [brain.

Nor spring like Pallas from the thund'rer's
In arts, perfection is the growth of years,
The gem must open ere the flow'r appears.

In early spring unfolded buds enclose
The latent treasures of the damask rose ;
But let Favonius' milder breath diffuse
The noon tide's warmth and morn's ambro-
sial dews,

The swelling leaves imbibe the genial gales,
Expand their bloom and scent the smiling vales,
The passing breezes catch the balmy store,
And take that fragrance which they gave be-
fore. [May,

Be then your warm applause the breath of
Call forth this unblown genius to the day,
Whose open'd flow'r to full perfection grown,
Shall make its future sweetness all your own.

St. Mungos, in Glasgow.

*Like Morning Dew she sparkled—was exhal'd
And went to Heaven—*

Young's Night Thoughts.

1.

HENCE the light dance, the comic page,
The social laugh, the idle song,
Your charms can only fools engage,
And me you have engag'd too long !
Away ye falsely called joys,
Empty, deluding, dear bought toys !

2.

Thou musing sabled-stoled dame,
O point me out some lonely glade,
Where the loud roar of mirth ne'er came,
Nor *Comus* e'er his revels made ;
Some calm recess, and all thy own
Divinest contemplation !

3.

I see, I see, the sacred place,
The mountain crown'd with nodding pines,
On whose green tops with quiv'ring rays
The pale-fac'd moon serenely shines ;
I hear the water tumbling down
O'er the old root and wave-worn stone.

4.

Ha ! with what awe that antique pile
Bears fall upon my aching sight !
The cloud-capt spire for many a mile
The lonely traveller guides right,
Who 'nighted journeys sad along,
Or strives to cheer him with a song.

5.

The swelling column clad with moss,
The spacious windows' Gothic sweep,
The roof which half in air I lose,
And, straining, half in view can keep,
May, 1756.

With mingled passions fill my breast,
By terror and delight possess'd.

6.

But melancholy wafts me on——

Slowly I tread o'er many a grave,
Whose dust's once name, the chissel'd stone,
Poor monument ! a while doth save ;
But soon the letters will decay,
The stone itself soon wear away.

7.

The bat flits by on leathern wings,
His dismal vespers screams the owl,
The shard-born beetle drowsy sings,
And village dogs at distance howl :
The bell beats one—rous'd by the sound,
Unnumber'd ravens croak around.

8.

What's this ?—a creeping horror thrills
Thro' ev'ry vein, o'er ev'ry limb ;
My mind a fear unwonted fills,
And phantoms seem across to skim !
In vain my resolution all,
In vain philosophy I call.

9.

What hideous frantick form art thou,
With sunken eye, and tear-mark'd cheek ?
'Tis grief—I feel her influence now,
My heaving sighs her presence speak :
She points to view a female shade,
Valesia !—dear, ill-fated maid !

10.

And could not then a form divine,
A longer date of life obtain ?
Why wert thou framed so to shine,
And yet, alas ! to shine in vain ?
O my lost love—the fades away,
Tho' gushing tears implore her stay.

11.

Ye heavens cruel and unjust,
How could you strike so good a heart ?
Crumble perfection into dust,
And such a soul and body part ?
How could you bid us virtue love,
And her chief seat so soon remove ?

12.

But hush !—I hear a voice begin,
Sister than summer's evening breeze ;
Cease, thou fond youth, cease thus to sin,
Nor dare arraign high heav'n's decrees ;
For know, they all are good and wise,
Tho' hid from mortals darken'd eyes.

13.

In the fair nymph you mourn, you saw
The pow'r Omnipotent display'd,
Display'd to teach your mind that awe
You owe the Being all things made :
Then loos'd from earth she upward flew,
To endless pleasures ever new.

14.

Then, impious, say not heav'n's unjust,
And all in vain Valesia born ;
Nor needst thou grieve that she is lost,
For ever lost to you forlorn :
She is not lost, but gone before——
Then be resigned—and adore !

Glasgow, from the Far Grove.

H h

The

The DISAPPOINTED LOVER.

— *Agē jam meorum
Finis amorum ;
Non enim posthac aliā calebo
Feminā.*

HOR. CARM. Lib. 4. Ode xi.

1.
LET others foolish talk of love,
To captivate the willing fair ;
No more that trifle me shall move,
Or give my mind one gloomy care.

2.
Young Cupid throw aside thy dart,
Nor vainly use the killing trade ;
For needless here will prove thy art,
Where no impression can be made.

3.
Long practis'd in the little ways
Which lead directly to the heart ;
'Twas Laura's charms, 'twas Laura's praise,
That to my soul did joy impart.

4.
No other wish but this I crav'd,
To be possess'd of all her charms—
The greatest dangers I'd have brav'd,
Nor fear'd a rival's fierce alarms.

5.
But how mistaken is our bliss,
When we in women put our trust ?
They smiling yield a tempting kiss,
But faithless prove to him that's just.

6.
Adieu then all the senseless pleasure,
That in female forms we take ;
All we gain is empty treasure,
For each woman is a rake. W. S.—NZ.

SYLVIA's Answer to DAMON. (See p. 86.)

DAMON, complaints and sighs are vain,
For Sylvia ne'er was made
To tend thy flocks in russet grey,
And pine beneath a shade.

Seek some new fair, of birth obscure,
Thy tales of love to hear ;
While calmer joys our souls unite,
Let me thy friendship share !

No angry looks, nor clouded brow,
Shall then disturb thy mind,
Say, that thou cease'st but to love,
And Sylvia will prove kind,

When flames more pure thy bosom warm,
Tumultuous passion flown,
No more my heart shall lye conceal'd,
The image of thy own.

It pants not after pomp or show,
Nor gilded toys of wealth,
Content with that more humble state
Of competence and health.

No form of face nor tinsel'd beau
Has pleas'd thy sav'rite maid,
But such a youth as thou hast drawn
Deserves thy Sylvia's aid.

I call thy wand'ring fancy home,
Return and break thy chains ;
No longer mourn the want of her
Who is not worth thy pains.
Go chuse a wife that's us'd to toil,
Thy dairy to attend,
To watch thy lambs, to turn the wheel,
And Sylvia for thy friend.
Then what I owe thee for thy love,
With friendship I'll repay,
Dispel thy gloom, partake thy griefs,
And smile thy cares away.

The only FRIEND. By G. ROLLOS.

WHERE is the man who fain would find
A friend beneficent and kind ?
Let him to my advice attend,
And I'll a patron recommend.

When fortune smil'd and riches flow'd,
Each supple knee before me bow'd :
No idol could be worship'd more,
Than, I while plenty crown'd my store.

I gave to some, to others lent,
And shar'd the bounties heav'n had sent :
Releas'd the captive, gave relief
To those oppress'd with pain and grief.

Adversity soon chang'd the scene,
Reduc'd me as I ne'er had been,
Had I enjoy'd my wealth alone,
Nor ever fond indulgence known.

Unskill'd myself in other's art,
I judg'd professions reach'd the heart ;
And thought it no hard task to find,
In human race a humane mind.

From those ally'd by nature's tie,
I doubted not a kind supply ;
At least if these should fail in love,
Yet the oblig'd must grateful prove.

To these by turns I told my case,
But poverty is sure disgrace :
It disunites all former friends,
And ev'ry bond of kindred ends.

In vain I pleaded my distress,
For pity was my sole redress :
My favours past were all forgot,
And disappointment was my lot.

'Till having often tried in vain,
And begg'd, implor'd, and begg'd again,
From ev'ry quarter where I sought,
My wearied mind revolv'd this thought.

If thus inhuman ev'ry breast,
And charity's by none possess'd,
What providential care sustains
The indigent when he complains ?

Behold ! where yonder wretch tho' poor,
In sweet contentment dwells secure ;
He seems estrang'd to wants like mine,
Upheld by what — the power divine.

To God alone I now apply,
Who ne'er rejects my humble cry ;
To heav'n direct my earnest pray'r,
And find immediate succour there.

Come

year ensuing was elected by ballot, viz. The duke of Bedford, president. Vice-presidents. Earl of Dartmouth, earl of Macclesfield, lord visc. Royston, Hon. Alex. Hume Campbell, Esq; Sir John Heathcote, Bart. James Mead, Esq; Taylor White, Esq; treasurer.

Forty-two members to make the general committee fifty.

Duke of Portland, earl of Shaftesbury, lord Charles Cavendish, Sir Tho. Drury, Bart. Mr. Charles Child, Samuel Clarke, Thomas Crouch, Francis Fauquier, Chamberlain Godfrey, Esqrs. Lieut. col. Jos. Hudson, Theod. Jacobson, James Lambe, Peter Meyer, Robert Nettleton, William Pearce, Samuel Pechell, Esqrs. Mr. Tho. Redhead, Samuel Reynardson, Richard Salwey, William Sloane, Wm. Sotheby, Thomas Strode, John Thornton, James Tillard, John Waple, Samuel Wigg, George Whatley, Peter Wyche, Esqrs. earl of Findlater and Seafield, lord Willeoughby of Parham, lord Vere, Sir Thomas Heathcote, Bart. John Free, Henry Hatfield, Edward Hunt, Edwin Lascelles, Henry Roper, Jonas Hanway, Hon. Charles Stanhope, Richard Stratton, John Wenham, Mark Weyland, Esqrs.

At the same time Rose Fuller, Francis Gathry, Jonas Hanway, George Napier, and Florentius Vassall, Esqrs. and the Rev. Dr. Thomas Lisle, were elected governors: And Stafford Morgan was elected secretary for the year ensuing.

THURSDAY, 13.

The files and ladders were put up on the wall on Richmond-Hill, and on the wall next Comb-Gate, in Surry, in order for foot passengers to have a free passage thro' Richmond New Park, as formerly: So that an affair that has caused so much diffention, seems now to be accommodated. (See our Mag. for 1754, p. 522.)

SATURDAY, 15.

The Queenborough man of war, with 45 sail of transports, having the Hessian troops on board, consisting of 5500 foot, and 800 horse, arrived at Southampton.

MONDAY, 17.

His majesty in council was pleased to order, that a commission should be prepared, to authorize and empower the lords of the Admiralty to grant letters of marque or commissions to privateers.

TUESDAY, 18.

War was declared against the French king (see the declaration, p. 236.) and notice was given at the Post-office, that no mail would go between these kingdoms and France.

The following was the Ceremony observed at the said Declaration.

The officers of arms, with the serjeants at arms and trumpeters, mounted their

horses in the Stable-yard, St. James's, and proceeding thence to the palace gate, garter principal king of arms read his majesty's declaration of war, and norroy king of arms, proclaimed it aloud; which being done, a procession was made to Charing-cross, as follows. A party of horse-guards, or grenadiers, to clear the way. Beadles of Westminster bareheaded, with staves, two and two. Constables of Westminster in like manner. High-constable of Westminster with his staff. The officers of the high-bailiff of Westminster on horseback, with white wands. Clerk of the high-bailiff of Westminster. High-bailiff of Westminster, and on his right hand the deputy steward. Knight marshal's men. Knight marshal. Drums. Drum-major. Trumpets. Serjeant trumpeter in his collar, bearing his mace. Pursuivants, blue mantle, rouge dragon, portcullis. Richmond herald. Windsor herald. York herald between two serjeants at arms. Somerset herald between two serjeants at arms. Norroy king at arms between two serjeants at arms. Garter king at arms between two serjeants at arms. A troop of horse-guards. At Charing-cross, norroy king of arms read the declaration, and somerset herald proclaimed it aloud. In this method the procession was made to Temple-bar, where the officers of the city of Westminster retired, and within the gate the lord mayor, aldermen, recorder, and sheriffs in scarlet attended; and bluemantle pursuivant having presented to his lordship the earl marshal's warrant, the city procession followed the troops commanded by their colonel. At the end of Chancery-lane somerset herald read the declaration, and york herald proclaimed it aloud. At the end of Wood-street, where the cross formerly stood, york herald read the declaration, and windfor herald proclaimed it aloud. And, lastly, at the Royal-Exchange, windfor herald read the declaration, and richmond herald proclaimed it aloud. The spectators, almost innumerable, expressed their great satisfaction by loud acclamations of joy at each place.

THURSDAY, 20.

At the anniversary feast and sermon of the Middlesex-hospital, 210l. 7s. 11d. was collected for the support of that charity.

Nineteen transports having on board 9000 Hanoverians, arrived at Chatham.

MONDAY, 24.

William Goodman, a soldier of the guards, was shot in Hyde-park for desertion.

THURSDAY, 27.

His majesty went to the house of peers, in the usual state, and gave the royal assent to an act for granting a certain sum out

out of the sinking fund ; for raising the sum of 1,000,000. For the encouragement of seamen ; for extending the act for the government of the navy, to the lakes and rivers of North-America ; for encouraging the fisheries in Scotland ; for building a bridge at Black-Friars ; for making a new road from Ilington to Paddington ; for the relief of debtors ; and to many other publick and private bills. After which his majesty made a most gracious speech from the throne, and the parliament was adjourned to Friday the 18th of June next. (See p. 252.)

The justices Fielding and Welch the last month, set on foot a subscription, which was greatly encouraged, particularly by the gentlemen at White's, by which upwards of 260 vagrant and friendless lads were clothed, and sent on board the fleet, to serve their king and country.

The governors of the Foundling-hospital have given notice to the churchwardens and overseers of parishes, that the parliament having granted to his majesty a sum towards enabling the said governors to receive all children, under a certain age, which may be brought into the said hospital, between the first day of June and the last day of December next following, to deliver in, within ten days, an account of the number of exposed and deserted young children, under the age of two months, who are nursed at the expence of each parish, distinguishing whether brought up at the breast or hand, that proper nurses may be procured for their reception.

This month several hundred thousand pounds weight of indigo have been entered at the Custom-house, being the produce of the province of South-Carolina. (See our Vol. for 1755, p. 394.)

Extract of a Letter from Oxford, May 1.

"By the prodigious heavy rains that have fallen in this and the neighbouring counties, great damage has been done to the meadow grounds ; and the farmers in general have suffered greatly, by not being able to get in their crops : The cattle in several places have been swept away, and on Monday last two farmers were unfortunately drowned in the river near Buckingham ; and a third, who was along with them, saved himself by catching hold of a post." (See p. 195.)

At Exeter affizes one was capitally convicted, but reprieved. (See p. 194.)

The Colchester of 50 guns, capt. O'Brien, and the Lyme of 26, capt. Vernon, fell in, on the 17th, with two French men of war, off Rochefort, of 60 and 36 guns, the largest

of whom attacked the Colchester, and the other the Lyme ; when, after an engagement of several hours, the smaller ship struck, and sheered off to stop her leaks, but sunk in a few minutes ; and the Colchester, tho' much damaged in her sails and rigging, and having several shot between wind and water, obliged the 60 gun ship to sheer off. The Colchester had only three men killed, but several wounded.

On the 18th of April the French fleet arrived at the island of Minorca, and landed the troops commanded by the duke de Richlieu, without opposition, before Ciudadella, which the English garrison had evacuated. Since that time, the following advices have been published by authority.

Barcelona, April 28. The master of a ship, who left Mahon the 23d instant, says, That the garrison is very well supplied with provisions ; that to strengthen it, commodore Edgcumbe had put ashore all his marines, and 150 seamen, under the command of capt. Scroope ; and that he himself sailed, on the 20th instant, for Gibraltar, with his majesty's ships *Deptford* and *Portland*, and the *Princess Louisa* and *Chesterfield* followed the next day.

Admiralty-Office, May 8. By a letter from the Hon. Augustus Hervey, captain of his majesty's ship the *Phoenix*, dated from Villa-Franca, April the 18th, there is advice, that he was sent from Mahon by commodore Edgcumbe to Leghorn, to take in stores, and proceeded to Villa-Franca, in order to receive any letters he should find there from England for the commodore ; that finding the French fleet had sailed from Toulon on the 13th for the island of Minorca, he intended sailing that evening, and endeavour to get into the harbour of Mahon ; or if it should be blocked up by the French so as to make it impossible for his ship to get in, he should try in some other manner to convey to Mr. Edgcumbe the news of a fleet being actually sailed from England for their assistance and relief, and endeavour to get the commodore's orders for his farther proceedings : That if he should not be able to receive those orders, he would then go away for Gibraltar, and cruise in the Gutt, in hopes of meeting the English fleet. He sends also the following list of the French fleet, viz.

Line of Battle Ships.

Guns.		Guns.	
<i>Le Foudroyant</i>	80	<i>Le Triton</i>	64
<i>La Couronne</i>	74	<i>Le Lion</i>	64
<i>Le Redoutable</i>	74	<i>Le Content</i>	64
<i>L'Hercule</i>	64	<i>Le Sage</i>	64
<i>L'Achille</i>	64	<i>L'Alcion</i>	50

Frigates.

Frigates.

Guns.		Guns.
La Pomone 36	La Gracieuse	24
Le Zephir 30	La Nymphe	20
La Rose 30		

About 180 transports, 90 of which are Tartans and Settees: They have a Majorca xebecque, which is said to serve as a pilot for the craft.

He adds, that the whole number of troops, labourers, &c. shut up in the castle of St. Philip's, amounted to 5800 men; that the French army doth not exceed 11,000; so that he thinks the attack upon the castle of St. Philip's will scarce be effectual before the fleet, under admiral Byng, will probably arrive; and that all necessary precautions were taking when he left Mahon, for the defence of Fort St. Philip's, and the best disposition made for that of the harbour.

A whimsical Inscription lately put up on a rectangular Sign-Board, by a Watch-maker in the High-street, Oxford.

HERE—are fabricated and renovated, trochiliac horologes portable and permanent, linguaculous or taciturnal; whose circumgyrations are performed by internal spiral elasticks, or external pendulous plumbages; diminutives, simple or compound, invested with aurum, or argent integuments.

On the other side:

Here—sons of science, and the Muse's friend,

May find a younger brother to attend,
Who humbly hopes he may their watches mend.

Since the putting up of these inscriptions, some attempts having been made to deface them, or pull down the sign, the proprietor has stuck up the following caveat at his shop window.

May 14.

Whereas, an attempt

Was made last night about the hour of twelve,

To storm the horn-work of this castle,
By four battering—blunderbusses,
(Enemies to wit and humour.)

Without any previous declaration of war:

Friendly notice

Is hereby given,

That the owner will defend

His property with artillery.

Therefore,

Beware.

An exact Account of the Spanish Navy, received from an Intendant of their Marine.

Built since the Year 1750.

ELEVEN ships of 70 guns each, twenty-two of 68, one of 64, and one of 58; twenty frigates, most of May, 1756.

them of 26 and 30 guns each; ten xebecques of 18, one of 30, and one of 14 guns.

By the last war the Spanish navy was so much reduced, that of the old ships no more remain than two of 80 guns, three of 70, one of 68, three of 64, and two of 62 guns; two frigates of 50 and 30 guns, two packet boats of 18 guns, four bomb vessels of 8 guns, five galleys of 5 guns, and four fire-ships of 6 guns each. So that the Spanish navy at this time consists of

46 Ships of the line, carrying	3142 guns.
12 Frigates	568
12 Xebecques	224
2 Packet boats	36
4 Bomb vessels	32
4 Fire-ships	24
5 Galleys	25

95 Vessels. 4051 guns.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

April 20. JAMES Allardice, Esq; was married to Miss Anne Barclay.

27. Mr. Joseph Whiting, Lisbon merchant, to Miss Fryer, of Exeter, with a fortune of 40,000l.

May 4. John Syer, of Lavenham, in Suffolk, Esq; to Miss Neville.

6. Mr. William Flemming, of Hoxton, to Miss Richardson, with a fortune of 5000l.

Richard Bostniff, Esq; to Miss Froggit of Hull, with a fortune of 5000l.

8. William Bromley, of Bagginton, in Warwickshire, Esq; to Miss Davenport.

10. Rev. Dr. Kippax, to Mrs. Arnold. Thomas Havers, of Thelton, in Norfolk, Esq; to Miss Dutry.

12. James Wilmot, Esq; to Miss Lydia Shaw, of Tower-street.

20. Lord North, son to the earl of Guildford, to Miss Speke, daughter and heiress of the late George Speke, of Dillington, in Somersetshire, Esq; with a fortune of 4000l. per annum.

Rev. Mr. Filmer, to Miss Honeywood, of Evington, in Kent.

21. Walter Jones, of Wyfelds, Esq; to Miss Kempster, of Barking.

22. Jasper Kingfman, Esq; to Miss Anne Booth.

23. Major Durand, of the guards, to Miss Drake, of Twickenham.

25. Mr. Cayley, to Miss Dyer, of Hackney.

26. William Kett, Esq; to Miss Kell.

27. Mr. Bayntun, of Gray's-Inn, to Miss Sandys, daughter of the late Windfor Sandys, Esq;

Peter Muilman, jun. Esq; to Miss Jurin, daughter of the late Dr. Jurin, with a fortune of 10,000l.

11

April

April 13. At Shipton, near Berford, in Oxfordshire, was born and christened John Rawlins, son of John Rawlins, grandson of John Rawlins, great grandson of John Rawlins, who was the son of Eliza Rawlins, which Eliza is now living, aged 103, and in sound health and memory.

28. Lady of Hon. Thomas Pelham, member for Suffolk, of a son.

May 3. Lady of the bishop of Chester, of a daughter.

6. Lady of Thomas Herbert, Esq; of a son.

18. Lady of George Oxenden, Esq; of a son and heir.

25. Lady of — Perlen, Esq; of a son.

DEATHS.

April 24. **D**R. Archibald Campbell, professor of ecclesiastical history in the university of St. Andrews.

28. George Putland, Esq; a gentleman of a large estate in Ireland.

Rev. Mr. Yardley, of Trinity-college, Oxford. Upon opening his body one of his kidneys was found to weigh 10 lb. ½.

Sir William Cowper, Bart.

May 3. Lady viscountess dowager Middleton.

Capt. Smith, an old commander in the navy.

Baron Diemar, son of the late Gen. Diemar.

3. Mr. John Pine, bluemantle purfivant at arms, engraver to the king's signet, and engraver and dice-maker to the Stamp-office.

Hon. Mrs. Hungerford, of Marlborough, relict of the late Harry Hungerford, Esq; and sister to the duke of Somerset.

7. John Savile, of Waltham abbey, Esq; Sir Edward Leighton, of Loton, in Shropshire, Bart. aged 74.

Richard Floyer, Esq; recorder of Dorchester.

Mr. Faber, an eminent metzotinto scraper.

9. John Hanckett, of Christal-Grange, in Essex, Esq;

Col. Knivett, of the 3d reg. of footguards, and an agent to several regiments.

Rt. Hon. countess dowager of Roseberry, in Scotland.

Rt. Hon. John viscount Arbuthnot, of Scotland, succeeded by John Arbuthnot, of Forden, Esq;

11. Lady of the brave Edward Vernon, Esq; member for Ipswich.

Mr. George Sterrop, optician, in St. Paul's Church-yard.

12. Miss Williams, youngest daughter of Sir Hutchins Williams, Bart.

John Phelan, a tinker, at Kilkenny, in

Ireland, aged 112. He got his bread, by his trade, 'till he was 106.

Henry Lane, of Chelsea, Esq;

16. Right Hon. lord Riverston, of the kingdom of Ireland.

18. Mr. Hamlet Winstanley, an eminent portrait painter.

21. John Jorden, Esq; col. of a reg. of dragoons in Ireland.

William Tracy, Esq; commonly called beau Tracy.

21. Right Hon. countess of Arran.

22. Lady Butler, sister to the earl of Arran.

23. Sir Edward Manley, of Wimbledon, Knt.

24. Stamp Brooksbank, Esq; a Bank director.

25. Right Hon. Sir Dudley Ryder, Knt. lord chief justice of England, and a privy counsellor.

27. Edmund Squires, Esq; deputy recorder, of Saffron-Walden.

Robert Henley, Esq; late governor of Bencoolen: Some time ago in the East-Indies.

John Calville, Esq; in Virginia; he was uncle to the countess dowager of Tankerville.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, May 15. The king has been pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter of Bristol, John Hume, D. D. to be by them elected bishop of Bristol, in the room of Dr. Coneybeare, deceased.

To grant to Thomas Green, D. D. one of his chaplains, the place of a prebendary of Westminster, in the room of—William Friend, D. D. canon of Christ-church, Oxford, in the room of—David Gregory, D. D. dean of Christ-church, in the room of the late Dr. Coneybeare.

To recommend to the chapter of Hereford, Francis Webber, D. D. to be chosen into the place of dean of the cathedral, in the room of—John Egerton, L. L. B. recommended by his majesty to be elected bishop of the see of Bangor, in the room of Dr. Pearce.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Rev. Mr. John Longe, to the rectory of Spixworth, in Norfolk, by Francis Longe, Esq;—Mr. Arthur Branthwayt, to the rectory of Taverham, in Norfolk, by Thomas Sotherton, Esq;—Mr. James Atwell, to the living of Upway, in Lincolnshire.—Dickony Joyce, M. A. to the vicarage of Poughill, in Cornwall.—Mr. Thomas Bunby, to the rectory of Dunsfield, in Surry.—Thomas Linsey, M. A. to

to the vicarage of Limpson, in the county of Rutland.—Mr. John Jones, to the rectory of Swerford, in Oxfordshire, by Mrs. Brideoake.—Mr. Adams, to the living of Bunckley, in Gloucestershire.—Mr. William Compton, to the rectory of Handley, in Wiltshire.—Mr. Jekyll, to the vicarage of Dallington and rectory of Harleston, in Northamptonshire, worth 200l. per ann.—Mr. Thomas Bromley, to the living of Oxhill, in Warwickshire.—Middleton Jones, M. A. to the vicarage of Norton, in Radnorshire.—Richard Stonehouse, B. A. to the vicarage of Yewdley, in Somersetshire.—Charles Burdett, M. A. to the rectory of St. Mary and St. Trinity in Guildford.—Thomas Morgan, M. A. to the rectory of Byfleet, in Surrey.—Mr. Thomas Bromley, to the living of Corley, near Coventry, by Arthur Gregory, Esq;—Rev. Mr. Roger Shackleton, chosen lecturer of St. Leonard Shoreditch.

A dispensation passed the seals to enable Edward Rayner, M. A. to hold the rectories of Hemyork and Wemfworthy in Devonshire.—To enable Richard Blackett Zekiel, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Darlington and the rectory of Hasleron, in Northamptonshire.—To enable John Lee, M. A. to hold the rectory of Limpton and vicarage of Pelhambury, in Devonshire, worth 260l. per ann.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, April 27. The king has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant unto Thomas Pakenham, of the county of Longford, Esq; and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of a baron of the said kingdom, by the name, stile and title, of baron Longford, in the said county of Longford.—Unto Harvey Morris, of the county of Kilkenny, Esq; and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of a baron of the said kingdom, by the name, stile and title of baron Mount Morris, of Castle Morris in the said county of Kilkenny.—Unto John Maxwell, of the county of Cavan, Esq; and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of a baron of the said kingdom, by the name, stile and title of baron Farnham, in the said county of Cavan.—Unto Joseph Leeson, of the county of Wicklow, Esq; and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of a baron of the said kingdom, by the name, stile and title of baron Rufsborough, in the said county of Wicklow.

Whitehall, May 1. The king has been

pleased to grant unto Matthew White, of Blagdon in the county of Northumberland, Esq; and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and in default of such issue, to the heirs male of the body of Elizabeth, sister to the said Matthew White, now the wife of Matthew Ridley, of Heaton in the said county of Northumberland, Esq; lawfully begotten, the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great-Britain.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Lord Cathcart, appointed his majesty's high commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland.—Stephen Cortrell, Esq; one of the clerks of the privy council extraordinary, in the room of —William Blair, Esq; one of the clerks in ordinary, in the room of Gilbert West, Esq; deceased.—Richard Whaley, Esq; consul general at Tetuan, in the room of William Perigrew, Esq; deceased.—Brice Fisher, Esq; agent victualler to Gibraltar, in the room of Peter Burrell, Esq; deceased.—William Denny, Esq; lieutenant gov. of Pennsylvania, in the room of Mr. Hunter Morris, recalled.—Thomas Farraine, Esq; deputy auditor of the imposts.—Clifton Winttingham, M. D. and John Pringle, M. D. physicians to the hospital for the forces; William Younge and George Corryn, surgeons; Edward Blythe and Richard Turner, apothecaries; besides ten surgeons mates, and ten apothecaries mates. John Cathcart, Esq; director and surveyor.—Robert Adair, Esq; chief surgeon and inspector of the regimental infirmaries.—William Gallop, Esq; a commissioner for licensing hackney coaches and chairs.—Mr. Major, engraver to the signs and stamps, and marker of dice, in the room of Mr. Pine, deceased.—John Bristow, Esq; sub-governor of the S. S. company in the room of Peter Burrell, Esq; deceased.—Dr. Knight, first librarian of the British museum.—John Lovell, Esq; fort-major of the fort and garrison of Tilbury.—John Berckenhout, Esq; capt. in Gen. Bragg's reg. of foot upon the Irish establishment.—Samuel Mitchell, Esq; col. of the 38th reg. of foot.—Francis Bonham, Esq; major to Alhamarie's dragoons.—Rt. Hon. John Ponsonby, Esq; elected speaker of the Irish house of commons, in the room of the earl of Shannon.

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

CHESHIRE. Thomas Chalmondelley, Esq; in the room of his father deceased.

Dover. — Jones, Esq; — Peter Burrell, Esq; deceased.

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Cumberland.

Cumberland. Sir William Fleming, Bart.—Sir William Lowther, deceased.

B—ER—TS.

May 1. **W**ILLIAM Hulls, of the Inner-Temple, scrivener.—David Griffiths, of Ca. marthen, merchant.

4. Simon Blackwell and Ambrose Blackwell, of Norton-Falgate, weavers and partners.

8. Christopher Dent, of St. Giles's, linen-draper, and Manchester ware-house-man.—Edward Dickens, of St. George's, Hanover-square, dealer.

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His MAJESTY's most gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

AFTER so long and unwearied application to the publick business, it is reasonable that I should give you some recess. I must, at the same time, return you my hearty thanks for the vigorous and effectual support you have given me, in maintaining that just and national cause in which I am engaged.

The injuries and hostilities, which have been for some time committed by the French against my dominions and subjects, are now followed by the actual invasion of the island of Minorca; which stands guarantied to me by all the great powers of Europe, and in particular by the French king. I have therefore found myself obliged, in vindication of the honour of my crown, and of the rights of my people, to declare war in form against France. I rely on the divine protection, and the vigorous assistance of my faithful subjects, in so just a cause.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I return you my hearty thanks for the readiness and dispatch with which you have granted me such large supplies. You may depend on their being strictly applied to the good purposes for which they were given.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Nothing has given me more inward satisfaction than the confidence which you

repose in me. It is the most acceptable return you could make to me; and you may be assured shall be made use of only for your good. The preservation of your religion, liberties and independency, is, and always shall be, my great aim; and I trust you will not be wanting to yourselves.

Of the DIVISION of TIME.

AT the beginning of the world it is certain there was no distinction of time, but by the light and darkness, and the whole day was included in the general terms of the evening and the morning.

It is not improbable but that the Chaldeans, many ages after the flood, were the first who divided the day into hours; they being the first who applied themselves with any success to astrology. The most ancient sun-dial we read of is that of Achaz, mentioned in the second book of Kings, chap. xx. about the time of the building of Rome: But as these were of no use in clouded days, and in the night, there was another invention of measuring the parts of time by water; but that being not sufficiently exact, they laid it aside for another by sand.

It is certain the use of dials was earlier among the Greeks than the Romans; it was above 300 years after the building of Rome before the Romans knew any thing of them; but yet they had divided the day and night into 24 hours, as appears from Varro and Macrobius, tho' they did not count the hours as we do, numerically, but from midnight to midnight, and distinguished them by particular names; as, by the cock crowing, the dawn, the mid-day, &c.

The first sun-dial we read of among the Romans, which divided the day into hours, is mentioned by Pliny, lib. 1. chap. 28. fixt upon the temple of Quirinus, by L. Papyrus the censor, about the 12th year of the wars with Pyrrhus. But the first that was of any use to the publick was set up near the Rostra, in the Forum, by Valerius Messala the consul, after the taking of Catana in Sicily; from whence it was brought 30 years after the first was set up by Papyrus; but this was still an imperfect one, the lines of it not exactly corresponding with the several hours: Yet they made use of it many years, till Q. Marcius Philippus placed another by it, greatly improved: But these had still one common defect of being useless in the night, and when the skies were overcast. All these inventions being thus ineffectual, Scipio Nautica some years after measured the day and night into hours, from the dropping of water.

1

BY

BY the way of Holland we have had the following accounts from Minorca, dated April 21, viz. The French troops which landed the 18th instant, took possession of Ciudadella, upon the English garrison retiring from thence. The marshal duke de Richlieu and count Galissoniere, accompanied by the principal officers of the army, received the compliments of the magistracy on their entrance into this city. At the same time the marshal told them, "We are not come to attack you. The king my master has no other reason for sending me hither, than to obtain satisfaction for the insults and injuries done him by the English. You may depend on my protection, and be assured of my care, that the troops under my command shall behave well, committing no kind of violence of any sort, and pay for what they buy. But beware of carrying on any correspondence with the enemy; in case of your so doing be assured of being treated with the utmost severity." Upon the marshal's taking possession of this city, *Te Deum* was sung in the great church, and a triple discharge of cannon on board the fleet, and from the garrison at the same time; after which the duke gave a grand entertainment to the government, &c.

On the 19th, the marshal took possession of a small fort, abandoned by the English, which served to cover Fornelle, a small port, situated on the eastern side of the island, at the point of a small bay, near a cape of the same name.

On the 20th, the marquis de Mefnil, and the marquis de Monteynard, two lieutenant generals, were detached from the army with 24 companies of grenadiers, and a royal brigade, to encamp at Mercadel, from whence they were to advance towards Mahon, in order to block up that

port on the eastern side of the bay, whilst the main body of the army is to invest fort St. Philip, in which Gen. Blakeney has gathered the chief body of his troops, to the amount of 2500 men, as some say, or 3000, according to the report of others. This day the heavy artillery destined for the siege began its march. The fleet commanded by count de la Galissoniere is preparing to block up the entrance of the bay of Port-Mahon, in expectation of the arrival of admiral Byng, and with orders to fight him.

The islanders seem pleased with the arrival of the French, and gave them all possible assistance in landing their troops and artillery, and supplying them with all manner of provisions. (See p. 248.)

As to all the accounts we have since had, especially those by the way of France, they are so uncertain, and many of them so ridiculous, that we shall defer till our next any further account from that island.

The accounts given us by the French of their embarkations, and ships sailing, for America, are likewise so much of the same kind, that we shall take no notice of any of them.

Amsterdam, May 16. We have advice, that 16 men of war belonging to Sweden and Denmark, and some frigates, have joined near Elfeneur, and that the admirals of the two nations have received orders from their respective courts to draw lots, when they come to a certain latitude, which shall command in chief the combined fleet. It is reported, that these ships are all double manned. Their destination is variously talked of. Some pretend that they are designed to hinder the transporting of any Russian troops to Great-Britain. Others say, that this squadron is only intended to protect the navigation of the two crowns.

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The reply to the disappointed lover, and the new ballad on the times will be inserted in our next. Mr. Boston's favour is received. The further corrections of the ode came too late. We are in arrears to many of our ingenious poetical and prosaical correspondents, who will however be duly obliged. They may plainly see how distressed we are for want of room. If we reject any pieces, such rejection is by no means to be taken as a censure ; but barely an indication that the insertion of those pieces is incompatible with our plan.



T H E L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E .

F o r J U N E , 1756.

Abstract of a BILL, intituled, An Act for the better Ordering of the Militia Forces in the several Counties of that Part of Great-Britain called England.

REAMBLE sets forth, that whereas a well ordered and well disciplined militia, is essentially necessary to the safety, peace, and prosperity of this kingdom : And whereas the laws now in being for the regulation of the militia, are defective and ineffectual ; therefore

Clause 1. Impowers his majesty, his heirs and successors, after Sept. 29, 1756, to issue commissions of lieutenantancy for the several and respective counties, ridings, and places aftermentioned ; which lieutenants shall have power to call together all such persons, and to arm and array them at such times, and in such manner, as after expressed ; to appoint, from time to time, such persons as they shall think fit, qualified as after directed, to be their deputy lieutenants ; to give commissions to a proper number of colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, and other officers, qualified as aftermentioned, to train and discipline the persons so to be armed and arrayed, according to the directions after provided ; and to certify to his majesty the names of such deputy lieutenants and commission officers, within one month after their being appointed and having accepted their respective commissions.

Clause 2. Provides that this act shall not vacate any former commission or deputation of lieutenantancy, so as the deputies be qualified as after directed.

Clause 3. Enacts that his majesty's lieutenant of each county or riding shall have the chief command of the militia thereof ; and that in every county, &c. (except as after excepted) there shall be 20 or more deputy lieutenants, if so many, qualified as after expressed, can be therein found, June, 1756.

Then it prescribes the qualifications, viz. That a deputy lieutenant or colonel shall be possessed for his own use during the life of himself, or some other person or persons, or for years determinable on any life or lives, of manors or hereditaments, in England, Wales, or Berwick upon Tweed, of the yearly value of 600l. two thirds thereof to be situated or arising within the county, &c. or shall be heir apparent to some person possessed as aforesaid of a like estate of 1000l. per ann. That a lieutenant colonel or major shall have such an estate of 400l. per ann. or be heir apparent to an estate of 800l. per ann. That a captain shall have such an estate of 300l. per ann. or be son of a person who is, or died possessed of an estate of 600l. per ann. And that a lieutenant or ensign shall have such an estate of 100l. per ann. or be son of a person who is, or died possessed of an estate of 300l. per ann.

Clause 4. Makes a reserved rent of 3cl. a year equal to an estate of 100l. a year, and so in proportion.

Clause 5. Enacts that where 20 persons qualified to act as deputy lieutenants cannot be found, so many shall be appointed as can be found duly qualified.

Clause 6. Impowers the king to displace, whenever he pleases, all or any of the deputy lieutenants or officers.

Clause 7. Orders the deputies and officers to leave with the clerk of the peace his qualification in writing, to be enrolled by the clerk ; and to take the oaths ; within six months after his beginning to act.

Clause 8. Enacts that upon failure of either, a deputy or field officer shall forfeit 200l. and a captain or subaltern officer 100l.

Clause 9. Exempts peers and peers eldest sons from any qualification or condition but that of taking the oaths.

Clause 10. Enacts that accepting a commission in the militia shall not vacate a seat in parliament.

K k 2

Clause

Clause 11. Enacts that the lord lieutenant and his deputies shall at the end of every five years discharge such a number of officers of each division (not exceeding one field officer, and one half of the officers of each rank) as shall be equal to the number of persons duly qualified applying for being made officers.

Clause 12. Impowers the king to appoint, out of his regular forces, one proper person to be adjutant to each regiment of the militia, or to the militia of any place, not amounting to a regiment, such adjutant to preserve his rank in the army; and also to appoint four proper persons to be sergeants to each company of militia, these sergeants to be such as had served three years in the army, and to be intitled to Chelsea hospital, or if chosen from thence to be intitled to return, after being discharged, on bringing a certificate of their good behaviour from three deputy lieutenants.

Clause 13. Enacts that no publican shall be capable of being or continuing a sergeant in the militia.

Clause 14. Fixes the number of private militia men to be raised in each place respectively within England, Wales, and Berwick *, (exclusive of the places after excepted.)

Clause 15. Impowers the privy council to lessen the number of private militia men directed to be raised for any place, on complaint of its being too large; and directs the deputy lieutenants to transmit to the privy council lists of the militia raised in each place respectively.

Clause 16. Enacts that the lord lieutenant, together with two or more of his deputies, or in his absence five or more deputies, shall meet once a year, or oftner, at some principal town within their county or riding, to concert such measures as shall be most conducive to the faithful execution of this act, the first meeting to be on the first Tuesday of October, 1756, and every subsequent year on the first Tuesday in June, and at their first meeting shall order the chief constable or constables or other officers within their respective counties or ridings, to return to them upon a day and at a place to be therein mentioned, true lists of all the men usually dwelling within their respective hundreds, or other divisions, between the ages of 18 and 50, (except peers, deputy lieutenants, or commission officers in the militia; members of and

residing in either of the universities, clergymen, teachers and preachers; constables and other peace and parish officers; articulated clerks, apprentices, seamen, and seafaring men) distinguishing the number in each parish, tithing, or subdivision, and which of such persons so returned labour under any infirmities incapacitating them from serving as militia men; for which purpose the chief constables are empowered to give proper orders to the under constables, and the lists for every parish or subdivision to be affixed on the door of the church or chapel, or where there is none, of the next, the Sunday before its being to be returned to the chief constable. And the lieutenant or deputies are at their second meeting to appoint what number of persons in each respective hundred or division shall serve in the militia, in order to make up the whole number directed to be raised within that county or riding; after which the deputy lieutenants of each county or riding are to divide themselves, and one or more of them, together with three or more of the commissioners of the land tax for that county or riding, are within one month to meet at some place within each respective hundred, and at a time to be appointed, when the chief constables are to attend with copies of the lists before delivered into the lord lieutenant; and after correcting the lists, and appointing what number of persons shall serve for each parish or other sub-division, in order to make up the whole number before directed to serve for that hundred or other division, they the said deputy lieutenants and commissioners shall cause the said number to be chosen by lot out of each respective parish or subdivision; and shall then appoint another meeting to be held within three weeks, in the same hundred or other division, when the persons so chosen, being summoned by the petty constables, shall attend and take the oaths, and be introlled to serve in the militia of that county, riding or place, as a private militia man for three years, or shall each provide a fit person to be sworn and introlled, and to serve as his substitute. These meetings of the deputy lieutenants and commissioners in each respective hundred are to be held as frequently as found necessary, but one at least to be held yearly on Tuesday in the week before Michaelmas-day; at which meetings any militia man of 35 or above, that has served

* See our Magazine for last month, p. 208. made in the bill, viz.

Yorkshire west riding, York city
Ditto north riding
Somerset

2480
1440
1680

But the following alterations were afterwards

Gloucester, Gloucester and Bristol Cities 1760
Tower hamlets 960 }
Middlesex 3200 } 4160

served two years upon asking, or any one upon shewing sufficient cause, may be discharged, and all vacancies to be filled up by lot, or by causing another substitute to be provided for the remainder of the three years.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I N your Magazine for April last, p. 168, I find some remarks on the Alliance between Church and State. It is very invidious and unpopular at present to offer any thing in behalf of the national church. The constant cry of some men, and it has been sounded very highly, is, that the establishment and the test law are inconsistent with the principles of equity and freedom; and that the great view of the alliance is to aggrandize and enrich the clergy at the expence of the laity. This is asserted by the author of the remarks, and I find that Warburton has been represented by other writers as aiming to raise the power of the clergy on the ruins of that of the magistrate. I have looked into his alliance to examine the truth of this charge, not for the sake of vindicating Warburton, but only to shew the friends of the national church, that they may suppose an alliance between her and the state, without incurring the imputation abovementioned.

Warburton distinguishes between the church and the clergy. "It is unjust, says he, in the church to aim at the propagation of religion by force, and impertinent to aim at riches, honours, and power. But what motives the clergy of a church might have is nothing to the purpose of our enquiry. We have only to consider what the church had, which, as a religious society, consists of the whole body of the community, both laity and clergy."

It is evident from hence, that this principle of aggrandizing and enriching the clergy at the expence of the laity, is so far from being adopted by the alliance, that it is openly disavowed by it.

To know whether he is partial to the clergy, let us consider the advantages he gives the church in virtue of the alliance. The first is a publick endowment. But if the magistrate is to bestow an endowment upon them, it is merely for his own sake; or in order to make the religious society, which is so useful to him, the more firm and durable; and to break the dependency between the people and their teachers, so pernicious and hurtful to the state.

And sure common decency, as well as justice, requires, that all who engage in the publick service should be supported at the publick expence; and as all publick officers have an income allowed them proportioned to the nature and dignity of the office they discharge, why should the clergy be excluded from this common provision?

He observes that the clergy cannot be made slaves, or reduced to an entire dependance on the prince, without endangering publick liberty. To prove this Mr. Warburton has produced an authority above exception, lord Moleworth, from whom nothing but the notoriety of the fact could have extorted so ingenious a confession. If therefore Mr. Warburton asserts a moderate and reasonable share of power to the clergy, it is not for the sake of the church, but of the state.

A second advantage derived to the church, in virtue of this alliance, is a place for her representatives in the court of legislature; and this, with us, is the bishop's seat in parliament. "Without these representatives, says Warburton, no laws could reasonably be made in the court of legislature concerning the church; because no free man, or body, can be bound by laws to which they have not given their consent, either in person or by representative." p. 128. And what can the friends of liberty, or the magistrate in a free country, possibly object to such a scheme, which demands nothing more than that the church should be considered as a free subject, and not as the slave of the state. It has been disputed, whether the bishops have a seat in parliament, in consequence of their temporalities and lay-fees, like the other members; or whether the only end and purpose of their sitting be to represent the church. Warburton declares for the last opinion, and, in confirmation of it, has produced a great authority; no less than lord chief justice Hales, who, in support of this opinion, observed, "That the writ of summons usually went *electo & confirmato*, before any restitution of the temporalities. So that their possessions were not the cause of their summons." p. 131.

It is strange, after this, that the remarker should ask, "Whether Warburton's hypothesis does not annex baronies to our bishops sees?"

The third and last privilege the church gains by this alliance, is the being intrusted with jurisdiction enforced by co-active power, for the reformation of manners.

Warburton supposes that spiritual courts should be erected for the reformation of man-

manners only. And as this so evidently tends to the benefit and advantage of the state, why should the magistrate decline vesting the church with proper powers for this purpose? For let it be observed, that the coactive power lent the church, is not to be employed for her own use, or in her own service, but for the use, and in the service of the state.

And what can better reconcile the magistrate to these courts, than to understand that they were erected for his own use? And that they have no temporal power and jurisdiction but what they derive from him?

Warburton is so far from being partial to the clergy, that he asserts the pertinence, propriety, and use of lay chancellors, as a fit means to preserve and perpetuate the memory of the origin and dependency of these courts, or to shew that they were derived from, and appointed by, the civil magistrate.

He does indeed go so far as to be even "for admitting the laity into ecclesiastical synods. There appearing to be much the same reason for laymen sitting in convocation, as for churchmen in parliament." p. 160.

With the same spirit of liberty and freedom he observes, "That these spiritual courts ought to be subject to prohibitions issuing from the temporal judicatures." For that it is of the nature and condition of all inferior courts to be appealed from, to a superior.

These free and generous concessions in favour of the laity, dispose me to think favourably of the alliance, at least not to rank it amongst those detestable and pernicious writings, which are composed with a view to aggrandize and enrich the clergy at the expence of the laity.

Whatever I may think of the writer, and his other works, I have some regard for the alliance, as it seems to be the only book which can furnish us with any rational defence of an establishment and a test law. For as these seem to be the only security of the national church, I should be unwilling to give them up till something, at least more specious and plausible, is alledged against them.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

June 10, 1756.

H. R.

IT appears by a pamphlet lately published, entitled, *An Essay on the present State of the publick Roads*, that the only road about London on which broad-wheel carriages are used, is from being the worst became the only good one, there not being, in April last, a single rut

to be seen for many miles, (see p. 157.) at the same time that the other roads were extremely bad, and this amendment solely owing to the use of broad wheels. We should be obliged to our correspondents, if they would favour us with an account of their effects upon the roads at a great distance from London. If the above pamphlet, which is no more than 6d. price, was dispersed among the farmers and carriers, it might be a means of removing the great prejudice they have against broad wheels, and shew them that it is manifestly their interest to use them on all lands whatever.

The judicious Author of, The Importance of the Island of Minorca, and Harbour of Port Mahon, printed for R. Baldwin, jun. after having influenced our Want of Policy, on our first becoming possessed of the Island, in not introducing the Religion and civil Government of England, or taking one Step to make it useful to us, says,

AS the natives of Minorca are generally computed to be about 28,000, they must have at least 4000 men able to bear arms, which would have been no inconsiderable addition to our strength, if we could have depended upon their fidelity and courage; but as this island lies so conveniently for trade, and a communication between the richest parts of Asia, Africa, and Europe, it would certainly have soon become a general magazine and mart for the trade of all those countries, if we had at first established the civil government and laws of England for all British subjects and foreigners that should settle in, or come to trade in the island; and this would have increased the number of inhabitants so much, that by this time, instead of 28,000, their number might have amounted to 3 or 400,000. For this purpose it would have been necessary to have established a civil as well as a military governor, and to have made the former absolutely independent of the latter, unless when the island was in danger of being invaded, and martial law proclaimed with the consent of a council and assembly, the former appointed by the crown, and the latter chosen by the people, with the approbation of the crown, or of some officer appointed by the crown; for such an approbation would have been necessary, in order to keep factious and seditious men out of such a popular assembly.

Then with regard to trade, the whole island, with every harbour and creek thereof, ought to have been declared a free port, without any sort of duties or fees either upon importation or exportation,

tion, nor any tax upon goods of any kind, until they come into the retailer's or the consumer's hands. Even then the taxes ought to have been as moderate, and collected in as easy a manner, as was possible, in order to have made living in the island both cheap and convenient; for very moderate taxes of this kind, with a land tax of 2s. in the pound in time of peace, and four in time of war, always fully and equally, and for that reason frequently, assessed, would have probably produced as much as would have paid all the regular troops, we should have been obliged to keep within the island in time of peace, and perhaps would have spared a considerable sum yearly for maintaining and improving the fortifications of all those places, which could by nature have been the most easily fortified.

I have said all those places, for surely we ought to have had more fortified places in this important island, than one single citadel; but some of the cities, and particularly Ciudadella, ought to have been as completely fortified as the nature of the ground would admit: The town of St. Philip's ought likewise to have been made a fortified city, and extended up the harbour as far as the head of St. Stephen's cove; and as the ground on which Marlborough redoubt now stands is so high, the highest part of it ought to have been included within a regular and strong fortification*. For the further security of the harbour of Port-Mahon, the intended fortification of Cape-Mola ought to have been finished, and Philipet little redoubt very much enlarged; and for the security of our naval stores Bloody Island ought to have been well fortified quite round, and filled with magazines casemated, and made as much bomb-proof as possible.

[To be concluded in our next.]

After all the illusory accounts received by the way of France, Holland, and Spain, of the late engagement in the Mediterranean, matters were cleared up by the following advices published in the Gazette of Saturday, June 26.

Admiralty Office, June 26.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Admiral BYNG to Mr. CLEVELAND, Secretary of the Admiralty. Dated on board the *Ramilies* off Minorca, May 25, 1756.

I Have the pleasure to desire that you will acquaint their lordships, that having sailed from Gibraltar the 8th, I got off Mahon the 19th, having been joined by his Majesty's ship *Phoenix* off Majorca two days before, when the enemy's fleet appeared to the S. E. Falling little wind, it was five before I could form my line,

and distinguish any of the enemy's motions, and not at all judge of their force more than by their numbers, which were seventeen, and thirteen of those appeared large. They at first stood towards us in a regular line, and tacked about seven, which I judged was to endeavour to gain the wind of us in the night, so that, being late, I tacked, in order to keep the weather gage of them, as well as to make sure of the land wind: In the morning, being very hazy, and not above five leagues off Cape Mola, we tacked off towards the enemy at eleven, and at day-light had no sight of them; but two Tartans, with the French private signal, being close in with the rear of our fleet, I sent the *Princess Louisa* to chase one, and made the signal for the rear admiral, who was nearest the other, to send ships to chase her. The *Princess Louisa*, *Defiance*, and *Captain*, became at a great distance, but the *Defiance* took her's, which had two captains, two lieutenants, and one hundred and two private soldiers, who were sent out the day before with six hundred men, on board Tartans, to reinforce the French fleet, on our then appearing off the place. The *Phoenix* (on capt. Harvey's offer) prepared to serve as a fire ship, but without damaging her as a frigate till the signal was made to prime, when she was then to scuttle her decks, every thing else being prepared that the time and place allowed of. The enemy now began to appear from the mast-head: I called in the cruisers, and when they had joined me, I tacked towards the enemy, and formed the line ahead; I found the French were preparing theirs to leeward, having unsuccessfully endeavoured to weather me: They were twelve large ships of the line and five frigates. As soon as I judged the rear of ours was the length of their van, we tack'd altogether, and I immediately made the signal for the ships that led to lead large, and for the *Deptford* to quit the line, that ours might become equal in number with theirs. At two I made the signal to engage, as I found it the surest method of ordering every ship to close down on the one that fell to their lot. And here I must express my great satisfaction at the very gallant manner in which the rear admiral set the van the example, by instantly bearing down on the ships he was to engage, with his second, and who occasioned one of the French ships to begin the engagement, which they did by raking ours as they went down: I bore right down on the ship that lay opposite to me, and began to engage him, after having received their fire for sometime on going down. The *Intrepid*, in the very beginning, had his foretopmast shot away, and as that hung on his fore-sail

* See the Plan given with our last Magazine.

sail and backed it, he had no command of his ship, his foretack, and all his braces being cut at the same time, so that he drove on the next ship to him, and obliged that, and the ships a-head of me, to throw all a-back: This obliged me to do so also for some minutes, to avoid their falling all on board me, though not before we had drove our adversary out of the line, who put before the wind, and had several shot fired at him by his own admiral. This not only caused the enemy's center to be unattacked, but left the rear admiral's division rather uncovered for some very little time. I sent and called to the ships a-head of me, to make sail on and go down on the enemy, and ordered the Chesterfield to lay by the Intrepid, and the Deptford to supply the Intrepid's place. I found the enemy edged away constantly; and as they went three feet to our one, they would never permit our closing with them, but take the advantage of destroying our rigging; for tho' I closed the rear admiral last, yet I found I could not again close the enemy, whose van were fairly drove from their line, but their admiral was joining them by bearing away. By this time it was past six, and the enemy's van and ours were at too great a distance to engage; I perceived some of their ships stretching to the northward, and I imagined they were going to form a new line. I made the signal for the headmost ships to tack, and those that led before with the larboard tacks, to lead with the starboard, that I might, by the first, keep (if possible) the wind of the enemy; and, by the second, be between the rear admiral's division and the enemy, as his had suffered most, as also to cover the Intrepid, which I perceived to be in a very bad condition, and whose loss would give the balance against us, if they attacked us the next morning, as I expected. I brought too about eight that night, to join the Intrepid, and to rest our ships as fast as possible, and continued so all night. The next morning we saw nothing of the enemy, tho' we were still lying too: Mahon was N. N. W. about ten or eleven leagues. I sent cruisers out to look for the Intrepid and Chesterfield, who joined me next day; and having, from a state and condition of the Squadron brought me in, found that the Captain, Intrepid, and Defiance (which latter has lost her captain) were very much damaged in their masts, I thought it proper, in this situation, to call a council of war, before I went again to look for the enemy. I desired the attendance of general Stuart, lord Effingham, and lord Robert Bertie, and colonel Cornwallis, that I might collect their opinions upon the present situation, at which council not

the least contention or doubt arose. I do not send their lordships the particulars of our losses and damages by this, as it would take me much time, and that I am willing none should be lost in letting them know an event of such consequence. I dispatch this to Sir Benjamin Keene, by way of Barcelona, and am making the best of my way to Gibraltar, from which place I propose sending their lordships a more particular account.

P. S. I must desire you will acquaint their lordships, that I have appointed capt. Hervey to the command of the Defiance, in the room of capt. Andrews, slain in the action.

I have just sent the defects of the ships, as I have got it made out whilst I was closing my letter.

State of the English and French fleets in the late action in the Mediterranean, with the number of persons killed and wounded in each ship.

ENGLISH.

Ramilies, Adm. Byng, Capt. Gardner, 20 guns.—Buckingham, Rear-Adm. West, Capt. Everit, 70 guns, 7 w. 3 k.—Culloden, Capt. Ward, 74 guns.—Captain, Capt. Catford, 70 guns, 30 w. 6 k.—Revenge, Capt. Cornwall, 70 guns.—Lancaster, Capt. Edgcombe, 66 guns, 14 w. 1 k.—Trident, Capt. Durell, 64 guns.—Intrepid, Capt. Young, 64 guns, 39 w. 9 k.—Kingston, Capt. Parry, 60 guns.—Princess Louisa, Capt. Noel, 60 guns, 13 w. 3 k.—Defiance, Capt. Andrews, 60 guns, 45 w. 14 k.—Portland, Capt. Baird, 50 guns, 20 w. 6 k.—Deptford, Capt. Amhurst, 50 guns.—Chesterfield, Capt. Lloyd, 41 guns.—Experiment, Capt. Gilchrist, 24 guns.—Dolphin, — 24 guns.—Phoenix, Capt. Hervey, 24 guns.—Fortune, Capt. Maplesden, 14 guns.

FRENCH.

Le Foudroyant, La Galissoniere, lieutenant-general, 10 guns, 10 w. 2 k.—Le Redoubtable, Glandeves, Chef d'Escadre, 74 guns, 3 w.—La Couronne, La Clu, Chef d'Escadre, 74 guns, 3 w.—Le Temeraire, Beaumont, 74 guns, 15 w.—Le Guerrier, La Brosse, 74 guns, 43 w.—Le Lion, St. Agnan, 64 guns, 7 w. 2 k.—Le Sage, Duran, 64 guns, 8 w.—L'Orphee, Raimondis, 64 guns, 9 w. 10 k.—Le Content, Sabran, 64 guns, 19 w. 5 k.—Le Triton Mercier, 64 guns, 14 w. 5 k.—L'Hipoteame, Rochemaure, 50 guns 10 w. 2 k.—Le Fier, D' Herville, 50 guns, 4 w.—La Junon, Beausnier, 46 guns.—La Rose, Costebelle, 26 guns.—La Gracieuse, Marquizan, 24 guns.—La Topaz, Carne, 24 guns.—La Nimphe, Callian, 14 guns.

J O U R.

We have this month, in addition to our late useful charts and plans, obliged our readers with the beautiful chart annexed, exhibiting the sea of war in the Mediterranean, &c. &c.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 216.

The last Speech I shall give you in the Debate begun in your last was made by A. Bæculonius, and was to the following Effect.

Mr. President,

S I R,

WHATEVER the Hon. gentleman may think of the question now before us, I must think it a question of the utmost importance, even supposing that our sovereign has, by his prerogative, a power, in time of war, to establish what articles of war he pleases for the good government of his army; for even in that case the sovereign ought not, and I am sure, his present majesty would not establish any articles of war, without the advice and consent of those who had under him the chief command of the army; and they would not surely advise or consent to such articles of war as would render it impossible for them to augment or recruit their army, or such as might probably discourage and dispirit the soldiers then under their command. Let us therefore consider, whether the gentlemen of our regular army here at home, or the gentlemen who were born, or have lived many years in America, are the best judges what sort of military laws may have this effect in that part of the world; and at the same time we ought to consider, that the troops which have been raised, or may hereafter be raised in America do, and always must consist, so far as relates to the common soldiers at least, of men of a very different character from those of our regular army here at home. In the latter we seldom, if ever, have any gentlemen, especially gentlemen of fortune, serving as common soldiers;

June, 1756.

but, on the contrary, they are generally men who had no character, or perhaps a bad one, before they listed in the army: Whereas, in the former there will, I hope, be many gentlemen of some fortune, and almost all of them men of some substance and character before they listed in the army. Is it not from hence evident, that officers who have been long accustomed to that rigour of discipline and severity of punishment, which is necessary for compelling the common soldiers of our army here at home to behave well and do their duty, can never be proper judges of what sort of military laws ought to be established for enforcing good order and exact discipline among the troops raised in America?

The Hon. gentleman was pleased to say, that men of honour and character can give themselves no concern about the articles of war, or military laws, let them be never so rigorous and severe, because, for the sake of their own character, they will always do their duty, and consequently can never have anything to fear from the severity of the punishment. Sir, he may as well say, that men of honour and character must always be infallible. The weakness of human nature is such, and our passions are so strong, that a man of the best character and strictest honour may by the former be led into an error, or by the latter hurried into one of the greatest of military crimes, a crime which is punishable even with death itself, if so the court martial shall think fit: When I say this every gentleman must suppose, I mean that sort of mutiny which is committed by offering any violence against a superior officer. And indeed there is

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scarcely a section in the articles of war, but what inflicts a punishment which must be thought too severe upon a man of any character : For example, the very first section appoints, that a soldier who uses any unlawful oath of execration shall not only forfeit one shilling, but be laid in irons for twelve hours, upon his second offence of this kind ; and there are so many trivial offences made punishable at the discretion of a court martial, that no man of common sense will chuse to make himself subject to such laws. Nay, even our common soldiers here, cannot properly be said to have ever chosen to do so ; for those who list in our regiments here at home, are generally such as will not, or cannot earn their bread by their industry, and are therefore forced to list in the army for a subsistence, or they are cajoled, and I may say, trepanned into the army by our recruiting serjeants. Whereas the troops that are to be raised in America must consist chiefly of those who generously and voluntarily list in the army, merely for the sake of serving their country ; and of such only we can propose to raise a sufficient army in that part of the world.

But this is not all, Sir, a man might perhaps trust to his own sagacity, coolness of temper, and diligence, for preventing his being guilty of any of those offences which are to be so severely or so arbitrarily punished by the articles of war ; but all these rare qualities joined together cannot warrant him against a false accusation ; and if falsely accused he may by false witnesses, or by the mistake or partiality of the court martial, be condemned, and punished in the most severe manner prescribed or warranted by the articles of war ; therefore let a man's honour and character be never so great, nay, let him be never so confident of his own sagacity, coolness, and diligence, the rigour and severity of the military laws to which he is to be subjected, must give him some concern ; and if he thinks them too rigorous and severe he will not chuse to subject himself to them : Nay, he will avoid doing so as much as he can ; and this he will do with the more care, when he considers, that if he should happen to fall under the suspicion of any military offence, he may chance to be tried by a court martial, consisting mostly of officers of what we call our regular troops, from whom he will at least suppose that he can expect no favour.

It is therefore evident, Sir, that if the military regulations established by this bill be thought too rigorous and severe by our people in America, the clause now under our consideration, will, if passed into a law, render it much more difficult, if not impossible, to raise any troops in that country ; and they will be much more apt to think these regulations too rigorous and severe than they would be if it were left entirely to themselves, and the very same regulations established by their own chief leaders and officers. In some, and, I believe, in most of our colonies in America, it is ordained by their own laws, that in time of war, or imminent danger of being invaded, the martial law shall be in force, and that the commander in chief, in a general council of war, shall establish such laws and articles of war as shall be thought necessary : Such laws the people always submit to without murmuring, because they know the law-makers, and have a confidence in them, that they will not consent to any law but what is necessary for the good of the service ; but we cannot expect the same submission to military laws advised by persons they never knew, and adapted to the government of common soldiers, who seldom list in the army from any motive of honour or publick good ; and as this is well known to our people in America, they

they will naturally look upon themselves as affronted, if not oppressed, by any law which renders it impossible for them to concur in the defence of their country, without subjecting themselves to the same slavish regulations.

I am therefore fully convinced, Sir, that our agreeing to this clause will infallibly have this fatal consequence, that it will either prevent its being possible for us to raise any body of troops in America, or it will make the troops we raise there refuse to act upon any occasion, in conjunction with any of the British forces his majesty may think fit to send thither; and consequently I must be of opinion, that our agreeing to this clause will prevent its being possible for us to carry on the war in America with that vigour and success which we might otherwise have good reason to hope for. This, I say, Sir, is my opinion, and yet I am as fully convinced that some new regulation is necessary for the government of those troops that may be raised in America; because for carrying on the present war in America with vigour and success, all our respective colonies and plantations in that part of the world must unite in raising armies, or an army, to be commanded by such generals, or such a general in chief, as his majesty shall be pleased to appoint; and such a general army cannot be governed by, or made subject to the military laws of any particular colony or plantation; nor can the general, without a sufficient power for that purpose, establish a body of military laws to which all the troops under his command shall be subject. Whether his majesty can without the authority of parliament grant such a power may admit of some doubt; but it can admit of no doubt, that he cannot now compel any man to take arms, or to furnish either a horse or foot soldier, but by virtue of the militia acts now in force in

this kingdom, or by virtue of the militia laws now in force, or that may hereafter be enacted, in our respective colonies in America; consequently, the general army I have mentioned must be an army consisting chiefly of volunteers, or such as our respective colonies may voluntarily send to it, and therefore no such military laws should be established, as may discourage volunteers from listing in that army, or our colonies from subjecting any of their people to such military laws.

For this reason, Sir, if his majesty has by his prerogative a power, in time of war, to establish what articles of war he pleases for the government of his army, even whilst it remains within the British dominions, and can delegate that power to any general he may be pleased to appoint, the articles of war for the government of the general army to be raised in America, ought not in prudence to be formed or established by the advice of any ministers or generals here; nor ought any such articles to be established, until after that army has assembled; and then the commander in chief ought to have a power delegated to him, to form and establish a body of military laws for the government of that army, by the advice and consent of the chief officers, or the majority of the chief officers sent from the several respective colonies. Or if it should be thought, that his majesty cannot by his prerogative delegate a power sufficient for this purpose, we ought to empower him to do so by a bill regularly brought in, and deliberately passed into a law, for this particular purpose; which, in my opinion, would be the best method, both because I doubt of the power by prerogative in this case, unless upon an unexpected emergency, and before a parliament can be assembled; and because in such a bill the quota of troops which each colony ought to furnish to the general army,

and the quota of expence, might be settled; and particular encouragements might be given to all volunteers who should join that army, as well as to every colony that should furnish more than its quota.

I have said, Sir, that I doubt of A the king's power by prerogative to establish articles of war, even in time of war, for the government of his army, whilst it remains within the British dominions: I think it is certain, that he cannot do so at all times whilst it remains in England; B for all our lawyers tell us, that whilst the courts of common law are open, and the course of justice free, it shall be deemed time of peace, and that in time of peace the exercise of martial law can never take place: Nay, the preamble to C the very bill now before us, expressly tells us, that no man can be subjected in time of peace to any kind of punishment within this realm by martial law, or in any other manner, than by the judgment of his peers, and according to the known D and established laws of this realm. Now as I do not think that our people in America forfeited their right to any privilege they are intitled to as Englishmen, by going to settle, or by being born in that country, I do not think that they can be tried or E punished by martial law within the limits of any of our colonies, if the courts of common law be open, and the course of justice free, in that colony where the army may then happen to be; and consequently I must think, that whilst our army in America F remains within the limits of any of our colonies, his majesty cannot, by his prerogative alone establish articles of war, or constitute courts martial for the trial of any sort of offences whatever.

If this be so, Sir, what a strange G condition will our American troops be in? Whilst they are in conjunction with any British forces that may be sent thither, let them be where

they will, they will be subject to military laws, which they will certainly think too arbitrary and severe: Whilst they are marching or acting by themselves, within the extensive limits of any of our continental colonies, they will be subject to no military laws at all, unless the legislative power of that colony has proclaimed martial law, and even in that case the martial law of that colony may be very unfit for governing such an army. For example, in Virginia, how ridiculous would it be to fine a New-England, or a Carolina man, in a hundred pounds of tobacco, or any greater or lesser quantity of tobacco, for any military offence he might be guilty of? And yet we know, that most of the military rewards and penalties in that colony are, by their military laws, made to consist in certain quantities of tobacco.

I must therefore, Sir, look upon the clause now under our consideration as calculated, surely not with design, not only to discourage, but to confound the military service in America; and I am convinced, that if you allow the petition now offered to us to be brought up, and some of the gentlemen of New-England to be heard upon the subject, they will be able to make this evident to the house, and may shew you many stronger reasons than I can think of, against your agreeing to this clause, as they must be better acquainted with the nature of the military service in North-America, than I could ever have an opportunity of being, or than any gentleman in this house can pretend to be; and as it is so early in the session, we have the less reason to refuse what information they can give us in a matter of so great importance; therefore I hope the petition will be allowed to be brought up.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

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As refuting erroneous Opinions, by Experiment, in physical Cases, must greatly contribute to the Happiness of Mankind, we shall subjoin one more of Dr. HALLER's Observations, viz. his 38th, which contains many curious and interesting Particulars, of peculiar Benefit to the Fair Sex.

A Laceration of the Uterus.

Hist. 1. **T**HE frequent sudden deaths of women in child-bed are often very afflicting to whole families. In most cases of that kind an hemorrhage has been blamed, and perhaps not always without reason. But I have discovered causes of it, which are still more insuperable. On the first of July, 1747, there was brought to the theatre a woman, who was delivered after a very hard labour, attended with cold sweats. I dissected her about half an hour after her death, and found a large hole in the left side of the neck of the womb, both in the neck itself, and in the peritoneum which connects the uterus to the vagina. The neck was full of confused valves, the uterus itself almost scirrhus, very thick, and tho' thinner at the interval between the Fallopian tubes than elsewhere, yet even there it was a full inch in thickness, and had a number of white transverse fibres. In the middle space above the neck, the uterus was almost two inches thick, compact, and full of small orifices of arteries. That part to which the placenta had been fixed, had a great many little portions of the chorion adhering to it. The adhesion of the placenta had been circular, between the Fallopian tubes, which went off below the middle of the uterus, and were pendulous as usual.

One of the ovaria was quite sound, in the other a small foramen appeared, together with a vascular pellucid tumour. From the foramen went a pellucid vein, not very small; and an incision being made into the tumour, it appeared to be a corpus luteum, spherical, separable from the ovarium, yellow, vascular, furrowed, and clustered like a bunch of grapes, without any fovea. Under it were vessels of a pretty large size, and in the same ovarium, there were likewise other small ova, as they are called.

In the neck of the uterus, a little above its orifice, were a great many large, oblique, mucous sinuses. The inferior duct situated near the middle of the vagina, was about an inch long, and without any gland.

The anterior rugæ of the vagina were found, and the sinuses at the urethra full of mucus. The internal membrane of the uterus was thin, smooth, adhering

very firmly, and here and there porous. Under it was an immense number of veins, which were very turgid.

The fleshy substance of the uterus was full of chinks, unequal, lobular, conglomerated, as it were, and of a white colour.

A The uterus itself, properly so called, was of a globular figure.

Hist. 2. On the fourth of September, 1748, another healthy woman died in child-bed. The uterus was near five inches long, and as many broad, flattened both before and behind, extended a little above the margin of the os pubis, and covered the bladder. A little below the cornua of the upper part of the uterus, not from the middle, came out the Fallopian tubes; and the convexity of the uterus betwixt the two tubes did not exceed that in a woman who is not pregnant. Having injected it with wax, I perceived a hole in the uterus on the right side of the orifice. Upon farther examination, the spongy flesh at the orifice of the uterus, was found degenerated into a number of grumous, very thin, reticular membranes, without the least appearance of the ring which is commonly found there. In the same state was the contiguous part of the vagina, and where its texture was not quite destroyed, it consisted of fibres and cellular membranes, cohering weakly together, and variously intersected. The upper part of the vagina was very much dilated, but not so the inferior. In that spongy part the uterus was thickest, but at its bottom it did not exceed six or eight lines. Instead of sinuses, I observed a kind of smooth, cylindrical veins, full of ramifications. The ligaments were also of an unusual thickness.

B Hist. 3. On the 8th of November, 1748, I dissected a young woman, who had taken strong purgatives, in order to procure a miscarriage, and died in convulsions within fifteen minutes after she was delivered. The spermatick vessels, as Vesalius formerly observed, were an inch thick; the uterus was raised a few inches above the pelvis, collapsed, firm, pulpy, and thick.

The neck of the uterus was torn, and thro' the lacerated part the head of the fœtus had passed, about an inch above the pudendum. In the sound part the rugæ had scarce suffered any alteration; the internal part of the orifice of the uterus was wide open, appeared to be lacerated, was thin, flocculent, and about two inches broad. The inside of the uterus was full of blood, which being washed off, there appeared a great many white

white, ragged, flocky substances, as if the texture of the uterus had been converted into wool. More internally I observed a number of very thin membranous lamellæ, an inch or more in breadth, which consisted of the chorion, so grown to the uterus, as to put on the appearance of its internal membrane.

In the substance of the uterus, which was more than six lines thick, there were a great many orifices of veins, into which air being blown, it passed in the form of bubbles thro' orifices of different sizes, some being pretty large, and others very small, into the cavity of the uterus.

The muscular fibres were red, broad, disposed into lamellæ, very numerous, and in various directions. It was hardly possible to reduce them into order; some of them descending to the orifice of the uterus, some surrounding it transversely, and many of these last immersed, as it were, in the former, which they exceeded both in number and size.

The valves of the neck of the uterus were slender, at a considerable distance from each other, full of very small pores and lacunæ.

The tubæ Fallopijæ, which were very long, and the round ligament, came out of the fundus of the uterus. This last was sent off long before Poupert's ligament, and terminated in vascular filaments.

In the other ovary there was a fissure, and a pellucid corpus luteum, not exactly hemispherical, of a reddish-yellow colour, and hollow. The cavity was half a line broad, not deep, but very vascular at its bottom; and besides there were pretty large ova, about two lines broad, contained in the same ovary. Wherefore the ova are not consumed by the corpus luteum.

In the two uteri, where the neck of the womb was lacerated, the side of the neck was burst, which seemed to be owing to the oblique situation of the fœtus at the time of birth; for it is probable, that its head did not present itself directly against the orifice of the uterus, but pressed against the side or neck of it; and thus the vessels of the neck being pressed, the circulation of the blood thro' them was obstructed. Hence the veins, which at that time were both very large and thin, easily burst, and the blood being poured out both from them and the arteries into the neighbouring cellular substance, a swelling was produced, with a supuration, softness, and a kind of mortification in the neck of the womb. And lastly, by the repeated efforts of the head, not directly against the orifice of the womb, but the sides of the orifice,

the neck came to be lacerated. These things appear to me to be so evident, as not to require any demonstration. This oblique posture of the fœtus, to which I impute the bursting of the uterus, has been represented by Henry a Deventer, f. 37, and 38, but, as far as I remember, without taking any notice of the fatal event which I think is to be apprehended from it. But Muller, who likewise met with a case of the same kind, has given a more full account of it in his *Diff. qua casus rarissimus uteri in partu rupti fessitur*. Basil. 1745.

In History 1. of a woman, out of whose womb a child had been newly taken, I said that the rugous ring of the vagina was not obliterated; and the case was the same in another body, History 3. which induces me to conclude, that these rugæ are either quickly restored, even within a few minutes after delivery, which seems scarce probable, or that they are not entirely designed for the more easy extension of the vagina, by their dilatibility.

In women who have died in labour, I have always seen processes of the chorion so intimately connected with the uterus, and so perfectly resembling it, that there seems no manner of doubt of something being transmitted that way to the fœtus by the uterus. On this occasion however, I must not omit mentioning, that this very winter, I saw in a fœtus that had been injected by the umbilical vessels, a pretty large artery filled with the wax, and its branches dispersed all over the amnion. Ruysch, Epist. xiii. p. 10. Noortwyck de Uter. grav. p. 14. and several others, have denied the existence of any red vessels capable of being injected in the human amnios. Lastly, it is certain, as I have elsewhere observed, that as the villi of the placenta are almost invisible, so the orifices of the veins of the uterus, which open between the muscular bands of fibres, are very large. But this does not hinder lesser veins likewise from opening into the cavity of the womb, and even these are very large when compared with the villi of the placenta, as Mr. Alexander Monro has justly remarked, Medical Essays, Vol. II. p. 134. Wherefore it appears, that many small arteries of the placenta open into one single vein of the uterus.

After I had published my Commentary upon Boerhaave, I found in three bodies where the uterus was burst, and in other pregnant uteri, that the tubes are very little affected by pregnancy; and that the part of the uterus between the tubes is not much increased, and but a little con-

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vex. But as in pregnant women the tubes are almost pendulous, and therefore parallel with the uterus, hence it seems to have happened, that Deventer, Lum. obstet. p. 400, and other anatomical writers, have made the tubes during that state to go out a long way below the upper part of the uterus (compare Comm. Boerh. p. 218.) Dr. Parsons likewise observes, that there can be no such thing as a superfœtation, because in pregnant women the tubes come out below the fundus of the uterus, and cannot reach to the ovaria (of Muscular Motion, p. 77. n. 15.) But these assertions are proved to be false by many experiments which I have lately made. For it is certain, that superfœtations do happen, and in pregnant women I have seen the tubes of such a length, as to be capable of reaching the ovaria very easily.

The corpora lutea, I have so frequently met with in women, that I now look upon them as nothing uncommon; yet I shall add a few remarks upon this subject. And, 1. I never saw two corpora lutea in one woman. 2. I never saw a corpus luteum where the woman was not pregnant, or even for any considerable while before the time of labour, and consequently never before puberty; all which is very different from the doctrine of Valisnerius, Generaz. dell. Uomo. II. c. n. 16, 25. c. 5. n. 8. and elsewhere, see p. 140. Comment. Boerh. V. p. 1, 3. The corpus luteum does not consume all the ova; for I have seen great numbers of them along with the corpus, contrary to what several authors have asserted, Comm. Boerh. I. c. p. 142, 143. 4. In the human fœtus, and indeed before the age of puberty, I have never met with any ovula, the ovaria before that age being long, narrow, flat, without any prominence, and in their figure, and dry texture, very different from those of adult females. These truths invalidate the observations of Valisnerius and some other authors of reputation, who describe the ova even in fœtuses and new-born animals, as if they had really seen them. Comm. Boerh. I. c. p. 148.

Those women who expire after a very hard labour, oppressed with faintings, cold sweats, and excessive weakness; those women, I say, for the most part do not owe their death so much to the violent hæmorrhage (which I do not believe to be so suddenly mortal, from the examples of persons who have been wounded) but rather to a laceration of the uterus. For in women who have had that part wounded from different causes, as has appeared after their death, I have ob-

served the very same symptoms to happen, as in those who too often are carried off within half an hour after delivery; but whether the rashness or unskilfulness of midwives, or incurable diseases, prove fatal to the patients, the grave for the most part prevents our discovering.

In women who have died of acute and spotted fevers, I have often seen the blood ooze spontaneously out of the mouth; and this has given birth to the story of the Vampyres, which lately made so much noise all over Europe, and was first propagated by some Imperial troops quartered in Hungary, viz. Persons who had died of acute diseases, and especially women who had perished in child-bed, and been hastily buried, as usual in hot climates, were found upon opening the graves, with their mouths foaming with blood. The other particulars were the fruits of imagination. The first account I met with of this epidemical superstition is in Anthony Galatheus de Situ Japygiz, reprinted in a late voluminous collection by Peter Vanderaa. The cause appears to me to be no other than the expansion of the elastick air contained in the lungs, which forces upwards the blood, with which that viscous is overcharged towards the end of those fatal diseases, from the broken small vessels resembling, in some measure, the foaming of fermenting liquors. This morbid state of the uterus and vagina, shews these parts to consist of a common cellular membrane; for nothing can more resemble the common cellular structure, than the lacerated and mortified fibres of those, which have no certain direction, nor any considerable length, but on the contrary are short and interwoven with one another in all directions. The same structure likewise obtains in the tendons, as appears from those of the slender kind; for example, that of the plantaris, or palmaris muscle, the expansion of which forms a membrane, resembling that which in the bladder, or stomach, is called nervous, and which Albinus has demonstrated to be of the nervous kind.

The sinuses of the uterus in Comm. Boerh. Tom. V. p. II. p. 47, & seq. were communicated, as well as several other observations, by persons of distinguished reputation. These, after other repeated experiments, which at that time were but few, I classed among the veins in some essays since published; and this opinion I have since confirmed by five or six late dissections of women who had died in child-bed. For they are continued with the veins, branched like them, and subdivided into smaller ramifications,

cations, and lastly, evidently sheathed in that thin tender membrane which covers the veins. The cause of the inaccurate description formerly given of these sinuses, seems to be owing to their larger size, their unequal and easily extended diameter, and the unaccountable largeness of their orifices opening into the cavity of the uterus. By injecting the veins with wax, models are formed of these sinuses; but they are very irregular, as is usual in the veins; and here the more so the farther that the vessels recede from the natural state of the pregnant uterus. Neither is that extraordinary dilatation observed to take place equally in all parts of the uterus. But whether the sinuses, which Malpighi has described in the uterus of a cow, are of the same kind with these, or rather whether they are true sinuses, I shall not yet take upon me to determine.

The laceration of the vagina I attribute to the want of dexterity in the midwife, who, in order to extract the fœtus, had forcibly thrust both her hands up the vagina; for it could not be owing to the fœtus alone in its passage, seeing every body knows how easily it makes the rest of its way, as soon as it has passed the internal orifice of the uterus.

Most authors have alledged, that the orifice of the uterus becomes thinner in the time of labour; but it is only to be understood in this sense, viz. the thick and annular portion of the uterus which is produced into the vagina, the larger that the opening of the orifice is, the more it resembles the part of the uterus, and both the prominence of the uterus into the vagina, and the circumscribed circular furrow between the upper part of the vagina and the circular production of the uterus, disappear at the same time. These remarks I have thought proper to add to note 5. p. 389. Comm. Boerh. Tom. V. p. 11.

I have frequently seen the muscular fibres of the uterus in women who have died in child-bed, but never more beautiful than in this subject of which I now write. There is no doubt but Ruysch saw the same, and called them the muscle of the uterus. They are true layers of parallel muscular fibres, lying upon one another in different directions, which I never have been able to reduce to any regular order. Between these fibres are a great many interfices both large and small, of no determined figure, opening into the cavity of the uterus; and these are the orifices of the absorbent vias of the uterus, at this time dilated to their largest diameter. So that what I said

before concerning the fibres of the uterus, seems now sufficiently confirmed; and it is the same thing to me, whether they are termed muscular fibres, or a muscle. Thus most anatomical authors speak of the muscular coat of the bladder, but Fabricius, Cowper, and some late English anatomists, have called it the detrusor muscle. I the more readily quote this instance, from having observed a very great affinity between the fibres of the uterus about the time of labour, and those of the bladder. But that the delivery of the remains of the placenta may be affected by these fibres, is a point justly questioned; for it is very certain, that clots of extravasated blood, tho' they are loose and evidently less compact than the placenta, are frequently confined in the womb, and condensed into fibrous masses, which sometimes at last adhere to the sides of the constricted uterus; and I have often found the chorion, several months after pregnancy, grown firmly to the uterus. By what mechanism these fibres can expel the placenta when it adheres to the uterus, I cannot conceive; tho' I am far from denying, that when it floats loose in it, they may be capable of forcing it out, in the same manner as they do clots of extravasated blood.

RURAL COLLOQUIES, continued from p. 229.

C O U R T.

Justice Wronghead, Chairman; Fribble his Son, at his right Elbow, Justice Shallow, the Rev. Dr. Puzzle Case, Justice Mifflad, and Justice Brainless.

Enter Whetstone the Farmer.

Fribble. FATHER! why father! Mr. Chairman! there comes that impudent fellow farmer Whetstone, our tythingman, look ye? do you see him?
Wronghead. Ay child, I see the fellow: Here, you fellow Whetstone, how now sirrah, what are you just come, ha? Sirrah, you're a pretty fellow indeed, to make a court wait for you. Come, Sir, where's your returns? come let's see them instantly, or I'll set a fine on you, I will; 'tis good to make examples of such fellows as you.

Brainless. So 'tis Mr. Chairman; I say fine him.

Whetstone. Nay pray ye, yeer worships honours to give me leave, I'll pull out my returns in a moment, but ye scare a body so, there's no such thing as finding them.

Dr. Puzzle Case. How's that, do you insult the court, sirrah? Come, your returns, or I shall join with my brothers

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in fining you : I remember this fellow this last harvest in setting out my tythes, and I promise you I will never forgive him so long as I live.

Whetstone fumbles a long rubile, at last lugs out a leathern bag with the old return.

Wronghead. Come, deliver it into court, you give us a great deal of trouble. Come, gentlemen, let's hear it, 'tis a fine return I'll warrant you : Here, Mr. Clerk of the peace, read it.

Clerk reads. *The return of John Whetstone, tythingman, of the parish of in the county of I return that the stocks and pound are in good repair, and all well in our parish.*

Wronghead. Has he signed the return ?

Clerk. No, an't please you Mr. Chairman.

Wronghead. Did you ever see so extraordinary a fellow as this ? Come, Sir, sign ! sign ! and when you have signed, I shan't take it ; I've something to say to you about it ; you shall hear me presently. Come, sign ! sign away, Sir !

Whetstone. I can't write my name, an't please your worship, I can only make my mark.

Wronghead. Come, Sir, your name or your mark, is all one to me ; come, Sir, set your mark ; but neither of them shall do, I promise you ; you'll see gentlemen presently my remarks upon this fellow's return.

Whetstone sets his mark to the return.

Wronghead. So, Sir, there is your return, is it ? Why now an't you an exceeding pretty fellow ? Look at him, gentlemen, and only behold this extraordinary return of his'n ! So, this is your return, is it ; you're a fine fellow indeed. I've a great mind to return you to the county goal, that I have, varlet !

Whetstone. I hope not, an't please your worship's honour, 'tis the old return, the old way of returning, as I am told by the rest of my neighbours : I know no better, an't please you, I am no scholard, and I was afraid to consult lawyer Senseless about it ; upon your honour's account your worship's no stranger to what I mean.

Wronghead. Did you ever hear of so stupid and so jealous a block-head as this is now, to reflect upon that discreet and ingenious good-natured gentleman, lawyer Senseless ? Pray where is Mr. Senseless, I thought I saw him in court just now ?

Clerk. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Senseless will be here in an instant, he's just stepped over to the post-house to several gentlemen, his clients, that are waiting there for him.

Chairman. Ay, ay, he's a gentleman of June, 1756.

great practice ; I don't love to hear these gentlemen of great practice reflected on. Here, you fellow Whetstone, about this same return of yours. You conclude by saying, all's well in your parish : Now mind what I say to you, an't you a wicked forsworn fellow : All's well in your parish ! Pray, Sir, is there nobody keeps guns, dogs, nets, and other engines for destroying the game, in your parish, ha, Sir ? Pray answer me that question ! Consider, Sir, you're now upon your oath, and the court must not be trifled with.

Whetstone. An't please your worship, I am not acquainted with any gunmen or dogs, or netmen ; the most I do is to mind my farm.

Mislead. How many acres of land do you hold, do you hear me follow ? speak out !

Whetstone. About an hundred and four-score, or such a matter, I can't tell to half an acre.

Mislead. Why then I insist upon it you must know what people there are that are concerned in destroying the game, for I am told you have none upon your farm, and there's a worthy young gentleman on my brother Wronghead's right hand, can testify that fact. Mr. Chairman, I am for fining this fellow.

Brainless. And so am I - I am for making examples : We shall be all served alike, if we don't make examples of these stubborn fellows, these farmers.

Dr. Puzzle Cause. I am of the same opinion, and 'tis to be hoped it may be a warning to you, Mr. Whetstone, to remember and take notice of the tythes better next year.

Overfight. Ay, ay, there's nothing like examples in all cases, I am for examples ; fine him in the name of God, if this is the case.

Fribble whispers his Father. Fine him pah, pray fine him, that will put an end to his law suit with me.

Chairman. Here, Sir, you have been fully heard, there is a full bench of gentlemen, the principal gentlemen who transact and are conversant with the business of this county ; who take no fees to themselves, attend the service of their country at their own expence, and 'tis their duty to support and back each other to the utmost of their power for the honour of the commission, and to set down proper rules to awe the inferior class of the creation, such objects as you are, without which 'tis impossible for gentlemen to act in the unlimited way they have a right to do. The opinion of the court therefore is this, that you be fined

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the sum of 50l. and stand committed till that fine is paid.

All. A very reasonable, easy fine, Mr. Chairman, you're very good indeed. Here, you Javelin man, take that fellow into custody.

The Javelin Man seizes poor Whetstone, and takes him over to the Post-house.

Whetstone. Ruined! ah, quite ruined and undone! My poor dame and seven small children must go to the parish, and I must be a labouring man all days of my life!

Javelin. Prithee don't cast yourself down, there's nothing in it, if you'll be advised by me, and come down a couple of pieces, I'll put you in a way to get rid of this.

Whetstone. Ay, marry, with all my soul, any thing in the world, good Mr. Javelin, here take them, I think there's two guineas; wilt have any more, honest Javelin?

Javelin. No, no, I scorn to sponge upon any poor man in distress, besides, I know you have a very large family of small children; but there's one thing more I'd mention.

Whetstone. What's that? name it, any thing in the world.

Javelin. Why, 'tis only to give a body a house-lamb now and then.

Whetstone. Ay, dear Mr. Javelin, at any time, as many as you will: Oh! I shall break my heart! Oh, law! oh, law! none of my family were ever napt in this world before; who the devil would be a farmer?

Javelin. Ha, Mr. Whetstone, what does all this raving mean, Sir, 'tis reflecting on me, I don't understand this usage! Napt, quoth he, no, Sir, you're not napt, you're only taken into custody; there's a wide difference in being napt, and taken into custody. Pray let me hear no more of this.

Whetstone. Oh sweet, dear Mr. Javelin! don't be angry, I am sorry for what I said, pray ye now stand my friend still.

Javelin. I intend to be your friend, if you behave as should become you. Call for a bottle of wine, and I'll make it up with you.

Rings for the Drawer; a Bottle of Wine is ordered, and brought in.

Javelin. Here Mr. Whetstone, you must pay for the wine now; 'tis customary for people in custody to pay for what they call for as it comes in.

Whetstone. Yes, yes, Mr. Javelin, 'tis very right, do so much as lend me a couple of shillings to pay it, I'll change by and by.

Javelin. Unconscionable to ask an officer that has you in custody to lend you

money; why sure you know nothing at all.

Whetstone. Very true, I don't know nothing indeed; here drawer, change this half guinea, take for the wine out of it.

Drawer. There's 8s. 6d. change. *Throws it on the table.*

Javelin takes up the Change, and puts it in his Pocket.

Javelin. Mr. Whetstone, I'll take care of the change for you, 'twill be wanted for one thing or another presently, you know.

Whetstone. Very right, very right, Mr. Javelin, you're an honest man: But let's see what's to be done next.

Javelin. Why, I'll tell you; didn't you observe our chairman to take miff at your naming lawyer Senseless?

Whetstone. Ah! a fool's bolt's soon shot, I with my tongue had been out; pray go on.

Javelin. Why, you must know, that I and Mr. Senseless are as intimate as two sworn brothers, I every now and then make a cause for him, and upon some occasions furnish him with witnesses; you know what I mean.

Whetstone. Ay, very good, very good!

Javelin. Look ye, tip him half a piece, and 'twill be all over, I'll go and whisper a word in his ear, and d—mn me if he does not serve you, I'll never recommend him to another job; but I know he'll do it. I am to swear for him in a cause that's just coming on in court, before their worships, this morning.

Whetstone. Thank God, I hope that will do.

Exit Javelin.

Whetstone. What a villain is this Javelin! Good God guide me! I see I must at any rate put an end to my plaguy law suit, or this rogue, or some of his followers, will swear my life away.

Exit Whetstone.

Enter Lawyer Senseless and Javelin.

Javelin. I suppose you know I have your foolish client Whetstone in custody.

Senseless. Ay, I do, Mr. Fribble just now stepped over from court to me, and has informed me all that has passed; I'll smoke the rascal for it.

Javelin. Well, but I'll tell you, Whetstone takes me for his friend, and has left me to do as I please in the matter, and therefore you may carve as you like; but you must let me in for a couple of pieces, my dear, that will be quiddish you know, won't it?

Senseless. Ay, by G—d, that's as little as you can have; but I think you are rather too modest.

Javelin. I don't care, I shall be satisfied

fied if you are, you know me well enough, I can't gripe folks: But to the point; let's know your terms, for the poor dog is trembling within doors just like a thief going to the gallows; but don't be too hard upon him neither.

Senfeless. Phoo! I scorn that, but let's see, I have had a trifle of the fellow; he must make that up ten pieces, pay 'squire Fribble's costs, which you may set down at six more; then, let's see, two guineas for yourself; and there's another you may add, he knows no better, one guinea for court fees, and that will furnish us with a bottle and bird, when the hurry of business is over; and he must execute a general release to all parties, tell him I'll fill them up for nothing; but be sure take 3s. 6d. for the stamps.

Javelin. Very good: Can you think of nothing else?

Senfeless. No, I think it pretty moderate, between man and man; go to him, make haste, and let's finish before the court rises; here, you take his release, tell him to execute, and do you witness it, and I'll go and get 'squire Fribble to execute his; but mind, there's one thing I had quite forgot, he must ask me pardon in open court, or there will be no keeping down these sort of fellows, 'twill make the rest of the loobies dread of offending another time.

Exit Senfeless.

Javelin and Whetstone.

Javelin. Dear Whetstone, I have brought you brave news, I told you I could do any thing with Mr. Senfeless: I have put an end to it for you, and I am as well pleased as if any man had given me 100l. E The whole charges, exclusive of what you have paid, come just to 12l. 8s. 8d. a guinea court fees; and what do you think I have saved you; that good-natured creature, Mr. Senfeless, out of pure love and regard for you, is gone to get 'squire Fribble to execute a release to you, and you must execute this, and as sure as you're alive he won't take a penny of you for filling them up; but harkye, you must pay for the stamps, for you can't expect a gentleman to be that out of pocket, you know; and you must beg his pardon in open court, for what you have said of him.

Whetstone. God bless you both for your tenderness, I and my family shall be ever bound to pray for you both.—*Aside,* Curse light on you, I wish I had you both in a wood.

Senfeless and Fribble.

Senfeless. My dear Mr. Fribble, all's right, Javelin has done the trick, here's a release from Whetstone; he's to pay

your cost and his own: I've been very reasonable with him. I assure you I could have charged a great deal more, ay, double the money, but upon your account I would not, because the fellow should have no room to reflect upon your pappa or your honour, in a case of this kind; therefore shall leave any sort of gratuity, for my extra care, to you.—You know, my dear, this is but right.

Fribble. Dem' me, Mr. Senfeless, you are the prettiest composition in all nature: You are not to be equalled in the whole globe, for your concise method in managing a gentleman's affairs. What would I give now, pah was dead, and I in possession of his estate, to require you as you deserve; but, dear Senfeless, excuse me, if my offer of five guineas will not suffice, for, curse me, my dear, I have but another left; for I paid Mr. Scar-all, the surgeon, this morning, a few, for curing me of the pea fever.

Senfeless. Sir, you're all goodness, I revere you; but I am almost ashamed to take any thing of you; but as you insist upon it, I will not disoblige you.

Fribble. Well, dear Mr. Senfeless, give me my release; I'll step back to court and whisper pah, to have the scoundrel brought over and released.

Court. The Justices, Fribble, &c. as before.

Fribble. Pah, 'tis all done, here's the release.

Wronghead. Hush! Come, gentlemen, the business of the court is pretty well over, 'tis near three: We have had a fatiguing day of it, indeed, I am afraid dinner will wait; but stay, what shall we do with that fellow, Whetstone, shall we finish his affair before we go off the bench?

Mislead. Ay, ay, by all means; where is Javelin?

Javelin. Here, an't please your worship.

Mislead. Pray bring Whetstone into court.

Javelin. Yes, an't please you.

Javelin brings Whetstone into Court.

Wronghead. Well, Mr. Whetstone, we have had a fine time of it with you: You don't know the concern the court have had in your affair; but upon your promising to behave better for the future, and begging pardon of the court and Mr. Senfeless, I am inclined to think the gentlemen will discharge you for this time, and order you to attend the next adjournment; and try if you can't mend your returns.

Dr. Puzzle Cause. Oh! dear Mr. Chairman, you are so tender-hearted, we shall be all rid at this rate; besides, you have said nothing about the laying out my tythes, that I must insist on; and further,

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ther, that if we are to have an adjournment, I desire it may be at the remotest part of the county ; 'tis nothing to us, who keep equipages, tho' broad wheels have made our roads good, and 'twill be treating these fellows with three or four days absence from their business, which will be another means of subduing them to reason.

Wronghead. You hear friend what the learned doctor has said, be sure you remember the tythes, and you are to attend next adjourn day at ——— ; 'tis but sixty-eight miles from where you live.

Whetstone on his Knees. Pray pardon all my faults, and God bless you, and to be sure Mr. Senseless, next to your worships, is the honestest man alive, and so is that tender-hearted creature Javelin ; I am bound to pray for you all.

Wronghead. Well, well, you are dismissed for this time, go about your business. Gentlemen, we have a quarter of an hour good before dinner, therefore I will beg leave to make one motion before we rise ; that is, that the clerk of the peace shall state this very remarkable affair of this day's proceedings to the laudable associators for the preservation of the game, all over England, at their next committee to be held at the St. Alban's tavern.

All. Yes, by all means ; 'tis a matter of the greatest consequence.

Brainless. A few words, if you please : 'Tis a matter of such consequence, I am astonished in the highest degree, it should so long have escaped the observation of the refined people for several ages past : Nay, that the legislature, who are ever studying the good of the people in general, should not long ere now have discovered the usefulness of so wholesome and good a law, I mean the act for the preservation of the game, and the act to explain and amend it ; but thank heaven 'tis now brought into a narrow compass. But one act to explain and amend, miraculous ! To whom gentlemen are we indebted for all this ? Why, I'll tell you, to the ingenious and learned Mr. C——, who plann'd the whole, has raised large annual subscriptions, and the best of all, totally subdued the insolence of farmers, keeps up the reputation of the subscribers, by weekly committees, at a trifling expence ; and 'tis my earnest wish, and I'll venture to say, so it is of all the gentlemen of this country, that as it is now, it shall and may continue, world without end.

Wronghead. Gentlemen, my brother Brainless hath spoken so fully upon this head, that I think to shorten this affair, 'twill be proper to give our directions to

Mr. Clerk of the peace, that the substance of our proceedings, and Mr. Brainless's speech, be transmitted, as I have before observed.

All. 'Tis not to be mended ! We are all for it, and pray Mr. Clerk of the peace don't fail of sending up to London by this night's post.

Clerk of the Peace. No, gentlemen, not for the world.

Wronghead. Cryer, adjourn the court to ———.

Cryer. All manner of persons who have any thing more to do at this general quarter sessions of the peace, holden here this day, for the county of ———, may depart the court this time, and give their attendance this day se'night at ———, in this county, by eight in the forenoon,

G O D save the KING,

And my Lords the King's Justices.

ACCOUNT of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS in AMERICA, continued from p. 232.

C BEFORE governor Shute left his government, an affair had happened which afterwards raised great disturbances, and occasioned violent animosities, in the colony of Massachusetts Bay of New-England. As the governors from time to time appointed for our plantations and colonies in America are always the favourites of our ministers here, and are too often sent thither chiefly for building up a new, or repairing an old but shattered fortune, they had both found, that for answering this end, it was of great service, to get a salary settled by the colony upon every governor in the honey moon of his government, to continue during the whole time of his remaining governor of that colony ; and as no such thing had ever yet been done by the Massachusetts colony, a royal instruction was sent to governor Shute to demand a salary's being settled upon him in this manner, which he accordingly did, but the house of representatives absolutely refused. Governor Shute did not much insist upon this instruction's being complied with, and lieutenant governor Dummer had too great a regard for the peace of the colony to insist upon it ; but when William Burnet, Esq; came governor of that colony, which was not until July 19, 1728, tho' he seems to have been appointed some time before, he was instructed not to accept of any salary, unless it was settled in the manner beforementioned, which brought the dispute to such a crisis, that the assembly found it necessary to send Jonathan Belcher, Esq; to England to join with their agent Francis Wilkes, Esq; in soliciting the withdrawing of this instruction,

struction, which at first he zealously did, but with so little success, that he was threatened with having the affair laid before parliament, and the instruction enforced by an act of parliament, which might perhaps have been attempted, if there had not then been a very strong opposition to our ministers in parliament; for tho' governor Burnet died Sept. 7, 1729, our ministers thought fit not to drop their instruction, and imagining Mr. Belcher to be a man of so great influence in the colony as to get the instruction complied with, they appointed him governor; in which new character he returned, and arrived at Boston, Aug. 8, 1730.

As he was a native of, and had a good estate in New-England, he was at first received with great joy, but when it appeared that he had accepted of the government, with the very same instruction against which he had been sent home at the publick expence to solicit a compliance with, it was opposed with greater animosity under his government than it had ever been before; so that at last he was obliged, with leave, no doubt, from home, to drop the instruction, and accept of a salary of 1000*l.* a year, to be continued from year to year, as future assemblies should think fit; and as he appeared afterwards to have the true interest of the colony at heart, it continued quiet and in peace during the rest of his government.

But as there will always be complaints against every governor, upon some groundless complaints against him, he was removed in 1741, and William Shirley, Esq; appointed governor of Massachusetts-Bay colony, a distinct governor having the year preceding been appointed for the province of New-Hampshire. In the beginning of 1744, began a new war between the French and us, of which the first notice they had in New-England, was by a party of French troops from Cape-Breton having seized and demolished our nominal fort at Canso, in Nova-Scotia, and made prisoners the whole garrison, which consisted of four paper companies of general Phillips's regiment, but were not in the whole above 80 effective men. The proper orders, however, arrived soon after from England, and war was declared at Boston, June 2, against France, whereupon they began immediately to fit out privateers; and as they foresaw that Annapolis would be attacked, four companies of men were raised to be sent to that place, the first of which arrived there the beginning of July, when they found the fort surrounded by about 300 Indians under the direction

of a French priest, who upon their arrival abandoned their enterprise, and retired to Minas.

January 25, 1744-5, the romantick, tho' successful expedition against Cape-Breton, was resolved on by the Massachusetts assembly. Feb. 2, they began to beat up for volunteers; and by the end of March a body of above 3000 men, provided with every thing which in that country could be provided, sailed from Boston for Canso, where they were obliged to wait three weeks, as the harbours and shores of Cape-Breton could not be safely approached on account of the shoals of ice. April 29, the whole fleet sailed from Canso, and arrived next day in Red-cap Bay, a little south of Louisbourg, where they landed their men, artillery, &c. after some opposition from a small detachment of the garrison, who were soon obliged to retire, leaving eight of their number killed, and ten made prisoners. May 2, they detached 400 men round the harbour, and under cover of the hills, to the north-east of the harbour, upon whose approach the detachment of the garrison that were to guard and serve the battery on that side, having no fort to defend them (a most fatal neglect which the French are seldom guilty of) retired over the harbour into the town, with such precipitation, that they had time only to spike up their cannon and mortars, which by being drilled were soon made serviceable, and by means of the shells and shot seized at the battery, were of great service to the besieging army, who were very ill provided either with battering cannon, or mortars.

From this time the siege was carried on, tho' not in any regular manner, and some sort of breach made near the west gate; and tho' the breach was deemed scarcely practicable, yet as two more men of war were arrived, it was resolved to storm the town by sea on June 8, whilst the land forces should make a feint assault ashore; but the garrison having heard that a general assault was resolved on, had neither ammunition or courage enough to stand it, and therefore they surrendered on the 17th upon honourable terms*.

The taking of this place was of more advantage to us than could have been at first dreamt of; for in a few days after it was taken two French East India ships, and soon after a French South-Sea ship, put in there, supposing it to be still in French hands, and were of course made prize of, the value of which three ships was thought to be more than the taking of the place had cost us; and the place itself

* See London Mag. 1745, p. 353, and 4co.

itself was thought to be of such consequence to the French, that they were next year at the risk and expence to fit out and send a great fleet, with a number of troops on board, either to retake this place, or to take Annapolis, that they might by one means or other have a communication with Canada, which was now become very difficult, if not impracticable, if we had resolved to take such methods as were now in our power for preventing it.

This fleet, which consisted of eleven line of battle ships, some frigates, and two fire-ships, with transports, and 3150 land forces on board, was commanded by the duke D'Anville, and sailed from Rochelle, June 22, N. S. but met with such contrary winds and storms, that they did not arrive at Chebucto, in Nova-Scotia, till September 10, which tedious passage occasioned such a sickness among the men as became contagious, of which D'Anville himself, and above one half of the men, died in the passage, or soon after their being landed for refreshment at Chebucto; so that October 17, it was resolved to return to France without attempting any of the great projects they were sent out to execute; and a body of 1600 regular marine troops and Canada militia, with a great number of French Indians who had rendezvoused this summer at Minas, in Nova-Scotia, to assist in the execution of these projects, were most of them obliged to return home, without doing any thing more than alarming Louisbourg, Annapolis, and even Boston itself. But what was most surprising, tho' early in the summer we had publick notice of the French preparations, yet this large fleet failed to, continued at, and returned from Chebucto, without meeting with any superior squadron of ours to attack or intercept them, a circumstance which is not to be accounted for in this age, whatever it may be in the next.

As soon as they had advice in New-England of the retreat of the French, at the desire of our governor of Annapolis, it was resolved, that 1000 of the New-England militia should be sent to take up their winter quarters at Minas, in Nova-Scotia, in order to keep the French inhabitants thereabout to their duty, and to prevent their furnishing the French troops or ships with provisions, as they had hitherto done, contrary to the allegiance which they had sworn to the crown of England. Of this 1000 men Massachusetts colony were to furnish 500, Rhode Island 300, and New-Hampshire 200; but the Massachusetts quota only were

sent; so that instead of 1000, which was thought necessary for this purpose, there were not 500 effective men actually sent; and as a part of the French troops had remained in Nova-Scotia during the winter, in hopes of having another French squadron sent to their assistance in the spring, they were encouraged by the smallness of the number of our troops to attempt to dislodge them. Accordingly, Jan. 8, 1746 7, they set out from Chiconicô, or Chignicô, where they had taken up their quarters, and being joined in their march by so many of the French inhabitants, that they amounted to above 600 men, besides Indians, before they reached Minas, they attacked our dispersed troops, who had not the least notice of their march, in several places at once, on the 31st of January, about three in the morning. As they had from the inhabitants exact notice of the several stations where our men were quartered, they killed, or made many of them prisoners, before any number of them could assemble at the head quarters: However, at last a considerable body got together there, and might perhaps have been able to defend their post, tho' their commander, col. Noble, and many of the officers, had been before killed, but upon examination it was found, they had not above eight charges of ammunition a man, and as they could expect no recruit or relief, they were forced to capitulate, and obtained very honourable terms.

From this time the French troops remained about Minas, in expectation of a new French squadron, and in hopes of being thereby enabled to reduce Annapolis early in the summer; but in this they were disappointed, for the squadron provided for this purpose was on the third of May intercepted by our admirals Anson and Warren, soon after their sailing from Rochelle, and every one of them but one frigate, together with six East-India ships, and most of the transports they had under their convoy, taken and brought to England†.

Whilst the French were thus forming visionary schemes for the conquest of Cape-Bréton and Nova-Scotia, our northern colonies were forming a very practicable scheme for the conquest of Canada, and securing their future quiet, by driving the French entirely out of that country, in which they were to be assisted by a squadron, and a body of land forces, from hence. This enterprize had, it seems, at first been resolved on at home; for in April, 1746, orders were sent to our several colonies north of Carolina, to raise each

* See London Mag. 1746, p. 265, 319, 372.
p. 203.

† See London Mag. 1747

each to many companies of 100 men, as they could well spare, to be armed, clothed, and paid by the government here. Accordingly Virginia raised two, Maryland three, Pennsylvania four, the Jerseys five, and New-York 15; in all 29 companies, which were to rendezvous at Saratago, 20 miles above Albany, under the command of brigadier Goech, lieutenant governor of Virginia, and to be employed in reducing Crown Point and Montreal. Besides these, Massachusetts colony raised 20 companies, Connecticut 10, Rhode Island three, and New-Hampshire two; in all 35, which, with the squadron and land forces from England, were to be employed in reducing Quebec. Soon after these orders were sent to America, a great number of transport ships were taken up, and several marching regiments were sent to Portsmouth to embark, as every one thought, for America, under the command of general St. Clair, and to be conveyed by a formidable squadron commanded by admiral Lestock: Nay, the troops were this summer once or twice embarked, and relanded; and at last, instead of being sent to America, they were sent upon a fruitless expedition to Port l'Orient in France.*

The execution of this useful and necessary design being thus laid aside for the year 1746, it was generally believed, that it was peremptorily resolved on for the year 1747, because all the companies raised in America were kept on foot, and because it was much more easy for us now than it ever was before; as our fleet from hence for the river St. Laurence might have landed and refreshed their men at Louisbourg, without going out of their way, and might have there met with the troops and provision ships from New-England; and as Canada, ever since our being in possession of Cape Breton, had received few or no supplies of arms, ammunition, or stores of any kind from France, and consequently could be but very ill provided. But the whole winter, and next summer, passed over without any step towards the execution of this design, and at last, to the surprize of every man, orders arrived in October, for disbanding all the American companies, tho' no cessation of arms was then expedied, nor was it the interest of Britain to agree to any, as a vigorous and well concerted exertion of our naval power, with the assistance of a good body of regular troops from hence, might next summer have put us in possession of most of the French settlements in America.

This was what our sanguine but ill-

informed countrymen, both in Europe and America, expected; but a preliminary treaty of peace in April, 1748, put an end to all these towering hopes, restored Cape-Breton to France, secured her in the possession of Canada, and encouraged her to pursue these treacherous and ambitious practices which have now again involved us in war †.

As by this preliminary, and the definitive treaty which followed, our colonies of New-England were thus to be bereft of the conquest of Cape-Breton, which they had made chiefly at their own expence, it was thought but just to refund this expence, and therefore, as soon as peace was resolved on, care was taken that the parliament in 1748, should grant the following sums for this purpose ‡.

	l.	s.	d.
To Massachusetts colony	183649	2	7½
To New-Hampshire	16355	13	4
To Connecticut	—	28863	19 1
To Rhode Island	—	6332	12 10
To James Gibson, Esq;	—	547	15 0
Sum total	—	235749	2 10½

This grant, in some degree, quieted the complaints of our New-England colonies at that time, and here we shall leave their history, until the event of the present war shall furnish us with an opportunity to continue it, we hope, with pleasure; observing only, that in the war we have now given an account of, the Eastern Indians gave the people of New-England very little trouble, being mostly employed by the French in Nova-Scotia; however, in 1749, they sued for peace, and obtained it upon the usual terms, of declaring themselves subjects to the crown of England, &c.

To Miss C—PB—LL. (See p. 244.)

THE motive to this address is friendship, and I would ask yours in return, if it could be granted consistently with your character; but I am not ignorant that a commerce betwixt two persons of different sexes, upon whatever footing established, excepting one, often terminates in very disagreeable consequences.

Without hope therefore, or possibility of a reply, I write; my view, to instruct or amuse; happy, if I can fill up a vacant hour, engage your attention, and keep you from sinking into indolence.

You have had a number of admirers, yet perhaps not one lover; many qualities are requisite to form this character, but principally disinterestedness; he must love you better than himself, and your mind

* See London Mag. 1746, p. 262, 315, 368, 422, 477, 509, 580.
dirtz, 1748, p. 226.

† See ditto, p. 409, 442.

† See

mind more than your person, or his passion is founded in self-love, and can never make you happy. Those who have not stood this test, ought for ever to be disregarded; for no alteration in your outward charms can be an excuse for their indifference. Time indeed, by adding to your form, has taken away all its elegance; yet it has given you more than an equivalent, in an air so soft and pensive, as is a sure indication of a mind naturally good, and very capable of improvement. To cultivate this, must be your greatest care; for it will ever be the principal object of admiration in a lover of any delicacy, and such only is worthy of you.

Liverpool, June 25.

FINDO.

As many of our Readers may not have an Opportunity to see the second Volume of Essays and Observations Physical and Literary, read before a Society in Edinburgh, and published by them at Edinburgh, 1746, we shall give them from thence the following Extra.

Observations on LIGHT and COLOURS. By THOMAS MELVILL, M. A. *

SECT. I.

On the mutual Penetration of Light.

1. ONE of the first and greatest difficulties that occurs in reflecting on this subject, is, to conceive how it is possible that light can move thro' light in all imaginable directions, without occasioning the least perceivable confusion or deviation from its rectilinear course. Many have been induced, from this consideration, to believe it incorporeal; and all who have thoroughly weighed the difficulty, have seen the necessity of ascribing a subtilty to it incomparably greater than we are led, by any phenomena, to ascribe to any other species of bodies in nature. There is no physical point in the visible horizon which does not send rays to every other point; no star in the heaven which does not send rays to every other star: The whole horizon is filled with a sphere of rays from every point in it; and the whole visible universe, with a sphere of rays from every star. In short, for any

thing we know, there are rays of light joining every two physical points in the universe, and that in contrary directions, except where opaque bodies intervene.

2. Those who suppose that light is nothing else than vibrations or pulses, propagated thro' a subtle elastick medium from the visible object to the eye, may perhaps remove the difficulty by ascribing a sufficient minuteness to the particles of that medium; since we see, by experience, that sound in the air, and waves in the water, are conveyed in different directions, without sensibly interfering: But, as that hypothesis seems insupportable on other accounts †, we must endeavour to accommodate our solution to the only other conception we can frame of it, namely, that of particles actually projected from the luminous body.

3. It is manifest, that, tho' the mere subtilty of the particles of light may tend to account for its easy passage, in all directions, thro' dense transparent bodies, it will not serve to explain its easy passage thro' other light equally subtle: But, for this purpose, it seems necessary to suppose light incomparably rare when at the densest; that is, that the semidiameters of two of the nearest particles in the same or in different rays, soon after their emission, are incomparably less than their distance.

4. Let us consider a little the course of a particle of light from any of the remotest fixed stars to the human eye; for instance, from the small one called the Rider in the tail of the Great Bear: The particles by which we see that star, have, in the first place, passed thro' the space surrounding it, in which there are probably several planets revolving, and which must be therefore so filled with a sphere of rays from each of them, that they may be visible to an eye any where situated in those spaces; after that, they have passed laterally thro' the whole torrent of light flowing from the star of the second magnitude, which we see beside it; and lastly, they have passed likewise across the whole ocean of the solar light, and all that light with which the space surrounding the sun is filled from all the comets, planets, and satellites; and besides,

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* Read January 3, and February 7, 1752. Had the ingenious author of this paper (who died December, 1753, at the age of twenty-seven) lived to put the finishing hand to it, he would, probably, have added many things, and perhaps retrenched some others, by which it would have been rendered still more deserving of the approbation of the publick. Mr. Melvill used to observe, that as, of all Sir Isaac Newton's discoveries, those relating to light and colours were perhaps the most curious; it was somewhat remarkable, that few, if any, of his followers had gone one step beyond him on these subjects, or attempted to compleat what he had left unfinished. Our author, therefore, proposed to have applied himself particularly to the further illustration of the theory of light and colours. The following essay is a specimen of what might have been expected from him, and sufficiently shews the uncommon genius of its author. † Newton's Principia, Book II, prop. 41, and 42. See also Newton's Opticks, query 28.

in every physical point of their numerous journey from the Rider to our eye, they have passed thro' rays of light flowing in all directions from every fixed star in the visible universe : And yet, during the whole, they have never justled against one particle of light ; otherways they could not have arrived in their true direction to our eye. This reflection cannot fail to suggest a general notion of the rarity and tenuity of light, far surpassing all the suppositions which are usually made about it.

5. The chance which any one body has to jumble with others of like magnitude, is lessened in proportion to the bulk of the bodies with respect to the space in which they move. It must be therefore supposed, as we mentioned above, that the distance of the nearest particles, flowing in the same and in different lines, must exceed their diameter, not indeed infinitely, but a number of times utterly incomparable with all our ordinary numbers, in order that a particle may escape in one physical point of its progress : But, that it may pass freely on thro' the whole distance of the remotest fixed stars, it is evident, that this proportion of excess must be multiplied by a number again incomparable. But this excess, so increased, must be raised to a power, whose exponent is a number equal to the number of all the fixed stars, planets, and comets. And, lastly, if there is an elastick medium diffused thro' the mundane space, as the propagation of heat *, and many other phenomena, seem to insinuate ; this last number must be at least doubled, if we would express the proportion in which the distance of the nearest rays exceed the diameters of their particles : And yet this distance of the nearest rays, flowing from the same center, is so incomparably below our smallest measures, that there is no possibility of defining it.

6. Had Euler considered this extreme rarity, as well as tenuity of light, which must be acknowledged by all who suppose that its particles are actually projected from the lucid body, he would not have alledged, that this opinion is inconsistent with the freedom and perpetuity of the celestial motions †.

7. Some have thought, that, if the particles of light repel one another, their mutual perturbation may be prevented : But the contrary is manifest upon the least reflection ; for tho', by that means,

June, 1756.

the particles might be prevented from striking, they must instantly turn one another from their rectilinear courses, as soon as they come, in different directions, within the reach of their mutual powers. Thus, we find by experience, it is impossible to make one stream of air penetrate another without confusion ; for the two streams either unite into a common one with an intermediate direction, or produce irregular eddies.

8. Here, by the bye, we may see, that the ingenious system of Bosovich, the Roman professor, concerning the elements of matter ‡, whatever may be said for it from other considerations, gives us no assistance in comprehending the mutual penetration of light ; for indivisible points, endued with an insuperable repulsive power, reaching to a finite distance, are as subject to interfere, as solid particles of a finite magnitude.

SECTION II.

On the Heating of Bodies by Light.

9. It appears, by Sir Isaac Newton's experiments on the reflexion of light, that bodies act upon it at some distance ; and that the same power, variously exercised in various circumstances, is the cause, likewise, of refraction and reflexion. We know no instance of any kind of attraction or repulsion in nature which is not mutual ; we observe likewise that bodies are heated by the influence of the sun's rays : It is therefore natural to look upon this as the effect of the reaction of light upon bodies, and that, at a distance from them ; for, there is no reason to think, that light produces heat by actually striking the solid parts of bodies, after we are satisfied that bodies produce the reflexion and refraction of light, without suffering it to come into contact with them.

10. From these principles it follows, that light, in passing out of one medium into another of different density, must always produce some degree of heat ; because it is partly refracted and reflected at the common surface. Secondly, That, in passing forwards thro' the same homogeneous or perfectly transparent medium, it can produce no heat ; because there is no reflexion or refraction, no influence of the body upon the light, but every ray pursues its own right-lined course, as if it moved in a perfect void §.

11. Hence it appears, that, in water, glass, and other transparent mediums,

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which

* *Newt. Opt. quæries. ad fin.*

† *Dissert. de lumine et de viribus vivis.*

‡ See his *Novæ theoria lucis et colorum.*

§ See his

§ *Sir Isaac Newton, in the third Book of his*

Principia, where he disputes concerning the tails of comets, lays it down as an obvious principle, Quod radii solis non agitant media quæ permanant, nisi in reflexione et refractione.

which are warmed by the sun's rays, the heat must be propagated from their surfaces towards their central parts *.

12. Hence likewise we understand why opaque bodies are sooner heated by the sun-beams than transparent ones; since, there are innumerable reflexions and refractions within their substances, besides what happen in common with transparent bodies at their superficial parts. As each colorisick particle of an opaque body, by the reaction of the particles of light, must be somewhat moved when the light is reflected backward and forward between the same particles, it is manifest that they likewise must be driven backward and forward with a vibratory motion; and the time of a vibration will be equal to that which light takes in moving thro' a particle, or from one particle of a body to another adjoining. This distance in most solid opaque bodies cannot be supposed greater than $\frac{1}{12500}$ th of an inch, which space a particle of light describes in $\frac{1}{1250000000000000}$ th of a second. With so

rapid a motion therefore may the internal part of bodies be agitated by the influence of light, as to perform 125,000,000,000,000 vibrations or more in a second of time! The arrival of different particles of light at the surface of the same colorisick particle in the same or different rays, may disturb the regularity of their vibrations, but will evidently increase their frequency, or raise still minuter vibrations among the parts which compose these particles; by which means the intestine motion becomes more subtle and thoroughly diffused. If the quantity of light admitted into the body be increased, the vibrations of the particles must likewise increase in magnitude and velocity, till, at last, they may be so violent as to make all the component particles dash one another to pieces by their mutual collisions; in which case, the colour and texture of the body must be destroyed. Thus may we form, from known principles, some imperfect conception of the manner in which bodies are heated and burned by the action of light: More than an imperfect notion of these secret operations of nature is not to be expected; for they certainly depend, in great measure, upon laws and principles utterly unknown to us.

13. If one beam or ray of light, by passing straight onwards thro' the same pellucid substance, can communicate no heat to its internal parts; neither will the greatest quantity of rays, though crowded into the narrowest space, by crossing one another. From hence it follows, that the portion of air which lies in the focus of the most potent speculum is not at all affected by the passage of light thro' it, but continues of the same temperature with the ambient air; altho' any opaque body, or even any transparent body denser than air, when put in the same place, would be intensely heated in an instant.

14. This consequence, evidently flowing from the plainest and most certain principles, seems not to have been rightly understood by many philosophers †: For which reason, I thought it might be worth while to say something in explanation of it. The easiest way to be satisfied of the matter experimentally, is, to hold a hair or down immediately above the focus of a lens or speculum, or, to blow a stream of smoke from a pipe horizontally over it; for, if the air in the focus were hotter than the surrounding fluid, it would continually ascend upon account of its rarefaction, and thereby sensibly agitate these slender bodies. Or a lens may be so placed as to form its focus within a body of water, or some other transparent substance, the heat of which can be examined from time to time with a thermometer: But care must be taken in this experiment to hold the lens as near as possible to the transparent body, lest the rays, by falling closer than ordinary on its surface, should warm it more than the common sun-beams.

15. It is well known, that the rays of light, by passing obliquely thro' our atmosphere, are inflected into a curve by the continued infraction arising from the continual increase of its density; therefore they must produce some degree of heat in every part of their progress thro' it [N° 10.] But, as the whole successive refraction is just equal to the simple refraction that would be made in passing at once from the celestial spaces into a medium as dense as the lowest part of our atmosphere ‡, and all the successive reflexions that can be made from every different stratum, are but equal to what would

* I have found, by repeated trials, that the heat of water in deep lakes decreases regularly from the surface downwards.

† See Boerhaave, *Element. Chem. Tom. I. in fire, coroll. 5. after exper. 14. and coroll. 1. and 7. after exper. 17. See also Rutherford's system of natural philosophy, prop. 366. of the astronomical part; and, Nolet leçons de Physique, Tom. IV. The silence of most physical writers, concerning this paradoxical truth, makes it probable, that they were unacquainted with it.*

‡ Newt. Opt. Book II. part 2. prop. 10.

would be made at once from the surface of a medium of the same density ; it easily appears, by comparing the densities of air and water, and their respective signs of refraction, that all the refraction and reflexion, which the whole depth of our atmosphere produces, is much less than what happens at one surface of water ; and consequently, the heat produced in our atmosphere, by the immediate action of light upon it, must likewise be much less than what is raised in water. The air seems to have the greatest part of its heat communicated to it from the opaque vapours which float in it, and the general surface of sea and land to which it is contiguous.

From the CONNOISSEUR, June 10.

IT is a maxim of Rochefoucault's, that " many men would never have been in love, if they had never heard of love." The justice of this remark is equal to its shrewdness. The ridiculous prate of a family has frequently great influence on young minds, who learn to love, as they do every thing else, by imitation. Young creatures, almost mere children, have been consumed with this second-hand flame lighted up at another's passion ; and in consequence of the loves of the footman and chambermaid, I have known little master fancy himself a dying swain at the age of thirteen, and little miss pining away with love in a bib and hanging-sleeves.

That vast heap of volumes, filled with love, and sufficient in number to make a library, are great inflamers, and seldom fail to produce that kind of passion described by Rochefoucault. The chief of these literary seducers are the old romances, and their degenerate spawn, the modern novels. The young student reads of the emotions of love, till he imagines that he feels them throbbing and fluttering in his little breast ; as Valetudinarians study the history of a disease, till they fancy themselves affected with every symptom of it. For this reason, I am always sorry to see any of this trash in the hands of young people : I look upon Cassandra and Cleopatra, as well as Betty Barnes, Polly Willis, &c. as no better than bawds ; and consider Don Bellianis of Greece, and Sir Amadis de Gaul, with George Edwards, Lovell, &c. as arrant pimps. But tho' romances and novels are both equally stimulative, yet their operations are very different. The romance-student becomes a fond Corydon of Sicily, or a very Damon of Arcadia, and is in good truth such a dying swain, that he believes he shall hang himself on

the next willow, or drown himself in the next pond, if he should lose the object of his wishes : But the young novelist turns out more a man of the world, and after having gained the affections of his mistress, forms a hundred schemes to secure the possession of her, and to ham her relations.

A There are, among the tribe of lovers, a sort of luke-warm gentlemen, who can hardly be said, in the language of love, to entertain a flame for their mistress. These are your men of superlative delicacy and refinement, who loath the gross ideas annexed to the amours of the vulgar, and aim at something more spiritualized and sublime. These philosophers in love doat on the mind alone of their mistress, and would fain see her naked soul, divested of its material incumbrances. Gentlemen of this complexion might perhaps not improperly be ranged in the romantick class, but they have assumed to themselves the name of Platonick Lovers.

C Platonism, however, is in these days very scarce ; and there is another class, infinitely more numerous, composed of a sort of lovers, whom we may justly distinguish by the title of Epicureans. The principles of this sect are diametrically opposite to those of the Platonicks. They think no more of the soul of their mistress, than a Mussulman, but are in raptures with her person. A lover of this sort is in perpetual extasies : His passion is so violent that he even scorches you with his flame ; and he runs over the perfections of his mistress in the same stile that a jockey praises his horse. " Such limbs ! such eyes ! such a neck and breast ! such——oh, she's a rare piece." Their ideas go no farther than mere external accomplishments ; and as their wounds may be said to be only skin deep, we cannot allow their breasts to be smitten with love, tho' perhaps they may rankle with a much grosser passion. Yet it must be owned, that nothing is more common, than for gentlemen of this cast to be involved in what is called a love-match : But then it is owing to the same cause with the marriage of Sir John Brute, who says, " I married my wife, because I wanted to lie with her, and she would not let me."

E Other gentlemen of a gay disposition, and warm constitution, who go in the catalogue for lovers, are adorers of almost every woman they see. The flame of love is as easily kindled in them, as the sparks are struck out of a flint, and it also expires as soon. A lover of this sort dances one day with a lady at a ball,

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and

and loses his heart to her in a minuet; the next another carries it off in the Mall; and the next day perhaps he goes out of town, and lodges it in the possession of all the country beauties successively, till at last he brings it back to town with him, and presents it to the first woman he meets. This class is very numerous, but ought by no means to hold a place among the tribe of true lovers, since a gentleman who is thus in love with every body, may fairly be said not to be in love at all.

Love is universally allowed to be whimsical; and if whim is the essence of love, none can be accounted true lovers, than those who admire their mistresses for some particular charm, which enchains them, tho' it would singly never captivate any body else. Some gentlemen have been won to conjugal embraces by a pair of fine arms; others have been held fast by an even white set of teeth; and I know a very good scholar, who was ensnared by a set of golden tresses, because it was the taste of the ancients, and the true classical hair. Those ladies, whose lovers are such piece-meal admirers, are in perpetual danger of losing them. A rash, or a pimple, may abate their affection: All those, the object of whose adoration is merely a pretty face or a fine person, are in the power of the like accidents; and the small-pox has occasioned many a poor lady the loss of her beauty and her lover at the same time.

But after all these spurious enamoratos, there are some few, whose passion is sincere and well-founded. True, genuine love, is always built upon esteem: Not that I would mean, that a man can reason and argue himself into love; but that a constant intercourse with an amiable woman will lead him into a contemplation of her excellent qualities, which will insensibly win his heart before he is himself aware of it, and beget all those hopes, fears, and other extravagances, which are the natural attendants on a true passion. Love has been described ten thousand times: But that I may be sure that the little picture I would draw of it is taken from nature, I will conclude this paper with the story of honest Will. Easy and Miss ——— became very early acquainted, and from being familiarly intimate with the whole family, Will. might be almost said to live there. He dined and sapped with them perpetually in town, and spent great part of the summer with them at their seat in the country. Will. and the lady were both universally allowed to have sense, and their frequent conversations together gave them

undoubted proofs of the goodness of each other's disposition. They delighted in the company, and admired the perfections of each other, and gave a thousand little indications of a growing passion, not unobserved by others, even while it was yet unknown and unsuspected even by themselves. However, after some time Will. by mutual agreement, demanded the lady of her father in marriage. But, alas! "the course of true love never yet run smooth:" The ill-judged ambition of a parent induced the father, out of mere love to his daughter, to refuse her hand to the only man in the world with whom she could live happily, because he imagined, that he might in the Smithfield phrase, do better for her. But love, grounded on just principles, is not easily shaken; and as it appeared, that their mutual passion had taken too deep root ever to be extirpated, the father at last reluctantly half consented to their union. They enjoy a genteel competency, and Will. by his integrity and abilities is an honour to a learned profession, and a blessing to his wife; whose greatest praise is, that her virtues deserve such an husband. She is pleased with having "left dross to duchesses." He considers her happiness as his main interest, and their example every day gives fresh conviction to the father, that where two persons of strong sense, and good hearts, conceive a reciprocal affection for each other, their passion is genuine and lasting, and their union is perhaps the truest state of happiness under the sun.

Account of the Rise and Progress of the SILK MANUFACTURE. From KEYSER'S Travels.

"THE ancient Romans for a long time never dreamed that silk could be produced in their country; and the first silk ever seen in Greece was after the conquest of Persia by Alexander the Great. From thence it was imported into Italy, but was sold at the rate of an equal weight of gold*. The Persians being the only people of whom it was to be had, would not permit a single egg or worm to be carried out of their country. Hence the ancient Greeks and Romans were so little acquainted with the nature of silk, that they imagined it grew like a vegetable. Holofericum, or a stuff made of silk only, was worn by none but ladies of the first rank†. But men of the greatest quality, and even princes, were contented with subfericum, or a stuff made of half silk; so that Heliogabalus is remarked for being the first who wore holofericum‡. In the reign of the emperor

* *Vid. Vopiscus in Aureliano.*

† *Tacitus Annal. II. Flav. Vopiscus in vita Taciti Imperat.*

‡ *Ælius Lampridius in vita Heliogabali.*

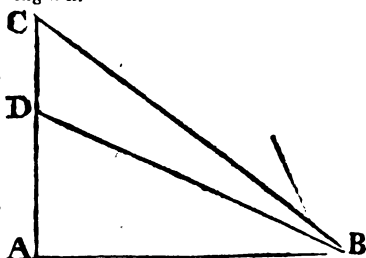
peror Justinian, a trial was made for bringing silk-worms alive to Constantinople, but without success; however, two monks who had been employed in the affair, repeated the trial with silk-worms eggs. • The experiment succeeded so well, that to this Constantinopolitan colony all the silk worms and silk manufactures in Europe owe their existence and origin. Till the middle of the twelfth century, all the silken stuffs at Rome and other parts of Europe, were of Grecian manufacture. But Roger I. king of Sici-

ly, about the year 1138, invading Greece with a fleet of vessels with two and three benches of oars, called galeæ or sagittæ, (from whence are derived the words galley and saique) and sacking and plundering Corinth, Thebes, and Athens, brought away to Palermo, among other prisoners, a great number of silk-weavers, to instruct his subjects in that art. From them, as Otto Frisingensis de gestis Frederici, lib. i. cap. 23. informs us, the Italians soon learned the method of manufacturing silk."

A GEOMETRICAL QUESTION. Required the Area of the given Right-angled Triangle?

GIVEN AB = 50 chains, and DC = 15 chains, the $\angle CBD = 13^\circ 24''$.

GEO. DIXON.



SOLUTION to QUESTION II. in the London Magazine, for October, 1755, p. 539.

By correcting the question, we'll suppose the diameter of the circle 600, and the line extended beyond the circumference 200.

By trigonometry the $\angle HDG = 36^\circ 52''$, and the $\angle CDI = 18^\circ 26'' = s$, and the $\angle DCI = 71^\circ 34'' = C$, $a = 500 = DG$ and $r = 300 = RG = HG = FG$, put $x = CR = CI$ radius of the inscribed circle, and $z = IG$: Then $r + x = CG$, by trigonometry $s : x ::$

$\frac{Cx}{s} = ID$ $x = \frac{sa - sx}{C}$ by the 24th of Euclid \square of $CG = \square IG + \square CI = r^2 + 2rx + x^2 = z^2 + x^2$
 $x = \frac{z^2 - r^2}{2r} = \frac{3a - 1z}{C}$ } subtract $m = \frac{rs}{C}$
 $Cx^2 + 2rsx = 2rsa + Cr^2$ } and $n = r^2 + \frac{2rsa}{C}$
 $z^2 + 2mx = n$
 By \odot and uv we get this equation $x = \sqrt{m^2 + n} - m = 347.213$. Then $x = \frac{z^2 - r^2}{2r} = 50.91 + 2 = 101.82$ diameter of the inscribed circle.

GEORGE DIXON.

Given $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\sqrt{1xx} + \sqrt{zzz}}{\sqrt{1z}} = 3x + 3 \\ \frac{\sqrt{81zzz} - 8xx}{3x} = \sqrt{z} \end{array} \right\}$ required the value of x and y .

A Device whereby ANNIBAL endeavoured to animate his Troops before his Engagement with PUBLIUS. From HAMPTON'S Translation of Polybius.

"H^AAVING assembled together all the forces, he brought before them the young prisoners, whom he had taken among those Barbarians that had disturbed his march across the Alps. With a view to the design which he now put in practice, he had before given orders, that these wretches should be treated with the last severity. They were loaded with heavy chains: Their bodies were emaciated with hunger; and mangled by blows and stripes. In this condition, he now placed them in the midst of the assembly; and threw before them some suits of Gallic armour, such as their kings are accustomed to wear, when they engage in single combat. He ordered some horses also to be set before them; and military habits, that were very rich and splendid. He then demanded of the young men, which of them were willing to try their fate in arms against each other; on condition that the conqueror should possess those spoils that were before their eyes, while the vanquished would be released by death from all his miseries. The captives with one voice cried out, and testified the utmost eagerness to engage. Annibal then commanded, that lots should be cast among them; and that those two, upon whom the lot should fall, should take the arms that were before them, and begin the combat. When the prisoners heard these orders, they extended their hands towards the heavens; and every one most fervently implored the gods, that the lot to fight might be his own. And no sooner was their chance decided, than those, whose fortune it was to engage, appeared filled with joy, while the rest were mournful and dejected. When the combat also was determined, the captives, that were by lot excluded from the trial, pronounced him who had lost his life in the engagement, to be in their sight not less happy than the conqueror: Since by dying he was released from all that wretchedness which they were still condemned to suffer. The same reflections arose also in the minds of the Carthaginian soldiers; who, from comparing the condition of the dead with the ill fate of those that were led back again to chains and torture, declared the former to be happy, and gave their pity to the sufferings of the latter.

When Annibal perceived, that this contrivance had produced in the minds of all the army the effect that was intended from

it, he came forwards in the assembly, and told the soldiers: "That he had offered that spectacle to their view, that, when they had discerned their own condition in the fate of those unhappy captives; they might more clearly judge what resolutions were most proper to be taken, and in what manner they might best form their conduct in the present circumstances. That in the combat which they had seen, and the prize proposed to the conqueror, was displayed a perfect image of that state into which they were themselves now brought by fortune. That such was their situation, that they must either conquer or be slain in battle, or else fall alive into the power of their enemies. That by conquest they would obtain a prize, not of horses and military habits, but the whole wealth and riches of the Roman empire; and would thus become the happiest of mankind. That if they were to fall in battle, they could then only die; without being first exposed to any kind of misery; and contending, to their latest breath, for the most glorious of all victories. But, on the other hand, in case that they were conquered, and the love of life should flatter them with any hopes of being able to escape by flight; or should they even consent upon any terms to live after their defeat; it was manifest beyond all doubt, that nothing but the extremity of wretchedness could await them. For surely there were none among them, who, when they had considered how vast a length of country they had traversed, what enemies had opposed them in the way, and what large and rapid rivers they were forced to pass, could be so wholly destitute of all sense and judgment, as ever to be persuaded, that it was possible to regain their several countries. He conjured them therefore to throw away all such hopes; and in judging of their own state and fortune, to retain those sentiments which they had just now shewn with regard to the condition of the captives. That, as in that case they declared both the man that conquered, and him who fell in the combat, to be happy, and pitied those that were reserved alive; so their business now was to conquer if it were possible, and if not, to die; and on no account to entertain even the smallest expectation or thought of life, in case that they were conquered. That if they would heartily embrace these sentiments, and carry this resolution with them into action, there was indeed no room to doubt, but that they would both live and conquer. That no troops were ever known to be defeated, who had once been fixed in this determination, either

by

by necessity or choice. But that on the other hand, an army, which, like the Romans, saw their country open to them on every side, and ready to receive all those that could escape by flight, must necessarily fall beneath the efforts of men, whose only hopes were placed in victory." This harangue, together with the spectacle that had passed before their eyes, fully inflamed the courage of the soldiers, and raised them into such a temper as Annibal had designed.

From the INSPECTOR, June 5.

THE backwardness and reserve which sometimes happily deters people, unawed by other considerations, from doing things which they are conscious are in themselves wrong, and for which they know the world must censure them, is a virtue, and a very amiable one, tho' in bad company: This is truly modesty, and it always deserves the applause of others, and the utmost encouragement in the breast of the possessor. But, on the other hand, that sensation of the same turn which awes and prevents a man from doing publicly an action which he knows to be right, and by which himself or others would be profited, is not the virtue which acts in the other cause, but is a mischievous counterfeit of it, which we ought to distinguish from it by the name of diffidence, and which it is every man's interest to get the better of, and every body's advantage, who has any concern with a man, that he should banish for ever from his remembrance.

As we are apt to confound the sense of the words modesty and diffidence, we add to the perplexity by using in the same manner two others, which are indeed their proper opposites, and which, under just regulations, would serve very happily to distinguish them, and to keep them separate for ever: We generally use the words assurance and impudence as synonymous terms, and employ them indifferently to express the same ideas: But this is great injustice; as the one is a naturally and eternally odious and distasteful quality; the other, if not an amiable, at least is a good and useful one.

As I would distinguish modesty, as that quality which represses us from being eminent in ill; from diffidence, which deters us from being considerable in any thing: I would separate the ideas conveyed by the words assurance and impudence; by understanding the former to express that freedom of deportment, and sense of consequence, which arises in a

man's breast from the consciousness of what are his real merits and qualifications; and the latter, that boldness and importance which a man assumes from a pretension to qualities of which he is not possessed.

Assurance, in this sense of the word, is the opposite of diffidence; an active, valuable quality, and the contradictory one to a blameable habit: And, on the other side, impudence, a detestable habit, the contradictory one to a very amiable and useful virtue. As contraries cannot exist at the same time in the same subject, it is easy to see, that impudence and modesty will never be found in the same person, nor assurance connected with diffidence: But, on the other hand, as there is nothing of this natural opposition between the other qualities and habits, unless from our confounding the terms, we are not apt to wonder that we sometimes see the boldest pretensions, when not supported by merit, sink, in an instant, into the most sheepish baseness; nor are we to suppose the character to be formed of contraries, when we see the man who is most assured and firm on subjects he is acquainted with, and in occurrences he perfectly understands, become reserved and humble in such as he is conscious he is not prepared for, nor a master of their whole scope.

In these distinct senses of the words, impudence and assurance, we shall find some of the most useful and most amiable characters in the world, and some of the most distasteful and contemptible, confounded by the unthinking, under the same general term of censure; and when we can divest ourselves of those two troublesome and mischievous qualities, partiality and envy, some slight tincture of which is inseparable from self-love, and consequently is inherent in us all, we shall find infinite pleasure in separating the good from the bad, and real advantage in the conversation of the friends whom we have so selected.

A consciousness of whatever degree of merit a man possesses in whatever way, is inseparable from the possessing it: Some men may have more artifice and address to hide it; or they may have a greater love for dissimulation; or they may, finally, think it more worth their while to conceal it; but to destroy the consciousness of it, while the thing itself exists, is as impossible as to separate the shadow from a body in the sun-shine: The man who has a sense of his own superiority in any thing that is in itself valuable, cannot but be pleased with that sense; this pleasure

pleasure will diffuse itself thro' all his discourse, and will be seen in any of his actions that are connected with the subject of this honest pride; and as he will be convinced, that he is above the reproof or contradiction of those who are less acquainted with it, he will talk and act with an openness and freedom, at which he who is in terror about the truth of every thing he advances, and in continual hazard of being convinced of error in his assertions, will find it as imprudent as impossible for him to arrive.

Such a deportment, so founded, is what we ought properly to understand by the term assurance; and such an assurance is at least an allowable, if not a desirable quality: He who presumes so far upon the ignorance of those with whom he converses, as to assume this behaviour where he has not that inward consciousness to support it, places impudence in the seat of assurance. Few people are able to judge, in many cases, whether this easy boldness has a just or false foundation; and as superiority, in any respect, is a thing one man is very ill satisfied with allowing to another, it is not a wonder, that the two qualities, tho' such perfect and direct opposites in themselves, are unavoidably confounded by the generality of the world, and purposely, tho' very dissingenuously, by too many of those who are able to judge of them. We find Cicero and Demosthenes very frequently declaring, in very express terms, a consciousness of their own abilities, which the ingenuous candor of the times they lived in, never accused of impudence; and Ovid and Horace talk in the easiest manner in the world, of their having procured themselves immortality by their poems. I reverence the age in which a well-grounded assurance was thus in fact, tho' perhaps not exactly in name, distinguished from impudence; and am apt to believe, that a great deal of the spirit of these inimitable writers would have been lost, if they had not been conscious of living among a people of judgment, who allowed them a reputation which it was their duty to support.

I am well assured, that impudence would never have produced one good line or one just sentiment from any of these authors, in consequence of a false applause given by an injudicious rabble; but it is most certain, that the spirit such a deserved fame kept up in these authors, has given birth to many of the passages which have been admired in them for so many ages, and will be so as long as good sense and judgment live in the world.

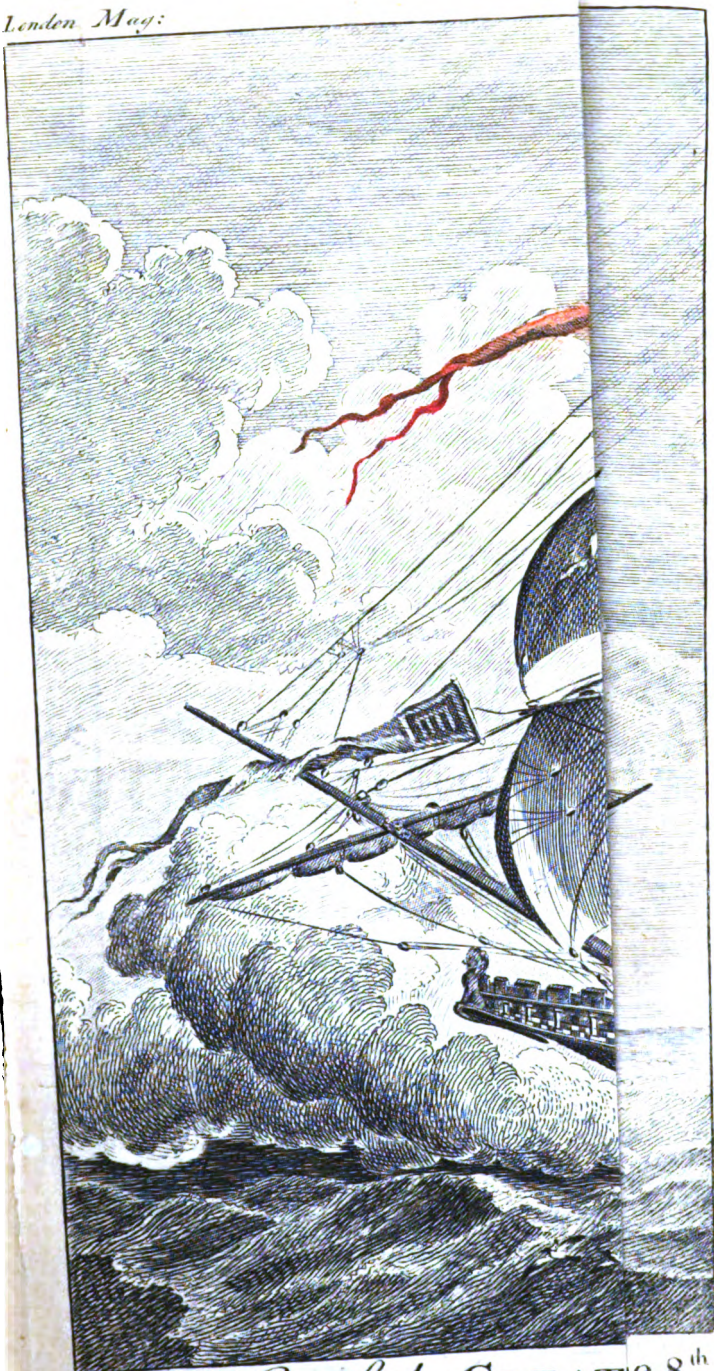
Of the annexed PLATE.

UPON the destruction of the regent or sovereign of England, in the war with France, which being grappled with a caricke of Brest, were both burned, and the crews drowned or burnt, to the number of 700 men, with their commanders Sir Thomas Knevet, and Sir Joseph Carew, of the English, and of the French 900, with their commander Sir Price Morgan: Stow says, "King Henrie hearing of the losse of the regent, caused a great shippe to be made, such a one, as the like hadde never bene seene in England, and named it, *Henry grace de Dieu*." Of which this is an exact draught. This was in the fourth year of that reign. It was burnt thro' negligence in the reign of queen Mary, Aug. 27, ann. 1533.

Romish Superstition and Credulity displayed.

An Account of the Reliques which are manifestly to be seen in the Cathedral Church of the City of Oviedo, and also the Indulgencies received by those who assist and visit this Sanctuary. Translated from the Spanish.

BY all and every faithful christian that see these present letters, That God Almighty, by his great power, ordered a certain chest of incorruptible wood, made by the disciples of the holy apostles, full of their reliques, to be removed from the city of Jerusalem (in the time it was judged by king Cosdroos of Persia) to Africa, from Africa to Carthagen in Spain, from Carthagen to Seville, from Seville to Toledo, from Toledo to Asturias, to a place called the Holy Mount, where it lay buried from the time of the apostles to the year 1075, from thence it was brought to the church of St. Salvadore, cathedral of the city of Oviedo, where, by the request of king Alphonso the Great, it was opened, with the assistance of the prelates of Spain (who by reason of the general destruction of their country had taken refuge in the said city) wherein was found several little coffers of gold, silver, ivory, and coral, which were opened with due veneration, billets being tied to each relique, plainly shewing what they were. They found a great part of the sheet that our Saviour was wrapped in, in the sepulchre; the napkin that covered his face, all stained with his blood, which, with all the reverence possible, is shewn three times a year; a great part of the holy cross, eight thorns of his crown, some of his coat, and of his sepulchre; some of the cloaths he was wrapped



A View of the GREAT 8th

wrapped in, when in the manger ; some of the bread of the last supper, and of the manna that was rained on the Israelites ; an image of Christ crucified, in ivory, made by Nicodemus ; a large piece of St. Bartholomew the apostle's skin ; the scapula that the Virgin Mary gave to St. Ildephonso, archbishop of Toledo ; some of the Virgin's milk, and of her hair and garments ; one of the pieces of silver for which Christ was betrayed ; the blood and water that came out of the right side of an image that the Christians had made, which the Jews, to shew their hatred, had pierced with a lance ; some of the earth which our Saviour stood upon when he ascended into heaven, and when he raised Lazarus ; some of Lazarus's sepulchre ; some of the garment of Elias the prophet ; of the forehead and hair of St. John Baptist ; of the hair of Mary Magdalen, who with the wiped Christ's feet ; of the bones of the Holy Innocents ; and of the three children, Ananias, Azarias, and Misael ; of the stone that shut up the door of our Saviour's sepulchre ; some of the olive branch he had in his hand when he entered into Jerusalem ; of the stone on which Moses sat on Mount Sinai ; a piece of the rod which Moses divided the Red Sea with ; a piece of the boiled fish and honeycomb that our Saviour eat with his disciples after his resurrection.

The cloathing of St. Thyrsé, martyr ; a hand of St. Stephen, the sole of St. Peter's sandal, and part of his chain ; a spoke of the wheel that St. Catherine suffered martyrdom upon ; the boxes wherein St. Peter and St. Andrew carried their writings and reliques ; and the bones of above sixty prophets, apostles, and martyrs. There is also a cross of most fine gold and precious stones, made by the hands of two angels, in that same holy chamber ; and also that celebrated cross which king Pelajo carried when he overcame the proud Pucola, and the army of the Moors, in the general perdition of Spain, and from that time gave a happy beginning to the restoration of the catholic faith ; one of the water-pots in which Christ turned the water into wine at the marriage of Cana ; the bodies of the holy martyrs St. Eulogio, Lucretia, and of St. Eulalia ; of Merida, patron of Asturias, of St. Pelajo and St. Vincent, of St. Julian, archbishop of Toledo, and St. Serrano, bishop. Likewise there is in this holy church, the body of Don Alonso the Chaste, who was the founder of it ; and several other kings of Spain.

Be it known to all persons, called by God to visit these most holy and most glorious, 1756.

rious reliques by the apostolical authority, granted to the bishop of the said holy church, he shall pardon them a third part of the punishments deserved by their sins ; and they shall gain a thousand and four years and six quarentains of indulgencies, and shall become partners and partakers of the sacrifices of this holy church. And also pope Eugenius IV. and other popes, by their bulls and apostolick letters, have granted a most full Indulgency to all the faithful that shall visit this holy church, truly repenting of their crimes, and with an intent to confess at the time appointed here, which is the exaltation of the holy cross in September, and when it shall happen on Friday thirty days before, and thirty days after, and every year whatsoever time the feast shall be, eight days before, and eight days after, which apostolick grant is to last for ever.

These are the gifts with which Divine Providence has enriched this holy church, to the strengthening of the christian religion. By order of the dean and council of this holy church of Oviedo, these present letters are given, 1752.

A Calculation of the Number of Men necessary for manning the whole Royal Navy of England, supposing them all to be in Commission, and manned at their highest Complement.

	<i>Rais.</i>	<i>Nº of Ships.</i>	<i>Nº of Men.</i>
First of 100 guns, or } above —		5	4250
Second of 90 guns		13	9750
Third of 80 guns, or } above 62 —		48	25080
Fourth of 62, or 60 guns		33	13200
Fourth of 50 guns		32	9600
Fifth under 50, and } above 30 guns		39	9780
Sixth of 30 guns		2	440
Sixth of 20 guns, or } under 30 guns		41	5740
Bombs —		5	340
Sloops —		36	3960
Total —		254	82140

Besides, yachts, packets, hoys, hulls, &c.

N. B. How ridiculous is it to be at the expence of keeping always such a number of ships in repair, without keeping always in pay a much greater number of seamen, than was ever yet practised by us in time of peace ? The consequence must always be, that when a war breaks out, we must either put a full stop to every channel of our trade, by depriving it

it of all its seamen ; or we must be unable, for at least two or three years, to make a proper use of our royal navy. By putting a stop to every channel of our trade, many of them may in that time become irrecoverable : By not making a proper use of our royal navy, we may in that time be undone. Why then should not every marching regiment we keep up in time of peace, be composed of such as have been bred to the sea, and kept in practice, by being, in their turn, sent on board our men of war ? Is there any thing so mysterious in the military land service, that it may not be learned and practised by a thorough bred seaman ?

A POETICAL MEDITATION, wherein the *Usefulness, Excellency, and several Perfections of the HOLY SCRIPTURES, are briefly hinted.* By J. C.

THOU, Lord, to me, thy word hast given (a),
Precious and pnré,
Sweet, holy, sure
To guide me thro' the world to heav'n.
In all wants and necessities
Thy word's my store (b)
Heap'd, running o'er
With plenty of most rich supplies.
Temptations, terrors, dangers, fears (c),
(Those petty hells (d))
Thy word dispels,
And all the way before me clears.
When satan flings his darts at me (e),
Then, Lord, thy word (f),
Is shield and sword,
To save me, and to make him flee.
The world presents its objects rare (g),
But yet thy word (h),
Doth that afford,
Which seems to me far costlier ware.
Then lust invites me to its pleasure (i),
But to delights (k),
Thy word invites,
Which far surpasses in weight and measure.
Then errors their gumm'd wares display (l),
But scripture says (m),
Shun error's ways ;
Walk by my rule : This is the way.
Thus when I'm tempted unto sin (n),
By thy word's art,
Hid in my heart,
Both battle and reward I win.

(a) Psalm xviii. 30. cxix. 89, 140, 160, and 103. (b) Mic. ii. 7. (c) Matt. iv. 3, 4, &c. (d) Psalm cxix. 92. and xviii. 32, &c. (e) Psalm xviii. 30. (f) Eps. vi. 7. (g) Psalm cxix. 14. lxxii. 56. (h) Phil. iii. 7, 8. (i) Psalm cxix. 47. lxx. 16—11. and xxxvi. 8. (j) Hebrews xi. 25. (k) 2 Peter iii. 18. (l) Psalm cxix. 30, 102, 104, 112, 128. (m) Psalm cxix. 11. and xix. 11. (n) Psalm cxix. 9. (o) John xv. 3. (p) Eps. v. 26. (q) Rom. x. 17. (r) Ezekiel xxxvi. 26. (s) Ezekiel xvi. 30, 66, 63, and 37, 26, 31. (t) Acts xxiv. 25. (u) Ram. xii. 3, 16. (v) Phil. iii. 4, &c. (w) Psalm xxxviii. 13, 14. and xxxix. 9. (x) James v. 10, 11.

Yet tho' sins have defil'd my soul (s),
Thy word can cleanse (p),
Those noisome dens (q),
Of lust and sin's best strength controul (r).

Have I an unbelieving heart ?

Thy word, Lord, hath
Pow'r to work faith,

A By thy most holy spirit's art.

Have I an hard and stony heart (s) ?

Thy word thus deals,
Just breaks, then heals ;

That stone is cured by this smart.

Will not my frozen heart comply (t) ?

Thy word, thy law,
That heart can thaw,

B And change it for a weeping eye.

Dotow'ring thoughts possess my breast (u) ?

Thy word brings low (x),
The proudest foe (y),

And lays him level with the beast.

Do mutt'ring thoughts rise and repine (z) ?

Thy rod and word (aa)
Teach patience, Lord,

C And still those carking thoughts of mine.

[To be concluded in our next.]

The following Lines seeming to relate to some really misapplied Charity, we shall oblige our Correspondents A. B. C. &c. with giving it a Place in our Magazine, hoping those it concerns will take the Premises into Consideration.

D

To the LIVING ; more especially to the Trustees of charitable Donations in London.

ABOUT two hundred years ago I was in this city in propria persona, and had acquired, by industry, an estate in houses, to the value of 40l. a year. I had 'out-lived all my relations, that I knew any thing of, and therefore began to consider how I should secure this estate for a good design, I then had in my head. It was to divide its income annually, amongst necessitous housekeepers, in my parish, who were observed to be industrious ; but thro' the largeness of their families were kept bare of money and clothing, and were often totally in want of both, thro' infirmities and age : I then thought to divide 5l. a year to fix such families would do considerable good, reserving 10l. a year thereof for repairs ;

from

F

from these considerations, I therefore resolved to leave my estate in trust, for those pious purposes, and nominated the rector of my parish, and the churchwardens, for the time being, trustees; and to each I left an annual salary.

When I was alive, the rector and his assistants bore good-will towards their necessitous neighbours, and I thought myself happy in my devise; at my decease the estate was in good repair, and, to do justice to the memory of my trustees, it was their care for a number of years to keep the premises in good repair, for the purposes of my will, and to settle annual accounts, even down to the dreadful conflagration in 1666; after that calamity my then trustees mortgaged my estate to a builder, for a term of years which are long since determined.

After my estate became clear of this incumbrance, the income of it would both have repaired it, and have distributed to the necessitous families of the parish; but the managers of my donation have neglected both; not one apprentice has been bound out, not one needy family helped, nor one shilling laid out to preserve the estate, all the income has been applied in abatement of parish rates, and because the parishioners will not refund some of the profits they have received to repair with, truly the estate must go out again upon a mortgage to a person to repair.

My devise is so defeated by these means, that I am arisen, and intend (let no one be affrighted) to apply in a white sheet at the door of your house of commons, with an humble petition to the house, that they would be pleased to take this imprudent perversion into consideration, and the estate into their possession, and reconvey it to trustees, for the benefit of the ———. I am uneasy to see that income divided amongst rich inhabitants, which I intended for the necessitous, but industrious housekeepers. And I must take it out of the hands its in, before I can be laid.

The GHOST of ———.

The Inscription in our last, p. 234. which several learned Antiquaries have in vain endeavoured to decypher, without having regard to the Stops, capital Letters, or Division of the Words, easily reads as follows.

BENEATH this stone reposeth Claud. Coffer, tripe-seller, of Impington, as doth his consort Jane.

CHARACTER of a good LAWYER.

SUCH a one must be a man of virtue and the strictest probity, with an equitable heart as well as a reasoning head, that thinks nothing profitable that is not honest, who is perfectly conversant

in the municipal laws of his own country, as well as the universal principles of natural justice, who makes the practice of the law, a noble, a liberal profession, not a groveling, mercenary trade, who exerts all the generous powers and faculties of his soul in the ever honoured cause of truth; but when he discovers the least intended imposition, the least fraud, falsehood, or chicanery, detests the notion; that it is his duty to employ his skill and his eloquence in defence of wickedness, and to serve his client, be he right or wrong. In points of nicety and doubt, he will advance, with modesty and candour, every argument that his learning and knowledge suggest to him in favour of his client; but he will not assert what he knows to be false, he will not mistake facts—he will not (according to the law phrase) cook up his pleadings with scurrility, scandal, prolixity, and impertinence; he will not for his own lucrative purposes, or to gratify his own malice, or to force the adversary party into an unreasonable composition, be a propagator of underhand defamation, and insidious calumny, or a promoter of discord, hatred, and animosity between neighbours, friends, and the nearest relations; and he will in all his practice keep clear of the shameful crimes of barratry, champerty, and maintenance. He will not for the sake of appearing with a large bundle of papers, and making an ostentatious parade of great business, or to feed his own avarice, multiply his pleadings with useless charges and invectives, which he knows must in the end be hurtful to his client. He will endeavour rather to cool than inflame the passions of the parties, and he will never be averse to the recommending peace upon reasonable and equitable terms, as his experience and observation will convince him of the fallibility of the ablest men's opinions in matters of doubt and difficulty. In short, to be a good lawyer, he must be, not only a man of extensive knowledge and deep learning, but what is far more essential, he must be a man of honour, of truth, and of the strictest virtue; or rather, he must be born with a beneficent and humane bosom. Such there is the greatest reason to believe, most of the gentlemen now in the profession really are, and such who are not so, will, it is to be hoped, not have it in their power to do much mischief, as they certainly will be treated, not only by their brethren, but likewise by the judges, with the contempt and abhorrence that they deserve.

[The History of America will be continued in our next.]

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A

The INCURIOS.

Give me but a wife I expect not to find, Each virtue and grace
in one female combin'd, No goddess for me, 'tis a woman I
prize, And he that seeks more is more curious than wife.
No goddess for me, 'tis a woman I prize, And
he that seeks more is more curious than wife.

2.
Be the young she's not stubborn, but
easy to mould, [old,
Or she claims my respect, like a mother, if
Thus either can please me, since woman I
prize,
And he that, &c.

3.
Like Venus she ogles, if wanton her
eye, [spy,
If blind, she the roving of mine cannot
Thus either is lovely, for woman I prize,
And he that, &c.

4.
If rich be my bride, she brings tokens
of love, [move,
If poor, the further from pride's my re-
Thus either contents me, for woman I
prize,
And he that, &c.


5.
I ne'er shall want converse, if tongue
the posses, [less,
And if mute, still the rarity pleases me
I'm suited to either, for woman I prize,
And he that, &c.

6.

Then cease ye profane, on the sex to descant,
If you've wit to discern, no perfection they want,
Each fair can make happy, if woman we prize,
And he that seeks more is more curious than wife.

Monthly Chronologer.

MONDAY, May 31.

dmiralty - Office. This morning lieut. O Hara, of his majesty's ship the Dolphin, arrived here with dispatches from admiral Byng, dated the 7th of this month at Gibraltar, giving an account of his arrival there on the second, after a tedious passage, occasioned by contrary winds, and that he should depart from thence for Minorca on the 8th; and lieutenant O Hara gives an account, that the admiral, having been joined by commodore Edgcumbe, sailed accordingly on that day, with 13 ships of the line, and three frigates, and had a fair and fresh gale of wind for three days from the time of his sailing.

WEDNESDAY, June 2.

The Foundling-hospital was opened for the reception of all children under two months old, when 117 children were taken in. (See p. 248.)

The high wind did a great deal of damage both above and below bridge; several wherries were staved, and a corn-lighter sunk below Horshlydown. Many young trees in the Rope-walk leading from New Gravel-lane to St. George's Fields were blown down. The gardeners have also been sufferers by the storm.

FRIDAY, 4.

Three houses were consumed by fire in Old Palace-yard, Westminster.

SATURDAY, 5.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, which proved a maiden one. Macdaniel, Berry, and Mary Jones, were tried for the murder of Joshua Kidden, whom they unjustly accused with robbing the said Mary Jones near Edmonton, and caused him to be tried, convicted and executed in the year 1794, for the sake of the reward for apprehending him. They were found guilty, but a point of law arising, sentence was respited for the opinion of the judges. Their trial lasted about twelve hours. (See p. 303.)

SUNDAY, 6.

At Wimbish, in Essex, during the time of evening service, a ball of fire fell into the church there, beat down several large stones, one of which fell upon a man and wounded him very much. Many people were rendered speechless for a while, and the smell of sulphur was very great. June, 1756.

THURSDAY, 10.

The commissioners of Old-street turnpike marked out the new road, from the London Apprentice at Hoxton, thro' the gardens by Holywell-mount, and thence thro' Worship-street, to the Red Lion on Windmill-hill; which road will be opened as soon as possible, and the Dog-bar is to remain as it is.

FRIDAY, 11.

The following gentlemen were nominated for sheriffs by the lord-mayor, at Guildhall. John Ogilby, haberdasher; John Fisher, draper; John Gwilt, silk-throwster; Matthew Rolleston, goldsmith; Thomas Bray, weaver; John Roberts, dyer.

Mr. Fisher, on the Tuesday, ensuing paid 400l. and 20 marks into the chamber of London, to be excused from serving the said office.

WEDNESDAY, 16.

An express arrived from Jamaica, with advice that admiral Townshend, with his fleet and convoy, was safely arrived there.

Sir Edward Hawke, admiral Saunders, lord Tyrawley, and the earl of Panmure, sailed from Portsmouth in the Antelope, for Gibraltar.

FRIDAY, 18.

Both houses of parliament met pursuant to their last adjournment, after which they adjourned to the 15th day of July next.

SATURDAY, 19.

John Gwilt, Esq; paid the usual fine, to be excused from serving the office of sheriff of this city and county of Middlesex.

MONDAY, 21.

At the court of King's bench at Westminster-hall, the following sentence was passed against Jacob Live, for writing, printing, and publishing a blasphemous pamphlet, entitled, Modest Remarks on the Bishop of London's Discourses, viz. that he be committed to Newgate for one month, and to stand in the pillory three times within the said month; once at Charing-cross, a second time at the Royal-Exchange, and the third at the end of Chancery-lane in Fleet-street; after which to be committed to Clerkenwell-Bridewell for three years; and at the end of the same to find security for his good behaviour during life, himself in 100l. and two sureties 50l. each; and farther, that he be fined

at the end of the said three years the sum of 6s. 8d. or imprisoned in Newgate till payment thereof.

THURSDAY, 24.

William Bridgen, Esq; alderman and cutler, and William Stephenson, Esq; alderman and grocer, were, at a common hall, returned sheriffs of this city and county of Middlesex, for the ensuing year; but a poll was demanded for Messrs. Whately and Truman, which began the next day.

Bo Kland's regiment is sent to Guernsey and Jersey, and several small men of war are ordered to cruize for the defence of those islands.

M. Michell, his Prussian majesty's agent, has notified to the earl of Holderness, by order of the king his master, that the remainder of the principal and interest of the seven per cent. Silesia loan will be paid in a few days; and that part of the money is already lodged in the Bank for that purpose. It was accordingly paid.

A fire at Bath consumed the house of Mrs. Fleming in the South Parade; damage near 5000l.

One night this month was felt at Ashford, in Kent, and in the neighbouring villages: an earthquake, which lasted about a minute, to the great terror of many of the inhabitants. We do not hear of any damage done, tho' it shook some houses. It was accompanied in some places with a noise like the report of a cannon, and at others like the rumbling of a wagon at a distance.

There have been very violent storms of hail at Worcester, attended with thunder and lightning, which have done considerable damage to the gardens, &c. elsewhere. Some of the hail stones measured three inches in circumference. (See p. 246.)

Extract of a Letter from on Board the Yarmouth, off Uthant, June 4.

"I shall relate a very bold action, which was performed on the 17th of last month by capt Cockburne, in the Hunter-cutter, a little thing with only forty men, and a few swivels. He kept loitering about Brest all day, and at night went in, in his boat, with only five men, when, after having rowed round all the men of war, and taken a particular account of them, he cut the cables of a French snow, boarded her, and carried her away from among the men of war. She was loaded with war, which hath been distributed to the fleet. We have got eighteen boats, and yesterday after having taken every thing out of her, sunk her."

Extract of a Letter from Hull, dated June 6.

"About five o'clock this evening a cloud of thunder broke over a back-house in Robinson's-row, belonging to John Baker (the side walls standing north and south) and broke down the north end gavel quite to the square, stripping and breaking the tiles off the east-side for about five yards from the end; and, passing thro' the roof, made a hole in the west side wall, about a foot and a half from the top, and of about a foot square: From thence lighting on the roof of a kitchen, belonging to Mr. Joseph Thompson, the walls being parallel to the former, and about three yards distant, consisting of a chamber, and two low rooms, it broke thro'; and going down the staircase, struck a person down who was in the low room, and tore out several bricks from the chimney jambs; thence striking against the east wall, it entered the next room, where were two young men, three women, and myself, and running along the wall, struck down one of the young men who sat near it, and falling against a partition wall, it went thro', making a hole about the bigness of a musket-ball, where it had no more effect; but lighting on some wires which were in the room where I was, and had communication with several bells which were in other rooms, it ran along them, making deep holes where it fell against a cross wall, breaking and burning the wire, and leaving the adjacent wall very black. The young man, who was struck down in the room I was in, fell as if he was shot, and lay a considerable time, not being able to stir, but got the use of his legs in about a quarter of an hour. We all received the stroke very hard, which almost struck us down, excepting a woman who sat next the young man who fell, but nearer the door where it entered. Whether or no he had touched some pewter which stood against the wall, and might contain electrical matter, I cannot determine. I heard the explosion the very moment I received the shock. It filled the room full of smoke, and smelled very strong of sulphur."

The Warwick man of war of 60 guns, is taken by a French squadron in the West-Indies.

The parliament of Ireland is further prorogued to Tuesday, July 20, next.

Our fleets and cruizers have made many valuable captures these two months past from the French, both in Europe and America.

The governor of Philadelphia issued a proclamation on the 14th of April, declaring

daring the Delaware Indians, and those concerned with them, to be traitors and rebels to his majesty, offering the following rewards for taking or killing any of the said Indians, viz. 150 dollars for a male prisoner above twelve years of age; and 130 dollars for the scalp of a male above twelve years of age; 130 dollars for a female prisoner; and 50 dollars for the scalp of a female above twelve years; and 150 dollars for an English prisoner retaken from the Indian enemy. [It is thus necessity obliges Christians to descend to cruel measures.]

A treaty of friendship and union was concluded at Versailles, May 1, between the empress queen of Hungary, and the French king!

By the late Alterations and Promotions of Flag Officers and Captains in his Majesty's Navy, the ADMIRALS at present are:

ADMIRAL of the fleet: James Stuart, Esq; Admirals of the white: Hon. George Clinton, Sir William Rowley, Knt. of the Bath. Admirals of the blue: William Martin, Esq; Isaac Townsend, Esq; governor of Greenwich-hospital, lord Anson, Hon. John Byng. Vice-admiral of the red: Henry Osborn, Esq; Vice-admirals of the white: Thomas Smith, Esq; Thomas Griffin, Esq; Sir Edward Hawke, Knt. of the Bath. Vice-admirals of the blue: Charles Knowles, Esq; Hon. John Forbes, Hon. Edward Boscawen, Charles Watson, Esq; Rear-admirals of the red: Temple West, Esq; George Pocock, Esq; Hon. George Townsend, Savage Mostyn, Esq; Francis Holburne, Esq; Rear-admirals of the white: Henry Harrison, Esq; Thomas Cotes, Esq; Thomas Frankland, Esq; lord Harry Paulet, Harry Norris, Esq; John Brett, Esq; Rear-admirals of the blue: Thomas Branderick, Esq; Sir Charles Hardy, Knt. earl of Northesk, Charles Saunders, Esq; Admirals out of the service: Edward Vernon, Esq; and the earl of Granard, senior to all the foregoing admirals; lord Vere, next before lord Anson.

The French King's Declaration of War.

IT is notorious to all Europe that the king of England made an attack in 1754, on the king's possessions in North-America, and that in the month of June last the English navy, in contempt of the law of nations, and the faith of treaties, began to commit the most violent hostilities on his majesty's ships, and the navigation and commerce of his subjects. The king, tho' justly incensed at this breach of faith, and the insult offered to his flag, suspended for eight months the effects of

his repentment, and the discharge of what he owed to the dignity of his crown, for fear of exposing Europe to the calamities of a new war. With this salutary view France at first only opposed to the unwarrantable proceedings of England, a conduct full of moderation. Whilst the English navy by the most odious violences, and at some times by the vilest artifices, made captures of French vessels navigating in full security under the safeguard of the publick faith; his majesty sent back to England a frigate taken by the French navy, and English vessels traded without molestation to the ports of France. Whilst the French soldiers and sailors were receiving the hardest treatment in the British isles, and those bounds which the law of nature and common humanity have prescribed to the most rigorous rights of war were transgressed with respect to them, the English travelled and resided at full liberty in France, under the protection of that regard which civilized nations reciprocally owe to one another. Whilst the English ministry were under an appearance of sincerity imposing upon the king's ambassador by false protestations, orders directly contrary to the deceitful assurances given of a speedy accommodation were carrying into execution in North-America. Whilst the court of London was employing every caballing art, and the subsidies of England to instigate other powers against the court of France, the king did not even ask of these powers the succours which guarantees or defensive treaties authorised him to demand, and recommended to them such measures only as tended to their own peace and security. Such hath been the conduct of the two nations. The striking contrast of their proceedings ought to convince all Europe that the one is guided by motives of jealousy, ambition, and covetousness; and that the conduct of the other is founded on principles of honour, justice, and moderation. The king hoped that the king of England, consulting in the end only the laws of equity and the interest of his own glory, would disavow the scandalous excesses into which his naval officers continued to give. His majesty had even furnished him with a just and decent method of doing this, by demanding immediate and full restitution of the French vessels taken by the English navy; and had offered on this preliminary condition to enter into a negotiation for that further satisfaction which he had a right to expect, and to agree to an amicable accommodation of the differences relating to America. The king of England having rejected this proposal, the king saw, in his refusal, an authentick declaration of war,

as his majesty had intimated in his requisition. The British court might therefore have dispensed with observing a formality that was become useless : A more essential motive ought to have hindered them from submitting to the judgment of Europe the pretended injuries alledged by the king of England in the declaration of war he has published at London. The vague imputations contained in this paper have indeed no reality at bottom ; and the very manner in which they are set forth would prove their futility, even if their falshood had not been already clearly demonstrated in the memorial which the king hath caused to be delivered to the several courts, containing a summary of those facts, with their proofs, that relate to the present war and the negotiations which have preceded it. There is, however, one important fact which was not mentioned in that memorial, because it was impossible to foresee that England would attempt to deceive in such a gross manner. This regards the works raised at Dunkirk, and the troops which the king hath caused to be assembled on the coasts of the ocean. To hear the king of England in his declaration of war, who would not think he was determined by these two objects, to give orders for seizing at sea the king's ships and those of his subjects ? Nevertheless it is universally known, that the works at Dunkirk were not begun till after the attack and capture of two of his majesty's ships, in time of profound peace, by a squadron of 13 English ships. It is equally notorious that the English navy had made captures of French vessels six months before the first battalions ordered by the king to repair to the maritime coasts began their march in February last. Should the king of England ever reflect on the falshood of the reports that have been made to him with regard to these two points, will he forgive those who induced him to advance facts, the supposition whereof cannot be varnished with even the least plausible appearances ? What the king owes to himself, and what he owes to his subjects, have at last obliged him to repel force by force : But unvariably adhering to his natural sentiments of justice and moderation, his majesty hath directed his military operations only against the king of England his aggressor ; and it has been the sole object of all his political negotiations to justify that confidence which the other nations of Europe place in his friendship and the uprightness of his intentions.

It would be useless to enter into a detail of the motives that have forced the king to send a body of his forces into the Island of Minorca, and which this day

oblige his majesty to declare war against the king of England, as he hereby doth declare war against him both by sea and land. By acting on principles that so deservedly determine his resolutions he is sure of finding in the justice of his cause, the valour of his troops, and the love of his subjects, those resources which he hath always experienced on their part : And above all he counts upon the protection of the God of armies. His majesty ordains and enjoins all his subjects, vassals, and servants to fall upon the subjects of the king of England ; forbids them in the most express manner from hereafter having any communication, commerce, or intelligence with them on pain of death, and his majesty hath in consequence from henceforward revoked and doth revoke all permissions, passports, safe-guards and safe-conducts, which may have been given by himself, or by his lieutenant-generals and other his officers, and hath declared them and doth declare them null, void, and of no effect ; forbidding all persons to have any regard thereto. His majesty orders and commands the duke de Penthièvre, admiral of France, the marshals of France, his majesty's governors and lieutenant-generals in his provinces and armies, major-generals, colonels, captains, heads and conductors of his military people, as well horse as foot, French as foreigners, and all other his officers whom it may concern, that they and each of them cause the purport of these presents to be executed in the extent of their powers and jurisdictions, for such is his majesty's pleasure. He wills and intends that these presents shall be published and fixed up in all his cities, as well maritime as others, and in all the ports, harbours, and other places of his kingdom, and territories under his obedience, where it shall be needful, that none may pretend ignorance thereof.

Given at Versailles, June 9, 1756.

L O U I S.

DE Voyer D'ARGENSON.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

May 22. JOHN Lade, Esq; member for Camelford, was married to Miss Thrale.

June 4. Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. to Miss Wingfield, of Durham.

7. Robert Gordon, of Trotton, Sussex, Esq; to the relict of col. Terrill.

Alderman Beckford, to Mrs. March.

10. Mr. Williams, of Crewkerne, to Miss Horner, niece to lord Ilchester, with a fortune of 9000l.

11. Jeremiah Dyson, Esq; clerk of the house of commons, to Miss Dyson, of Bartholomew-close.

William

William Wiggot Bulwer, Esq; to Miss Earle, daughter of the Hon. Augustus Earle, Esq;

14. Sir Thomas Reeve, high-sheriff of Berks, to Miss Gregor.

18. Right Hon. lord Luxborough, to lady Lequefne.

19. Mr. Mawbey, to Miss Fielding, with a fortune of 6000*l*.

23. Richard Betenson, Esq; to Miss Lucretia Folkes, daughter and coheir of the late Martin Folkes, Esq;

24. Thomas Hawkins, Esq; to Miss Heywood, daughter of James Heywood, Esq; with a fortune of 10,000*l*.

May 27. Lady of John Delaval, of Seaton Delaval, Esq; was delivered of a son.

June 7. Lady of Sir Digby Legard, of York, Bart. of a daughter.

DEATHS.

May 18. **D**AVID Trimmell, D. D. archdeacon of Leicester, and precentor of the cathedral of Lincoln.

18. James Hudson, of Harlow, in Essex, Esq;

Christopher Harris, of Stamford, in Lincolnshire, Esq;

29. John Gibson, of Cumberland, Esq; Maynard Colchester, Esq; a verdurer of the forest of Deane.

June 4. Sir George Skipwith, Bart.

Right Hon. lord visc. Tracy of the kingdom of Ireland.

5. William Wilkins, Esq; one of the stationers to the office of ordnance, and one of the court of assistants of the stationers company, and formerly an eminent printer in Lombard-street.

Charles Viner, of Alderhot, in Hampshire, Esq; the laborious author of the *Abridgment of the Laws*.

6. Mrs. Barham, of Grosvenor-street.

7. Dr. William M'Gie, a physician to Guy's-hospital.

John Prideaux Bassett, of Clifton, near Bristol, Esq; aged 12 years, possessed of 12,000*l*. per ann. which descends to Francis Bassett, of Walcot, in Oxfordshire, Esq;

Tim. Bennet, the honest presbyterian cobbler of Hampton-Wick, who obtained the free foot passage thro' Bushy-Park, aged 80.

George Barclay, Esq; an eminent Jamaica merchant.

Richard Parmiter, Esq; recorder of Tiverton and Barnstaple.

Right Hon. countess of Harborough.

10. Sir Richard Atkyns, of Clapham, Bart. The title is extinct.

12. Sir James Worsley, of Pilewell, in Hampshire, Bart. aged 86. He was member for Newtown in nine parliaments.

15. Rev. Abraham Oakes, L. L. D. rector of Weatherfield and Melford in Suffolk, author of many valuable religious tracts.

19. Richard Chapple, Esq; only son of the late judge Chapple.

Hon. James Alexander, Esq; of the council, at New-York, in April.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. William Clagget was presented to the rectories of Maudfey and Trimmingham, in Norfolk.—Robert Saadby, B. A. to the vicarage of Goadby, in Nottinghamshire. — Thomas Littleton, M. A. to the rectory of Boxton, in Wiltshire. — Thomas Bingley, B. L. to the rectory of Billingsford, in Suffolk.—Thomas Jefferys, B. A. to the vicarage of Wicisdale, in Cornwall. — Joseph Hughes, M. A. to the rectory of Killmaen Lloyd, in Carmarthenshire.—Mr. Roger du Quesne, to the rectory of Scole, in Norfolk.—Mr. James Baldwin, to the rectory of the two Medieties of Reisham, in Norfolk.—Mr. John Carter, to the vicarage of Lowdham, in Suffolk. — Mr. Joseph Bishop, to the rectory of Landelp, in Cornwall; and Mr. Timothy Gibberd, to the rectory of Much-Munden, in Hertfordshire, by the king.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable Thomas Bend, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Working and rectory of Dunsfelt, in Surrey. — To enable John Tindall, B. L. to hold the rectories of Alphamstone and Chelmsford, in Essex, worth 250*l*. per ann.

PROMOTIONS *S Civil and Military.*

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, June 1. The king has been pleased to grant unto the Hon. Thomas Villiers, of the Grove, in the county of Hertford, Esq; and the heirs male of his body by the lady Charlotte Hyde, his present wife, the dignity of a baron of the kingdom of Great-Britain, by the name, stile and title of baron Hyde, of Hindon, in the county of Wilts; and in default of such issue, the dignity of baron Hyde, of Hindon aforesaid, to the said lady Charlotte Hyde, and the dignity of baron Hyde to her heirs male.

The king has been pleased to grant unto the Rt. Hon. Horatio Walpole, of Woolterton, in the county of Norfolk, Esq; and the heirs male of his body, the dignity of a baron of the kingdom of Great-Britain, by the name, stile and title of baron Walpole, of Woolterton, in the said county of Norfolk.

Whitehall, June 5. The king has appointed lord Tyrawley, to be governor of Gibraltar. — William Bateman,

man, Esq; a commissioner of the navy.

Whitehall, June 15. The king has been pleased to grant unto the Rt. Hon. Thomas viscount Fauconberg, and to his heirs male, the dignity of an earl of the kingdom of Great-Britain, by the name, stile and title of earl Fauconberg, of Newborough, in the county of York.

The king has been pleased to grant unto the Rt. Hon. Stephen lord Ilchester and Stavordale, baron of Woodsford Strangways, in the county of Dorset, and of Redlynch, in the county of Somerset, and his heirs male, and in default of such issue, to his brother the Rt. Hon. Henry Fox, and his heirs male, the dignity of an earl of the kingdom of Great-Britain, by the name, stile and title of earl of Ilchester, in the county of Somerset.

Whitehall, June 22. The king has been pleased to determine all former commissions for appointing principal officers and commissioners of his majesty's navy, and to constitute and appoint Digby Dent, Thomas Slade, William Bately, Daniel Devert, Richard Hall, Robert Osborn, George Adams, William Bateman, George Cockburne, Timothy Brett, Frederick Rogers, Richard Hughes the younger, Thomas Cooper, and Charles Colby, Esqrs. Principal officers and commissioners of his majesty's navy. And his majesty is pleased to constitute the said Digby Dent, controller of the navy, except the controlling the treasurers, victualling and storekeepers accounts; Thomas Slade and William Bately, jointly and severally surveyor of the navy; Daniel Devert, clerk of the acts of the navy; Richard Hall, commissioner to control the treasurers accounts; Robert Osborn, commissioner to control the victualling accounts; George Adams, commissioner to controul the storekeepers accounts; Frederick Rogers, commissioner for the yard at Plymouth; Richard Hughes, jun. commissioner for the yard at Portsmouth; Thomas Cooper, commissioner for the yards at Chatham and Sheerness; and Charles Colby, commissioner for the naval affairs in the Mediterranean.

Admiralty-Office, June 18. The king has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen officers in the marines. Edward Rycaut, Esq; major.—36th comp. Charles Bayly; 45th, James Walter; 41st, George Cockburne; 80th, W. Davidson; 16th, John Pitcairn; 8th, Enoch Markham; captains.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Dr. Edward Symphon appointed his majesty's advocate general.—Dr. Morton, Dr. Maty and Mr. Empson librarians of the British museum.—Mr. Widmore, Mr.

George and Mr. Webb, assistants.—John Bell, Esq; commissioner of sick and wounded seamen, and for exchange of prisoners.—Nath. Kinderley, Esq; serjeant at arms, in ordinary, in the room of Mr. Turf, deceased.—Sir John Mynne, lieut. gov. of Guernsey, in the room of Charles Strahan, Esq; who resigned.—Edmund Atkin, Esq; agent and superintendant of the affairs of our allied Indians in Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia.—John Phillipson, Esq; chosen deputy governor of the S. S. company, in the room of the present sub governor.—Dr. Harris, commissary of the archdeaconry of Surry, in the room of Dr. Pinfold, promoted.—Edward Milward, Esq; surveyor general of the customs for the county of Kent.

20th reg. of foot. William Kingley, Esq; col. Marquis of Blandford, capt.—15th reg. of foot. Jeffery Amherst, Esq; col.—38th reg. of foot. James Lockhart Ross, Esq; col.—52d reg. of foot. Studholm Hodgson, Esq; col.—Lord Charles Hay's, Duke of Richmond, lieut. col.—Third reg. of guards. John Laurie, Esq; lieut. col. Lord Adam Gordon, and James Muir Campbell, capt. Robert Campbell, capt. lieut. Andrew Robinson, Esq; 1st major. William Strode, Esq; 2d major.—1st reg. of guards. Lord Frederick Cavendish, Nevill Tatton, Esq; and Richard Lambert, Esq; capt. Alexander Maitland, Esq; capt. lieut.—2d reg. of guards. George Bodens, Esq; capt. William Sorrell, Esq; capt. lieut.—Lord Robert Manners's. Long Morris, Esq; capt.—Earl of Ancram's dragoons. George Ward, Esq; major.—David Watson, Esq; a quarter-master general, with the rank of col. of foot.—Aids de camp to his majesty. Joseph Hudson, John Barrington, Archibald Douglass, Robert Armiger, John Griffin Griffin, and George Augustus Elliot.—Independent company. Sam. Cricke, capt.—Ditto, forthwith to be raised. James Hamilton, capt. James Adear, lieut. Robert Lawton, ensign.—Another company to be forthwith raised. Thomas Smith, capt. William Smith, lieut. Donald Valentine, ensign.

BANKRUPTS.

May 15. ARTHUR Grainger, of Whitechappel, cow-keeper.—William Cullern, of Watling-street, baker.—John Lord, sen. of Little-Hinton, Wilts, malster.—Isaac Worthington, of Macclesfield, silk-throwster.

22. Robert Rushton, of Dorset-street, Spittle-fields, dealer.

25. John Langford, of Southampton, merchant.—Francis Moore, jun. of King-Arreet, haberdasher.

31. Tho.

37. Tho. Cobbe, of Bedford-street, upholsterer.—Isaac Worthington, of Macclesfield, thrower.

June 5. George Howlett, of Bicester, in Oxfordshire, flax-dresser.

8. Sam. Morris, of Norwich, grocer.

12. William Auster, of Birmingham, threadman.

15. Edmund Lord, jun. and Lawrence Ashworth, jun. of Hundersfield, in Lancashire, clothiers and partners.

Some extracts from Mr. Cox's Narrative of the thief-takers, alias thief-makers, Mac-daniel, Berry, Salmon, Gahagan, Mary Jones, and others.

AFTER a very short and proper introduction, Mr. Cox gives us an account of these thief-makers practices, as follows :

But to proceed. In tracing their transactions, I find, that various have been the projects by them made use of to accomplish their designs; and sometimes they have been hardy enough to swear a robbery against one or more lads, who never were near the place they swore them to be at; as was the case of Alexander and Pritchard, and of Baily and Swannick, the one being almost twenty years ago, the other eight, which will be inserted in the course of this narrative; but as Berry and his companions were then detected, it made them more wary, and they found it necessary always to get the victims to the place under some pretence or other, and then they could swear the robbery whether any was done or not. In order thereto they used to employ a person of some art and a confederate of theirs, to introduce himself into the company of those unfortunate and thoughtless creatures (desperate and artful villains they seldom meddling with) and who had been tried for small offences at the Old Bailey, and acquitted.

At this place it was, that the thief-makers constantly attended; that they might have an opportunity of fixing their eyes upon and becoming perfectly acquainted with their mark, the wretch whom they had pointed out for destruction; whence well might it become a saying, when one of those poor creatures was discharged from the Old-Bailey, that they should be sure of him in a session or two, for it was impossible to escape the snares laid for them: The mark fixt, this agent, or confederate of the thief-takers or thief-makers, which you please to call them, being well instructed, gets himself into the unhappy creature's company, treats them with victuals and drink, and afterwards they take an airing together in the evening, and himself commits a robbery

on any person that shall come in his way, sometimes with, and sometimes without the knowledge of him, or them who are to be sworn against; the robbery being done, the confederate draws his companion to a certain place, (if in Black Rey-alley the better, that spot being famous for thieves at that time) or to some lodging, as before agreed on, where the rest of the thief-takers at proper time come and apprehend them together, their own confederate and all; to whom they appear to be entire strangers, and they are all carried before a justice, where they have art enough to get their own companion admitted an evidence, and the next sessions, which is generally in a day or two, he, they, and the prosecutor, whom they take care to find out, convicts the unhappy wretch; and the evidence confederate comes in for part of the reward, and then sets up for a thief-taker himself, and employs others in the post he has gone through; this is quite a different derivation of a thief-taker to that which some people deduce them from, and indeed different from what some of them really are; for on enquiry, I find, that several of those who were tried and found guilty of the rescue at the Gatehouse, and sentenced to undergo three years imprisonment in Newgate (where no doubt they received a good education) did, after their times were expired, set up for themselves, and follow the trade of thief-taking *.

But to proceed. I find many instances where sometimes two, three, or four boys have been drawn in to be present at a sham house-breaking, and then apprehended by the thief-takers; the confederate (as is agreed turns evidence) convicts the others of a burglary, and gets forty pounds apiece for the number of convicts; and this he does with such artfulness as to deceive the court, to whom they all appear to be strangers.

Some of these unhappy creatures have been trepanned by remarkable goods being put in a window, some by a pocket-piece, or other pieces of money being mark'd and put in a till; to either of which the decoy-duck, as I may call him, leads his companion, takes the goods, and then carries him to an appointed place to dispose of the things stolen, where he knows they are to be stopt. And in order to lay this contrivance under a still stronger covering, the apprehender advertiseth, in some one or more of the publick papers, such and such goods, with such marks, stopt; in order, as he would have it thought, to come at the owner, tho' himself, and the goods, and the owner were all perfectly well acquainted before.

This

* See Sessions Paper, Feb. 1750.

This hath generally had the effect desired, *viz.* to make the case of him who has stopt the goods appear clear and fair in the eyes of the court. And in order more surely to prevent a discovery of such wicked machinations, those exploits were generally performed a day or two before the sessions or assizes (as I have just now noticed) which made it next to impossible for the friends of those victims (if they had any) to discover the contrivance, until too late. As for what the poor creatures themselves said, it stood for nothing, altho' they loudly declared their innocence, and with their dying breath would acknowledge they ought to die for the sins of an ill spent life, but protested their being innocent of the fact for which they suffered.

I find likewise, as they advanced in their practice, they made improvements, and as it sometimes became a difficulty to get an agent or decoy-duck that would venture to put his life in the power of the law, for fear that after the robbery was done (which at first was done on a stranger) some other persons, not in the secret, might apprehend them first, and then the agent might be hanged for company; and another inconveniency attended it, which was, that the prosecutor, or person robbed, came in for part of the reward; therefore to remedy that, one of their own confederates was to be the person robbed, and the agent was to draw in one, two, or more to take a walk under different pretences, and then to rob his acquaintance, who was placed there on purpose, with some remarkable goods; this done, the thief-takers were to apprehend those that were to be hanged for it, but the agent was to escape: And whether those thus decoyed, consented to the robbery or not, it was sufficient that they were present, and the thief-takers could swear the rest. And it was always agreed, that if the agent or decoy duck was taken up by any information of the others in custody, which indeed they took the best care they could to prevent, for the said agent never let his companions know the right place he liv'd at; but if by chance it did so happen, then the prosecutor, on being sent for, was to declare upon oath (if needful) that he was not the person that robbed him, and therefore he must of course be discharged, and the person who accused him incur an increase of apparent guilt, for accusing an innocent man; all that he could say to the contrary gaining no belief.

He then gives us a very natural and apparently genuine account of the methods how he discovered and apprehended these profligate villains, in which there appears to

be so much good conduct, diligence, resolution, and publick spirit, that he deserves, and it is to be hoped, will meet with some considerable reward from the government; for he had no call but from public spirit to intermeddle at all in the affair, and could expect nothing but trouble, expence and danger in the prosecution of it; in which, if he had not used great art as well as caution, he could never have come at a discovery, much less at the apprehending and convicting the principal criminals; but for an account of this we must refer our readers to the book itself, as it would take up much more room than we can spare in our Magazine, and cannot admit of being abridged. Therefore we shall only in general observe, that from the account he has given, we may be surprized to see how long these villains, with their confederates, have carried on these practices, without a discovery; for he shews, that they were begun near twenty years ago: And from the same account we may suppose they have been the cause of a great many trappann'd creatures being put to death for crimes they were either altogether innocent of, or led into with a design that they might be apprehended, convicted, and hanged; for he observes, that within the year 1749, there were no less than forty-five persons convicted of robberies within the county of Middlesex only, the rewards for which amounted to 6300*l.* Whereas from August 15, 1754, when these practices were brought to light, to this present time, being almost two years, no more than fifteen have been convicted within the county of Middlesex; from whence we may judge, that above thirty-five of these poor creatures convicted in 1749, were trappann'd by these villains, or such as these; one of whom, Gahagan, has already met with condign punishment from the mob in Smithfield, and Macdoniel, Berry, and Jones, now stand convicted upon an indictment for the murder of Joshua Kid-den; but their execution stands suspended by a doubt in law, for tho' their being maliciously the cause of his death was fully prov'd upon the trial, a doubt arose, whether the facts prov'd against them amounted in law to murder, which doubt is to be argued before the judges, and it is a doubt which could not have arisen in any other country where the Roman law is allowed to have any weight; for by that law it is expressly declared, that witnesses who by a false and malicious testimony procure an innocent man to be capitally condemned, shall be deemed guilty of murder*.

* *Quive falsum testimonium dolo malo dixerit, quo quis publico judicio rei capitalis damnatur.* Digest. Lib. 48. Tit. 8. § 1.

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C O N T E N T S.

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We are greatly obliged to A. Z. of Diffs, for his kind offer; but must defer his first favour to our next. Britannia's elegy, the pindarick to Hawke, the lines to Liberty, and the verses on the absence of a favourite lady are received, and will be inserted. The life of Cælia cannot be approved of.

✂ We have omitted any account of the siege of Fort St. Philip, as no English one has yet been published, the French accounts are not to be depended upon, and a journal is expected from proper hands.



T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

For JULY, 1756.

ANECDOTES of General BLAKENEY, the brave Defender of St. Philip's Castle, in the Island of Minorca. With his HEAD curiously engraved.



LEUTENANT general William Blakeney, is of Irish extraction, and very early entered into the service of his country, in which he behaved with distinguished conduct and courage, and rose, thro' the several military degrees, to the rank of colonel. In March 1743, he was constituted a brigadier-general of his majesty's forces, and in March 1744, was appointed quarter-master-general of the troops in Scotland. In April 1745, he was constituted a major-general, and in February 1746, was made lieutenant-governor of Plymouth. In the same year he was appointed commander in chief of the forces in Scotland, and in Sept. 1747, lieutenant-governor of the island of Minorca. In October 1747, he was constituted a lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces, and about the year 1753, governor of Fort St. Philip, and is also colonel of the 27th regiment of foot, which is on the Irish establishment. On Aug. 21, 1745, soon after the breaking out of the rebellion, he set out to join his regiment in Scotland, where, on October 27, he attacked the rear of a detachment of the rebels, who were conveying stores, &c. at Alloway, and took from them a great booty of cows, horses, baggage, arms, and some money. Being, soon after, made governor of that important fortress, Stirling-castle, he was beleaguered by the rebel army, but made so continual a fire upon them, that he soon demolished the works they had begun to erect. To the Pretender's son's summons to the castle to surrender, general Blakeney's answer was, "That he had always been looked upon as a man of honour, and the rebels

July, 1756.

should find he would die so." He put arms into the townsmen's hands, and expected they would have acted with vigour in the defence of the place, but the provost and some of the council being intimidated, soon made a capitulation with the rebels, in which they promised to harm no one in the town, not even those who bore arms, and that they would pay for what they had. Upon advice of these shameful proceedings, the general came down to the town and went round all the guards, exhorting them in these words, "Gentlemen, Be true to your religion, king and country, and defend your posts to the last extremity; and if you are overpowered by the rebels, make a handsome retreat, and I will keep an open door for you." This speech highly inspired the townsmen, who in general resolved to defend themselves; but the provost and bailies being still bent upon delivering up the town, a letter was sent from the council to the general, with the terms of a second agreement, to which, justly incensed at their meanness and perfidy, he only returned this laconic answer.

Jan. 8, 1746.

'Gentlemen, I received yours. Deliver me up my arms and ammunition.

Your humble servant.'

Upon this the convener, with the captains of the volunteers, sent again to the general, telling him, 'That if he would aid them with the militia, as formerly, and head them, they would stand out the siege till the army came up, &c. &c.'" To which he return'd answer; 'Gentlemen, As your provost and bailies think the town not worth their notice, to take care of it, neither can I. I will take care of the castle.'

The next evening the town was surrendered, and the minute they entered they broke the capitulation, by pillaging, &c. The general had reason to be greatly chagrined at this conduct of the magistrates; for, by his care, the walls of the town

town had been all repaired, additions made where necessary, several deep trenches cut, and he had provided them with every requisite to sustain an obstinate siege.

On the day after the battle of Falkirk, the rebels attempted to scale the castle; but general Blakeney having ordered all his men out of sight, at their first attack, and planted nine pieces of cannon, nine pouncers, loaded with grape-shot for their reception; and his musketeers exerting themselves at the same time, the rebels lost above 1000 men in their fruitless attempt. Upon this they demanded a cessation of arms to bury their dead; but the general refused it them, with this answer, 'That they need not be in any great hurry, since, as the weather was very cold, their bodies were not like to be offensive.' From this time the fire of the garrison was so sharp and constant upon the batteries they were erecting, that all the rebels declined approaching them, so that the Irish brigade, and Drummond's regiment were forced to that duty. At length they finished two batteries, one at Gowan-Hill, within 40 yards of the castle, and one at Lady's Hill, on which they mounted some cannon, and fired for a small space incessantly, but were answered with such effect by the brave Blakeney, that they were soon silenced. Upon the approach of his royal highness to his relief, they precipitately raised the siege on Feb. 1. and that gallant prince, in his letter to the lord justice clerk, dated Feb. 1, does the general the honour to observe, 'They were very much disappointed at the defence general Blakeney had made in Stirling-castle, and said, it was impossible for men to take it.' His royal highness received the general with great marks of affection, commended extremely his behaviour, conduct and courage, which had saved the castle of Stirling, a place of the greatest importance, from falling into the hands of the rebels, tho' his provisions and firing were almost expended.

After so many proofs of the conduct and courage of this brave old general, we can easily see wonder at his having acted so consistently with himself, in the defence of Fort St. Philip, the loss of which will not be of more disgrace to English politics, than the stand the governor made will do honour to his name and nation.

This gentleman is of a remarkably affable temper, and tho' strict in his discipline, so indulgently humane to his soldiery, that no man who ever served under him but sincerely loved him. He has the highest and justest notions of patriotism, never took bribe, or stooped to mean servi-

lity or adulation of the great in power, and rather than be a witness to the dishonour of his country, would be buried in its ruins. Such is the hero, who, abandoned by those that should have supported him, has notwithstanding, raised himself a monument by his noble behaviour, which will remain with Englishmen till, alas! honour, patriotism, and liberty, shall be no more.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, July 24.

BY a letter received yesterday from admiral Byng, dated the 23d of last month at Gibraltar, he gives account of his arrival there on the 19th, with the squadron under his command, and that he found capt. Broderick, with five ships of the line sent from England, which arrived on the 15th, and had landed a regiment they carried out with them. The admiral says, he would not lose any time to put to sea again, tho' he adds, watering was tedious at that place, and the ships, which received damage in the action of the 20th of May with the French, would take some days in repairing, but as soon as they were fitted and watered, he would return off Minorca.

By this account it is not improbable, that Sir Edward Hawke, who was sent out to supersede Mr. Byng in his command, and sailed from England the 16th of last month, may have arrived at Gibraltar before the squadron could depart a second time from thence, under Mr. Byng's command.

Sir Edward went out with orders, upon his superseding Mr. Byng, to send him home in one of his majesty's ships; but since the receipt of Mr. Byng's letter, which gave an account of the action on the 20th of May with the French squadron off Minorca, directions have been given for Sir Edward Hawke to send him home under arrest, in order to his being brought to a trial; and lest those directions should not arrive before Mr. Byng comes away, like directions for putting him under arrest are lodged at the several ports in this kingdom.

Admiralty-Office, July 24. Captain Spry, who is captain of his majesty's ship the Fougueur, and commanding officer of a squadron of his majesty's ships ordered to cruise off Louisbourg, gives an account, by letter dated the 19th of last month,

That, on the 29th of May, they took a French dogger with provisions and stores of all kinds for the garrison.

That, on the 12th of June, the Litchfield and Norwich, two fifty-gun ships of his squadron, took the Arc-en-Ciel, a French

French man of war of fifty guns mounted, having 578 men, 190 of whom were soldiers; and she had also a quantity of provisions and stores for the garrison.

The Litchfield and Norwich had no men killed, and only four slightly wounded; the French officers said they had lost a great many men.

That, on the 18th of June, the Centurion and Success, two other ships of his squadron, took a French ship, called the Amity, of 300 tons, having on board 70 soldiers, 200 barrels of powder, two very large brass mortars, a number of new carriages for 24 and 12 pounders, and other warlike stores for Louisbourg.

That the Success had also taken a large schooner, with provisions for the island of St. John.

Compeigne, July 16. The news of the surrender of the castle of St. Philip, in the island of Minorca, on the 28th past, which was brought here by the duc de Fronzac, is confirmed by the arrival of the count d'Egmont, with the following articles of capitulation, agreed upon between marshal Richlieu and lieutenant-general Blakeney.

Articles of Capitulation proposed by Lieutenant-General Blakeney, for his Britannick Majesty's Garrison of the Castle of St. Philip, in the Island of Minorca.

"Art. I. That all acts of hostility shall cease, until the articles of capitulation are agreed upon and signed."

Art. I. Granted.

"Art. II. That all the honours of war shall be granted the garrison on their surrender, such as, to march out with their firelocks on their shoulders, drums beating, colours flying, 24 charges for each man, match lighted, four pieces of cannon, and two mortars, with 20 charges for each piece, a covered waggon for the governor, and four others for the garrison, which shall not be searched on any pretence."

Art. II. The noble and vigorous defence which the English have made, having deserved all the marks of esteem and veneration, that every military person ought to shew to such actions; and marshal Richlieu being desirous also to shew general Blakeney the regard due to the brave defence he has made, grants to the garrison all the honours of war that they can enjoy, under the circumstance of their going out for an embarkation, to wit, firelocks on their shoulders, drums beating, colours flying, twenty cartouches for each man, and also lighted match; he consents likewise, that lieutenant-general Blakeney, and his garrison, shall carry away all the effects that shall belong to

them, and that can be put into trunks. It would be useless to them to have covered waggons; there are none in the island, therefore they are refused.

"Art. III. That all the garrison, including all the subjects of his Britannick majesty, as well civil as military, shall have all their baggage and effects secured, with liberty of removing and disposing of them as they shall think proper."

Art. III. Granted, except to the natives of the island, upon condition that all the lawful debts of the garrison to the Minorquins, who are to be considered as French subjects, shall be paid.

"Art. IV. That the garrison, including the officers, artificers, soldiers, and other subjects of his Britannick majesty, with their families, who shall be willing to leave the island, shall be provided with proper transport vessels, and conducted to Gibraltar by the shortest and most direct navigation; that they shall be landed there immediately upon their arrival, at the expence of the crown of France, and that they shall be supplied with provisions out of those that may be yet remaining in the place at the time of its surrender, as long as they shall remain in the island, and during their voyage at sea, and that in the same proportion that they receive at present. But if a greater quantity should be wanted, that they shall be furnished with it at the expence of the crown of France."

Art. IV. Transport vessels shall be furnished from among those which are in the pay of his Most Christian majesty, and proper for the military and civil garrison of Fort St. Philip, and their families. These vessels shall carry them by the safest navigation to Gibraltar, with the shortest delay possible, and shall land them immediately, upon condition, that, after their being landed, these ships shall be provided with sufficient passports, that they may not be molested on their return to the port of France they shall be bound for: And hostages shall be given for the safety of the transport vessels and their crews, who shall embark in the first neutral ship that shall come to fetch them, after the said vessels shall be returned in the port of France.

The garrison shall also be supplied with provisions, as well during their stay in the island, as for twelve days voyage, which shall be taken from those that shall be found in the Fort St. Philip, and distributed on the footing, that they have been usually furnished to the English garrison; and if more be wanted, it shall be furnished, paying for it as shall be agreed by commissaries on both sides.

"Art.

"Art. V. That proper quarters shall be provided for the garrison, with an hospital fit for the sick and wounded, whilst the transports are getting ready, which shall not exceed a month, to be reckoned from the day of signing this capitulation, and with regard to those who shall not be in a condition to be transported, they shall stay, and care shall be taken of them till they are in a condition to be sent to Gibraltar by another opportunity."

Art. V. The vessels being ready for the transporting the garrison, the providing quarters, as demanded, becomes unnecessary; they shall go out of the place with the least delay, in order to proceed to Gibraltar; and with regard to those who cannot be embarked immediately, they shall be permitted to remain in the island, and all the assistance they shall want shall be given them for their going to Gibraltar when they shall be in a condition to be embarked; a state of them shall be drawn up, and the necessary passports shall be left, for a ship to go and return; and an hospital shall also be furnished for the sick and wounded, as shall be settled by the respective commissaries.

"Art. VI. That the governor shall not be accountable for all the houses that shall have been destroyed and burnt during the siege."

Art. VI. Granted for the houses destroyed or burnt during the siege; but several effects, and titles of the admiralty-court, which have been carried into the fort, shall be restored, as well as the papers of the town-house, which have been carried away by the receiver; and the papers and titles relating to the ladings of the French merchant ships, which have been also retained.

"Art. VII. When the garrison shall come out of the place, no body shall be permitted to debauch the soldiers, to make them desert from their regiments; and their officers shall have access to them at all times."

Art. VII. No soldier shall be excited to desert, and the officers shall have an entire authority over them to the moment of their embarkation.

"Art. VIII. An exact discipline shall be observed on each side."

Art. VIII. Granted.

"Art. IX. That such of the inhabitants of the island, as have joined the English for the defence of the place, shall have leave to remain, and to enjoy their goods and effects in the island without being molested."

Art. IX. General Blakeney and Marshal Richlieu cannot fix or extend the authority of the kings their masters over their subjects; it would be setting bounds

to it, to oblige them to receive in their dominions those whom they should not think proper to have settled there.

"Art. X. That all prisoners of war shall be restored on each side."

Art. X. All the prisoners that have been made during the siege shall be restored on each side, so that when the French return those they have, the piquets, which were taken going to join the French fleet the day admiral Byng appeared before Mahon, shall be restored.

"Art. XI. That Mr. Cunningham the engineer, who acted as a volunteer during the siege, shall have a passport, and leave to go wherever his affairs require."

Art. XI. Granted.

"Art. XII. Upon the foregoing conditions, his excellency the lieutenant-general governor consents, after the hostages shall have been exchanged for the faithful execution of the above articles, to deliver up the place to his Most Christian majesty, with all the magazines, ammunition, cannons, and mortars, except those mentioned in the second article; and to point out to the engineers all the mines and subterraneous works. Done at the castle of St. Philip, the 28th of June, 1756."

Art. XII. As soon as the foregoing articles shall have been signed, the French shall be put in possession of one of the gates of St. Philip's castle, as well as of the Forts Marlborough and St. Charles, upon the hostages being sent on both sides, for the faithful execution of the foregoing articles.

The Staccado that is in the port shall be removed, and the going in and coming out shall be left open, at the disposition of the French, until the whole garrison has marched out: In the mean time, the commissaries on both sides shall be employed; those on the part of his excellency general Blakeney, in making an estimate of the effects in the military magazines, and others; and those on the part of his excellency marshal Richlieu, in receiving them; and to deliver to the English such part thereof, as has been agreed upon. Plans shall also be delivered of the galleries, mines, and other subterraneous works. Done at St. Philip, the 29th of June, 1756.

A SOLUTION to a QUESTION proposed by Mr. GEO. DIXON, in our Magazine for June last.

IN the right-angled triangle ABC there is given the base $AB = 50$ chains, CD part of the perpendicular $= 15$ chains, and the $\angle CBD = 13^{\circ} 24'$ to find the a.c. Substitute DA then per trigonometry,

try, as $AB : R :: DA : \text{tang. } \angle DAB$, to which add the given angle CBD , then as $AB : R :: AD + DC : \text{tang. } \angle ABC$ which if $=$ to the $\angle DAB + CBD$, it proves the work to be right; after two or three trials, I find $DA = 19.041$, from which the whole area is found to be

A R P 4
85 : 0 16 10 ABRAHAM STONE,
Chesham, July 13, 1756. Land-Surveyor.

Account of the SUGAR-CANE, from Dr. BROWNE's History of Jamaica.

"*Saccharum, geniculatum et succulentum, panicola spatiosa.*

"*Saccharum floribus paniculatis.* L. SP. Pl.

"*Arundo saccharifera.* C. B. &c. Slo. Cat. 31. & H. t. 66.

"*Taca mara pis.* pag. 108.

"T is not probable that this plant was

I much known to the antients, their sacchar, saccaron, faccharon, and facchar-mambu, being more likely the produce of that large prickly reed, which still supplies most of the inhabitants of the eastern provinces of Asia, with that delicious juice which they call *mambu* to this day. That plant grows commonly in those parts of Asia that extend along the eastern seas, and has been always known to supply the inhabitants of those parts with a pleasant drink, which they have sometimes found intoxicating *; but as few vegetable juices are endowed with this quality before they are fermented, and that the other productions of this plant retain no marks of a narcotic nature, we may conclude that the people have not been at all used to ferment this juice; but whether this happened while the liquor was still running from the tree; (for we have no reason to imagine it was ever had by any other means than by incision, or tapping) or that it had been laid by on purpose, is uncertain; it is however probable both from the quantity and appearance of the sacchar † of the antients, that it was only the concreted oil and essential salts of that part of the juice that continued to dribble from these wounds after the principal drains had been finished, which had crystallized about the scar, and along the body of the reed; or the produce of small quantities of the juice exposed to the more intense action of the sun or fire: For the gummy appearance and concreted form ‡ with which it has been described, serve alike to prove it of this nature; and if we consider the various ac-

counts left us by the most exact antient writers both of the salt and juice, we shall certainly have no reason to doubt its being really so.

The true sugar-cane seems to have been originally a native of the Canary-Islands, and first known to the inhabitants of Europe in the times of the Romans; for what Pliny records of § Juba's account of the fortunate islands, if rightly considered, will undoubtedly leave us but little room to doubt of either. It has not however, been propagated or known any better among us for many ages after; and probably continued so until the Spaniards and Portuguese began to trade round the coast of Africa, and had frequent occasions to call at those islands; from whence they first brought this plant into Spain and Portugal, where it was regularly cultivated, as well as in their foreign settlements. But though sugar had been made from it in many parts, especially in Madeira, St. Thomas's, and the Canary-Islands, they were but poorly supplied in Europe, until Columbus made the discovery of America, and this plant had been introduced and cultivated there, as it was, by that time, in many parts of the East-Indies, and along the coasts of Africa, where it now grows almost without culture in every rich and fertile field.

The culture of this plant, which now employs the principal part of the inhabitants of the southern colonies of America, and supplies the most considerable branches of their exports, next deserves our attention.

To succeed well in the culture of the sugar-cane, and to raise it so as to answer both your labour and expectation, the ground you pitch upon must be rich and deep, the bottom close, the mould free, and the situation warm; and disposed so that you may expect a moderate share of every rain or dew that falls, without being too remote from a market, or a shipping-place. Your soil thus chose, cleared, and ready for the cane, you must next consider your strength, calculate justly what quantity of land you may be able to plant annually, compute how many acres of canes your strength and conveniences will allow you to manufacture, the produce one year with another, and divide the manurable part of your estate accordingly into three, four, five, or six parts; but you may be more free where the ground is observed to produce a kind plant, and to ratoon well.

Your

* *Nearebum apud Strabo, lib. 15.*

† *Medicamentis simplicibus, & Pliny, lib. 12. ch. 8.*

‡ *Plin. lib. vi. cap. xxxii.*

§ *Dioscorides apud Mat. Ca. 55. Galen de*

† *Dioscorides & Galen, &c. loco citato.*

Your land being thus laid out, and one of the parts divided into convenient pieces with proper intervals; you begin to hole, and continue to open the ground gradually until the planting season comes on, and your mould be well turned. To have a piece of ground regularly holed, as the best planters are now observed to do, it must be lined out into oblong squares of about three feet breadth, and each of these marked again with a small piece of stick or twig at every three feet distance; by which means the whole field is soon divided into lesser areas, each containing seven or nine square feet according to your chosen distances: These are severally dug up, and the mould raised on the banks between them; but you seldom open deeper than four or five inches from the surface.

This plant is propagated by the gem, and people that cultivate it carefully, have spare pieces to supply them with plants in the latter seasons; these are regularly drawn, cut into joints proportionate * to the length of the holes, and placed three or four † parallel to each other, or in a triangle in the bottom of each; but it is remarkable, that the upper joints of full grown canes, or those that are covered by the leaves and yet soft and tender, answer best for this purpose, and are always used when they plant towards the end of the crop-season. The plants thus disposed, are covered from the neighbouring banks, but the mould is seldom raised above two inches over them in any dry and loose soil, the remainder being left to be added occasionally at the different weedings. In stiff and clayey lands the holes ought to be somewhat deeper, and a part of the mould upon the banks to be lodged between the plants and bottom, the remainder being employed to cover them to the height of two or three inches, which will always leave the surface of your field level.

The best season for planting the sugar-cane is about the month of August, where the ground is found stiff or chilly; but September and October are observed to answer better where the soil is free and warm, which is generally the case where the mould lies deep over a marly or gravelly bottom; and then you may expect your canes to come in seasonably in the beginning of the second year, which is the best and usual season for making of

sugar. The latter part of this, and the beginning of the ensuing year is generally employed in building of the necessary works, and other conveniences, if these be not already provided; and in the following seasons you hole and plant another part or division of the manurable lands, and prepare all necessaries for boiling early the ensuing season.

But where the ground has been opened and in use, it generally requires more care to answer your expectation; following and dunging become requisite, though they seldom fail to over-pay the toil; and peculiar care should be taken to adapt the manure to the nature of the soil: Dung, sand, and mixtures, answer in the different sorts of poorer glebes; and burnings and lime have been always observed to quicken vegetation in chilly loams.

[To be concluded in our next.]

BILLS of Mortality from May 25, to June 29.

C	Christened	{ Males 667 Females 680	} 1347
	Buried,	{ Males 942 Females 971	
	Whereof have died,		
	Under 2 Years of Age 698		
D	Between 2 and 5 — 171		
	5 and 10 — 63		
	10 and 20 — 62		
	20 and 30 — 149		
	30 and 40 — 179		
	40 and 50 — 206		
	50 and 60 — 145		
	60 and 70 — 119		
	70 and 80 — 76		
	80 and 90 — 41		
E	90 and 100 — 4		
	1913		
	Buried	{ Within the Walls — — 105	
{ Without the Walls — — 472			
{ In Mid. and Surry — — 906			
{ City and Sub. Westminster 430			
1913			
F	Weekly, June 1 — 393		
	8 — 395		
	15 — 362		
	22 — 361		
	29 — 402		
1913			

* The best plants for this purpose are those had from the tops of the cane, and cut so as to have two clear sprouting eyes on one side, and three on the other, for they are always cut slanting; the plants taken from the cane ought to have three eyes on one side and four on the other, as they are more liable to die in the ground. † Poorer lands require four or five joints, but two or three are generally sufficient in a rich mellow soil.

For the Lond. Mag.



WILLIAM BLAKENEY Esq.
*Lieut. Gen. of His Majesty's Forces Col. of His Majesty's
Irish Militia Regim. of Foot & Lieut. Gov. of MINOREA.*

Printed for R. Baldwin in Paternoster Row 1756

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 268.

The taking off the Duties payable upon the Importation of Foreign raw or brown Linen Yarn, and Spruce or Muscovia Yarns, was thought to be an Affair of so much Importance, especially with regard to the Subsistence of our Poor, that we resolved to have a Debate upon the Subject in our Club, which was begun by C. Popilius Lænas, who upon this Occasion spoke in Substance as follows, viz.

Mr. President,

S I R,

BY all the best writers upon trade and manufactures it has been laid down as an indisputable maxim, that the materials for manufacture ought to be allowed to be imported duty-free; and this maxim we have in so many instances wisely adopted, that I am surpris'd, the resolution I am to conclude with, has not been long since taken in this country. It is not, it is true, a great many years since the first principles of trade begun to be understood in this kingdom; for until some time after the revolution, even our native produce and manufactures, all except fish, paid a heavy duty upon exportation, and the most useful materials for manufacture paid a duty upon importation: Even with regard to our fish, it was not until the 12th of king Charles II. that they were freed from any duty upon exportation; and since the revolution it has been but by slow degrees, and at different and distant reprises, that we have come the length we are now arrived at. The first step we made towards freeing from all duties the exportation of our own commodities, or the importation of those foreign materials that are necessary for our manufactures, was in the session of July, 1756.

the third and fourth of William and Mary, when for the encouragement of the breeding and feeding of cattle, beef, pork or hogs-flesh, butter, cheese and candles, were by an act then passed, freed from all customs and impositions upon exportation; for as to the free exportation of corn, and the bounty thereupon, granted by an act of the first of William and Mary, I must look upon it only as a recompence granted to the landholders, for the heavy land-tax which then began to be laid upon them, and was really rather a discouragement to our manufactures.

From the third year of William and Mary to the 11th year of king William, we never thought of any new law for encouraging the exportation of our own commodities by freeing them from duties; but in the session of the 11th and 12th of that king an act was passed, whereby all our woollen manufactures, and all sorts of corn and grain, as also bread, biscuit and meal, were declared to be free from any duty upon exportation; and at last by an act of the 8th year of his late majesty's reign, all goods and merchandizes of the product or manufacture of Great-Britain, except such as were therein particularly and expressly excepted, were declared to be free from paying any subsidy or other duty whatsoever upon exportation. And as the goods therein excepted were all of them either materials for manufacture, or such as were proper or necessary for carrying on manufactures, so by the same wise act almost all foreign materials used for dying were made free from paying any duty upon importation, and the subsidy of poundage upon re-exportation reduced to 6d. for every 20s. value, according to the rates settled by that act.

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By the same act, Sir, some other very beneficial regulations were made, but one of them, I think, ought to have been carried further : What I mean is the regulation relating to beaver skins, by which the duty upon the importation of that material for manufacture was indeed very much reduced, but as it is a material so absolutely necessary for our manufacture of hats of any tolerable fineness, I think, the duty upon importation ought to have been entirely abolished, at least with regard to all beaver skins imported from our own plantations ; or if any small duty had been continued, no drawback upon the exportation ought to have been allowed ; for as the law now stands, all beaver skins, exported without any sort of manufacture, are to be allowed a drawback of one moiety of the duties paid upon importation ; but if manufactured into hats, and then exported, no part of the duty is to be drawn back, which gives an advantage to the foreign manufacturer of hats that our own home manufacturer can no way intitle himself to. This is a sort of solecism in our mercantile politicks which we have been guilty of, and could not indeed avoid, with respect to several other materials for manufacture as well as beaver skins ; and tho' the duty upon them was very much reduced by the act I have mentioned, yet it had so enhanced, and does still continue to enhance the price of hats manufactured in this country, that the French and Dutch have gained a great part of the foreign trade from us, and would by this time have supplied even our home consumption, if the importation of hats had not been expressly prohibited : Nay, some of our own plantations in America had carried the manufacture to such a height, that we were obliged to have recourse to a very dangerous regulation for putting a stop to it : When I say this, every gentleman must sup-

pose I mean the act passed in the 5th of his present majesty's reign, by which it was enacted, That no hats or felts, finished or unfinished, should be shipt in any of the British plantations, or loaded upon any horse or carriage, with intent to be exported out of any one of the said British plantations, under the penalty of 500l. for every offence, and 40l. upon every person assisting therein, besides forfeiture of the goods.

This, Sir, I call a dangerous regulation, and I call it so because of the fatal effects that may, by such regulations, be at last produced ; for if the affection of our people in the plantations should ever be alienated from their mother country, it will be by such selfish and unnatural regulations as this. We may, it is true, by such restraints as this prevent our own plantations from becoming our rivals, and underselling us in foreign markets, but we cannot prevent foreign nations from doing so ; and if our own plantations are able to underwork and undersell us in any sort of manufacture, some foreign nation will certainly be able to do the same, and with regard to that manufacture will as certainly drive us at last out of every foreign market, by which means we shall entirely lose that branch of trade, whereas it might have been preserved to us, had we allowed our plantations to carry it on : I say to us, Sir, because I must still look upon the people in our plantations, notwithstanding their great distance, as a part of ourselves. We should never therefore endeavour to prevent our own people in any part of the British dominions from carrying on any sort of manufacture : I say we should never endeavour to do so by restraints, but by enabling the people of this island to underwork and undersell the people in our plantations, as well as in every other part of the world ; and I must add, that if this had been duly attended to in former times, it would never have

have been in the power of France to have established their woollen manufactures, so far as to have become our rivals at any foreign market in the world. On the contrary, it would hardly have been possible for them to have prevented our fine woollen manufactures from being clandestinely run into and consumed in their own country; whereas, if they go on with the same success for 50 or 60 years to come, as they have done for 50 or 60 years past, it will hardly be possible for us to prevent their fine woollen manufactures from being smuggled into and consumed in this kingdom.

I have troubled you, Sir, with these general remarks upon the nature of trade and manufactures, that every gentleman may from thence see, how dangerous it is to load any material for manufacture with a duty upon importation, especially those sorts of materials which in the manufacture are so mixed with others, or so much altered from their original form, that it is impossible to know or distinguish them, which renders it impossible to allow a drawback upon their exportation; and after having made this danger so manifest, I may now presume to say, that I am surprised how we have so long continued to load the importation of foreign linen yarn with such a heavy duty as must very much enhance the price of all sorts of our linen manufacture, and consequently must render it impossible for us to find a vent for it at any foreign market. This disadvantage we did indeed become sensible of a few years since, and therefore by an act of the 24th of his present majesty's reign, a considerable abatement was made in the duties payable upon the importation of this necessary material: I say necessary, Sir, because from the accounts upon our table it appears, that large quantities of it have been imported, both before and since that abatement was made, which could

not certainly have happened if our own spinners could have furnished our manufacturers with all the sorts, and as much of every sort of linen yarn as they had occasion for.

Since then it appears, Sir, that foreign linen yarn is a material so absolutely necessary for carrying on, much more for improving and extending our home manufacture of linen, why should it remain subject to a heavy duty upon importation. I say a heavy duty; for tho' 1d. per lb. weight, which is the duty still payable, be but a moderate duty upon fine linen yarn, it is a most heavy duty upon the coarse sort, being above 15l. per cent. from whence we may easily see the reason why it is impossible for our manufacturers to sell their linens so cheap as a foreign manufacturer may sell his linens of the same sort; for if the former pays 15l. per cent. for his material more than the latter, besides laying out of his money from the time he purchases his material, to the time he sells his manufacture, he must either deal at a much less profit, or he must sell his manufacture at least 15l. per cent. dearer, and consequently can never sell at any market where the other can appear as his rival. This is so evident, Sir, that we can never expect to sell any of our linens at a foreign market, whilst there is any duty payable upon the importation of foreign linen yarn, even tho' the bounties now proposed should be granted and regularly paid; and without granting such bounties, a total prohibition of the importation or wear of foreign linens, if it were possible to render it effectual, would only be laying a heavy tax, a tax of at least 15 or 20l. per cent. upon all consumers of linen, in proportion to their consumption, within the British dominions.

After having thus demonstrated, Sir, if figures can be allowed to demonstrate, that we can never think of sending any linen of our home manufacture

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nufacture to a foreign market, or even of supplying our home consumption, without doing by foreign linen yarn as we have already done by several other materials for manufacture, that is to say, declaring it free from all duties and impositions A upon importation, I may venture to make a motion, which might otherwise appear to be unpopular, and which is, that in order to enable the linen manufacturers of Great-Britain and Ireland to work up their manufactures with more advantage, the duties now payable upon the importation of foreign raw or brown linen yarns, and Spruce or Muscovia yarns, ought to be taken off.

The next Speech I shall give you was that made by L. Veturius Philo, C which was to this Effect.

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

I Shall agree with the noble lord who made you this motion, that we ought to avoid, as much as possible, the laying of any duty upon the foreign materials for manufacture, provided he means raw materials, or materials in their original natural form, without any improvement by manufacture, if that improvement be such as may be made E by our own people after it is imported; and this maxim, even in this confin'd sense, has one very general exception; for if the material be of such a sort as may be produced in any part of the British dominions, it may be proper to load the importation of it with a small duty, in order to encourage and promote the increase of our own produce. This, Sir, is what common sense must dictate to every gentleman who considers the nature of trade and manufactures, and it has been pretty uniformly observed, ever since the members of our legislature began to turn their thoughts to that subject. Our necessities; indeed, have of late been

such, or pretended to be such, that we have been obliged to tax almost every thing that can be imported; but in general I may observe, that when a tax has been laid upon the importation of any raw material, a higher tax, or an additional tax, has been laid upon the importation of that material in part manufactured. Thus, thrown silk pays a much heavier duty upon importation than raw silk: Cotton yarn pays a much heavier duty than cotton wooll: And tanned hides or skins pay a much heavier B duty than untanned hides or skins. And the rough or undress'd flax has been long since freed from any duty upon importation, for the encouragement of our linen manufacture; yet we never before now thought of freeing it from any duty, when manufactured into yarn even of the coarsest sort; because no yarn of any kind was ever before considered as a material for manufacture, and certainly deserves much less to be considered as a material for manufacture than D tanned leather or hides, as the manufacturing of flax into yarn, even of the coarsest sort, costs a great deal more, and employs a much greater number of hands, than the tanning of hides; and the weaving and bleaching of linen does not add so much to the value of the yarn, as may be added to the value of tanned hides, by working them up into several sorts of leather manufacture, nor is the number of hands employed in the former so large as the number of hands that must be employed F in the latter.

From our general practice therefore, Sir, as well as from common sense, we may with regard to our imports lay down these rules, that foreign materials, which cannot be produced in our own country in sufficient quantities, ought not to be subjected to any tax, or a bounty ought to be given upon the exportation of the manufacture, equal to the tax upon the material; that foreign materials which

which can be produced in sufficient quantities within our own dominions, may be subjected to a tax upon importation, or a bounty ought to be given upon their home-production; that foreign materials, improved by any sort of manufacture, ought to be A taxed in proportion to their improvement; and that all sorts of foreign goods, compleatly manufactured, may be taxed upon importation, and ought to be highly taxed, if not prohibited, when they are such as interfere with any of our home manufactures. These B rules, I say, Sir, are dictated by common sense, and have been generally observed by our legislature, tho' I cannot say that they have been always so exactly observed as they ought to have been, because in our methods of taxation we have often C thought of nothing but that of raising a sum of money for the publick service, without any regard to the trade or manufactures of our country; and even when we have deigned to take the trade and manufactures of our country into our consideration, D we have been too often directed by whim, or by the self-interested views of some particular set of men.

This, Sir, was plainly the case in the year 1730, when we made the importation of rough or undressed flax free from any sort of duty; for E tho' it be a raw material absolutely necessary for many sorts of manufactures, it is a material of which a sufficient quantity might be produced in Britain, Ireland, and our American plantations, and it is a material, or produce, more profitable than any F thing that can be produced by agriculture; for it has been computed, that an acre of land, by the production of wheat, cannot, one with another, produce above the value of 3l. 5s. yearly; whereas an acre of land, by the production of flax, may G one with another, produce to the value of 6l. yearly. For this reason we ought either to have left the importation of foreign rough flax sub-

ject to some small duty, or we ought to have granted some small bounty upon such as was produced at home, or imported from Ireland, or our plantations in America; but the interest of the linen manufacturers and sail-makers then prevailed over the interest of the landholders, and our regard for the publick revenue prevailed, as it often does, over our regard for the true interest of our country. By the former prevalency we were induced to render the importation of foreign rough flax quite free from any duty, to the discouragement of our own production of that useful material; and by the latter, we were prevented from granting any bounty as a balance to that discouragement.

The case was again the same, Sir, C in the year 1751, with respect to foreign linen yarn; for tho' the duty then payable upon the coarse sorts of foreign raw linen yarn was too high, the duty then payable upon the fine sorts of foreign raw linen yarn was far from being so: On the contrary, D upon that of the finest sorts it was really too low; because every sort of linen yarn is an improvement of the rough material by manufacture, and an improvement which may be made by our own people, therefore by the third rule I have before stated, it not only may, but ought to be made E subject to a tax upon importation; and as the importation is greater in proportion as the yarn is finer, therefore by the same rule the tax upon importation ought to be higher in proportion. But we took the direct F contrary course; for we reduced very much the tax upon the fine sorts of foreign raw linen yarn, and but very little that upon the coarse sorts, by subjecting all sorts of foreign raw linen yarn to one and the same duty, that is to say, to one penny per pound weight upon importation, so that the sorts of linen yarn, which are fit for making cloth of three, four, or five G shillings a yard, now pay no higher duty upon importation, than the sorts that

that are fit only for making cloth of three, four, or five pence a yard. This surely was a solecism in our mercantile politicks, if ever there was one, and a solecism we must have been led into either by inattention, or by whim. or perhaps by the superior interest of our manufacturers of fine linens, or linen and cotton manufactures. But neither the one nor the other had then interest enough, nor do I believe that they ever could have interest enough, to make us transgress all the rules of sound policy, by rendering the importation of all foreign raw linen yarn free from any duty whatsoever; therefore I must suspect that the present motion proceeds from, and will underhand be supported by an interest far superior to that of any set of men in this kingdom, tho' I am persuaded that the noble lord who made it, and many of those who now seem to favour it, have been so far misled as to believe, that what they propose will tend to the advantage of the trade and manufactures of their country.

Thus, Sir, they may have been the more easily induced to believe, as it will most certainly tend to the immediate advantage of all our great manufacturers, and of all our weavers of linen, or of any manufacture mixed with linen yarn, and may for a year or two reduce the price of all home-made manufactures, or otherwise very much increase the profits of the manufacturers. But, alas! Sir, what shall become of those multitudes of poor creatures in Britain and Ireland, who now support themselves by spinning fine or coarse linen yarn? They have not money to employ a solicitor or agent to draw up a petition for them to this august assembly, much less to employ counsel to plead their cause before us; but whilst I sit in this house the poor shall always find in me an advocate to the utmost of my abilities, and, for their sakes, I wish that my abilities were much more extensive than I could ever pre-

tend to. By the multitude of your taxes upon all the conveniencies, and upon many of the necessities of life, and by your boundless circulation of paper credit, which will certainly some day prove fatal to this country, you have made living, or even subsisting, in this country so expensive, that it is impossible for our poor to work or labour at so cheap a rate as they do in many or most countries of Europe, especially in Germany; and now instead of thinking how to enable them to subsist at a less expence, you are going to deprive multitudes of them of the only means they now have of subsisting at all; for this will be the infallible consequence of what is now proposed. The poor spinners, who can subsist for 2 d. a day, may certainly sell the yarn they spin at a less price than can be done by those who cannot possibly subsist under 3 d. a day. In Germany, Poland, and Russia, their poorest sort of people may, and do subsist pretty comfortably, if they can earn 2 d. a day: But in Great-Britain, the poorest creatures we have cannot possibly subsist, and provide themselves with the coarsest sort of cloaths, linen, and shoes, and fire and candle when necessary, if they do not earn at least 3 d. a day.

What is the reason of this difference, Sir? It is not owing to the luxury or extravagance of our industrious poor, as has been most uncharitably, as well as falsely suggested: It is owing to the taxes to which we have most unwisely, as well as cruelly subjected the very poorest sort of our people: If they drink a pint of small beer, they must pay a tax upon the malt of which the liquor is made; and as they must have their small beer from one who brews to sell, they must pay no less than six different excises upon the liquor after it is brewed, and a seventh upon the hops made use of in brewing it. If they have a clean shirt or shift once in a week, they must pay two excises upon the soap

soap and starch made use of in washing it: If they have a pair of new shoes once in a year, they must pay two excises upon the leather employed in making them: If they work by candle or lamp-light, as they must do in the winter-time, they must pay A two excises upon the candles they burn, and even upon the oil they burn in their lamps they must pay a duty, unless our whale-fishers can furnish us with as much as we have occasion for: And; lastly, for the salt they must make use of for seasoning B any thing they can get to eat, they must pay two excises. To all which we must add, that they must contribute something towards the payment of all the taxes that are paid, by those that are employed in making or re- C tailing any of these necessaries of life. And what adds greatly to the distress of our industrious poor is, that most of our nobility and gentry now live in London, and our other great cities during the winter, and spend a great part of the summer at Bath, Tun- D bridge, or other such places of amusement; so that our poor can get little or no addition to their subsistence from the hospitality or charity of their rich neighbours in the country.

When these things are considered, Sir, can we be surprized at its not be- E ing possible for our poor spinners to afford to sell their linen yarn so cheap, as the same sort of yarn may be sold in Germany, Poland and Russia? On the contrary, may we not be surprized that they have been able to spin any linnen yarn at all for sale? And yet it is certain, that by F means of the duty payable upon the importation of foreign linen yarn, our own spinners have hitherto been enabled to furnish yarn for a considerable part of our home consumption; for before the lowering of the duty in 1751, there was not any very G considerable quantity of foreign raw linen yarn imported annually into this kingdom, so that the far-greatest part of our home-made linens must

have been with yarn of our own spinning; and some years since it was computed from the number of our people in Britain, Ireland, and the Plantations, and the quantity of linen of all sorts that each person might be supposed to consume yearly: I say, it was computed from thence, that there was 87,500,000 yards of linen consumed yearly by the people in Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Plantations; and to answer this consumption, it appeared from the custom-house books, that there was at medium but 32,000,000 yards of foreign linen of all sorts imported yearly *, consequently these must have been 55,500,000 yards of linen then made yearly in Britain, C Ireland, and the Plantations, the far greatest part of which was certainly before the year 1751, made with yarn of our own spinning. Since that time indeed, the importation of foreign raw linen yarn has increased, and as it appears from the accounts upon our table that our exportation of linen has not increased, it is a demonstration, as clear as can be made by figures, that many of our spinners must already have been thrown out of that employment, by our lowering the duties upon the importation of foreign raw linen yarn in the year 1751.

This, I say, Sir, is a demonstration, and if this, in so short a time, demonstratively appears to have been the consequence of our lowering the duties upon the importation of foreign raw linen yarn, what must the consequence be of our abolishing those duties altogether? Must not the consequence necessarily be, that in a few years we shall have no spinners of linen yarn in the British dominions, either for home consumption or exportation; and if we have no spinners, it is certain that we can have no producers of flax. These two-fatal consequences of what is now proposed are so certain, and at the same time so evident, that I am surprized, they do not strike every gentleman

* See a Letter from a Merchant to a Member of Parliament, 1738. p. 20.

man at first view. I shall admit, Sir, that whilst our linen manufactures are obliged to pay more for their yarn than is paid by the foreign manufacturer for the same sort of yarn, it will be impossible for us to export any of our home-made linens to a foreign market; But shall we aim at acquiring the profit upon weaving and bleaching linens for a foreign market, by giving up the profits of producing and preparing the flax, and of spinning it into yarn, both for the foreign market and for our home consumption? Or shall we aim at acquiring the profits upon weaving and bleaching the 32,000,000 of yards now imported for home consumption, by giving up the profits upon producing and preparing all the flax, and spinning all the yarn, that are now produced, prepared and spun for the 55,500,000 yards now made at home. This, I think, no man in his right senses would chuse, even supposing that our hopes of acquiring were as certain, as the danger of losing would be inevitable, should this proposition be agreed to; because in producing and preparing the flax, and spinning the yarn, a much greater number of people are employed, than in weaving and bleaching the cloth, and because the national profit got by the former is two or three times as much as can be got by the latter.

But now, Sir, I must observe, that our hopes of acquiring what is aimed at are very precarious, and that our aiming at it in the way proposed may end in depriving us of a possibility to make any linen cloth, either for the foreign market, or for our consumption. By thus furnishing ourselves with foreign linen yarn, we shall in a few years have not so much as one spinner of linen yarn left, nor so much as one pound of flax produced, in Britain, Ireland, or our Plantations in America; and foreign princes will, by that time, see so much raw linen yarn carried out of the country, that they may probably be thereby induced to prohibit the exportation of it, or to load it with a heavy duty upon exportation. Russia has already begun, for no linen yarn can be carried out of that country without a licence from the government; and few, if any such licences would then ever be granted. Poland would soon think of the same regulation, which might be the more easily carried into execution, as they have but one port from whence their yarn could be carried to Great-Britain. The Princes of Germany would all, not excepting so much as one, follow the same example; and our linen weavers, being then all thrown quite idle, must come

upon the parish, or remove to those countries where they could find employment. We should then be obliged to have all the linen we consume from foreign countries, which would considerably raise its price; for every one knows, that the late increase of our linen manufacture has greatly reduced the price of all foreign linens; and let gentlemen consider what a ruin it would bring upon this country, were we obliged to purchase fourscore millions of yards of foreign linen at a much higher price than we pay for it at present. I hope our linen manufacturers will seriously lay this to heart, and deliberately examine the consequences of what they now apply for: If they do, I am sure, they will give over pursuing a short-lived present advantage, that may so probably end in the ruin of themselves as well as of their country.

To conclude, Sir, if the proportion now made should be agreed to, I should be against granting any bounty upon the exportation of any sort of linen manufacture, because two thirds at least of that bounty will go towards the support of foreigners, who, upon the next turn of affairs in Europe, may be our declared enemies, and who never did, nor I believe ever will, shew us any friendship, without making us pay dearly for the friendship they shew; and, at the same time, by granting this support to foreigners, you will reduce, to the utmost misery and distress, many thousands of your own people, who now support themselves, though poorly, by spinning some sort of linen yarn; therefore if you are resolved to abolish all the duties now payable upon the importation of foreign raw linen yarn, and at the same time to grant bounties for the encouragement of our linen manufacture, I hope you will grant those bounties upon the home-spun linen yarns, in proportion to their respective fineness, and to be paid upon certificates from the parson or minister, and the parish-officers of each respective parish where they were spun. Very small bounties of this kind would put our poor upon an equal footing with foreign spinners, and it would be an encouragement to every branch of the linen manufacture. It would likewise be an encouragement to the producing of flax in every part of the British dominions; and it would put it out of the power of any foreign state to disturb, much less to annihilate, our linen manufacture, which they may do whenever they please, as long as we must have the principal material of that manufacture from foreign countries. It was this consideration that has made us of late give so great

great encouragement to the importation of naval stores from America, and it was a wise consideration; but if that was a wise consideration, what shall we say of the proposition now made to us, which will in a few years put us so much in the power of foreigners, with regard to our linen manufacture, that we must have from them not only the rough material, but two thirds of the labour necessary for the manufacture? What others may say of such a proposition, I do not know; but all I shall say of it at present is, Sir, that I shall most heartily give it my negative.

[*This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE extract you gave us in your last, from the Edinburgh Essays, must shew us how inconceivably minute the constituent particles of light must be; and to shew how minute some of those productions of nature are, which we can discover and distinguish by the help of a good microscope, I think you should give your readers the following extract from Dr. Birch's History of the Royal Society, viz. June 11, 1688. Mr. Hooke brought in a written account of the seed of moss, observed by him to be of that exceeding smallness, that above seven hundred and seventy millions are required to make the weight of one grain; the method of computing which he explained. This paper was ordered to be registered, as follows:

"Since the publishing my Micography, I have met with an observation, which, though it be one of the smallest compound bodies I have hitherto taken notice of, yet does afford an hint of very great concern in natural philosophy; and it does seem to make clear the cause of a phenomenon, that has appeared dubious, not only to me, but to many other more knowing naturalists. I have often doubted, I confess, whether moss, mushrooms, and several other small plants (which the earth seems to produce *autogenen*) were the offspring of a seed or grain, and have been apt to believe, that they were rather a secondary production of nature; being somewhat the more inclined to be of that opinion, because having formerly examined the small knots of seed-cods of moss with a single microscope, I could not perceive any thing in them, that I could imagine to be seeds, at least not so great a quantity, as seemed necessary to July, 1756.

maintain so numerous a progeny, as was every where to be found of it; that, which then came out of them, seeming to be rather a pulp or pith, than any thing like the seeds in other similar cods. But being since somewhat more inquisitive, I did examine several of the above-mentioned knobs or seed-vessels, and found, that there were seeds in them, no less wonderful for the greatness of number, than for the smallness of bulk. Taking then some of the ripe and brown or reddish ones of them, and pressing them pretty hard, I found, that there was a small dust went out of them, which seemed to vanish in the air. Pressing and squeezing others of these upon a black plate, and examining the powder with a microscope, I found it to be a great heap of exceeding small seeds, globular, and pretty transparent: It is the smallest, I confess, I have yet seen, and, it may be, that has hitherto been discovered. And unless that be a plant, which I discovered growing on the blighted leaves of roses, and that those small bodies be seed-vessels; or unless those knobs, I have discovered on the top of mould, be the like, I cannot presently imagine, where there should be found a smaller. For I find, that there will need no less than thirty-six hundred of them to be laid one by another in a line, to make the length of an inch, in the same manner as three barley-corns are laid to measure an inch: And to cover a superficies of an inch square, there will need no less than nine hundred and threescore thousands, besides twelve millions of single seeds: And the number in a grain weight of them cannot be less than seven hundred and seventy seven millions, besides six hundred thousand single grains. And tho' this may seem a most incredible narration, yet I would desire such, as are apt to be too censorious, to take the pains to gather a few of those seed-vessels, and examine them as I have done, and then speak what they find, and believe no more than their own sense and reason will inform them; and they may easily see, that what I have asserted, will be rather short of, than exceed the real numbers. Now if this shell of the seed be thus small, how much smaller must needs the rudiment of the plant that lies inclosed within it be? And how easily may such seeds be drawn up into the air, and carried from place to place, even to the top of the highest towers, or to places most remote, and be sowed by the passing air, or falling drops of rain, on the bows or branches of trees, sides and tops of walls, houses or steeples? And it is not in the art of man, to leave

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earth

earth exposed to the common air, and to exclude the entrance, or prevent the sowing of these imperceptible seeds; and therefore it is not to be wondered at, that, if any earth, though never so pure, be exposed to the air and rain, tho' at the top of a steeple, it will produce moss. Farther inquiry may possibly instruct us, that there may be seeds of mushrooms, mould, and other vegetables of as small, if not smaller, bulk, which might be dispersed and mingled with the air, and carried to and fro with it, till washed down by the falling drops of dews or rains, which, if they chance to light on a convenient soil, do there vegetate and spring up; but die and perish, if the ground, they light on, be not natural and agreeable. But whether this conjecture hit right, farther observation must determine. I am, &c.

In the Volume of Edinburgh Essays, from which we gave an Extract in our last, there is one which gives us the Analysis and Uses of PEAT, by ALEXANDER LIND, Esq; and as the second Part of it may be of Service to such of our Readers as live in Countries where there is any Quantity of this Sort of Earth, we shall give it them as follows, viz.

THE principal use of peat is burning, not only for the service of families, but likewise for that of a great many trades; such as brewers, bakers, distillers, making of lime, &c. and, as there is a good deal of difference in peats, and some kinds preferred to others, I shall here take notice of some of the principal differences.

The first is, with respect to the place out of which they are taken. Such as are got from brackish grounds, near the sea, also such as are impregnated with vitriol or sulphur, have a disagreeable smell, and are hurtful to the health. In Zealand they have a kind of peat which, when burning, makes every body in the room look like a dead person; and when they sit long by the fire, grow faintish: It also turns the bottom of their vessels white. Peats taken from mosses, free of all minerals, have none of the above mentioned or any other bad effect.

As to the matter itself, that differs in many respects; so that in the same moss, according to the different depth of it, there are three or four different kinds of peats found. In North-Britain, in the province of Groningen, and in several other places, that which is uppermost is light and spongy; further down, better, and at bottom is a substance that is black, and makes a firm solid peat.

In Holland that which lies uppermost is best, being of a dark or black colour, to which others succeed of different colours and substances not so good. That which is light and spongy, taken from a barren heathy ground, or from a dry sandy soil, also such moss as is much mixed with pieces of rotten wood, roots, mud, gravel, or sand, or which consuming quickly leaves behind a great many impurities mixed with its ashes, is bad.

Peats differ considerably, according to the pains bestowed in making them. Such as are perfectly freed from all heterogeneous matter, well knead and wrought, are the best of all. Upon which account, peats, made in the province of Holland, where no labour is spared in the working them, are preferable to all others, tho' in other places the substance may be equally good. A Dutch peat six inches long and three or four thick will weigh a pound; a peat made at Nimiguen, of the same dimensions, will not weigh above half a pound, often less. It is a general observation, that all peats made of moss-mud, and well knead, are considerably heavier than such as are only cut out of the moss.

Peats that are of a dark colour and solid, that continue longest in the fire without consuming, that have a good cinder, and fall into white ashes, are most esteemed: On the contrary, such as are light and porous, consume quickly in the fire, leave no cinder, but a great many impurities and ashes, are little valued.

The ashes of peat differ also considerably in colour, quantity, and weight; as to which nothing certain can be determined. Sometimes the white, sometimes the grey, and at other times the red, are heaviest. In Friesland the peat that leaves the red ashes, Degner says, is heaviest; about Nimiguen those that are red are found lighter than the Dutch peat, which leaves a grey ash.

The brewer, distiller, and other trades, prefer the peat that leaves a red ash, which, tho' it seldom has a firm cinder, yet burns violently. The baker makes choice of the light turf, and in North-Holland, where the inhabitants are extremely cleanly, they use the peat that has red ashes, upon account of their being heavier than the white, and therefore not so apt to fly about and spoil their furniture.

Besides the uses now commonly made of peats, there are two others in which, I think, they may be employed with great advantage. The first is the smelting iron ore; the only fuel at present used in that operation is charcoal of oak and other hard woods; any attempt made to do it with

with pit-coal, so far as I can learn, has hitherto proved unsuccessful; and indeed from the nature of that substance there seems little hopes of ever bringing it to answer the end, the bituminous or inflammable part of pit-coal having nearly the same effect upon iron which common sulphur has. It destroys, as experience shews, the malleability of iron and all other metals. Pit-coal has likewise another bad quality, which I have often found to my cost: With a strong heat it runs into a glassy substance, which in time, by its sticking so closely together, and to the sides of the furnace, quite chokes it up, and, by its tenacity, hinders the metallic parts from sinking downwards, as they would do by their natural gravity. What is chiefly wanted in smelting is an open fire; the furnaces are commonly sufficiently clogged with the stony and other heterogeneous bodies united with the ore, which run into glass without the addition of any such foreign matter as has a tendency to vitrification. The charred wood, on the contrary, keeps always an open fire, the inflammable part of which is so far from hurting metals, that it preserves their malleability, by supplying, with its own sulphur, that which is destroyed or carried off from the metal, by the intense heat employed in the smelting; and this is so far true, that iron reduced to a calc or friable substance by calcination, has its malleability restored by being fluxed with powdered charcoal only. And this we may here observe, by the bye, as an instance of the difference of substituting a vegetable in place of a mineral sulphur.

The peat then being intirely a vegetable substance, there seems nothing more requisite to make it a proper fuel for smelting iron, but the being able to raise by its means a heat sufficient for that purpose. This, experience shews, cannot be done with the peats we now have. The most likely method of obtaining this end, I think, is to bring them to be as solid and compact a substance as possible. The densest bodies, *ceteris paribus*, when thoroughly heated, are the hottest; hence it is, that metals as they are the heaviest bodies, so they reach the greatest degree of heat. The same holds in fuel; the hardest woods are made choice of when a strong heat is wanted; and even in common peats, I have shewn you how far preferable the hard and solid are to the light and spongy. By some experiments which I have made, I find it to be no difficult matter to bring peat to a considerable degree of solidity, as you yourselves may see by the specimen I now shew

you. The simple operation of grinding does the business; and as a peat, when taken out of the moss, is a soft body, and easily grinded, a machine may be easily contrived to grind, at a moderate expence, several tons in a day. The charge of digging peats, cutting them into squares or the form of bricks, when of a proper dryness, will be little different from that of making peats in the ordinary way. The solidity of peat prepared in the manner mentioned is surprising; its specific gravity being somewhat greater than that of pit-coal. I compared a peat of this kind with a piece of coal brought from baron Clerk's coal-mines near Edinburgh, and by the hydrostatical balance, reckoning water 1000, their specific gravities were nearly as follows, pit-coal 1287, solid peat 1303.

From what has been said, it appears, that, if iron could be made with peat, it would be of great service, particularly in some places of North-Britain, where peat is to be had in plenty, along with iron, which now lies unwrought for want of wood: And even where wood may be found, if peat brought to the consistency I mention would do the business, it would come cheaper than charred wood. Another advantage of this kind of peat, would be the smelting of lead with it alone, which cannot well be done at present, without the help of pit-coal, which in some places must be brought from a considerable distance, and at no small charge.

The other use I would propose of peat, is the employing it as dung, for the fertilizing of ground, when prepared in the manner I shall afterwards mention. I am not ignorant, that the ashes of peats are used for that purpose with great advantage, not only by themselves, but likewise mixed with other dung; and even the dust of peat, that remains at the bottom of peat-stacks; but in that state it has not the effects of dung, nor are its effects equal to what they would be, were it rightly prepared. To set this matter in a proper light, I must be allowed to say something in general of vegetation, and of the use of dungs in promoting it.

Vegetables, which increase by seed, as is the case with by far the greatest part, if not all of them, are at first plantulas wrapt up in a very small bulk in the end of the seed; which, when put in the ground, by the moisture they find there, extend themselves, and are first nourished by part of the seed itself, which does the same office to the young plant, by affording it a finer nourishment, as the placenta does to the embryo. When the plant becomes stronger and shoots forth its roots, it then draws

its nourishment from the earth. Thus it goes on growing until it has attained its utmost perfection: After which it gradually decays, dies, and at last rots and putrefies. By putrefaction, the parts of which the vegetable was composed, viz. its salts, oils, phlegm and earth, are separated: Part remains upon the ground where the plant falls; but the far greatest part being volatile, flies up into the air, from whence it descends again upon the earth and incorporates with it. The same materials serve to nourish new plants, there being no part of them, as we all know, lost. What we call a vegetable mould, is an earth in which there is store of such parts of vegetables lodged, the matrix in which they lie, being a fine but barren sand. As long as there is a sufficient stock of such particles in any earth, that ground is fruitful; but when this is exhausted, which happens sooner or later, from the quantity of vegetables nourished by it, and carried off for the uses of life, it becomes barren. The only remedy, when no better can be had, is to allow it to rest, until it receives a new recruit from the air, in which are perpetually floating, and falling down upon the earth, particles of all kinds, proper for the nourishment of plants. But as this is a tedious way of recovering the fertility of ground, the better and more expeditious one, is by laying dung upon it, which being wholly made up of putrefied vegetables, or animals, equally proper for nourishing plants, the parts, of which both are composed, being the same, and the transition from the one to the other easy, the ground, by this new acquisition, becomes again fertile. Every vegetable then, whose parts are set loose, by the last fermentation of nature, putrefaction, affords a proper pabulum for vegetables; and the great distinction of plants, which commonly lies in a very small part, and that too the most volatile, being taken away by putrefaction, all vegetables, when reduced to that state, seem to be pretty much upon a *par* for that purpose. Now, to return to what I intended to say, and to which what I have mentioned was only a kind of preamble; peat-moss, being wholly a vegetable matter, must, if reduced to a thorough state of putrefaction, answer the same purposes for fertilizing ground as other putrefied vegetables. While it lies in the moss, there is too great a quantity of water, to raise a sufficient degree of heat, to bring the vegetables of which peat-moss is composed, whether actually growing, decaying, or decayed, to a complete degree of putrefaction. But if it were taken out of the moss, and laid in heaps like other vegetables to rot, with a degree of moisture

suitable for that purpose; and if, to begin and also quicken the putrefaction, green fresh succulent plants were employed in a sufficient quantity first to raise a heat; this I make no doubt would, by communicating it to the mossy substance, in a suitable time, and by right management, reduce the whole mass to the state desired. This already is in some measure practised in Holland, where they mix the dust of peats with ordinary dung, in making of dung-hills.

I shall conclude this paper with only mentioning two other uses of peat, which I had almost forgot, viz. that peat-dust strewn upon ground where pease or other seeds are sown, in order to have an early crop, is an excellent preservative of such vegetables from the frost; as it keeps the ground warm, by not allowing the cold to penetrate into it. And that there is nothing properer than peat to stop water, and to confine it, in the making of fish-ponds, &c. This I learned from his grace the duke of Argyle, who I observed used it with great success for that purpose.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

As you are more careful than any other of our periodical authors, to communicate useful knowledge to your readers, the following extract from Dr. Ruffel's *Oeconomy of Nature in acute and chronic Diseases of the Glands*, may perhaps be thought worthy of a place in your Magazine, because it may be understood by those who have not been bred physicians, and may be of great service to many of your readers.

The doctor, after having examined the state of the glands, from the first existence of the human embryo to our age of 63, commonly called the Grand Climacteric, in his 8th and last chapter proceeds thus: We have observed already, that the vessels by degrees lose their elasticity, and become not so capable of acting strongly upon the fluids, or of breaking their improper cohesions; the fluids, therefore, cannot be so apt and fitted now for circulation as before. And as this misfortune will daily encrease with old age, at this period men are subject to fall again into the diseases of infancy; and altho' they may have been so fortunate as to have none of the viscera loaded with obstructions, or injured from inflammations or apostemations in their past life, yet they now find difficulties of various kinds daily come upon them. The sphincters will lose their retentive faculty, and the weak

weak glands will be attacked by the fluxions which attend old age: The eyes will be subject to rheums, the glands of the trachea, to distillations; which will perpetually teize the patient with their secretions, producing coughs, shortness of breath, and wheezings. For muscular force being weak in old people, their inspiration and expiration is performed with greater difficulty, and on that account expectoration, if wanted, is found very troublesome to the patient. Few animal spirits are separated, for which reason many secretions are not duly, or sufficiently, performed; and those defects draw a train of unavoidable accidents after them. If there is a deficiency of the mucus to defend the bladder, and urinary passages, from the rancid salts of the urine, great pain and difficulty will be felt in making water. If there is a deficiency of those secretions which ought to lubricate the joints, and defend the heads of the bones from friction, great difficulty and pain will be found on moving. Hence stranguries, dysuries, and that crepitation of the bones on moving, are the unhappy companions of old age. In these cases marshmallow root, gum arabic, chio turpentine, and diacodiates, are the best palliative remedies.

And, tho' I have said the muscles grow flaccid, the glands weakened in their tone, and the sphincters of the vessels lose their power of restraining involuntary secretions, as is evident by the distillations from the eyes, and noses of old men, and a frequent call for micturition, and often an inability of retaining their urine; yet we must remember, what I have before observed, that some of the most elastic parts of the body grow now far too rigid, and will no longer yield to the laws of circulation; but are sometimes ossified. This happens, as I have said above, in the aorta of stags, and some very old men. And, these tubes being rendered unfit to carry on circulation, the juices of the body will be extremely altered thereby; and for that reason the ulcers of diabetical and scorbutic patients, are so apt to mortify, as are also their toes and extreme parts; which, like old trees arrived at their utmost vegetation, no longer admit the laws of circulation. For in short, all the canals destined to carry on circulation begin to be more obstructed and stopped up every day; stones are apt to be formed in the kidneys, bladder, and often in the vesicula fellis; from whence nephritic disorders, jaundice, and, for want of a proper separation of the bile, the fæces become bound, and as the powers to produce them are now become weak, the pa-

tient grows vertiginous, and often apoplectic.

From the causes before mentioned, a general bad habit or cachexy is produced; spiration is badly performed, and from the retained perspirable matter the pruritus of old age comes on, and proves very often as troublesome, as that in the gouty cachexy before mentioned.

For, as trees very often, either from weakness or old age, are subject to a diminished perspiration, and from that cause have their tubes obstructed, and, as it were, choked up with their own juices; So likewise in old men, complaints of this nature are by no means uncommon, in this last period of their lives. If the perspirable matter is retained or condensed on the bark of weak or old plants, they grow scurfy, and are covered with moss, which still more impedes their perspiration, and hastens their decay. In this case, skilful gardeners always permit the plant to be well humected by rain, before they attempt to remove or rub off the scurf and moss, which were so injurious to the tree; but as soon as ever they have done that, they find the plant greatly relieved, its vegetation assisted, and its life often preserved. In like manner, I am of opinion, we ought often to treat the cutaneous diseases of old men; and before we use the flesh brush, to scour the skin of its impurities, it would be proper to have the pores, which are closed up by a glutinous matter, unsealed (if I may so express myself) by the use of tepid bathing; which dissolves the viscidities, and renders them easier to be rubbed off by a rough cloth or flesh brush, when the parts are dry.

In most of these cases, warm sea water is preferable to fresh water, because it deterges more. For when this complaint is increased, and the skin is grown much diseased, it will not be cured by purging or bleeding, till the fault of the skin itself is corrected, and perspiration restored. This was the reason why Dr. Sydenham found a course of electuaria de ovo, and other perspiratives, given for forty days together, would cure a ferine pruritus, when bleeding and purging would not. And, as these complaints are teizing, and wear out the patient, it is natural for them to fly to opiates for their relief; which in old men generally injure, I might say, extinguish, native heat. In such cases, wine is the best opiate; an instance of which I shall subjoin in the following case.

A worthy clergyman, above eighty years of age, was so teized with the pruritus of old age, that he could not rest in bed; but sat up in his chair for many weeks

weeks. His habit was chachectic, and his legs swelled so much in hanging them down, that they mortified. The surgeon being unable to procure any digestion, advised my being called in to his assistance. The mortification had spread, and the surgeon was obliged to make new scarifications. After the legs had been A fomented, and dressed with warm dressings, I advised the patient to be put to bed; but was answered, he could not lie there a quarter of an hour, because of an intolerable itching, when he grew warm, and pains in his feet and legs, which prevented his getting any sleep, except in his chair. The giving opiates in this case I feared would extinguish native heat, and not be likely to assist the surgeon in digestion. I therefore enquired of the servant what wine he drank, who told me he had good sherry in the house; but his swelled legs made him afraid to drink it. I directed a bottle to be brought, and believe at times the patient drank three parts of it. When I perceived him a little flushed, and inclined to sleep, I had him put into bed; and, if he grew restless, advised them to give him more wine. When he was warmed with wine, the pruritus ceased, he got sleep, kept his bed all night, the legs were less swelled, and the surgeon's dressing began to adhere; and, instead of being washed off by an acrid serum, they kept on till evening, after the legs had been fomented over the dressings. The patient was advised to drink of the sherry, whenever he was restless, and to keep his bed. This had the desired effect; the wine was his opiate, it promoted perspiration, the swellings of the legs sunk, the surgeon digested out the sloughs, and healed the sores: And by the continuance of this method, and some warm anti-scorbutic medicines, joined with it, the patient recovered, and lived some years after in good health.

At this time also, as the muscles of the eyes grow weak and flaccid, the sphericity of the eye is no longer preserved; for want of which there is a gradual decay of sight, cataracts, glaucomas, and other diseases of the eye now frequently appear; and the drum of the ear, from the same causes, being no longer properly strung, hearing becomes very dull and imperfect: Till by degrees the man is withdrawn from this gay scene of transient things; which as it stole upon him, and was opened to him by small degrees at first, so, G that the mind might not sicken too much at the loss of it, is like a moving picture gradually withdrawn from him; till he almost imperceptibly changes this temporary life for an eternal one: And this fatal

necessity we must all undergo from our very formation, which is conformable to those invariable laws of Providence, by which the succession of mankind is kept on foot.

Having therefore given you a short epitome of man, as far as the glandular secretions are concerned, we may observe, how nicely Hippocrates had enquired into these events, when he declares; * *Senibus spirandi difficultates; destillationes cum tussi; stranguræ, dysuriæ; articularum dolores; nephritides; vertigines; apoplexiæ; mali corporis habitus; pruritus totius corporis; vigilia; alvi, oculorum, et narium humiditates; visus hebetudines; glaucomata; auditus gravis.* I am, &c.

Extract from The Importance of MINORCA, &c. continued from p. 263.

LASTLY, with regard to the natural produce of the island, and the improvements that might have been made therein, we should have discouraged their producing wheat or any other sort of corn. because C with this they might have been at all times furnished from England, and we should have encouraged their turning their lands, as much as possible, to the producing of what cannot be produced here, such as wine and fruits of several kinds, or to the producing hay and forage for the horses, and other cattle in the island. D Indeed, the improvement of trade and increase of inhabitants would of itself have produced this effect, because the landholder would have made more of his land by these sorts of produce, than he could have made by producing wheat or any sort of corn. And by communicating to them a little of our art and skill in agriculture, E the natural produce of the island might have been vastly increased: The sides of many of their hills, which now produce little or nothing, might, by making reservoirs for rain-water at the top, and the use of our water-engines, when there was occasion, have been made extremely fruitful; and some of their low, tough, clay-grounds, which now produce nothing but rushes, or a sort of herbage that no beast can eat, might by lime, sea-weed, or some such manure, and sowing with a proper sort of grass-seed, have been made to produce as good and as sweet hay as any in England.

But there are two necessary materials for our manufactures, which it is surprising we have not yet got produced in this island, either by the natives, or by sending people thither for the purpose, and that is cotton and silk. The planting of the cotton-shrub has been tried in this island with success; and the Maltese produces

duce such quantities of it, that they export 15,000 quintals of cotton-wool yearly; therefore it seems to be certain, that it might be produced in Minorca, and that as this island is much larger than Malta, we might now have had large quantities of cotton-wool from thence yearly, if we had encouraged the producing of it, by allowing it to be imported duty free, as it is from our other colonies. And as to silk, it seems probable, that mulberry-trees would have grown very well, if planted in Minorca, as great numbers of them grow in the countries on all sides of it: If such trees had been found to thrive in the island, it would certainly be a fine place for breeding silkworms, as they seldom have any frost or snow, and never of any continuance; therefore the planting of such trees ought at least to have been tried, and if the trial had succeeded, the people ought to have been encouraged to plant them, and afterwards provided with a breed of silkworms.

Then, as to those commodities of which they do now produce and even export a little, I shall mention two, which are wool and salt. What kind of wool theirs is, I do not find mentioned by any of their historians; but as their climate, soil, and herbage, are the same with those in Spain, it is probable, that their wool would be as fine, if they were provided with the same breed of sheep; in which place the exportation of it to any place, except to England, ought to be strictly prohibited; and let it be fine or coarse they ought to have been encouraged to work it all up into some sort of manufacture. And with respect to their salt, as it is made in the same way, I can see no reason why it may not be made as good as any sea salt we bring from beyond sea. Whatever it is, we ought long since to have encouraged the importation of it, by freeing it from the foreign duty, especially as large quantities of it might be made with very little labour.

From the WORLD, N° 182.

A FABLE of the Ancients modernized.

THE deities having petitioned for leave of Jupiter to visit the world, and for the better understanding the nature of mankind, to take upon them the characters of their several votaries; Jupiter consented, on condition they should be entirely divested of supernatural powers, and subjected to mortal frailties. Mars bought himself a pair of colours in the guards, and being a gay handsome, young fellow, and a great favourite of the ladies, was quickly advanced to the command of a compa-

ny. His equipage was the most splendid that could be imagined; he dressed, danced, gamed and swore to the utmost perfection; he knocked down watchmen and constables, drew his sword upon chairmen and waiters, laughed at the parsons, bilked whores and hackney-coachmen, cheated tailors and lace-men, stormed towns at every tavern, and saluted at the head of his company with inimitable grace. But having unfortunately seduced the wife of his friend, and being called out on the occasion, he chose to decline fighting, and was broke for cowardice.

Neptune was a hardy rough tar, and got early the command of a sixty gun ship. He attacked the trade of the enemy with great intrepidity, and took prizes of immense value. His prudence was equal to his courage; inasmuch as his ship was never known to suffer by the enemy's shot, or a man to die on board her of a violent death. But he had the misfortune to mistake his admiral's signal to attack, for a signal to sheer off, and happening to have no interest at court, was disabled from service, and sent to live upon his fortune.

Bacchus was a country 'squire, and a great sportsman; he got drunk every day, and debauched all the wives and daughters of his tenants and neighbours; till being reduced by his extravagance, and driven to various shifts, he at last drew beer in a night-cellar to hackney-coachmen and street-walkers.

Mercury was a linen-draper in the city, and acquired a plentiful fortune by being three times a bankrupt; but happening to be discovered in a fourth attempt, he was stripped of all his wealth, and very narrowly escaped hanging. He was afterwards captain of a gang of thieves, and at last recalled to heaven from the condemned hold in Newgate.

Apollo commenced mortal in the character of a physician, and so peopled the shades of Pluto with souls, that the boat of Charon became crazy by their weight. Jupiter grew incensed at his murders, and commanded him to begin the world again in a more innocent calling. Apollo obeyed, and became a wit. He composed loose sonnets and plays; he libelled the good, flattered the bad, blasphemed the gods, and was patronized by the great: But unhappily standing in need of their assistance, they withdrew their favours, and left him to starve in a garret on the bounty of the book-sellers.

Minerva was a lady of fine parts and learning, but a great flatterer. She never stuck a pin in her clothes, nor changed them till they were out. Her linen was stained

stained with ink, her hair uncombed, her petticoats falling off, her stockings full of holes, and her feet slipshod. She talked in syllogisms, wrote in heroics, and married her footman.

Venus, who while a goddess, had always a hankering after mortal flesh and blood, was highly pleased with this descent upon earth. She assumed the form of a beautiful girl of fourteen, took lodgings in Covent-garden, and dealt out her favours liberally to all visitors. Her state of mortality was so suited to her inclinations, that heaven and the goddess were never thought of, till the loss of her nose made her sigh for immortality.

Diana was a great prude all day, but had her Endymions by moonlight. It is reported of her that she was eleven times brought to bed, without being once able to give the least probable guests at the father of the child.

Of Juno it is only said, that she scolded seven husbands to death; and of the graces, that they were exceeding neat girls till they married, and sluts afterwards.

Having staid the limited time upon earth, they were all summoned to heaven, in their human forms and habits, to make their appearance before the throne of Jupiter. He then restored them all to their divinities, and after ridiculing and rebuking them for their murmurings and curiosity, dismissed them to their several charges, telling them that they were now enabled to make allowances for the frailties and imperfections of human nature, having experienced in their own persons, that he had peopled the world with men, and not with gods.

ACCOUNT of the British Plantations in AMERICA, continued from p. 279.

NOW as to the description of the country called New England, as it is of vast extent, the soil and even the climate must be of different sorts; but as we cannot enter into a minute description of the country, we shall only observe in general as to the climate, that tho' this country lies in the same northern latitude with the south of France, and the north parts of Italy, yet their winters are much colder and longer than our winters here in England, occasioned probably by the vast continent which lies to the north-west of them, and the frequency of the winds from that point of the compass; to which we may add, that almost the whole face of the country to the north and north west, is so covered with wood, that the rays of the sun cannot penetrate to warm that part of the surface of the

globe, so much as it does that part where we inhabit. On the other hand, the summer is much hotter in New England than it is here; but when the wind happens to change to the north or north-west, an extreme hot day is often followed by an extreme cold night. However, the climate is agreeable enough to an English constitution; and where the soil is good, as it is generally towards the coast, every thing may be produced that can be produced here in England; but higher up the country, especially towards the north-east, it becomes mountainous and barren, tho' even there too the mountains are intermix'd with many fruitful vallies; and where the country has not been cleared it is quite covered with woods, where there is an infinite number of timber trees of all sorts, especially oak, fir, and pine, fit for our navy, and capable of producing greater quantities of pitch, tar, resin, and turpentine, than we can have occasion for, the importation of which we have wisely encouraged, by granting bounties upon hemp, masts, yards, bowsprits, pitch, tar, and turpentine, imported from our plantations *.

But one clause in the same act has been very justly found fault with, meaning, that which prohibits the cutting of any white pine trees of the diameter of 24 inches, at 20 inches from the ground, not growing within some tract of land granted to some private person, before the 7th of October 1690, without his majesty's licence; for it is said, that this prohibition will in time prevent its being possible to find any white pine tree proper for a mast, in any place from whence it can be conveyed whole and entire to the sea; because, as the tracts of land situated upon the banks of large rivers are generally the most fertile and convenient, they are always the most desirable, and consequently the first granted; and every one who has got such a grant since 1690, or may hereafter get one will take care to cut down every white pine tree within his grant, under the dimension prescribed, and will for the future take care never to allow one to grow to that dimension, because when it does, he knows, that he can never afterwards cut it down without a licence, and this licence he may probably be obliged to pay as much for as the tree is worth; especially as it is left entirely in the power of the officer employed, to determine whether he will grant such a licence or no: This regulation, as well as the regulation of the same nature first established by the charter granted to Massachusetts's bay colony in 1691, and further extended, by the first and second sections

* 2 Geo. II. cap. 35. s. 2.

tions of this act, have been, for the reason we have mentioned, found fault with; and indeed, the bad consequence is so evident, that they ought to be repealed, and some new regulation made for granting an encouragement to the proprietors of lands near any river, to produce such trees as may be fit for masts, and for making it a condition in every future grant, that the grantee shall furnish, at a certain price, so many masts, yards, or bowsprits, of different sizes, once in every 20 or other certain number of years.

This large country, call'd in general New-England, extends upon the sea-coast from the mouth of the river St. Croix to the east, to within 10 or 15 miles of the mouth of Hudson's river on the west; and as to its northern limits, we have certainly a right to extend them to the river St. Laurence; but as we have been so infatuated as to allow the French to build forts, and to establish plantations upon the south-side of that river, the northern limits of New-England seem now to be in dispute between the French and us, and must depend upon the event of the present war. The country is now divided into several colonies, to wit, that of Rhode Island and Providence plantation, that of Connecticut, that of Massachusetts's bay, and that of New-Hampshire; for as to the province of Main, and that of Sagadahoc, otherwise York-County, as they are as yet but very thinly planted, they continue united to the Massachusetts's colony. These colonies are each under not only a distinct, but a different sort of government; for such has always been our ridiculous jealousy, lest our plantations in America should declare themselves independent of their mother country, that we have divided them into as many distinct governments as possible; and even now, when they are all in danger, we do not seem to think of any proper method for uniting them into one compact body for their mutual defense; which can only be done by an act of the British legislature; for to think of getting the several colonies to agree upon any method for this purpose, will, we fear, upon trial, be found impracticable.

The country in general is well watered, having an infinite number of small streams, besides several large rivers running through it. The chief of these are Connecticut, the heads of which are very near to, or rather intermixed with the heads of St. Francis river, which runs into the river St. Laurence, and after a very straight course of above 300 miles, falls into the sea in C. nnecticut colony, being navigable a great way up for as large ships
July, 1756.

as can get over the bar at the mouth of it, and for sloops to the first fall, which is near 60 miles up; Merimac river, which runs first south, then east, and after a course of 80 or 100 miles, falls into the sea in Massachusetts colony, being navigable for about 18 miles up, and takes its name from the Indian name for a sturgeon, because it abounds in that sort of fish; but large ships cannot enter it, as it has seldom above 10 feet water upon the bar at its mouth, tho' great numbers of small ships are built on it: Sagadahoc river, which, after a course of above 100 miles, almost due south, then turns to the north-east, and falls into the Kenebec, near its mouth. And the Kenebec river, now become famous, because the French claim all the continent to the east of this river, tho' we have long had several forts and settlements to the eastward of it: This river rises very far to the northward, so that there is but a very short land-carriage from some of the heads of it, to the heads of Claudiere river, which runs into the river St. Laurence almost over against Quebec; but as there are many falls both in Kenebec and Sagadahoc rivers, the navigation, even with canoes, is very troublesome; and the coast about their mouth being strewed with an infinite number of little islands, and promontories that run far out into the sea, it is dangerous to approach it without a very good pilot.

As to the counties or townships into which these colonies are divided, and the numerous trading towns now established, we cannot spare room for any particular account of them, therefore shall only observe, that the town of Boston, the capital of Massachusetts's colony, seems now to be the metropolis of the whole, and is by much the largest, the richest, and most populous of any in New-England, arising chiefly from the superior excellence of its port and harbour, and the natural strength of its situation, being in a peninsula at the bottom of a fine bay, full of small islands and rocks, so that there is but one safe channel for entering the harbour, and that so narrow, that three ships can scarce sail through a breast, but then opens so wide, that 500 sail of ships may lye at anchor, and has such a depth of water, as to admit the largest ships. At the bottom of the bay, there is a pier near 2000 feet in length, with warehouses for the merchants on the north side of it; and ships of the greatest burthen may come up close to it, to load or unload without the help of boats or lighters. Then, for preventing the approach of an enemy by sea, there is a regular fortress, or castle, erected upon one of the little islands in the bay, about a

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league

league from the town, which island lies upon the only safe channel to the harbour, and the fortress has 100 guns mounted, 20 of which are level with the high water-mark, so that no ship can enter without being torn to pieces, and one ship's sinking, would render it almost impossible for the next to pass: And to prevent this castle's being ever surpris'd, there is a lighthouse built upon a rock above a league further in the sea, where a guard is always kept, who, in time of danger, give notice to the castle, by a signal, of the number of ships approaching, which notice is by another signal communicated from the castle to the town, and if the ships exceed five in number, an alarm is given by setting fire to a beacon, whereupon all the country, for several miles round, are obliged to take arms and repair to the town, by which means they may have, in 24 hours time, above 10,000 men in arms, all under their proper officers, and all as well disciplin'd as can ever be necessary for fighting, tho' not perhaps well enough for gracefully performing all those involutions and evolutions that may be practis'd at a review.

From hence we may see, that this town is pretty well secured against any attack by sea, and with a very small expence it might be made absolutely secure against any attack by land; for the neck of land by which the peninsula is joined to the continent is so low, that it is often covered by high spring tides, and consequently might be easily fortified by a rampart and fossy with proper bastions, and as many outworks as may be thought necessary: Nay it is almost proof against that by which the most impregnable fortress may at last be reduced, meaning famine; for it would be next to impossible to invest it so as to prevent provisions being brought to it by sea; and consequently it might be supplied with provisions as long as its friends had access to any of the neighbouring coasts of America.

After this short description we cannot wonder at Boston's soon becoming a very populous city, and its trade has been so vastly increased, that above 20 years ago it was reckoned, that about 400 sail of ships were annually loaded at this port with lumber, beef, pork, fish, &c. for Europe or the American islands; and when we consider what a great number of other sea-port towns there are in the four colonies of New-England, we must suppose that their trade was then very considerable; but as they lost a great number of their labouring men as well as their common sailors in the last war, their trade has been since very much diminished.

However, it is still considerable, as appears from the custom-house books in the two collections of Massachusetts colony alone; for by the quarterly accounts at Boston custom-house it appears, that from Christmas 1747 to Christmas 1748, there were cleared out 540 vessels upon foreign voyages, and 430 entered; and by the quarterly accounts of the collection or custom-house at Salem it appears, that from Michaelmas 1747 to Michaelmas 1748, there were cleared out 131 vessels upon foreign voyages, and 96 entered. Besides fishing vessels, and coasting vessels from one port of New-England to another.

From hence we may judge that the people in all the colonies of New-England are a very industrious laborious sort of people; and yet tho' they be frugal and parsimonious, as well as industrious and laborious, they can never keep any plenty of gold or silver in any of these colonies, which is a demonstrative proof of the vast quantities of the manufactures of this kingdom that are consumed by them; for they send no money to any other country they trade with, but on the contrary are gainers by their trade with every other country; consequently the whole of their balance of trade with every other part of the world, as well as the whole of the price of all the commodities they send to this kingdom, must be laid out in what they purchase here, or in supporting or paying their people that live here, and the agents and factors they employ here; and if to this we add the profit our merchants reap by re-exporting the New-England commodities to foreign countries; we must conclude, that a very considerable part of the wealth of this nation must proceed from, and a great number of our people here must be supported by, the labour and industry of our people in New-England.

This reflection may indeed be applied to every one of our colonies in America; and yet there is a set of people now here who grudge every expence we are put to for the support of our colonies, either in time of war or in time of peace: In time of peace, they cry, our colonies do not stand in need of any support from us; and in time of war, they say, we ought to oblige our colonies to defend themselves: It is to be hoped that such narrow minded politicians have at present no influence upon our councils: If they have, we may easily foresee what will be the event of the present war; for tho' we may by our navy prevent any great embarkation from France, we cannot prevent their sending by frequent and small embar-

embarkations very large supplies of all sorts to their colonies in America; and if we do not send sufficient supplies to ours, they must at last be undone, either by an absolute conquest, or by a long continuance of the war; for by the latter they may be almost as effectually undone as they can be by an absolute conquest. This we can no way prevent but by sending at once such a force, and to such a part of America, as may put an end to the war there in a few months: This we might have done, this we might still do, as we have such a superiority at sea; and the longer we delay doing it, the more difficulty we shall find in the execution, the less ability we shall have to make the attempt. With this we shall conclude our history of New-England; but shall have frequently an occasion to mention it in our history of Nova Scotia, which for that reason we shall give next; for tho' this colony has been but lately established, it was among the first that was projected, and has long been a bone of contention between France and us.

[To be continued in our next.]

*Risus abest; nisi quem visum movere dolores.
Nec fractur somno, vigilanti exiit curis:
Sed videt ingratos, intabescitque videndo,
Successus hominum: carpitque et carpitur una:
Suppliciumque suum est.*

OVID METAMOR. D

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AFTER having so fully stated the nature of our club, and our design in having our debates published, as I did in your Magazine for the year 1738 *, I little thought that any gentleman, who neither is, nor ever was a member of our club, would have taken upon him to affirm, that the speeches published by you are known to be fictitious. As none of our members ever speak from any written copy, the speeches are not, it is true, word for word the very same with what was said by the member upon the occasion, nor have you ever given them as such, but only as the substance of what was said by each respective member. In this light therefore no man can have the least pretence for saying, that you have imposed, or grossly imposed upon your readers; nor is it possible to say so in any other light, as I have so long since as in the year 1743, declared, and by your means published, that the speeches I send you are not to be imputed to any but such as are members of our club †.

I cannot therefore comprehend how the

undertaker of one of our new Magazines, who, I am sure, never was a member of our club, could insinuate, that the speeches published by you are fictitious, or that you have grossly imposed upon your readers, unless he supposes, that many of those speeches are really the speeches of the gentlemen whose characters are assumed by the speakers in our club; and were this known by him to be the case, he could not, at least he ought not to say that you had thereby imposed on, or done any prejudice either to the publick, or to the gentleman, whose speech you had thus published, at his own desire, under a borrowed name; for this author himself, in the very same paragraph, confesses, that the great council of the nation must be the chief political object of every Englishman's attention, and therefore he undertakes to register all publick proceedings, and to give the naked arguments used in the discussion of every question; consequently he must think it right to communicate to the publick all such arguments, and I join with him in thinking, that it is what no man who understands our constitution can find fault with; for the people without doors not only have a right, but are in duty bound, to inquire into what passes within, otherwise they can never know how to vote according to conscience at any ensuing election.

But as arguments are far from being like the fair-sex, our new Magazine writer will, I believe, find it difficult to make naked arguments agreeable to the reader; which difficulty the gentlemen of our club were sensible of; and this was our chief reason for having our proceedings and debates published in the form they have hitherto appeared; because we thought it would be the most entertaining method of communicating the arguments used in the discussion of every political question, and consequently the best method for inticing the people without doors, to do what in duty to their country as well as themselves they are obliged to do, what by our most happy constitution they have a right to do, and what no man, who has a true regard for social liberty, will by any method endeavour to prevent their doing.

This of giving the naked arguments in such a manner as to render them agreeable to the reader, is therefore, in my opinion, a bold undertaking; but this is among the least of our new author's great undertakings; for he proposes to lay open the designs of those nations which are considered by the English either as friends or enemies. A most laudable undertaking, I confess; and an undertaking which, for the sake of my country, I wish he could fully and faithfully

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* See Lond. Magazine for 1738, p. 237.

† See the preface to Lond. Magazine for 1743.

faithfully execute ; but it is an undertaking which, I fear, could not be executed by any, or even by all our ministers of state, and therefore I despair of its being executed by any Magazine writer, or any *selection* of Magazine writers.

However, in charity I must believe, that the author thought he could perform what he promised ; and if he thought so, he could not suppose that he had the least occasion to pull down any other Magazine, in order to build up his own upon its ruins ; consequently I must think, that his insinuations against the speeches inserted in other papers, could proceed from nothing but envy, which is the meanest and the most unjust passion that can influence the human breast. Revenge may take possession of a great and generous mind, and never fastens but upon a criminal, or supposed criminal object ; but envy is an infallible sign of a groveling spirit, and never fastens but upon a deservng object. Every other passion may by our reason be directed to a good use, and may be made of service to mankind, as well as the person influenced by it, but envy, which seems to owe its origin to unsuccessful emulation, extravagant pride, and ill-directed anger, can no way be turned to a good use, or to the service of mankind, and is a continual and increasing plague to the unhappy person infected with it ; therefore, like a cancer, it ought to be rooted out, as soon as it begins to appear, which, I hope, our new author will do as quickly as possible. If he does, it will soon appear, by his thinking only of gaining applause for himself, without attempting to derogate from that which has been, or may be gained by others ; and in such a course, I can now assure him, that his success will give great satisfaction to,

S I R,

Your most humble servant,

June 25, TITUS LIVIUS,
1756. Secretary to the Political Club.

Abstract of the MILITIA BILL, continued
from p. 261.

CLAUSE 17. Impowers a deputy-lieutenant to discharge a militia man upon his finding a substitute to serve out the remainder of his term ; and enacts, that a militia man removing shall serve out the remainder of his term in the parish or subdivision he removes to ; and that every person intending to remove, shall give notice thereof to a deputy-lieutenant, who shall give him a certificate of the time he has served.

CLAUSE 18. Enacts, that the deputy-lieutenants, and commissioners, in their several hundreds or divisions, shall yearly

cause new lists to be made ; and shall in every third year appoint what number of persons shall serve for each parish or subdivision, and shall cause a sufficient number of persons to be chosen by lot, in the room of such as shall have served three years, or shall then be discharged, who shall be sworn and enrolled as before directed ; so that, by rotation, all persons, not excepted by this act, may serve in person, or by substitute, for three years : That no militia man, having served as a substitute, shall be excused from serving for himself when chosen by lot : That the deputies and commissioners shall transmit to the lord-lieutenant true copies of the rolls within 14 days after their respective meetings : And that if any chief or petty constable, or other head or under officer, shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions as he receives in pursuance of this act, or in making such return, shall be guilty of any fraud or wilful partiality, the lord lieutenant, together with any two or more deputies, or, in his absence, any five or more deputies, or any one or more deputies, together with three or more commissioners of the land-tax, may commit such constable or officer to the common goal for one month, or may fine him in any sum not exceeding 5*l.* to be levied by distress, &c.

CLAUSE 19. Enacts, that no commissioner of the land tax shall act in the execution of this act, unless possessed, in his own right, of lands or hereditaments of the yearly value of 10*l.* under the penalty of 50*l.* to be recovered by the informer in any of his majesty's courts of record, &c.

CLAUSE 20. Enacts, that no person serving in the militia as an officer, shall, during such service, be liable to serve the office of sheriff ; nor shall any private man, serving for himself, be liable, during such servitude, to do any statute-work, or to serve as a peace or parish-officer, or in his majesty's land forces, unless by his own consent ; but if any person, not a Quaker, chosen by lot to serve, shall refuse or neglect to take the oaths, or to provide a proper substitute, he shall forfeit 10*l.* and at the end of three years he shall be again appointed to serve.

CLAUSE 21. Provides, that no person having served by himself, or substitute, for three years, shall be obliged to serve again, until it comes to his turn by rotation.

CLAUSE 22. Enacts, that if a Quaker chosen by lot to serve, shall refuse or neglect to take the oaths, or provide a proper substitute, the deputies and commissioners shall hire a proper substitute at his expence, and levy the same by distress, &c.

CLAUSE

Clause 23. Enacts, that within one month after the rolls are returned from the persons acting for the hundreds or divisions, the lord-lieutenant, together with any two or more deputies, or, in his absence, any five or more deputies shall meet, and form and order the militia for their respective counties, ridings, or places, into regiments, consisting, where the number will admit, of twelve, but in no case of less than seven companies, of 80 men each, living as near each other as conveniently can be, and shall post to each company proper commissioned and non-commissioned officers: And such militia shall be trained and exercised as follows: Twenty men at least at each place, or so many as live within the distance after-mentioned, shall be exercised on three Sundays in every month, and in half companies at least on the fourth Sunday, before or after divine service, from the beginning of February to the end of October; and in regiments, or by battalions once in every year, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in Whitsun-week, at places of exercise to be appointed within the respective counties, ridings or places, by the lord-lieutenant, together with any two or more deputies, or, in his absence, by any five or more deputies, as convenient to the respective abodes of the militia men as may be, and so as such militia men may not be obliged to travel from home above six miles to perform such exercise on Sundays; of which several places of exercise notice shall be sent to the chief constables or officers of the several hundreds or other divisions, with directions to forward the same to the petty constables or under-officers of the parishes or subdivisions, to be by them fixed on the doors of the respective churches or chapels, or of the next adjoining where there is no church or chapel; and at which places of exercise all the respective militia men shall attend on the days above-mentioned, and at the times appointed, and all (Dissenters excepted) shall there attend divine service. And that the lord-lieutenant shall from time to time, as occasion shall require, appoint a regimental clerk, and also a serjeant-major out of the serjeants, and a drum-major out of the drummers to each regiment.

Clause 24. That in any county, &c. where the number of men to be raised shall not be sufficient to form a regiment, such companies shall be under the command of the lord-lieutenant, and one field officer, one adjutant of no higher rank than a subaltern, one serjeant-major, and one drum-major, and a clerk shall be appointed for the militia of such county, &c. and the whole thereof shall every year in Whitsun week be trained

and exercised as the regiments in other counties.

Clause 25. Provides, that where 20 militia men cannot be got together, the lord-lieutenant, &c. shall order such smaller numbers to be trained and exercised by such person or persons as he or they shall think fit.

A Clause 26. Enacts, that one commissioned officer shall attend the exercise of his men in half companies, as often as convenient, inspect the state of their arms, clothes and accoutrements, and forthwith transmit a report in writing to the lord-lieutenant, or commanding officer of the regiment.

B Clause 27. Enacts, that the captain of each company shall deposit with the church or chapel wardens, or one of them, of every parish, or subdivision, wherein any of his militia men shall dwell, or if extraparochial, of the adjoining parish, of the arms, clothes, and accoutrements provided for them: That the church or chapel wardens, or one of them, shall provide, at the parish expence, a removable rack, in which he shall keep, in some dry part of his house, under lock and key, the said arms; and a chest in which he shall keep, under lock and key, the said clothes and accoutrements; and take care that, after exercise, every man cleans and returns his arms, clothes, and accoutrements; and at the end of his year to deliver to his successor in office the said rack, chest, arms, clothes, and accoutrements: And that the serjeant, or other person, appointed by the lord-lieutenant to train and discipline the men, shall, in the presence of a church or chapel warden, or overseer of the poor of the parish, or other subdivision where such militia men shall exercise on Sunday, call over the names of the militia men so appointed to be exercised, and once in every week shall certify in writing to some neighbouring justice the names of the men absent, either from divine service or exercise, with the reasons of their absence, if known to him, (which certificate shall be signed by the church or chapel warden or overseer) and shall also, at the same time, certify if any of the said militia men be disobedient, or otherwise misbehave themselves. And it empowers the said justice, on proof thereof made upon oath, to fine every such absent man, whose excuse he shall not allow of, for the first time one shilling, or, upon non-payment immediately, to be set in the stocks for one hour; for the 2d time half a crown, or, upon non-payment, to be committed to the house of correction for four days; and for the 3d, and every other such offence, 5s. or, upon non-payment, to be committed

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mitted to the house of correction for any time not exceeding one month, or until such fine be paid.

Clause 28. Enacts, that for a militia man's being drunk at the time of exercise, he shall forfeit one day's pay, and be set in the stocks for an hour: For being disobedient or insolent to his officer, he shall forfeit half a crown, or, upon non-payment, to be committed to the house of correction for four days, for the first offence; 5s. or to be committed for 7 days, for the 2d offence; and for the 3d, and every other offence, to be committed for any time, not exceeding a month: For his selling, pawning, or losing any of his arms, clothes, or accoutrements, to forfeit a sum not exceeding 3l. or, on non-payment, to be committed for a month, and until he makes satisfaction; and if unable to make satisfaction, for three months: For refusing or neglecting to return his arms, clothes and accoutrements in good order, on the Sunday after exercise, or the next day, to forfeit half a crown, or to be committed for 7 days: And for refusing or neglecting to return the same on or before the Tuesday after Whitsun-week, to forfeit a crown, or to be committed for 14 days: The conviction for all these offences to be upon oath before some justice of peace.

Clause 29. Enacts, that a church or chapel warden refusing or neglecting to complain, within three days, to some neighbouring justice, of a militia man's not having returned his arms, &c. shall, on conviction upon oath before a justice, forfeit 20s. to be levied by distress, &c.

Clause 30. Enacts, that a non-commission officer, or private militia man being convicted on oath before a justice, of having been absent from the annual meeting of the militia, he shall forfeit 10s. for each day's absence, or, on non-payment, be committed to the house of correction for a month.

Clause 31. Enacts, that if a non-commission officer be negligent in his duty, or insolent, or disobedient to the orders of the adjutant, or other his superior officer, on being convicted thereof before a justice, upon the oath of the adjutant or officer, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding 30s. or, on non-payment, be committed to the house of correction for 14 days; and may be discharged the militia, if the lord-lieutenant thinks fit.

Clause 32. Enacts, that all militia muskets shall be marked with the letter M, and the name of the place they belong to.

Clause 33. Enacts, that if any person shall knowingly and willingly buy, take

in exchange, conceal, or otherwise receive, contrary to the intent of this act, any militia man's arms, clothes, or accoutrements, on being convicted thereof upon oath before a justice, he shall forfeit 5l. or, on non-payment, be committed to the common goal for 3 months, or be publicly whipped, at the discretion of the justice.

Clause 34. Provides, that no officer or private militia man shall be liable to any penalty on account of absence, whilst he is going to vote, or returning from voting, at any parliament election.

Clause 35. Enacts, that the sergeants shall receive all their military orders from the adjutant and their superior officers; and requires that they report, from time to time, all crimes and misdemeanours of the several militia men under their command to their adjutant, and to their superior officers, or some civil magistrate, as the case shall require.

Clause 36. Enacts, that all fines and forfeitures, the manner of recovery whereof is not particularly provided for, shall, upon proof on oath before any justice of the peace where the offence is committed, be levied by distress; or if a sufficient distress cannot be found, the justice shall commit the offender to the common goal, for any time not exceeding three months:

That where the application is not particularly provided for, the fines and forfeitures shall be made a common stock in each hundred or division, and paid to the regimental clerk, who shall give an account thereof to the deputies and commissioners at their next meeting: That the said deputies and commissioners shall cause butts to be erected in some convenient place, and shall direct the regimental clerk, with part of the money so arising, to provide a proper quantity of powder and ball, to be used by the militia men in shooting at marks: That they shall dispose of such other part thereof as they shall think reasonable, in some prize or prizes, to be given to such militia man, or men, as shall by the commanding officer, then present, be adjudged the best marksman or men: And that they shall apply the residue to other contingencies relating to the militia within such hundred or division.

[To be concluded in our next.]

To Miss C—P—LL. (See page 279.)

I Was just awaked from sleep this morning, and ruminating on the subject of my last; when falling into a fresh slumber, I found myself in a delicious vale, interspersed with numberless little groves of the most delightful verdure; and watered

tered by a gentle rivulet, whose motion near its fountain was scarce perceptible, but very sensibly increased as it pursued its course, till at length it poured into an immense ocean, whose extremest verge I could not discover. The banks were covered with all the various products of the year, in a regular succession; from the earliest flowers which usher in the approach of spring, to that almost infinite diversity of ripe fruits, and fields of grain which autumn brings along with it; and the prospect on either hand, was bounded by a long chain of barren mountains, whose bleak summits reached the clouds.

Struck with a landscape so very emblematick, I was determined to view it with some attention. The day was all before me, for the sun was but just risen; the dews yet glitter'd upon the grass, and all the fragrance of the morning breathed around me. Every grove invited me to pierce its gloom, and try what entertainment its recesses would afford me. The trees were in blossom, the birds in full song, and all was joy and harmony.

Attracted by such uncommon beauties, yet fixed by a kind of natural enchantment to the spot I stood on, it was some time before I could leave it; but the resolution I had taken, and the various pleasures in prospect gave me motion, and chance conducted me to one of those charming retreats I had beheld at a distance.

I had scarce passed its inclosure, when a form presented itself to my view, the most amiable and lovely I had ever seen: You was laid upon a bed of violets, dressed in a robe of an aurora colour; your left hand covered your bosom, and your right lay extended on the flowers with a careless negligence. All the graces which youth, innocence, and beauty could bestow, bloomed on your countenance; and that tranquil state of mind you was in, gave a softness to your features, which made them inexpressibly charming.

It was long before I could withdraw my eyes from so pleasing an object, or had leisure to observe that you was attended by two of your admirers, but of very different aspect and behaviour. The first approached you with an easy familiarity; he sung and danced, and shewed his person in every attitude which he thought could please; an agreeable form, and a certain air and manner, in saying and doing things in taste, seem'd to constitute the whole of his character, and he might

with great truth be called a modern fine gentleman.

The latter drew near with that timid awe, which is a certain sign of the most tender and respectful passion: There was nothing striking in his person or behaviour, both were plain and artless; and his great diffidence of his merit kept him silent, and prevented him from seeking any opportunities of addressing you.

Under these disadvantages, and in so unequal a contest, he had little to hope for, but from time and perseverance: These however produced something in his favour; for as the first bloom and delicacy of your beauty wore off, you lost all your attractions for your gay admirer, and was left by him with very little ceremony to his rival; who by degrees drew your attention, as you became convinc'd of the sincerity of his attachment, and that no outward change could lessen his affection. You gave him some very tender looks, and your fine eyes expressed more than perhaps you intended they should.

—But as I was amusing myself with observing the rise and progress of a passion which seem'd to promise so much, I was suddenly awaked by a violent dispute between two neighbouring females, whether a cardinal could be worn with any degree of propriety by a protestant lady.

Liverpoole, July 25. Fido.

POETICAL MEDITATION on the HOLY SCRIPTURES, continued from p. 290.

A M I tongue-tied, and cannot pray (a)?
Thy word inspires (b)

Praying desires (c):
Dumb lips unseals; tells what to say.
When I'm in darkness, err and stray (d),

E Thy word's a light (e)
Most clear and bright,
And leads me back into the way.
I'm foolish, simple, and want eyes (f):
Thy word's light, rule,
Master and school,
Which makes the comers to it wise.

I see myself undone and poor (g);
F Thy words unfold
A mine of gold,
And pearl of price; all riches store.
With God by nature I'm at odds (h);
Thy word my soul (i)

Converteth whole,
From Satan's service unto God's.
Do outward troubles, inward grief (k)
My soul torment?

G Thy word is sent
With comfort for my soul's relief.

Am

(a) Hosea xiv. 2. (b) Rom. viii. 26. (c) Matt. vi. 9, &c. (d) Psalm cxix. 105, 15. (e) Isai. l. 10. (f) Psalm xix. 7, 8, and cxix. 104, 130. Gal. iii. 24. (g) Psalm xix. 10. Prov. 8. 10, 11. (h) Psalm xix. 8. (i) St. James i. 18. (k) Psalm cxix. 28, 50, 143, 165.

Am I perplex'd with doubts and fears (l)?
 Thy word of grace
 Resolves the case,
 And so my clouded judgment clears.
 Or do despairing thoughts me take (m)?
 Thy word doth give
 Me hopes to live
 For CHRIST my dearest Saviour's sake.
 Do multitudes of thoughts me press (n)?
 I call to mind
 Thy word, and find
 Such comforts as my soul refresh.
 Can't I through weakness walk alone (o)?
 Thy word, LORD, is
 Strength to my knees,
 And staff to stay my hand upon.
 Thus tho' I sink, faint, hunger, pine (p),
 Thy word me feeds (q)
 In these my needs (r):
 Thy word itself is bread, milk, wine.
 Thus tho' poor, scorn'd, forsaken, pain'd (s),
 Thy word alone
 Hath all in one;
 Health, wealth, friends, honours; all contain'd.
 Thus tho' soul-sick and wounded sore (t)
 With grievous sin,
 Which doth begin
 To fester, rankling more and more;
 Thy word shews whence help may be
 had (u),
 And doth me guide (x)
 To CHRIST's pierc'd side,
 Whence flows the balm of Gilead.
 Yea, tho' in me no life remain (y),
 Thy word is good (z),
 And living food (aa),
 Which fetcheth me to life again.
 Would I prolong this life for ever (bb)?
 The scripture shows (cc)
 Whence water flows,
 Pure streams, which who so drinks, dies never.
 The LORD be blest who thus provides (dd),
 And filleth full (ee)
 My empty soul
 With food, which evermore abides.
 Bless God (my soul) that thus hath giv'n (ff)
 Strength, sight, guide, way (gg)
 Left thou should'st stray (hh)
 In this thy pilgrimage to heaven.
 This book, these sentences, these lines (ii),
 Each word and letter
 To me are better
 Than strings of pearl and golden mines.

'Tis heav'n transcrib'd and glory penn'd (kk)!
 God's mind, no doubt (ll),
 Was copy'd out
 When he this gift to men did send.
 'Tis truth itself: God does intend (mm)
 Man's word shall fall,
 Heav'n, earth and all,
 But this shall never have an end.
 My soul, admire that hand and quill (nn),
 That did produce,
 For sinners use (oo)
 Th' eternal mind, the sov'reign will.
 Adore the Author too, and when
 Thou can'st not raise
 Sufficient praise,
 Sit down, and wond'ring say, Amen.

SOLUTION to Question I. from Mr. Turner Boston, in our last APPENDIX, p. 617, by the Proposer.

$$\text{Given } \begin{cases} x + x = 2x \\ x + x^2 = x^3 - x^3 \end{cases} \text{ Quere } x \& x.$$

SOLUTION.

$$\text{Let } nx = x$$

Then $\begin{cases} 1. nx + x = nx^2 \\ 2. nx^2 + x^2 = nx^3 - x^3 \end{cases}$
 per equations given
 $3. x = \frac{n+1}{n}$
 $4. n^2 + 1 = n^3 x - x$
 $5. x = \frac{n^2 + 1}{n^3 - 1}$
 $6. n + 1 = \frac{n^2 + 1}{n^3 - 1}$
 6 out of fracti.
 $7. n^4 + n^3 - n - 1 = n^3 + n$
 $8. n^4 - 2n = 1$ which solved
 gives $n = 1.394173$, whence
 $x = 1.717271$ and $x = 2.394173$

His second Question, p. 617, should have been.

Q UERE x in $b - x^2$ a maximum, when $b = 1000$?

By a General Court of Sailors, held the 29th of June, 1756, at the Lion and Anchor in Wapping, it was determined that Mr. Bung, Chef d'Escadre in the Middle Seas, should be exemplarily punished for Covardice, and the Reasons for such Punishment be made publick.

By order,

T. BOATSWAIN.

1. THAT he is highly guilty for ordering the Deptford out of the line,

- (l) AGS xvi. 29, 30. (m) Psalm cxix. 81. and cxxx. 5. (n) Psalm xciv. 19. and xix. 8. (o) Psalm cxix. 28, 49. (p) Matt. iv. 4. (q) 1 Peter ii. 2. (r) Isai. lv. 1. (s) Psalm cxix. 51. Prov. iv. 20, 22. (t) 1 John ii. 1, 2. (u) John v. 37. (x) Jer. viii. 22. (y) 1 Pet. i. 23. (z) Psalm cxix. 93, 116. (aa) Psal. ii. 16. Jam. i. 18. (bb) Psalm xxxvi. 9. (cc) Isai. lv. 1. John iv. 10, 14. (dd) Psalm xxiii. Isai. lv. 2. (ee) 1 Peter i. 23, 25. (ff) Psalm cxix. 32, 105. (gg) James i. 21. (hh) Jer. xxxii. 39. (ii) Psalm xix. 10. and cxix. 72, 162. (kk) Prov. viii. 16, 11. (ll) John xvii. 17. (mm) Psalm cxix. 89, 142, 151, 152, 160. Aitk xiii. 31. (nn) Psalm cxix. 28, 147. (oo) 1 Cor. ii. 7, 9, 10.

line, as he ought to have taken all advantages to destroy the French, and not risked a battle on equal terms, when he could do otherwise.

2. Because he did not lead the van, but gave the command, and his post of honour and danger to his rear-chef d'escadre; whereas he should have led the van, and by example spirited on the other ships: Which shews he did not intend any harm to the enemy.

3. That he might have prevented his ships from being raked by the enemy, as he had the windward gage, but did not prevent it.

4. That he suffered his own ship (according to his own words) to sustain the fire of the enemy for some time before he engaged his adversary.

5. That we suspect this 4th article, because it is improbable that two capital ships should engage, without having a man killed or wounded.

6. That it must be owing to ill conduct, for one single ship to put the whole line in disorder, by only losing her foretop-mast; whereas it might have been repaired in a few hours.—N. B. What became of her bowlings, or had she any to her sails?

7. As the enemy was not to be seen for five days after, he might have landed his forces, or at least peeped into Mahon; but as he did neither, we think he was afraid of meeting the enemy again off the mouth of the harbour.—*But it seems it was not his fighting day.*

8. By this ill conduct he left the enemy masters of the seas.

9. We look upon his account that the enemy failed as three to one, to be a mistake, owing to a panick; because, if it had been true, they had it in their power, in the attempt they made, to have gained the windward gage, by eating us out of the wind.

10. That it does not appear that Mr. Bung intended any skirmish, if the French had not rudely begun firing upon his ships.

11. That as the said Bung had the windward gage, he might have run close on board the enemy, and with his crowd of sail becalmed them; the consequence would have been a victory, as their ships could not have edged away three feet in an hour.

12. As he had thirteen sail of the line to the enemy's twelve, and fifty-two guns more than they, he ought not to have acted as a fribble, and more especially as Mahon was at stake.

For these and many more reasons we expect he should be brought immediately to the gang way, to receive his reward July, 1756.

for misdemeanors so malignant. (See p. 263.)

A Summary of the most important Affairs in the last Session of Parliament.

THURSDAY, November 13, 1755, being the day appointed by proclamation for the parliament to meet for the dispatch of business, his majesty came to the house of peers, and opened the session with a most gracious speech from the throne, which the reader may see in our Magazine for last year, p. 510. His majesty being withdrawn, and the speech, as usual, read in the house of lords by the lord chancellor, the duke of Marlborough stood up, and moved to resolve, that an humble address be presented to his majesty, to return his majesty our unfeigned thanks for his most gracious speech from the throne.

To acknowledge, that his majesty's paternal regard for the welfare and prosperity of his people, which had been so conspicuous upon all occasions, had, in this critical conjuncture, been demonstrated by his majesty's earnest desire to preserve us from the calamities of war, and by his royal firmness, in not yielding to any terms of accommodation that were not reasonable and honourable.

To declare, that when we consider the high importance of the British possessions and rights in America, to the commerce and well-being of these kingdoms, we cannot but reflect with concern, as well as resentment, that in a time of full peace, and contrary to the faith of the most solemn treaties, so many encroachments should have been committed on the part of France; that nothing can exceed our surprize at such a conduct, but our gratitude to his majesty, for so powerfully exerting his royal care to protect his colonies from such invasions and insults, and to redress those encroachments, which had been so unjustly made; and that if any power could have been so mistaken, as to imagine that his majesty, or his parliament, would remain unactive spectators of such unprovoked hostilities, they must before now have been convinced of their error.

To acknowledge with thankfulness his majesty's wisdom and goodness, in increasing his maritime armaments with so great application and expedition; in augmenting his land forces with so much regard to the ease of his people, whilst he was providing for their safety; in having at the same time generously given encouragement to that great body of his majesty's brave and faithful subjects, with which his majesty's American provinces

U u

happily

happily abound, to exert their strength on this important occasion, as their duty, interest, and common danger oblige, and strongly call upon them to do; in having sufficiently shewn, that no motives of ambition, or of fomenting new troubles, had been the grounds of his conduct; and in manifesting to all the world his prudence and magnanimity, by his evident disposition to prevent a general war from breaking out in Europe, and by confining his views and operations to those salutary and necessary ends, which his majesty has been graciously pleased to declare to us.

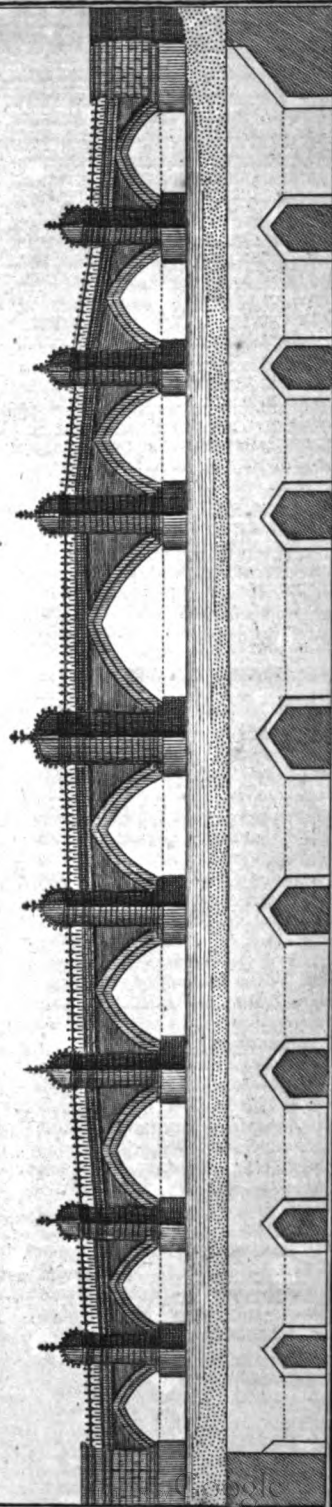
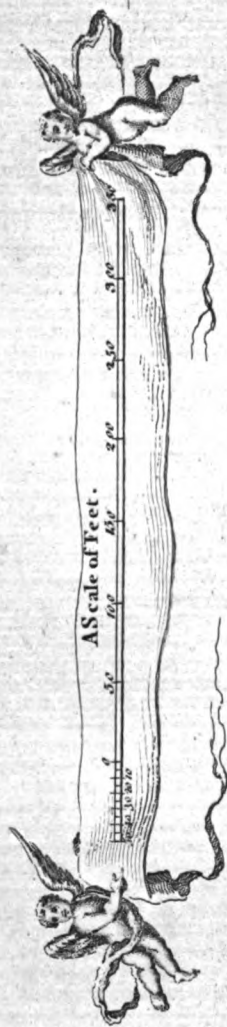
To declare, that it is with pleasure we observe the pacifick declarations of his catholick majesty, which are so agreeable to the amity and good correspondence subsisting between the two crowns, and to the general welfare of Europe; that we should fall short of that duty which we owe to his majesty and our country, if we did not, with the greatest sincerity and cheerfulness, promise his majesty our most zealous and vigorous concurrence and assistance in this just and national cause: That nothing shall be wanting, on our part, to make good those solemn assurances which were given to his majesty by his parliament in their last session; and that we look upon ourselves as obliged, by the strongest ties of duty, gratitude and honour, to stand by and support his majesty in all such wise and necessary measures and engagements as his majesty may have taken in vindication of the rights of his crown, or to defeat any attempt which may be made by France, in resentment for such measures; and to assist his majesty in disappointing or repelling all such enterprizes as may be formed, not only against his kingdoms, but also against any other of his dominions, although not belonging to the crown of Great-Britain, in case they should be attacked on account of the part which his majesty has taken for maintaining the essential interests of his kingdoms.

And that, being animated by these great and interesting considerations, we beg leave, from the bottom of our hearts, to assure his majesty, of our inviolable duty and affection to his sacred person: That we look upon the preservation of his majesty's government, and of the protestant succession in his royal house, as the only security, under God, of our religion and liberties; and that if there are any who have vainly flattered themselves, that menacing appearances or preparations could deter us from faithfully and vigorously acting up to these principles, our unshaken conduct shall demonstrate how much they

have been deceived; and that, tho' we are far from desiring to injure or molest any of our neighbours, we are ready to sacrifice our lives and fortunes in the defence of his majesty, and of the possessions, commerce, and just rights of Great-Britain.

A This long motion was seconded by the earl of Marchmont; but the expressions in it, which seemed to imply an approbation of the Russian and Hessian treaties mentioned in his majesty's speech, and expressly engaged to defend his German dominions, being objected to, and some amendments proposed, it occasioned a long debate, in which the duke of Marlborough, the earl of Marchmont, the duke of Bedford, the duke of Newcastle, the lord chancellor, and the earl of Granville spoke for the motion; and the earl of Temple, the earl of Pomfret, and the lord Talbot against it: Also the earl of Halifax spoke particularly against the treaties. But upon the question's being put, the motion was agreed to without a division; and an address in pursuance thereof being drawn up, it was presented next day, and a most gracious answer made to it by his majesty, which the reader may see in our last year's Magazine, p. 511.

D As soon as the commons had returned to their house, his majesty's speech was as usual read by Mr. Speaker, whereupon the following motion was made by the earl of Hillsborough, viz. "To resolve, that an humble address be presented to his majesty, to return his majesty the thanks of this house for his most gracious speech from the throne: To congratulate his majesty upon his happy return into these kingdoms: To express our dutiful acknowledgments to his majesty, for his care and endeavours to preserve to his people the blessings of peace, and, when terms consistent with the true interest of this kingdom could not be obtained, for the great expedition with which his majesty caused his naval force to be got ready, and the resolution his majesty has shewn, at the hazard of all events, to defend the British dominions in America, not only encroached upon, but openly attacked by the French, in a time of full peace, and farther threatened and endangered by a large embarkation of their troops from Europe: To applaud his majesty's wisdom and moderation, in being always desirous (tho' so highly provoked) to listen to a reasonable accommodation, and in endeavouring to avoid the calamities of a general war, by confining his operations to measures necessary for defence; a conduct



The Plan and Western Front of LONDON BRIDGE &c. which it might be altered is according to my opinion of celebrated Architect S^r Christopher Wren by taking away every other arch, & reducing two into one. &c. &c. &c. by this sketch it appears that there would be at all times a clear & clear way of up & down of 540 Feet & the fall would not be above a Inch at the most.

dust which must demonstrate to the other powers of Europe the uprightness of his majesty's intentions, and convince them that he is not the aggressor : To express our satisfaction in the king of Spain's generous concern for the common welfare of Europe, and the assurances he has given of his desire to preserve the public tranquillity : To assure his majesty, that this house will vigorously and cheerfully support his majesty, in all such wise and necessary measures and engagements as his majesty may have taken, to vindicate the just rights and possessions of his crown, and to guard against any attempts which France may make, on account of his majesty's not having submitted to their unjustifiable encroachments ; and that we think ourselves bound in justice and gratitude to assist his majesty against insults and attacks that may be made upon any of his majesty's dominions, tho' not belonging to the crown of Great-Britain, in resentment of the part his majesty has taken, in a cause wherein the interests of this kingdom are immediately and so essentially concerned : To express our thanks to his majesty for his care in directing the necessary augmenta-

tion of his land forces to be made in the manner least burthenome to his people : To assure his majesty, that this house will grant his majesty such supplies as shall be found necessary in this great conjuncture ; and in all our deliberations manifest to the world, that we have sincerely at heart the honour of our King, the support of his government, and the true interest of this country."

Upon this motion there was likewise a long debate in the house of commons, but the motion being at last agreed to without a division, an address conformable thereto was drawn up, and being presented on the Saturday following, his majesty made a most gracious answer, which the reader may see in our last year's Magazine, p. 512.

Nov. 21. The house of commons, for the first time, resolved itself into a committee of supply, which committee was by several adjournments continued until the 14th of May, 1756, during which time the following supplies were granted by that committee, and upon report agreed to by the house, viz.

		£.	s.	d.
NOVEMBER, 24, 1755.				
For maintaining 50,000 seamen for 1756, including 9,138 marines		2,600,000	0	0
DECEMBER, 8.				
1. For assisting the distressed people of Portugal	—	100,000	0	0
2. For defraying the charge of 34,263 effective men for guards and garrisons, and other his majesty's land forces for 1756, including 3,759 invalids	—	930,603	6	9
3. For maintaining his majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations, Minorca and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the garrisons in Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, and Providence, for 1756	—	298,534	17	10½
4. For the charge of the office of ordnance for land service, for 1756	—	152,435	5	6
5. For the extraordinary expence of ditto, not provided for by parliament	—	146,721	15	2
		1,628,295	5	3½
DECEMBER, 15.				
1. For a subsidy to the empress of Russia	—	100,000	0	0
2. For ditto to the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel	—	54,140	12	6
3. For ditto to the elector of Bavaria	—	10,000	0	0
		164,140	12	6
DECEMBER, 18.				
1. For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to the sea officers, for 1756	—	219,021	3	0
2. For building the hospital at Hasler, near Gosport, for 1756	—	20,000	0	0
3. For Greenwich hospital	—	10,000	0	0
4. For out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital, for 1756, upon account	—	53,955	19	6
		302,977	2	6
JANUARY, 22, 1756.				
For defraying the charge of ten new regiments of foot, for 1756	—	91,919	10	0
FEBRUARY, 3.				
1. To New-England, New-York, and Jersey in America, as a reward for their past services, upon account	—	115,000	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
2. To Sir William Johnson, as a reward for his services —	5,000	0	0
	120,000	0	0

FEBRUARY, 10.

1. For supporting the colony of Nova-Scotia, for 1756	55,032	19	0
2. For ditto in 1754, not provided for by parliament	687	2	7
3. For defraying the charges of 11 troops of light dragoons, for 1756	49,628	11	3
4. For extraordinary expences of the land forces in 1755, not provided for by parliament —	75,835	7	3
5. For allowances to the several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse guards and regiment of horse reduced, and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse guards, for 1756 —	3,539	5	10
6. For the reduced officers of the land forces and marines, for 1756, upon account —	38,000	0	0
7. For pensions to the widows of reduced officers, for 1756	2,484	0	0
8. For the colony of Georgia to June 24, 1756 —	3,557	10	0
9. For the charge of the regiment of foot to be raised in North-America, for 1756 —	81,178	16	0
10. For the deficiency of the half subsidies of tonnage and poundage, charged with the payment of several annuities, by the acts of the 6th of queen Anne and 6th of king George I. to Jan. 5, 1756	71,181	2	3½
11. To John Roberts, late governor of Cape-coast-castle in Africa, for his extraordinary charges in defending the British forts there against the hostilities of the Dutch, and encroachments of the French, in 1750 —	6,032	7	1
	387,157	1	3½

FEBRUARY, 12.

1. For paying to some Spanish merchants the value of their effects seized on board a Spanish ship taken by the squadron under admiral Knowles, upon their assigning to trustees for the publick their right to these effects —	13,869	7	10
2. Towards buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of the navy, for 1756 —	200,000	0	0
3. Towards paying off the debt of the navy —	300,000	0	0
	513,869	7	10

MARCH, 2.

For widening the streets from Charing-cross to Westminster-hall	10,000	0	0
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APRIL, 8.

1. For the deficiency of last year's grant —	3,038	6	10½
2. For capt. Cornwall's monument —	3,000	0	0
3. To the African company —	10,000	0	0
	16,038	6	10½

MAY, 3.

1. For the charge of 6,544 foot, with the general officers and train of artillery, of the Hessian troops, from Feb. 23, 1756, to Dec. 24, following, together with the subsidy, pursuant to treaty	163,357	9	9
2. For the charge of two regiments of foot, ordered from Ireland to North-America, and of four regiments of foot on the Irish establishment, serving in North-America and the East Indies, for 1756	79,915	6	0
3. To the Foundling-hospital —	10,000	0	0
	253,272	15	9

MAY, 8.

For the charge of 8,600 foot, with the general officers, train of artillery, and hospital, of the Hanover troops, from May 11, 1756, to Dec. 24, following —	121,447	2	6
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MAY, 13.

For such measures as may be necessary for defeating the enemy's designs, and as the exigency of affairs may require, upon account	1,000,000	0	0
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MAY,

MAY, 17.

£. s. d.

For making good his majesty's engagements with the king of
Prussia — — — — —

20,000 0 0

Total of the supply granted by last session of parliament

7,229,117 4 6½

[This SUMMARY to be continued in our next.]

The WORLD, July 8.

I WAS always particularly pleased with that scene in the first part of *Henry the fourth*, where the humorous Sir John Falstaff, after upbraiding the prince with being the corruptor of his morals, and resolving on amendment, forms a very reasonable wish 'to know where a commodity of good names may be bought.' It happens indeed a little unfortunately, that he immediately relapses into his old courses, and enters into a scheme for a robbery that night, which he endeavours to justify by calling it his trade: 'Why, Hal, says he, 'tis my vocation, Hal: 'Tis no sin for a man to labour in his vocation.'

As often as this passage has occurred to me, I could not help thinking, that if we were to look narrowly into the conduct of mankind, we should find the fat knight's excuse to have a more general influence than is commonly imagined. It should seem as if there were certain degrees of dishonesty which were allowable, and that most occupations have an acknowledged latitude in one or more particulars, where men may be rogues with impunity, and almost without blame.

It will be no difficult task to illustrate the truth of this observation, by scrutinizing into the conduct of men of all ranks, orders and professions. This shall be the subject of to-day's paper; and I shall begin, where it is always good manners to begin, with my betters and superiors.

The tyrant, who to gratify his ambition, depopulates whole nations, and sacrifices the lives of millions of his subjects to his insatiable desire of conquest, is a glorious prince. Destruction is his trade, and he is only labouring in his vocation.

The statesman, who spreads corruption over a country, and enslaves the people to enrich himself, or aggrandize his master, is an able minister; oppression is his calling, and it is no sin in him to labour in his vocation.

The patriot, who opposes the measures of the statesman; who rails at corruption in the house, and bawls till morning for his poor bleeding country, may, if admitted to a post, adopt the principles he abhorred, and pursue the measures he condemned: Such a one is a trader in power, and only labouring in his vocation.

The condescending patron, who, fond of followers and dependants, deals out his smiles to all about him, and buys flattery with promises; who shakes the needy wit by the hand, and assures him of his protection one hour, and forgets that he has ever seen him the next, is a great man: Deceit is his vocation.

A The man in office, whose perquisites are wrung from the poor pitiableness of the miserable, and who enriches himself by pillaging the widow and the orphan, receives no more than his accustomed dues, and is only labouring in his vocation.

B The divine, who subscribes to articles that he does not believe; who neglects practice for profession, and God for his grace; who bribes a mistress, or sacrifices a sister for preferment; who preaches faith without works, and damns all who differ from him, may be an orthodox divine, and only labouring in his vocation.

C The lawyer, who makes truth falsehood, and falsehood truth; who pleads the cause of the oppressor against the innocent, and brings ruin upon the wretched, is a man of eminence in the world, and the companion of honest men. Lying is his trade, and he is only labouring in his vocation.

D The physician, who visits you three times a day in a case that he knows to be incurable; who denies his assistance to the poor, and writes more for the apothecary than the patient, is an honest physician, and only labouring in his vocation.

The fine lady of fashion, who piques herself upon her virtue, perhaps a little too much; who attends the sermon every Sunday, and prayers every week-day; and who if she slanders her best friends, does it only to reform them, may innocently indulge herself in a little cheating at cards; she has made it her vocation.

The tradesman, who assures you upon his honest word that he will deal justly with you; yet sells you his worst commodities at the highest price, and exults at over-reaching you, is a good man, and only labouring in his vocation.

The infidel, who, fond of an evil fame, would rob you of a religion that inculcates virtue, and insures happiness as its reward; who laughs at an hereafter, and takes from you the only expectation that can make life endurable, is a dealer in truth,

truth, and only labouring in his vocation.

The author, who to insure a sale to his works, throws out his slander against the good, and poisons the young and virtuous by tales of wantonness and indecency, is a writer of spirit, and only labouring in his vocation.

To take characters in the gross, the gamester, who cheats you at play; the man of pleasure, who corrupts the chastity of your wife; the friend, who tricks you in a horse; the steward, who defrauds you in his accounts; the butler, who robs you of your wine; the footman, who steals your linen; the housekeeper, who overcharges you in her bills; the gardner, who sends your fruit to market; the groom, who starves your horses to put their allowance in his pocket; in short, the whole train of servants, who impose upon you in the several articles entrusted to their care, are only receiving their lawful perquisites, and labouring in their vocations.

I know but of one set of men, who ought commonly to be excepted in this general charge; and those are the projectors. The schemes of all such gentlemen are usually too romantick to impose upon the credulity of the world; and not being able to plunder their employers, they are labouring in their vocations to cheat only themselves.

I would not be misunderstood, upon this occasion, as if I meant to advise all people to be honest, and to do as they would be done by in their several vocations: Far be it from me to intend any such thing; I am as well assured as they are that it would not answer their purposes. The tyrant would have no glory without conquests; his minister no followers without bribes; the patriot no place without opposition; the patron no flatterers without promising; the man in office no perquisites without fraud; the divine no pluralities without time-serving; the lawyer no clients without lying; the physician no practice without apothecaries; the tradesman no country-house without exacting; the fine lady no routs without cheating; the infidel no fame without proselytes, and the author no dinner without slander and wantonness. The gamester would be undone; the man of pleasure inactive; the gentleman-jockey would sell his horse at half price; and the steward, the butler, the footman, the housekeeper, the gardner, the groom, and the whole train of servants lose their necessary perquisites.

The old maxim, that "honesty is the best policy," has been long ago exploded: But I am firmly of opinion, that the ap-

pearance of it might, if well put on, promote a man's interest, tho' the reality must destroy it. I would therefore recommend it to persons in all vocations (if it be but by way of trial, and for the novelty of the thing) to put on now and then the appearance of a little honesty. Most

men have a natural dislike to be cheated with their eyes open; and though it is the fashion of the times to wear no concealment, yet to deceive behind the mask of integrity, has been deemed the most effectual method. To further this end, the appearance of a small portion of religion would not be amiss; but I would by no means have this matter overdone, as it commonly is. Going to prayers every day, or singing psalms on a Sunday in a room next the street, may look a little suspicious, and set the neighbours upon the watch: Nor would I advise that a tradesman should stand at the shop-door with a prayer-book in his hand, or that a lawyer should carry the Whole Duty of Man in his bag to Westminster-hall, and read it in court as often as he fits down: There are other methods that may answer the purpose of cheating much better. A yea and nay conversation, interrupted with a few sighs and groans for the iniquities of the wicked, loud responses at church, and long graces at meals, with here and there a godly book lying in the window, or in places most in sight, will be of singular utility; and farther than this I would by no means advise.

To all those gentlemen and ladies who follow no vocations, and who have therefore no immediate interest in cheating, I would recommend the practice of honesty before the appearance of it. As such persons stand in no need of a cloak, I shall say nothing to them of religion, only that the reality of it might be useful to them in afflictions, or if ever they should take it into their heads that they must one day die, it might possibly alleviate the bitterness of so uncommon a thought. To do as they would be done by, would in all probability render them happier in themselves, and lead them to the enjoyment of new pleasures in the happiness of others.

The CONNOISSEUR, July 15.

S I R,

I AM a rich old batchelor, and like other ancient gentlemen of that order, am very fond of being indulged in all my odd humours, and of always having my own way. This is one reason I never married, for if my wife had been a shrewish termagant, she would have killed me, and if she had been a tame domestic animal I should

Should have killed her: But the way of life I have now fallen into is of all others the best calculated to gratify my fantastical temper. I have no near relation indeed to treat as an humble cousin all my life in hopes of being happy at my death; yet I abound in sycophants and followers, all whom I delude, like another Volpone, with the expectations of being made my heir. The abject spirit of these wretches flatters me, and amuses me. I am indolent, and hate contradiction, and can safely say that not one of my acquaintance has contradicted me for these seven years. There is not one of them but would be glad if I would spit in his face, or rejoice at a kick in the breech from me, if they thought I meant it as a token of my familiarity. When I am grave, they appear as dull as mutes at a funeral; when I smile, they grin like monkeys; when I tell a silly story, they chuckle over every ridiculous particular, and shake their sides in admiration of my wit. Sometimes I pretend to be short-fighted, and then not one of them sees farther than his nose. They swallow four wine, eat musty victuals, and are proud to ride in my old boots.

I have been told of a certain prelate, who brought his chaplains to such a degree of servility, that after every deal at whist, they would ask him, what he would chuse to have for trumps next deal? **D** I keep my fellows in equal good order. They all think me a close old hunk, and imagining that winning their money will keep me in good humour with them, they practice all the arts of sharpening to cheat themselves. I have known them pack the cards at whist, that I might hold all the four honours in my own hand; they will load the dice in my favour at hazard; **E** pocket themselves on purpose at billiards; and at bowls if any one is near winning the game, he never fails in the next to mistake his bias. It is impossible for the most despotick monarch to be more absolute over his subjects, than I am over these slaves and sycophants. Yet in spite of all their endeavours to oblige me, I most heartily despise them, and have already drawn up a will, in which I have bequeathed to each of them a shilling and a dog-collar.

But though I have settled in my mind what legacies I shall leave them, I have not thoroughly resolved in what manner **G** I shall dispose of the bulk of my estate. Indeed I am fully determined, like most other wealthy batchelors, either to leave my fortune to some ostentatious pious uses, or to persons, whom I have never seen, and for whose characters I have not

the least regard or esteem. To speak sincerely, ostentation carries away my whole heart: But then it is a little difficult to find out a new object to indulge my vanity, whilst I am on this side the grave; by securing to me a certain prospect of posthumous fame, which is always so agreeable to living pride.

A The hospitals are so numerous that my name will be lost among those more known and established of Guy, Morden, Bancroft, and I know not who. Besides in the space of four or five centuries, perhaps, it may be thought, notwithstanding my whole length picture and statue, that I had assistance from parliament. If I order my money to be laid out in churches, they will never be built. If in temples, gardens, lakes, obelisks, and serpentine rivers; the next generation of the sons of taste will demolish all my works, turn my rounds into squares, and my squares into rounds, and not leave even my bust, although it were cast in Plaster of Paris by Mr. Ractrow, or worked up in wax by Mr. Goupy. Or supposing in imitation of some of my predecessors, I were to bequeath my fortune to my house-keeper, and recommend her in my will as a pattern of virtue, diligence, and every good quality, what will be the effect? In three weeks after my death she will marry an Irishman, and I shall not even enjoy my monument and marble periwig in Westminster-Abby.

Nothing perplexes me so much as the disposal of my money by my last will and testament. While I am living, it procures me the most servile compliance with all my whims from my sycophants, and several other conveniencies: But I would fain buy fame with it after my death. Do but instruct me, how I may lay it out in the most valuable purchases of this sort, only discover some new object of charity, and perhaps I may bequeath you a round sum of money for your advice. I am,

S I R,

Your humble servant,

THOMAS VAINALL.

It is said by an old poet, that no man's life can be called happy or unhappy till his death: In like manner I have often thought that no words or actions are a better comment on a person's temper and disposition, than his last will and testament. This is a true portraiture of himself drawn at full length by his own hand, in which the painting is commonly very lively, and the features very strongly marked. In the discharge of this solemn act, people sign and seal themselves, either wise and good characters, or villains and fools: And any person that makes a ridiculous will, and bequeaths

bequeaths his money to frivolous uses, only takes a great deal of pains, like D—, to bury in the play, "that he may be set down an ass."

The love of fame governs our actions more universally than any other passion. All the rest gradually drop off, but this runs through our whole lives. This perhaps is one of the chief inducements that influences wealthy persons to bequeath their possessions to ostentatious uses, and they would as willingly lay out a considerable sum in buying a great name (if possible) at their deaths, as they would bestow it on the purchase of a coat of heraldry during their lives. They are pleased with leaving some memorial of their existence behind them, and to perpetuate the remembrance of themselves by the application of their money to some vain glorious purposes; though the good gentlemen never did one act to make themselves remarkable, or laid out a single shilling, in a laudable manner, while they lived. If an apotheosis were to be bought, how many rich scoundrels would be deified after their deaths! Not a plumb in the city but would purchase this imaginary godship, as readily as he paid for his freedom at his first setting up; and I doubt not but this fantastical distinction would be more frequent on an execution, than on a coronet.

The disposal of our fortunes by our last will should be considered as the discharge of a sacred trust, which we should endeavour to execute in a just manner; and as we have had the enjoyment of rich possessions, we ought carefully to provide that they may devolve to those, who have the most natural claim to them. They who may first demand our favour, are those who are allied to us by the ties of blood: Next to these stand those persons to whom we are connected by friendship: And next to our friends and relations, mankind in general. But the humanity of a testator will not be thought very extensive, tho' it reaches to posterity, or includes the poor in general, if it neglects the objects of charity immediately under his eye, or those individuals who have the best title to his benevolence. Virgil has placed those rich men, who bestowed none of their wealth on their relations, among the chief personages in his hell. Wherefore I would advise my good correspondent, Mr. Vainall, first to consider, whether he has not some poor relation, starving, perhaps, in some distant part of the kingdom: After that, let him look round, whether he has not some friends, whom he may possibly relieve from misery and distress. But if he has no relation, nor no person in the world that has any regard for him,

before he begins to endow a college, or found an hospital, I should take it as a particular favour if he would leave his money to me, and will promise to immortalize his memory in the Connoisseur.

THE pamphlet entitled, *Six Letters from A. B. to Father Sheldon, Provincial of the Jesuits in England; illustrated with several remarkable Facts, tending to certain the Authenticity of the said Letters, and the true Character of the Writer*, represents such strange facts, that our readers, we imagine, will not be displeased with a slight sketch of them, and of the dispute about Mr. Bower's character.

B The principal design of the author is to shew that A. B. assumed a character to which he had no pretensions, and artfully propagated a tale of himself which had no reality, and by that means obtained the favour of the great, a numerous subscription for his history of the popes, a good place, and a noble pension.

C A narrative of Mr. B's escape from the inquisition was published in 1750, by Mr. Barron, a dissenting minister, agreeing with one taken from his own mouth by a lady in Cumberland, and with the account given by himself to many of his acquaintances; and is as follows:

Upon an information that a person had spoke disrespectfully of the inquisition, whilst the guilty person suffered at Rome, an innocent gentleman of Florence was by a villainous treachery decoyed thence to Macerata, where Mr. B——r himself sitting in the council of the inquisition, he was tortured with a cruelty beyond that of Nero, and, at last, dismissed upon advice that the true criminal was taken at Rome: But the unhappy gentleman continued, ever after, senseless and distracted. Another relation given by Mr. B——r is still more frightful. A certain gentleman, his particular friend, happened to let fall an innocent joke about the garb of two capuchin friars, and being overheard by them, was accused to the inquisition. Mr. B——r was ordered to take a guard, which is always in waiting, and to apprehend his unfortunate friend, whilst he was in bed with his wife, lately married, at midnight, and the least excuse would have been fatal to himself. The gentleman expired under his inhuman tortures, in presence of the inquisitors. Mr. B——r struck with horror, resolved to make his escape, and to quit a religion which sanctified such villainies. He procured from the inquisitor-general leave to make a pilgrimage to Loretto, but shaped his course over the mountains to Switzerland, armed with a pocket-

pocket-pistol, in a resolution to dispatch himself for fear of torments, in case he could no ways escape. Both he and his horse were growing faint when he arrived among the Switzers: But whilst he was refreshing himself in a catholic canton, he saw himself described, with a great reward for apprehending him, in a paper which two men were reading. He disguised himself, got away immediately, or he would have been seized. From Berne he fell down the Rhine to Strasburgh, to avoid passing through popish countries, and from Strasburgh he came on post-horses to Calais. No sooner was he alighted at his inn there, but advertisements were fixed upon the gate, describing him, and promising a reward for apprehending him. He endeavoured to cross the sea in a fishing-boat, but was forced back to Calais, the weather being too boisterous. Luckily lord Baltimore took him into his yacht. The day he landed at Dover, he was surprised to receive a letter directed to him from the inquisitor-general, with promises of honour and rewards, if he would return. But the person had disappeared, before he could enquire after him.

This account Mr. B. publicly disowned in two advertisements, in the first of which he declares it in *almost every particular absolutely false*, in the second *very imperfect and false in many circumstances*, promising when he had completed his second volume to publish his own story. This promise, however, he has never performed, and Mr. Barron charged him with denying at one time what he had asserted at another.

The author of the remarks tells us, that Mrs. Hoyles, widow of Mr. Hoyles, printer in Great Wild-street, is ready to make oath, that B. told her he was obliged to leave Rome on account of a nun; and that he is informed by the concurring testimony of three eminent Jesuits in Italy, in a letter from Rome, dated May 1, 1756, that it being whispered at Macerata that a nun, a young woman of quality, whose ghostly father B. was, had agreed to let him carry her off, her father threatened him with capital punishment: But whilst informations were taking about this affair, B's superiors, the Jesuits, ordered him to Perugia. Being informed that a warrant was issued for apprehending him, he made his Escape from this city disguised in a clown's dress; which he laid aside, as soon as he got out of the pope's territories, and put on a cassock that he carried with him. In the Scotch college at Douay he passed for a brother Jesuit, going upon the mission to Scotland, and was entertained with great kindness. He
July, 1756.

borrowed a horse of father Strahan, the rector of the college, to go on a visit to a friend at Lisle. His riding off with this horse to Calais, where he sold him, will account for the tremor he was in when he met lord Baltimore there; for tho' the Romish inquisition (which has no more power in France than in England) could not, the French *marechaussée* might be at his heels. This was in the year 1726, or 1727. On his arrival in England he appears to have frequented the lodgings of the provincial of the Jesuits. In 1727, he told Gordon, a popish priest, now chaplain to lady Perth, that he was a Jesuit, and was going upon the mission to Scotland. Being introduced to the acquaintance of Mrs. Hoyles, wife of Mr. Hoyles, a printer in Great Wild-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, he put the rite of the protestant religion in such a light to her, as raised in her mind scruples that made her very uneasy, till about three years after she became a catholic. Mr. B. coming frequently to her house, had several conversations with her husband about religion. Mr. B. with all the strength of argument defending the side of the catholics; and in about five years Mr. Hoyles also became a catholic: Mr. B. upon this event, congratulated them both, and hoped that his having been instrumental in bringing it about would make some atonement for his own neglect of his duty. Mr. Faden, a printer in Wine-office court, Fleet-street, a protestant, declares that he lodged in the house of Mr. Hoyles from 1733 to 1737 or 1738, that during that time Mr. B. visited there hundreds of times; and that it was notorious to every one in the house, that Mr. B. was a Jesuit, and had been the instrument of converting first Mrs. Hoyles, and at length her husband to the popish religion; that they made no secret of this at that time, and that he then heard Mrs. Hoyles, in presence of her husband, frequently speak of Mr. B. as the person who first put them both in the way of becoming catholics.

B. asked Mrs. Hoyles, whether she thought that he might trust his money in the hands of the Jesuits for an annuity: Because, said he, it is all their own, I having no property. She told him, she would lay her life, if they agreed to take the money, they would faithfully fulfil their agreement. At his request she spoke to the gentlemen of the order, and on the 21st of August 1741, B. paid to father Shirburn, then provincial in England, as representative of the society, 1100l. on condition of being paid, during his life, an annuity after the rate of 7 per Cent.

X x

Six

Six months after, on the 27th of February 1744, he paid to the same person 150l. more on the same conditions. On the 6th of August 1743, he added another 100l. and had a bond for the whole from the provincial. This is proved by the books of Hill, the agent of the jesuits, by seven receipts for different payments of the annuity written and signed in B's own hand, and two others wrote by Hill, and sign'd by B. by the books of a banker in Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden, on whom Hill gave B. draughts, and by the testimony of the banker's servant who paid the money to B. himself. This transaction had such weight with some of B's jesuit acquaintances, that they recommended him to Mr. Retz, general of the order, as worthy of being readmitted amongst them: 'He had not (says the author of the remarks) come into England, after throwing off his order on account of any scruples of conscience, but after his order had thrown off him on account of irregularities in his conduct.' This application in B's favour had the desired success, for father Carteret, provincial of the jesuits, who died in March or April last, a man of family, of learning, and abilities, with an irreproachable private character, declared, not long before his death, that he re-admitted B. in a formal manner, into the order, at London, some time before the battle of Fontenoy, which was fought on the 30th of April 1745. And Mrs. Hoyles declares, that her husband carried from Mr. Carteret to B. the directory for him to say his office by.

Mr. B. says he began a history of the popes when was at Rome: It appears that he resumed this work in England on a different plan; and the profits arising from a subscription to it, powerfully adhered into the world and recommended by the protestant patron under whom he was planning, if not writing it, together with the pleasing prospect of promised pensions and places (promises not long after really fulfilled) or some other prudential motives, determined him to make a second breach of those vows he had a year or two before solemnly renewed. But it was necessary to do this with such caution, that his brethren the jesuits might not have it in their power to hurt him. With this view therefore he endeavoured to get his money out of their hands. The repayment of money is the subject of the six letters said to be written by B. to father Sheldon, successor to Shirburne the provincial, one of which is dated March 14, 1747, for 1746-7.

If these letters are genuine, there is no doubt, but that Bower, who on the 25th

of March, 1747, commenced so zealous a champion for the reformation, was on the 14th of March, 1747, a very zealous papist, and a jesuit unreservedly submissive to his superiors. These letters have been compared with other pieces written by him, and the hand-writing appears the same. Mr. Bower, however, has denied them upon oath. This is said to prove nothing, and indeed cannot prove much when the question concerning which the oath is taken, is only whether the deponent is a man to be credited.

March 25, 1747, is the date of his proposals for the history of the popes, in which, to excite the attention of the publick, he assumed the high sounding titles of *A. B. Esq; heretofore Public Professor of Rhetoric, History, and Philosophy in the Universities of Rome, Fermo, and Macerata, and in the latter Place Counsellor of the Inquisition*. But it can be authentically proved that he never was either professor of rhetorick in Rome, or counsellor of the inquisition at Macerata. The first is evident from the day-books of the Roman college, which have been consulted; and a jesuit inquisitor has not been known in the memory of man at Macerata. In the proposals he says, 'What I have forfeited by adhering to truth, most of the Roman Catholics in England know.' 'These who know any thing of him are sensible (says the author of the remarks on the lives of the popes, bearing date Douay, 1754) what he has forfeited in some respects. But they easily see that liberty, a bedfellow, the figure, and fortune of an esquire, and the favour of the great, are a glittering exchange for the cloak of a poor private jesuit.'

A gentleman in the country being applied to before the publication of the history of the popes, to encourage the work by soliciting subscriptions for the author, gave as a reason for not doing it (and a good reason it was to so good a man) the profane raillery uttered by B. in his hearing on seeing some paintings representing gospel histories; the gentleman rightly judging, that no honour could be done to the protestant cause by such a champion. Martin Folkes, Esq; the late worthy president of the Royal Society, who, by frequenting Tom's Coffee house in Russell-street, Covent-Garden, had often seen B. at a neighbouring bookseller's shop, the common rendezvous of the Romish priests in general, and of the jesuit priests in particular, (whether B. daily repaired when he was in town) used to express his suspicions of B's character from this circumstance, and subscribed to his history merely because it was fashionable to do so.

June

June 20, 1747, the jesuits repaid to B. the sum of 1252l. 10s. 11d. in full of the principal of the bond he had from them for 1350l. having made this deduction from the original sum in consideration of the double interest they had paid the lender for almost six years. B. had a little before this desired Mrs. Hoyles to tell Mr. Elliot, the gentleman who acted for Mr. Sheldon the provincial, that unless they paid him the money, he would hang Sheldon, for he knew his haunts, and would advertise him. Upon that she said, Sure, Mr. B. you don't speak as you think. Yes, said he, but I do. And her answer immediately was, You have a soul as black as hell.

Answer to the TRIANGULAR Question in our last, p. 285.

IF $m=BA$, $n=CD$, $x=AD$; then $\frac{x}{m}$

$=\text{Tan.} \angle DBA, \frac{n+x}{m} = \text{Tan.} \angle CBA,$

and per ninth proposition of Mr. Emer-

son's incomparable Trig. $\frac{m \cdot n}{m \cdot n + x^2}$

$= (13^\circ 24') \text{ Tan.} \angle CBD$, which put

$= t$. This equation reduced and solved

gives $x = \sqrt{\frac{m \cdot n}{t} - m^2 + \frac{n}{2}} - \frac{n}{2} =$

19.0409218 chains; hence the rest easily follows. See Mr. Dixon's figure.

T. TODD.

PROBLEM.

TWO balance masters descend the same moment from the summit of two towers, down two fixed ropes, extended perfectly strait, to the far side of a river, whose width from the bottom of the towers is 240 feet; the one making an angle of inclination greater than the other by $64^\circ 13'$. Required the altitude of each tower, the length of each rope, the time of the descents: When the one, from the lower tower, descends sooner than the other, from the higher, by 2.11039 seconds: And what will be the height of another tower similarly posited, that the time in descending from the top to the other side of the river may be a minimum?

T. TODD.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN January last, Mr Urban published part of a dissertation which I sent him, upon the intermediate state betwixt death and the resurrection; (See *Gent. Mag.* p. 17.) two answers have since appeared,

and some passages objected to, which I entirely disclaim; but as I am far from being convinced, by any thing these gentlemen have said, if you please to publish the following reply, you'll oblige your constant reader,
PHILANASTASIS.

The resurrection of the dead, and a future state of rewards and punishments consequent upon it, are clearly revealed to us. We are fully assured of the christian redemption, and the time of it draweth nigh; and it would be well for men to rest satisfied with these comfortable assurances; instead of embarrassing truths of so great importance with vain arguments. which they do not, nor can possibly understand: For I must take the liberty to call those pretended proofs of the soul's immortality vain and inconclusive, which are brought from its metaphysical properties, independently upon the will of God, who first breathed into our nostrils the breath of life, whose justice punished us with the forfeiture of that life, and whose mercy will finally restore it. We are not acquainted so far with the nature and essence of the mind, as to conclude, that it must necessarily act and think separate from the body; but its present and future existence must depend upon the divine will; and the manner of its future existing is known, and can only be known by the revelation of that will. We are told, that since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection from the dead; that we are now united to a natural (or animal) body, and shall, when we are raised, live in a spiritual body; but that betwixt these periods we shall live and act without any body at all, I know not that we are any where told, either in the scriptures, or in the articles of our religion.

As I hope P. SH—FF—DNSIS writes for the sake of truth, I shall endeavour to answer his objections as candidly as he proposes them; and assure him, if I mistake, it is not willingly. (See *Gent. Mag.* p. 119.)

His first objection is taken from the parable of Dives and Lazarus, where the rich man intreats Abraham to send Lazarus first to allay his own torment, and next to warn his brethren, the alive upon earth, &c. To which I answer, that the whole is a parable, designed only to give a general representation of a future state, and if the facts must be literally true, then Dives was suffering bodily punishment before the resurrection. Let the whole be fairly considered, and nothing will be found in it that can affect the present argument.

[To be concluded in our next.]

X x 2

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The COCK and a BULL.
Sung by Mr. BEARD at RANELAGH.

July

To take in good part the squeeze of the hand, That language of lovers who
 dare not demand, And
 then with another as close and as dear, You've made him believe his
 happiness near, You've made him believe his happiness near.
 Then to tell him,
 then to tell him, Then to tell him a tale of a cock and
 a bull, That you meant no such thing, but was playing the fool, That you
 meant no such thing, but was playing the fool.

SY.

SY.

SY.

SY.

SY.

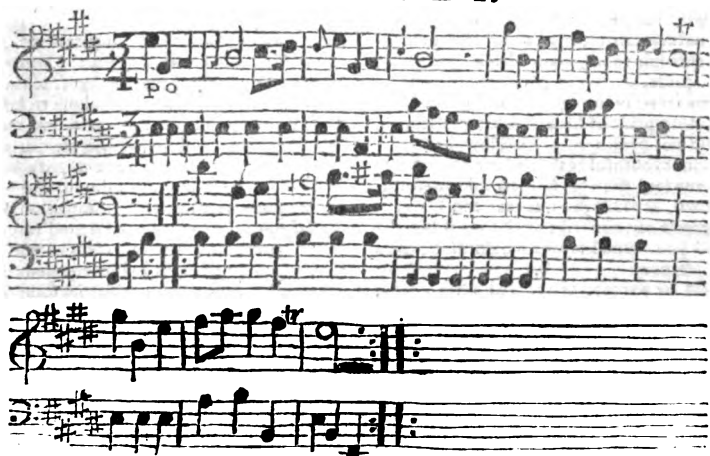
2. The

2.
The tread on the toe to admit and be
free,
And strait to reply with the toe repartee,
To exprefs with your eyes your inward de-
sires,
And thus with full hopes to kindle his fires.
Then to tell him, &c.

3.
When he wants to difclofe what he dare
not reveal, [deal,
When he looks very filly, and means a great
When he thinks (if e'er thinking should
enter his brain) [pain.
You'll now grant his wifh, the cafe of his
Then to tell him, &c.

4.
To let him enraptur'd proceed on to blifs,
To fuffer the fnatch or the theft of a kifs,
When coynefs retreating unwillingly flies,
When fighs answer murmurs, and eyes talk to eyes.
Then to tell him, &c.

A MINUET.



Poetical ESSAYS in JULY, 1756.

An Irregular ODE. *Inscribed to the Hon.
Mr. SPENCER, occasioned by his going to
Spaw. By Mr. DERRICK.*

1.
SHALL Spencer tempt the faithless main;
And not command one grateful strain?
Forbid it, Muses!—to your aid I fly!—
Nor to my swelling heart that aid deny.

2.
Neptune smoothe the furrow'd deep;
Extend thy trident o'er the wat'ry way,
(Thy trident raging storms obey)
Hush ev'ry ruder blast, and bid the wild
waves sleep.

3.
Sow' reign of air! aw'd by whose dread con-
trol, [howl;
Nor mountain billows rage, nor tempests
Safe waft him to his native shore;
So shall we thy pow'r adore;
So shall we thy praise proclaim,
And spread with cheerful voice thy fame,
Wide as thy own domain from pole to pole.

4.
And yet thy mighty power how vain!
Thou boasted monarch of the main!
For, lo! at Spencer's happy side,
Wisdom's sweet pupil, beauty's pride,
Cou'd with one look the calm restore,
And still the dreadful ocean's roar;
The sea her Halcyon influence wou'd own,
And as the smiles, forget the pow'r to frown.

5.
And thou, proud vessel, if so rich a freight
By worth and virtue may be try'd,
In carrying Spencer and his bride,
Thou carry'st more than Cæsar and his fate.

6.
On the poop see hand in hand,
The gods of love and marriage stand;
Whilst love and marriage pleas'd to find
Themselves, for once, thus firmly join'd,
In honour of the union rare,
Shield with their wings the blissful pair.

7. May

7.
 May fate propitious on the vessel smile;
 Free may she pass from rude alarms
 Of tempest, rocks, and hostile arms,
 And glad with their return the genius of our isle.

8.
 Let Poughon's salutary stream
 To Spencer lasting health restore;
 Her springs shall flow the poet's theme,
 And Helicon be fam'd no more.

*To the Memory of a young Gentleman of R—me
 in Gloucestershire, and his Sister, who died
 some Months ago. By a friend.*

YE sons of joy! to wealth and pleasure born,
 Whom health, and youth, and manly
 grace adorn;

Blest with each flattering vanity, who live,
 That nature can impart, or fortune give;
 View this fair tomb,—and check each rising
 pride,

Such was this favour'd youth, and yet he dy'd.
 Yet did no pride of blood his heart elate,
 Yet did not health unruly passions heat,
 Yet did not youthful beauty's dang'rous charm
 With one soul stain his spotless mind deform.
 Sure then, if giddy joy one tear can spare,
 The gayest of your tribe will drop it here.

And you, who long with painful sickness
 strove,

Witheld by parents tears, and sister's love,
 Till thy fond brother's voice chasht d' thy stay,
 And beck'ning call'd thy ling'ring feet away,
 With those pale lips shalt tell this warning truth
 To thy unthing sex's heedless youth;
 That,—soon as heav'n has fix'd the destin'd
 hour,— [power;

Not youth's fair plea, nor beauty's boasted
 Not all the fondest parents studious care,
 To form her manners, as her person, fair,
 To fit her for each scene of future life,
 The prudent mother, and endearing wife,
 Can from the grave one faultless virgin keep,
 Tho' faints implore, and pitying angels weep.

What then, ye gay ones! at that dreadful
 call, [avail?

Will all your idle vows, and fruitless hopes

*To AMICUS. On his Monitory Address to the
 Author of the Mossy Bower. See last Year's
 Magazine, p. 446. and 543.*

KIND friend!—I thank you for your good
 advice,

And will preach on—by voluntary choice:
 And sure, to special purpose they must preach,
 Teachers 'emelves, when you're so good to
 teach.

But, lo!—their sermons (plainly you suggest)
 When to the pulpit they're confin'd, are best.
 And yet Saint Paul advises, (and with reason)
 To preach in season, friend, and out of season.
 And therefore, sir,—if you'll but give me leave,
 Nor me of lawful liberty bereave;
 Tho' my poor, homely, well-intended songs,
 Fall vastly short of the melodious Young's,

And you've my rhymes endeavour'd to ex-
 pose,

I'll moralize in verse, as well as prose.

What, tho' my singing may some folks dis-
 please?

After my manner,—I can do't with ease;
 Nor ever found them use much out of humour.
 Tho' you, dear monitor, in such a fume are,
 What was it that induc'd my friend, (pray tell)
 Thus to disturb an hermit in his cell?

Perhaps, my strictures on the late I—G—

Might make you, Sir, if you're a courtier,
 frow;

Or, if a schismatic,—my high-church-bower.

Or, if an infidel,—we may assign

The reason for your railing a divine,
 Who talks of heav'nly mansions, (senseless
 prate)

And blis unbounded in a future state.

Something particular, forsooth! I know 'tis,
 That made you think me worthy of such notice,

As your own self, poor Philomuse to lash;—
 Not, for obtruding on the world such trash.

Whatever caus'd th' invidious reprimand,
 Or forc'd you to lift up your mighty hand,

Methinks, of minds magnanimous and brave,
 Delinquents need not, long, compassion crave;

And if you're (what some call) a mod'rate man,
 You'll prove as merciful,—as e'er you can:

Tho' when some punish small pretended crimes,
 Their mercies seem great cruelties sometimes.

But how severe soever you may prove,
 If you no lectures but your own can love,—

Yet if kind B—r—m, or judicious K—ng,
 With courteous condescension hear me sing,

If candid B—g—t listen to my lays,
 Or C—p—r says, they're worthy of some praise;

Let carping Zoilus, and cross Crispinus,
 Let Luther, Calvin, Arius, and Socinus,

And sulsome C—bb—r, and the foul-mouth'd
 Momus,

And ev'ry magisterial major-domus.
 With each ill-natur'd, supercilious Dennis,

Dipt, Sir, in downright gall whose ranc'rous
 pen is,

My poor productions peevishly asperse,
 And utterly despise my well-meant verse.

I'm glad, however, that the charming Nancy,
 (Tho' not the doctor's singing) suits your fancy;

And fairly own, that sweetly you set forth,
 In smooth, mellifluous lines, her passing worth.

But, that she wants so sorely to be wed,
 I really think, it can't be justly said:

Nor was it requisite for me to name
 A proper consort to the peerless dame.

Nancy, the one thing needful, long has chose;
 She loves her friends, and can forgive her foes.

And, as for husbands, Sir,—I can't pretend
 One worthy of her choice to recommend:

To meet with such, I shou'd a most despair,
 In her, of merit shines, so great a share.

But, if the knot she'll condescend to tie,
 And kindly thus impart connubial joy,

O! may she meet a matrimonial mate,
 Religious,—learn'd,—and of a good estate.

Sir,

Sir,—I've no sort of mean, self-ended views,
Whenever I invoke my simple muse;
Nor a friend's temper ever thought to sour,
When I presum'd to sing the Mossy Bower:
Nor know I, Sir, of any sort of hand,
With Joney's fit to join, in wedlock's band.

In short,—my comical satyric friend!
With you to make an amicable end,—
I frankly shall confess that you can write;
Yet, thou'd you, for this reason, shew your spite?
Ev'n I myself, perhaps, cou'd poison spit:
But, pray, what proof is this, that men have wit?
Or, that we can't be tolerably wise,
Unless we others heartily despise?
If further satisfaction you demand,
Me you shall never for a coward brand;
Back from the combat, friend, nor shall I shrink:
I'll meet you any where,—with pen and ink.
For, of the spiritual sort, my weapons are;
With such alone I should for war prepare:
And in good spirits if the muse be found,—
With vict'ry in full hopes of being crown'd,
I shall essay with vigour, Sir, to fight,
And, (my dear friend in order to requite)
Shall make some such return,—as is but
just and right.

Dec. 12, 1755.

† PHILOMUSUS.

A REPLY to the DISAPPOINTED LOVER.

(See p. 242.)

Dimidium facti, &c.

1.

WHILE others foolish talk of love,
To captivate the willing fair,
Some other trifle you should move,
To ease her mind from gloomy care.

2.

Ne'er cast aside young Cupid's dart,
Nor vainly use the wooing trade;
For needful here thy strongest art,
Where strong impression must be made.

3.

Unpractis'd in those little ways,
Which lead directly to the heart,
You Laura's charms and Laura praise,
Which to her does no joy impart.

4.

Some other wish from you she crav'd,
You should have seiz'd on all her charms,
Then greatest dangers you'd have brav'd,
Ne'er fear'd a rival's fierce alarms.

5.

But how mistaken in your bliss,
When in your nymph you put no trust;
They smiling yield a tempting kiss,
But more expect from lover just.

6.

Then bid adieu to senseless pleasure,
Females with forms you cannot take,
Supply them with the fullest treasure,
For woman baulk'd will be a rake.

NANNETTE.

To SALLINDA.

ALL ruling fashion has prevail'd,
(Strange thing to tell! yet true 'tis)
Upon the fair, to be curtail'd,
Of almost all their beauties.

Th' inverted stays and dropp'd waist,
The club-foot shoe, and crop'd hair,
The female form has much defac'd,
Nor is the evil stop'd there.

The plot was deep, and slyly laid,
By the disease'd and ugly,
To get the handsome thus betray'd
From looking longer smugly.

The simple fair by heaven enrich'd
With ev'ry grace delightful;
To quit her beauties is bewitch'd,
And gratify the spiteful.

Unthinking dupe, caught with this snare,
Like others I would but look;
Whilst they could never equal her,
If this gross bait were not took.

Let not Sallinda thus reduc'd,
Be but with others even;
Who, if her charms be not abus'd,
Is the prime work of heaven.

A BALLAD (on a late PROMOTION) in imitation of William and Margaret.

Addressed to the E—— of S——

'T WAS at the hour when guiltless care,
Is lull'd in soft repose;
When nothing wakes, but tell despair,
Beset with cureless woes!

Inviting sleep, lo! Henry lay,
The down he vainly prest;
Honour, alas! had soar'd away,
And shame had poison'd rest.

HIBERNIA, with that stern regard,
That conscious worth puts on,
Before his frantic eye appear'd,
And pierc'd him with a groan!

Her cheek had lost its rosy bloom!
And languid roll'd her eye!
This once cou'd brighten midnight gloom!
That shame the Tyrian dye!

The laurel wreath by glory's hand
Twin'd round her awful brow;
As what her grief and rage disdain'd,
She rent in fury now.

Away she hurl'd her boasted shield,
Away her useless spear;
What joy to slaves can trophies yield?
What pride the pomp of war?

Behold the dire effects (the cry'd)
Of Henry's perjur'd troth!
Behold the orphan who rely'd
On a false guardian's oath!

How could'st thou with a lover's zeal,
My widow'd cause espouse?
Yet quit that cause thou serv'dst so well,
In scorn of all thy vows?

How could'st thou swear, wealth, titles, pow'r,
Thy candour wou'd disclaim?
Yet barter, in an evil hour,
That candour for a name?

F'low

How could'st thou win my easy heart,
 A patriot to believe ?
 How could I know, but by the smart,
 A patriot would deceive ?
 Bethink thee of thy broken trust !
 Thy vows to me unpaid !
 Thy honour humbled in the dust !
 Thy country's weal betray'd !
 For this may all my vengeance fall
 On thy devoted head !
 Living be thou the scorn of all,
 The curse of all when dead !
 This said, while thunder round her broke,
 She vanish'd into air ;
 And Henry's horror, while she spoke,
 Was follow'd by despair.

Col. O'W——.

On a certain Most Admirable ADMIRAL.

IF you believe what Frenchmen say,
 B—g came, was beat, and run away.
 Believe what B—g himself hath said ;
 He fought, he conquer'd, and he fled.
 To fly, when beat, is no new thing ;
 Thousands have don't, as well as B—g :
 But no man did, before B—g, say,
 He conquer'd, and then run away.
 B—g, therefore is, without a fable,
 An admiral most admirable !

A——B——'s Letter to S——y C——d
 verified.

Facit indignatio versum——

BELIEVE me, dear C——d, with pleasure
 I write, [fright :
 Tho' not victor, yet eas'd of a damnable
 For however we bluster as lords of the main,
 Yet 'twas joy most sincere to steer home-
 ward again.

Tho' pressing our orders to save Port-Ma-
 hon, [it alone !]
 (Would to God the messieurs would have let
 Yet *lente festina* was always my rule,
 And he that loves fighting begar is a fool.

By kind adverse winds from poor Blake-
 ney detain'd, [gain'd :
 'Twas four weeks at least ere Gibraltar we
 Yet we staid here—to eat, to carouse and
 live high, [die ?
 For who'd not indulge who's tomorrow to
 But at last we did fail—for by this time
 we hop'd [fleet elop'd :

That the fortress was ta'en, and the French
 All, we thought, was now snug—but Galif-
 soniere, [was there.
 That blood-thirsty villain, G-d d—n him,

Well—we cruized—made signals—and
 formed the line— [twas fine !
 To leeward, to windward—had you seen it,
 With starboard and larboard we led on the
 tack, [back.
 Till, by general consent, Sir, we fell all a-

But as to our fighting—why one, two, or so,
 Wou'd, spite of my wishes, bear down on
 the foe :—

And the cannon did roar fo !—(I quake while
 I write) [forc'd to sh-te !

That the blood of the B—s, Sir, was e'en
 The French, most amazingly large to my
 fight ! [fight.

Seem'd to wish to edge off, and declined the
 'Twas strange ! yet 'twas charming—and
 their ships did run [our one.

(As good luck wou'd have it) three feet to
 But next I'm to give you of wounded and
 slain

(Believe me or not) a most terrible train !
 Forty-three, Sir, we lost !—and a carnage
 so dire [dreadful their fire !

Shows how desp'rate their courage, how

And so rude were the French, that egad,
 Sir, at last [down her mast ;
 They crippled the Intrepid, and brought
 A balance against us so great ! and so clear !
 That victory must have declar'd for Monsieur.

Our loss so immense ! what was next to be
 done ? [Mahon—

'Twas needless, you know, to press on to
 And to look for the French had been foolish
 and evil, [to the devil.

Who, for ought we cou'd tell, might be run
 Inprudence I summon'd a council of war,
 (That surest asylum of dastardly tar)

All—all were agreed !—and we lords of the
 main

Are tripping it back to Gibraltar again.

From on board Ramilies my dispatches I
 write— [cou'd fight.

Ramilies !—glorious proof that of old we
 But, I own, I'm not fond on't—if I am, let
 me swing,

Nem. Contradictens.——Your's till death,
 J—y B—g.

EPIGRAM.

CRIES Blakeney to Byng, as he kept at a
 distance, [don't bring assistance :
 You'll be hang'd, you poltroon, if you
 Why aye,—reply'd Byng, what you say may
 be true ;

But then I may chance to be shot, if I do :
 Sudden death I abhor ; while there's life,
 there is hope : [the rope.

Let me 'scape but the gun, I can buy off

REBUS.

TAKE the name of a place where artill-
 lery's sent,
 When an army's drawn up, surely war then
 is meant :


Join the name of a word, when a person
 does wrong, [be long,

And let thought be your study, and e're it
 You soon will find out a sweet lady I say,
 Who's indeed very pretty, quite merry and
 gay.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

FRIDAY, July 2.

 ENDED the poll for sheriffs of London and Middlesex, when the aldermen Stephenfon and Bridgen had a majority of 502, and were declared duly elected, on Tuesday the 6th. (See p. 298.)

SATURDAY, 3.

Mr. alderman Gosling was chosen master, and Mess. Charles Hitch and Jacob Tonfon, wardens, of the stationers company, for the year ensuing.

MONDAY, 5.

Commodore (now admiral) Cotes, arrived at Portsmouth, from Jamaica, with the Severn and Falcon, and 13 ships under his convoy.

WEDNESDAY, 7.

The parliament was prorogued to Tuesday August 17, next. (See p. 297.)

SATURDAY, 17.

ENDED the sessions at the Old Bailey, when John Girdle, for murder, who was executed on the 19th, and William Hart, for deer-stealing, received sentence of death: One to be transported for 14 years, viz. the Rev. Mr. John Wilkinfon, late minister of the chapel in the Savoy, for marrying contrary to the late act of parliament. His trial lasted seven hours. (See our last vol. p. 595.) Fourteen for seven years, two to be branded, and one to be whipped.

Commodore Howe, of the Dunkirk, sent advice of his having taken a small French island, not far from Guernsey, and made 100 soldiers in the fort there prisoners.

The whale fishery this year has met with remarkable success. A ship of Newcastle has brought in 15 whales, and 2 sea-horses, and another is arrived there with 6 fish: At Liverpoole one with 2 and one with 6. A vessel is arrived at Leith with 5, one at Borrowstownefs with 7, and one at Dunbar with 5. One is arrived in the river Thames with 6, and three others with 4 each, two with 3 and one with 2. One at Dundee with 4.

The encouragement for annoying our enemy at sea stands thus, according to an act passed in the last session of parliament, and a proclamation issued by his majesty on the seventh of this month.

The flag-officers, commanders, and other officers, seamen, marines, and soldiers, July, 1756.

diers, on board his majesty's ships, shall have the sole interest in and property of every ship and cargo which they shall take from and after the 17th of May 1756, during the continuance of this war with France; besides which they, and privateers also, are to be paid five pounds for every man alive on board any ship taken, sunk, burnt, or otherwise destroyed, at the beginning of the engagement between them. The rest of the proclamation lays down the method of proving their right to the said bounty of five pounds, and regulates the manner of dividing the produce of prizes among the captors.

Cambridge, July 10. Last Tuesday being the anniversary commencement in this university, the following gentlemen took their degrees, viz.

Four doctors in divinity. Dr. Ross and Dr. Barnard, of St. John's college; Dr. Ewer, of King's college; Dr. Foley of Trinity college.

One doctor of physic. Dr. Baker of King's College.

Six Bachelors in divinity. Mr. Yate-man of Emanuel college; Mr. Lawfon of Sidney college; Mr. Skynner, Mr. Twells, Mr. Scales, and Mr. Ashby of St. John's college.

Doctor of music. Dr. Randall of King's college.

Four masters of arts and noblemen. Sir Richard Wrottesley of St. John's college; Sir John Gresham, of Queen's college; Sir John Stanley, of Trinity college; and Mr. Staunton, of Clare-hall.

Masters of Arts.

King's college	4	Caius college	6
Trinity college	10	Queen's college	5
St. John's college	13	Catherine-hall	2
Peterhouse	3	Jesus college	1
Clarehall	3	Christ college	3
Pembroke-hall	2	Magdalen college	4
Corpus Christi col.	8	Emanuel college	5

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Eight bachelors of law. Two bachelors of physic.

Cambridge, July 14. A very fine marble statue, done by Ryshbrack, of the late duke of Somerset, who was chancellor of this university for above sixty years, was placed this week in the senate house, on the right-hand of the east door, just before the pillars that support the gallery at the end. It exhibits a noble figure of the duke, in the younger part of his life,

Y y

raised

raised on a square pedestal, and dressed after Vandyke's manner, with the ensigns of the order of the garter, leaning in an easy posture on his left arm, and holding out a roll in his right hand. The whole piece has a very graceful and majestic look, is extremely well executed, and does great credit to the ingenious artist. It was a present made to the university by the duke's illustrious daughters, the marchioness of Granby and lady Guernsey. The following inscription in capitals, is set on the front of the pedestal:

CAROLO
DVCI SOMERSETENSI
STRENUO IVRIS ACADEMICI DEFENSORI
ACERRIMO LIBERTATIS PUBLICAE VINDICI
STATVAM
LECTISSIMARVM MATRONARVM MVNVS
L. M. PONENDAM DECREVIT
ACADEMIA CANTABRIGIENSIS
QVAM PRAESIDIO SVO MVNIVIT
AVXIT MVNIFICENTIA
PER ANNOS PLVS SEXAGINTA
CANCELLARIVS.
On the reverse.
HANC STATVAM
SVAE IN PARENTEM PIETATIS
IN ACADEMIAM BVVDII
MONVMENTVM
ORNATISSIMAE FEMINAE
FRANCISCAMARCHIONISDEGRANBYCONIVX.
CHARLOTTA BARONIS DE GUERNSEY
S. P. FACIENDAM CVRAVERVNT
M.D.C.C.LVI.

There was the greatest appearance of polite company at Oxford, at the commemoration of the benefactors to that university, ever known on any occasion.

On Tuesday Mr. Wharten, professor of poetry, spoke in the Theatre, his inauguration speech in Latin.

Afterwards verses were spoken by
The Marquis of Titchfield, in English,
Lord Charles Spencer, in Latin,
Lord Willoughby, in English,
Lord Glenorchy, in Latin,
Sir Wyndham Knatchbull Wyndham, Bart. in English.
Mr. James, of St. Mary-Hall, in English.

On Wednesday the Hon. Mr. Barrington, spoke a speech in English, on the polite arts, particularly sculpture.

Afterwards verses by
Mr. Smith of New College, in English.
Mr. Mackworth, in Latin,
Mr. Lee, in Latin,
Mr. Knight, in English,
And, in conclusion, the Rev. Mr. Mather, orator of the university, made his speech in commemoration of all the benefactors.

On Wednesday the degree of doctor of

laws was conferred on lord Say and Sele, Edwin Sandys, Esq; Sir Francis Knollys, Sir Hildybrand Jacob, and 16 others. And three gentlemen had the degree of master of arts, viz. Sir Wyndham Knatchbull Wyndham, Bart. Mr. Mordaunt, Mr. Bramston.

They have had terrible thunder and lightning at Manhemot, in Cornwall, where a large ball of fire entered the house of one Mr. Wiltshman, near Looe, and run all over the house, and went through several China-plates, without breaking them, making only a round hole through them; and at last went out of a window, without hurting any person. At the same time, about five miles from the said house, in the parish of Duloe, a ball of fire came into a house, where were several people, and wounded two men, one of them in so bad a manner that his life is despaired of. The lightning burnt his waistcoat and shirt, without any damage to his coat; the brass-buckles in his shoes were also melted, and his feet not hurt.

Extract of a LETTER from Penzance, June 28.

"Last Wednesday was brought on shore, taken by the fishermen, driving for mackerell, the largest turtle that ever was seen in these parts: It was kept alive some days, and seen by several hundred people, and after being bled to death, it weighed 600 and three quarters gross weight."

In the township of Sowerby, in the parish of Halifax in Yorkshire, on the 5th of June, happened some terrible thunder and lightning. A man sitting before a fire was forced from his seat, struck senseless, his sight almost taken from him, and made sick, so as to expectorate after he came to himself. Two women at the other end of the room, were leaning on the window, one whereof had the hindermost part of her shoe, together with the heel thereof and part of her stocking, torn off, as fine as if they had been cut off with a razor; her shoe sole was also split to the toe, the skin of her leg left red, and the use of that side taken from her for some time. The other had her hair singed, and part of her handkerchief burned. A flag in the house-door, just behind them, about four inches thick, was split in pieces, and the glass in the windows melted in an extraordinary manner. The lightning is supposed to come down the chimney, as a good deal of soot was blown about the room.—At a neighbouring house the windows were broke, the furniture were driven on a heap in the middle of the rooms, the pewter thrown off

off the shelves, and several pots and spoons lifted off the hooks they hung upon.

Edinburgh, July 8. Tuesday night came down by express, his majesty's order in council, appointing Thursday the 21d of July instant to be observ'd by all his majesty's subjects in Scotland, as a solemn day of fasting and humiliation for deprecating the divine vengeance, and for imploring God's infinite goodness to pour forth his blessings upon his majesty and his people, and to defeat the malicious designs of all his majesty's enemies.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, dated May 31.

" Pursuant to agreement some months ago, the four governments of New-England, in conjunction with New-York, (which last furnished 1,300) have now assembled 8,000 men for the attack of Crown-Point, at Albany, 150 miles N. of New-York, and about 130 from Crown-Point, under general Winslow; and as men continually join them, there will soon be 9,000. We are well assured by fishermen, that a French fleet with soldiers on board crossed the banks of Newfoundland 20 days ago, bound for Canada; hence, as these troops may get to Crown-Point, and reinforce the forts before our army will go up thither, you may judge the bad consequences of this delay.

The 44th, 48th, 50th, and 51st regiments of Great-Britain, with three independent companies, and the Jersey Provincials, are destined for the campaign on the great lake Ontario, and mostly marched for Oswego, thence to be carried over in 200 whale-boats, which are now at the lake, and were built last winter at Schenectady on Monawks river, and are long, round, and light, for the batteaus being flat-bottomed and small would not answer the navigation of the lake, were the waves are often very high: They are to attack Fort Frontenac and the other French forts on the lake. Upwards of 2000 batteau men are employed to navigate the batteaus, each a ton burthen, loaded with provisions and stores from Albany, up the Mohawks river, then thro' Oncyda lake and river, down to Oswego. There are 300 sailors hired and gone up from New-York to Oswego, to navigate the four armed ships on the lake, built there last year for the king's service, which are about 150 tons each, and two others are now building, smiths, carpenters, and other artificers having arrived there some weeks ago. The troops already mentioned for this service are about 3600 men, besides officers.

In this province, 1500 men are now raised, and yet we act only on the defend-

ive, owing to party disputes and our own inexperience; 400 of them are going to build a good fort at Shamakin, up the Susquehanna in the Allegenny mountains, a noted pass about 150 miles N. W. of this city. Besides the 60,000l. currency, given by this province last winter, 40,000l. more is just voted by a land-tax on lands and estates, &c. Maryland likewise has voted 40,000l. and Virginia 45,000l."

At Aix, in Provence, they had a violent storm, at the beginning of the month, succeeded by vorrices of fire in the middle region of the air, during which they felt a shock of an earthquake.

His majesty's ships the Bristol and Anson, with their convoy, are safe arrived at Antigua, and the Highland regiment at New-York, having lost only two men in the voyage.

Admiral Boscawen has taken 14 sail of French victuallers off Belleisle.

Admiralty-office, July 27. His majesty's ship the Antelope, (see p. 297.) arrived at Gibraltar on the 3d of this month, and Sir Edward Hawke took upon him the command of his majesty's squadron there; and on the 9th the Antelope sailed from thence for England, having admiral Byng, lieut. gen. Fowke, and other officers on board, and arrived yesterday at Spithead, where admiral Byng was put under arrest. Sir Edward intended to sail with the squadron, from Gibraltar, the day after the Antelope left that place. (See p. 308.)

Capt. Cunningham, a Scotch gentleman, being second engineer of St. Philip's when Mr. Armstrong left it, he was thereupon appointed by gen. Blakeney to succeed him, *pro tempore*, till a commission for that purpose should arrive from England, of which no doubt was made; but being superseded, he begged Mr. Blakeney's leave to retire to his regiment. The general could not refuse so reasonable a request, and Mr. Cunningham embarked for Nice, together with two children and his lady, who was there brought to bed; when Mr. Cunningham, hearing of the French designs against Minorca, and recollecting that the platforms of the batteries in fort St. Philip were in such a ruinous condition, that they could not stand any hot service, instantly laid out all the money he was master of, about 1600l. in purchasing timber fit for repairing them, hired a vessel, put it on board, and sailed directly with it himself for Port-Mahon, leaving his lady and children at Nice. His arrival with such a supply in such a critical conjuncture gave gen. Blakeney infinite pleasure. He told capt. Cunningham,

Y y 2

ham,

ham, that the service he had done his country was so considerable, that he did not know how he could be sufficiently rewarded for it; that in the mean time, to shew his own sense of it, he would venture to take a very irregular step by superseding the old G——n who was sent to succeed Armstrong, as superannuated and unfit for duty, and appointing him in his place, not only as a testimony of his approbation of what he had done, but to engage a man of his known abilities to exert them still farther in defence of the place. How well capt. Cunningham seconded gen. Blakeney's views all the world knows. (See p. 310.)

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

June 28. **R**T. Hon. the earl of Ashburnham, was married to Miss Crawley, with a fortune of 200,000l.

Samuel Joynes, Esq; to the relict of Stephen Downes, Esq;

Peter Serle, Esq; to Miss Wentworth.

Mr. O'Donnell, to Mrs. Wicks, daughter of Sir John Astley, Bart.

30. Mr. Davey, bookseller, of Avenary-lane, to Miss Hurlock.

Thomas Powell, Esq; to Miss Lydia Webb.

July 3. Rev. Mr. Thomas Moore, to Miss Hare, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Hare, of Stow-hall, in Norfolk, Bart.

10. Rev. Dr. Burton, to Miss Hicks, daughter of the late Sir Harry Hicks, Bart.

22. Dr. Greene, of Doctor's-commons, to Miss Beedham.

23. Rev. Dr. Thomas, master of Christ's college, Cambridge, to Miss Rixon.

25. James Kirby, Esq; to Miss Isabella Thompson, of New-Bond-street.

Charles Hopkins, of Staines, Esq; to Miss Heath, of Southgate.

June 30. Countess of Kildare, was delivered of a son.

July 1. Countess of Morton, of a son.

6. Lady of Sir Lodowick Grant, Bart. of a daughter.

8. Lady of lord George Sackville, of a daughter.

Lady of Sir John Danvers, Bart. of a son.

25. Lady of Sir John Shaw, Bart. of a son.

DEATHS.

June 25. **M**R. Isaac Honeywood, son of Frazer Honeywood, Esq; an eminent banker.

Rt. Hon. dowager lady Castlecomber, sister to the duke of Newcastle.

28. Dr. Andrew Didier, late physician to the Middlesex hospital.

Thomas Willis, of Stoneham, in Hampshire, Esq;

The servant of a farmer, of Godstone Quarry, in Surry, struck dead by lightning, on a common near his master's house.

29. Charles Edwin, Esq; member for Glamorganshire.

30. William Waring, of Ryegate, Esq; an eminent attorney.

George Snagg, of Chesterton, in Cambridgeshire, Esq;

July 1. Master Allgood, son of Mr. Allgood, member for Northumberland, drowned.

In the castle of York, Mr. Major Wilkins, formerly a merchant, aged 100 years, the last 50 of which he was a prisoner for debt in the fleet and the said castle.

5. Rt. Hon. Thomas Marlay, Esq; formerly chief justice of the King's-bench, in Ireland.

6. Charles Waller, Esq; an eminent counsellor at law.

7. William Dawkins, of Epsom, Esq; aged 75, who had been upwards of 50 years in the commission of the peace.

Mr. Joseph Shobe, sen. bookseller, in Maiden-lane, Covent-garden, a gentleman of a very fair character.

9. Hon. Mary Cornwallis, sister to the earl Cornwallis.

10. Robert Bridgen, Esq; some years ago high sheriff for the county of Kent.

Rev. Dr. Cowper, rector of Great-Berkhampstead, in Hertfordshire.

15. Mr. John Adderley, an eminent brewer in Long-acre.

17. Hon. Miss Ponsonby, daughter to lord Duncannon.

19. Rt. Hon. lord visc. Andover, eldest son to the earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, by a fall from his chaise.

Sir Carnaby Haggston, of Ellingham, in Northumberland, Bart. succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, now Sir Thomas Haggston, Bart.

26. Nicholas Harvey, Esq;

John Price, of Mitcham, in Surry, Esq;

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. William Whitehead, M. A. was presented to the vicarage of Atwick, in Yorkshire.—Mr. Hollings, to the vicarage of Wonaftow, in Monmouthshire.—Hon. James York, M. A. to a prebendary of Windsor.—Mr. Isaac Whyley, to the rectory of Witherley, in Leicestershire, worth 300l. per ann.—Dr. Free, to the living of East-Coker, in Somersetshire.—Mr. Justice Finley, to the rectory of Althorpe, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Joseph Jordan, to the rectory of Amesley, in Yorkshire.—Thomas Franklin, B. L. to the vicarage of Long-Astton, in Wiltshire.—Mr. Freeman Gage, to the vicarage of Caversfield, in Oxfordshire.—Mr. Easton, to a prebend of Salisbury.—Mr. Walton, to a prebend of Winchester.—Mr. Erasmus Saunders, to the living of St. Martin's in the Fields.—Mr. Ridlington,

ton, to the vicarage of Wethersfield, in Essex, worth 120l. per ann. — Mr. John Whittington, to the rectory of Theberton, in Suffolk. — Mr. Richard Sparks to the rectory of Stoke-Norton, in Somersetshire.

A dispensation passed the seals to enable William Fitzherbert, M. A. to hold the vicarages of Hadlow, in Kent, and Hornodon on the Hill, in Essex. — To enable Henry Hall, M. A. to hold the rectory of Horbledown, and the vicarage of East Peckham, in Kent. — To enable Francis Walwyn, D. D. to hold the consolidated livings of Breadman St. Mary and St. Andrew's, in Canterbury, with the rectory of Great-Mongham, in Kent, worth 300l. per ann. — To enable Mr. Bagghot to hold the rectory of King's-Stanley, with the living of Prestbury, in Gloucestershire. — To enable Samuel Lysons, M. A. to hold the rectories of Rodmarton and Cherrington, in Gloucestershire, worth 300l. per ann. — To enable Mr. John Erskine to hold the vicarage of Gorfild and rectory of Black-Notley, in Essex, worth 270l. per ann.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, July 3. The king has been pleased to order letters patent to pass the great seal of Ireland, creating the Rt. Hon. Sir Clotworthy viscount Massareene, earl of Massareene; the Rt. Hon. Humphry viscount Lanesborough, earl of Lanesborough; the Rt. Hon. Nicholas lord Loftus, viscount Loftus; and the Rt. Hon. Henry baron of Mount Charles, viscount Conyngham.

Kensington, July 7. Lord Raymond was sworn of the privy council.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Promotions in the army: Horse guards blue. John Brown, capt. Andrew Forbes, capt. lieut. Patrick Warrender, lieut. Frederick Evelyn, cornet. — First reg. of foot-guards. George Roberts, capt. Alexander Sommers, capt. lieut. William Cathell, George Bridgeman, and Charles Fitzroy, lieuts. Charles William Le Geyt, Sir Alexander Gilmear, Bart. and — Howard, ensigns. — Second reg. of foot-guards. George Scott, lieut. Harry Dilkes, and John Lambton, ensigns. — Third reg. of foot-guards. George Forbes, and Nathaniel Gould, ensigns. — Ancram's dragoons. John Burgoyne, capt. — Wolfe's reg. of foot. Grant Scott, quarter-master. — Bocland's. George Maddison, capt. — Folliott's. Robert Batt, capt. Matthew Lane, lieut. Daniel Holroyd, ensign. — Holmes's. Henry Yelverton, capt. — Parsons's. Patrick Douglas, ensign. — Whitmore's. Arthur Baines, surgeon. — Thomas Barger, Esq; deputy-

governor of Jersey. — Charles Hubert Herriot, Esq; lieut. gov. of Dunbarton-castle, and lieut. col. of the company of foot there. — Pomeroy Gilbert, Esq; capt. of the independent company of invalids, at Plymouth.

Dr. Hinckley, chosen physicianto Guy's-hospital, in the room of Dr. M'Gie, deceased. — Viscount Weymouth, high steward of Tamworth, in the room of earl Granville, who resigned.

The following gentlemen were (agreeable to act of parliament) chosen of the committee for managing the African affairs for the year ensuing. For London. Henry Douglass, Esq; William Bowden, Esq; Ronjat Lehook, Esq; For Bristol. Joseph Champion, Esq; Samuel Smith, Esq; Peregrine Cust, Esq; For Liverpool. Charles Pole, Esq; Samuel Touchett, Esq; Richard Gildart, Esq;

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

NORWICH, Edward Bacon, Esq; in the room of Horatio Walpole, Esq; now lord Walpole.

Newport, Richard Bull, Esq; — Edward Bacon, Esq; above.

Tamworth, lord Villiers — Hon. Thomas Villiers, Esq; now a peer.

B-K-E-T-S.

June 15. **J**OH N Rowling, of the Park, Southwark, vicualler.

19. Jonathan Pitt, sen. of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, wool-stapler. — Will. Bratt, of Sutton Cold-field, in Warwickshire, cordwainer and chapman. — John Moss, of Diss, in Norfolk, braiser and chapman.

22. James Bentley, of Leeds, in Yorkshire, hofier. — William Shobrooke, of Plymouth, merchant and mariner. — Leach Stennett, of New-Sleaford, in Lincolnshire, shopkeeper.

29. Joseph Langham, jun. of Melksham, Wilts, clothier. — Robert Hogan, of Norwich, grocer. — John Priest, of Letheringsett, Norfolk, miller. — Thomas Vernon, of Bromsgrove, scrivener.

July 3. William Hancock, of Brentford, Middlesex, innholder.

6. William Rowlingston, of Warrington, Gail-canvas maker.

10. Alexander Elliott, late of Edinburgh, baker. — Richard Blackburn, of Baldwyn's-gardens, cheesemonger.

13. John Martin, of Ratcliffe, cooper.

17. Robert Walter, of Maidstone, distiller. — Joseph Greene, of Cranbrook, ironmonger. — Richard Thomas, of Carmarthen town, mercer.

20. Isaac Hanson, of Halifax, in Yorkshire, grocer.

27. Rugerus Plenius, of St. George's Hanover-square, harpsichord-maker.

T H E

THE resolution agreed on by the States of Holland and Westfriesland on the 22d of April last, with regard to the memorial presented to the States-General on the 13th of February by Mr. York, the British minister, demanding the stipulated succours of 6000 men; and to the reply of the French court, delivered to the States-General on the 14th of March, by M. d'Affry, concerning the said succours, and the neutrality of the republick, having at last been approved of by the States-General, a copy thereof was by them delivered to Mr. York, and another to M. d'Affry, the beginning of last month, and was as follows:

"That it is the opinion of the States, that a resolution ought to be taken in the assembly of the States-General, to give for answer, at a conference, to Mr. York, That ever since his Britannick majesty was pleased to communicate to their High Mightinesses the state of affairs in relation to America, they have been extremely uneasy lest the differences that have arisen should not be confined to that part of the world, but be soon extended to Europe; and that their High Mightinesses, having nothing more at heart than the true interest of his majesty's sacred person, and those of his illustrious family, and of his kingdoms, have beheld, with the deepest concern, not only their prediction verified, but themselves reduced to an embarrassing dilemma, whilst on one side his Britannick majesty, whose friendship is of the highest value to their High Mightinesses, demands succours in virtue of their engagements; and on the other hand it is maintained, on the part of his most Christian majesty, that the republick is not bound by treaties to furnish succours in the present case, and expresses information given, that the furnishing them will be regarded as a taking part in the quarrel, and as an act of hostility.

That the republick, being by this means reduced to the necessity of desiring to be excused furnishing the succours, or, by a contrary conduct at a time when her fidelity in fulfilling her treaties hath exhausted her finances, and her barrier, not thro' her fault, has been ruined and remains demolished, exposing herself to the resentment of his most Christian majesty, whose friendship is of value to her, to an unexpected attack in her own territories, and to the greatest danger of being drawn into irreparable ruin, hath tried every proper expedient to extricate herself from her embarrassment; but all her efforts for that end being ineffectual, nothing could have been more agreeable to their High Mightinesses than to learn, by a posterior declaration made by Mr. York,

envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary of his Britannick majesty, in his master's name, to her royal highness Madam the princess regent, that he had received orders not to insist farther in requiring from the State the succour of 6000 men.

That their High Mightinesses look upon this declaration as a new testimony and proof of his majesty's affection for the republick, by which she is delivered from the crisis she was in; putting up at the same time the most fervent prayers that the apprehended invasion may not be attempted, and the differences which actually subsist may be terminated to his majesty's satisfaction by a speedy accommodation.

That furthermore their High Mightinesses, to give convincing proofs of a constant disposition on their part to cultivate more and more that good harmony, and strengthen those bonds of strict friendship, which have happily subsisted for many years between his Britannick majesty and the republick, and to make a return, at the same time, for the confidence which his majesty hath professed on different occasions to place in their High Mightinesses, have judged that they could not better satisfy those views, than by communicating to him, in confidence, the definitive answer which the State, on the ulterior representations of the Count d'Affry, hath resolved to give him.

And that it is the opinion of the States, that a resolution ought to be taken in the assembly of the States General to give for answer to the memorial presented to their High Mightinesses on the 14th of March by M. d'Affry.

That their High Mightinesses have seen therein with great pleasure the repeated assurance, of his most Christian majesty's readiness to enter into all measures, the particular object whereof shall be the security, the tranquillity, and the prosperity of the republick.

That to arrive at these ends, it hath been judged proper to add to their High Mightinesses declaration, *That they were far from engaging in a war for an object which did not oblige them thereto*, delivered to Mons. the Count d'Affry on the 9th of February, That they flattered themselves his most Christian majesty would be pleased to assure them, under the benefit of the aforesaid declaration, that not only the territory of the republick, but also that of the Austrian Netherlands, which serve them for a barrier, should be exempted from any menaces, or any attack by his majesty's forces.

That their High Mightinesses will not undertake to enter into a strict enquiry, whether

whether the conjuncture of 1733 quadrates with the present circumstances, or not; but that their High Mightinesses entertain a just expectation, that his most Christian majesty's good sense will comprehend, with them, that this assurance ought to prove the principal, and even the only security of the republick, a war between powerful princes being always to be dreaded by neighbouring states, even if they have no part therein.

That, in order to answer his most Christian majesty's expectation that their High Mightinesses would explain themselves with more precision on the part they purposed to act in the present circumstances, they have resolved to declare, that as their High Mightinesses have not hitherto taken any part in the troubles or differences concerning the territories in America, nor in their consequences, nor have intermeddled in them directly or indirectly; so they have no intention to intermeddle in them, or in the consequences that may hereafter result from them; but that, on the contrary, they purpose to observe an exact neutrality in relation thereto; without prejudice, however, to the alliances the republick hath contracted, from which she doth not mean to derogate in any manner.

That thereupon their High Mightinesses justly expect that his most Christian majesty, after having seen this ulterior and most precise declaration of their High Mightinesses, will make no farther difficulty to give them, by granting the entire security demanded both for their own territory, and for their barrier, a true proof of his affection and good disposition towards the republick, on which their High Mightinesses will take every opportunity to shew that they set the highest value."

The French court, in return for this favourable resolution, have exempted all Dutch ships, for a certain time, from paying the duty of 50 sols per ton, and have reduced the duty upon stock-fish from 12

livres to ten. But at the same time they have told them, that if any merchandizes of the growth or fabrick of England be found on board their ships, all such merchandizes will be declared lawful prizes. Does not this give us the same right with regard to all French merchandizes found on board Dutch ships?

Soon after the beginning of last month we were surprized with the news, both from Vienna and Versailles, of an alliance having been concluded between those two courts, upon what terms we have as yet no authentick account; but on the 8th instant the prince of Conti set out from Paris, as was said, to take upon him the command of a numerous army which is to assemble on the Maes, and to march down that river, for which purpose large magazines are forming at Sedan, Meziere, and Givet; and all our last accounts from Germany say, that the king of Prussia has given orders for forming four armies, one in Silesia, another at Homburg near Wolfenbuttle, a third near Hildersheim, and a fourth in the dutchy of Cleves.

It is likewise said that the visit made this month by the duke de Bellesisle to Dunkirk, was to examine its harbour, and to give directions for restoring it to its former glorious condition; and that the court of France have set aside a revenue of eight millions of livres per ann. for completing that work with the utmost expedition.

Paris, June 11. Whilst admiral Boscawen was in pursuit of some Martinico men, M. de la Mothe sailed from Brest, with nine ships of the line and two frigates.—26th. In order to prevent the English ships taken before the declaration of war from perishing, or being confounded with those that have been taken since, the king has given orders to sell them and their cargoes; his majesty intending that the money they produce shall be deposited till he is pleased to order otherwise.

The Monthly Catalogue for May and June, 1756.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. **THOUGHTS** on the Being of a God, pr. 2s. Crowder.
2. Seven Letters on the Application of Passages in the Holy Scriptures, pr. 1s. Keith.
3. A plain Exposition of the Athanasian Creed, pr. 1s. Scott.
4. A Letter to a young Lady, concerning the Principles of the Christian Life. By L. Jackson, B. D. pr. 1s. Owen.
5. The Free Grace of God displayed in the Salvation of Men. By T. Burch, pr. 1s. Keith.

6. St. Peter's Christian Apology, farther illustrated and defended against Mr. Heathcote, pr. 1s. 6d. Rivington.
7. Observations on the Doctrine of an Intermediate State. By P. Peckard, A. M. pr. 1s. Owen.

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8. The Conferences held and Treaties made by Sir William Johnston, with the Indians, pr. 1s. 6d. Miller.
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[The remainder of the Books in our next.]

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 III. City Address, and King's Answer.
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 VIII. Story of two Florentine Princes.
 IX. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of L. Virginius, and T. Sempronius Gracchus, on the Motion for a Bill to take off the Duty on foreign Linen Yarn.
 X. Natural Genius to be consulted.
 XI. Militia Bill.
 XII. Of the Intermediate State.
 XIII. Answer to the Defence of Warburton.
 XIV. Of the New Road.
 XV. General Johnson and the Indians.
 XVI. Process of Making Sugar and Rum.
 XVII. Address to certain Associates.
 XVIII. Account of our Colonies.
 XIX. History of Nova-Scotia.
 XX. Alterations for London-Bridge.
 XXI. Letter from the Sailors to Adm. B——.</p> | <p>XXII. Association of the Irish Protestants.
 XXIII. Monumental Inscription for an Admiral.
 XXIV. Dropsies cured by Sweet Oil.
 XXV. POETRY. To Liberty; Britannia in Tears; Ode to Sir Edward Hawke; new Ballad; Cant. i. 7. paraphrased; on the Death of Miss B——; Ode to a Lady's Jews Harp; Advice to an Author; on Lady Pomfret's Benefaction; Cupid's Reply to the disappointed Lover; on the Absence of a favourite Lady; Epigrams, Enigma, a new Song, set to Musick, a Country Dance, &c. &c. &c.
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 XXVII. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.
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A. Z.'s other favour, S. W. on Macbeth, Candidus on a celebrated tragedy, the letter from Livius, and the strictures on same, from our esteemed correspondent at Birmingham, are deferred to our next: as are many other valuable pieces in prose and verse. If any of our correspondents, for particular reasons, would have their pieces inserted in the current month, we must request them to send earlier than they usually do, occasioned by their acquaintance with the business of the press.



Ronn 1755.



T H E

L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E.

For A U G U S T, 1756.

A SUMMARY of the most important Affairs in the last Session of Parliament, continued from p. 341.



OV. 24. As soon as the resolution of the committee of supply was reported and agreed to, it was resolved, that the house would, on the Wednesday following,

Nov. 27. 1. That a land-tax of 4s. in the pound be raised for one year, from the 25th of March, 1756; whereupon a bill was brought in and passed, with a clause of credit for borrowing two millions upon this fund at 3l. per cent.

2. That the malt-tax be further continued to the 24th of June 1757; on which a bill was brought in and passed, with a clause for borrowing 750,000l. upon this fund at 3l. per cent.

Jan. 24. That the sum of 1,500,000l. be raised by annuities at 3l. 10s. per cent. per ann. and the sum of 500,000l. by a lottery to be attended with annuities, redeemable by parliament, after the rate of 3l. per cent. per ann. the said several annuities to be transferrable at the Bank of England, and charged on the sinking fund; and that every person subscribing for 400l. shall be entitled to 300l. in annuities, and to 100l. in lottery tickets, and so in proportion for a greater or lesser sum: That the said lottery shall consist of tickets of the value of 10l. each, in a proportion, not exceeding eight blanks to a prize, the blanks to be of the value of 6l. each, the blanks and prizes to bear an interest after the rate of 3l. per cent. per ann. to commence from the 5th day of January, 1757; and that the sum of 1,500,000l. to be raised by annuities, bear an interest after the rate of 3l. 10s. per cent. per ann. from the 11th day of February next, which said annuities shall be redeemable, in the whole or in part, by sums not less than 500,000l. at one time, after the expiration of 15 years, and not sooner, six months notice hav-

August, 1756.

resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his majesty; which committee was by several adjournments continued to the 19th of May 1756. during which time it came to the following resolutions, which were upon the report agreed to by the house, viz.

£. s. d.

2,037,893 11 2

750,000 0 0

2,787,893 11 2

ing been given of such payment or payments respectively: That any subscriber may, on or before Wednesday the 11th day of February next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, make a deposit of 10l. per cent. on such sum as he shall chuse to subscribe towards raising the said sum of 2,000,000, with the cashiers of the Bank of England, as a security for his making the future payments on the days herein after appointed, viz.

ON ANNUITIES.

15l. per cent. on or before the 13th day of March next.

20l. per cent. on or before the 15th day of May next.

20l. per cent. on or before the 16th day of July next.

20l. per cent. on or before the 16th day of September next.

15l. per cent. on or before the 13th day of October next.

ON THE LOTTERY.

20l. per cent. on or before the 22d day of April next.

20l. per cent. on or before the 16th day of June next.

Z z 2

251.

25l. per cent. on or before the 14th day of August next.

25l. per cent. on or before the 20th day of October next.

Which several sums, so received, shall be by the said cashiers paid into the receipt of the Exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted by this house in this session of parliament, and not otherwise: That any subscriber paying in the whole, or any part of his subscription, previous to the days appointed for the respective payments, shall be allowed a discount after the rate of 3l. per cent. per ann. from the days of such respective payment, to the respective times on which such payments are directed to be made; and that all such persons as shall make their full payments on the said lottery, shall have their tickets delivered as soon as they can conveniently be made out: That the lottery shall be drawn for 500,000l. or for such lesser sum as shall be subscribed by the 11th day of February next; and in case there shall be more than 2,000,000 subscribed on or before the 28th day of this instant January, at five o'clock in the afternoon, the sum subscribed shall be reduced to the said sum, and the overplus money forthwith repaid to each subscriber; and that in case the said sum of 2,000,000 shall not be subscribed by the said 28th day of January, at five o'clock in the afternoon, the books shall be closed as soon as the 2,000,000 shall be subscribed for; and no person is to be permitted to subscribe for a less sum, than the sum of 400l. on or before the said 28th day of January; but in case the books shall remain open after the said day, every person may subscribe for what sum he shall think fit, until the whole be completed, or the time limited be expired.

Upon this resolution there was likewise a bill brought in and passed; in which it was enacted as usual, that the Bank (notwithstanding the redemption of their other funds) should continue a corporation, till all the said annuities should be redeemed; and that they should not incur any disability, by reason of their doing any thing in pursuance of this act.

March 3. That there be granted to his majesty, as follows:

1. 5s. yearly, to be paid by every person, or body corporate, having 30 ounces, and under 50 ounces of silver plate.
2. 10s. for 50 ounces, and under 100.
3. 20s. for 100 ounces, and under 300.
4. 40s. for 300, and under 500.
5. 3l. for 500, and under 1000.
6. 5l. for 1000, and under 1500.
7. 8l. for 1500, and under 2000.

8. 10l. for 2000, or upwards.

9. Over and above the duty of 6d. now payable upon every pack of playing cards, an additional duty of 6d. upon every such pack, to be paid by the maker or importer.

10. Over and above the duty of 5s. now payable for every pair of dice, an additional duty of 5s. upon every such pair, to be paid by the maker or importer.

11. That these duties be carried to, and made part of the sinking fund, towards making good the interest of two millions charged thereon, this session of parliament.

We shall here observe, that when these resolutions were agreed to in the committee, several resolutions were at the same time, viz. February 25, agreed to, for laying duties upon bricks, and all sorts of tiles; but these resolutions were upon the report recommitted, and afterwards dropt, with the consent of those that proposed them, another fund having been afterwards resolved on.

Even the above mentioned first and eighth resolutions were upon the report opposed, and a motion made upon each for its being recommitted; but the question upon both being carried in the negative, they were agreed to, and a bill or bills ordered to be brought in upon the eleven resolutions then agreed to. Accordingly two bills were brought in and passed; one for granting several rates and duties upon silver plate; and another for granting an additional duty on cards and dice. But in the first, the first eight resolutions agreed to by the house as above-mentioned, were very much altered; for the duties established by the act are 5s. yearly upon 100 ounces Troy weight, and not amounting to 200 ounces of silver plate, and an additional 5s. for every 200 above the first, till it comes to 4000, which consequently pays 10l. and this is the highest any person is to pay.

We must also observe, that on the 19th of March there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, setting forth, That the petitioners had been informed, that a bill had been brought in for granting certain sums of money, to be paid by every person, or body corporate, having 30 ounces of silver plate, and upwards; and that the petitioners humbly presumed, by a most respectful application to that house, to express their concern, that the burthen of inland duties then already imposed on almost every branch of trade, however cheerfully borne, was severely felt; and that the subjecting all persons

persons whatsoever having silver plate in their private houses, to the information of their servants and dissolute persons, and bringing them under the laws of excise, would be insupportable, and render the liberty and property of the subject very precarious; and therefore praying, that so much of the said bill, as tended to levying of penalties under the power of the commissioners of excise, might not pass into a law.

Tho' this petition was only ordered to lye upon the table, yet it was perhaps the cause of the alteration before-mentioned, by which a vast number of people were made free from this tax, who would otherwise have been subject to it; and consequently the grievance of bringing people under the laws of excise was not so general; for as to the option given by this act of suing either before the courts in Westminster-hall, or before the commissioners of excise or justices of the peace, it can signify nothing; because the officers or informers, who alone can be the plaintiffs or prosecutors, will most certainly always chuse the latter of these two methods of suing, and as often as they do, the defendant must submit to be tried by the laws of excise.

May 11. 1. That the sum of money remaining in the receipt of the Exchequer, disposable by parliament, be applied towards making good the supply granted in this session

2. That the sum of money remaining in the receipt of the Exchequer, of the income of the sinking fund, for the quarter ended 5th of April 1756, be the same way applied

3. That out of such monies as shall or may arise of the revenues composing the sinking fund, there shall be the same way applied

£. s. d.			
83,412	2	5	½
255,955	11	11	½
1,300,000	0	0	
1,639,367	14	5	

May 17. 1. That there be raised for the same purpose by loans or exchequer bills, to be charged on the first aids to be granted the next session

2. That the act for the better securing and encouraging the trade of his majesty's sugar colonies in America, be continued from the 24th of June, 1756, for the further term of three years.

Total of the provisions made by last session — — — 7,427,261 5 7

[To be continued in our next.]

The ADDRESS, of the CITY of LONDON
to his MAJESTY.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, humbly beg leave to approach your sacred person, and with hearts full of gratitude for your majesty's paternal care of the true interests of your people, to express our sorrow and apprehensions for the inquietudes which our late losses and disappointments must create in your majesty's royal mint.

March 4. 1. That no person be permitted to sell ale, beer, or other excisable liquors, by retail, in Great-Britain, without a licence.

2. That the sum of 20s. be paid for every piece of vellum or parchment, or piece of paper, on which shall be engrossed or written any licence for selling ale, beer, or other excisable liquors, by retail, in Great-Britain, over and above all other duties chargeable thereupon.

3. That the said duties be carried to, and made part of the sinking fund, towards making good the interest of two millions charged thereupon this session of parliament. Upon these three resolutions there was likewise a bill brought in and passed; and by these three bills a fund was established which must bring in annually 67,500l. otherwise the deficiency must fall upon that fund which was first established for paying off the principal of our national debt; but it is thought that this new fund will produce more, and in that case it will serve to provide for a part of the million before mentioned, to be raised by virtue of the vote of credit passed in this last session.

The loss of the important fortress of St. Philip, and island of Minorca (possessions of the utmost consequence to the commerce and naval strength of Great-Britain) without any attempt, by timely and effectual succours, to prevent or defeat an attack, after such early notice of the enemy's intentions, and when your majesty's navy was so evidently superior to theirs, will, we fear, be an indelible reproach on the honour of the British nation.

Nor can we help expressing our apprehensions for the great danger of your majesty's possessions in America, by the mis-

mismanagements and delays which have attended the defence of those invaluable colonies, the object of the present war, and the principal source of the wealth and strength of these kingdoms.

Pemit us, at the same time, royal Sir, to lament the want of a constitutional and well-regulated militia, the most natural and certain defence, under Divine Providence, of your majesty's sacred person and government against all invaders whatsoever, as thereby your majesty's fleets and armies may be more securely employed abroad, to the annoyance of your majesty's enemies; your faithful and loyal subjects being ready and willing, whenever called upon by your majesty, to shed the last drop of their blood in your service.

As your majesty's reign has ever been distinguished by a love of liberty and justice, we can not doubt of your majesty's directing the authors of our late losses and disappointments to be enquired into and punished, that your majesty's known intentions of protecting and defending your subjects in their rights and possessions may be faithfully and vigorously carried into execution, and that the large supplies, so necessarily called for, and so cheerfully granted, may be religiously applied to the defence of these kingdoms and colonies, and their commerce, and to

the distressing our inveterate and perfidious enemies, as the only sure means of obtaining a lasting and honourable peace.

And we do, with the utmost sincerity of heart, assure your majesty, that your loyal city of London will, at all times, readily and cheerfully contribute to whatever may be necessary for the defence of your majesty, and your illustrious family, and towards the attainment of these great and desirable ends.

To which ADDRESS his MAJESTY was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.

I Thank you for these professions of your duty to me. My concern for the loss of my island of Minorca is great and sincere. My utmost care and vigilance have been, and shall be, exerted to maintain the honour of the nation, and the commerce of my subjects. The events of war are uncertain; but nothing shall be wanting on my part towards carrying it on with vigour, in order to a safe and honourable peace, and for recovering and securing, by the blessing of God, the possessions and rights of my crown.

I will not fail to do justice upon any persons who shall have been wanting in their duty to me, and their country; to enforce obedience and discipline in my fleets and armies; and to support the authority and respect due to my government.

Pursuant to our Promise (See our last Vol. p. 497.) we shall now give our Readers from Time to Time, a complete List of the Captures made on both Sides, in the Order they were taken, in our late Disputes, and in the present War with the French.

Before the DECLARATION of WAR.

Ships Names.	Whence.	Where bound to.	Captors.
Banquer	Rochelle	St. Vallery	Colchester tender.
La Marie Louise	Cape Breton	Dunkirk	Ambuscade.
Chenonceaux	Havre	Martinico	} Colchester.
Victorieux	Bourdeaux	St. Vallery	
Flora	Rouen	Morlaix	
Ville de Rouen	Honfleur	Rouen, in ballast	
Paschal	Rochelle	Dieppe	
Le Triste	Havre	St. Domingo	} Monmouth.
Duc de Parma	Rochelle	_____	
Bon Foi	Bourdeaux	_____	
Marque	Nantes	Dunkirk	
Two fishing boats	Isle de Dieu	St. Domingo	
Conception	Bayonne	_____	} Bristol's tender, A tender.
Two brigs and a snow	Marseilles	Rotterdam	
Esperance	Croisie	_____	
Eternitie	Rochelle	Dunkirk	
St. Thome	Bourdeaux	Oporto	
Diligence	Rochelle	Honfleur	York.
L'Amiable Sufanee	Bourdeaux	Havre	Rochefer.
Providence	Rochelle	Calais	Swan sloop.
_____	_____	Boulogne	Bolton tender.
_____	_____	_____	Seized at Portsmouth.
_____	_____	_____	Cruizer sloop.
Arch	Havre	St. Domingo	_____

[To be continued in our next.]

An Account of all the publick Debts at the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, standing out at January 5, 1756 (being Old Christmas-day) with the annual Interest, or other Charges payable for the same.

EXCHEQUER.

Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South-Sea company
Ditto for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed
Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths
Duties on salt further continued 1745
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills
Note. The land taxes and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000l. charged on the deductions of 6d. per pound on pensions, &c.

EAST-INDIA company.

By 2 acts of parliament 9 Will. III. and 2 other acts 6 and 9 Annæ at 3l. per cent. per ann.
Ann. at 3l. per cent. 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, spirits and strong waters

BANK of ENGLAND.

On their original fund at 3l. per cent. from August 1, 1743
For cancelling Exchequer bills, 3 Geo. I.
Purchased of the South-Sea company
Ann. at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on the duties on coals, &c. since Lady Day 1719
Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714
Ditto 1746, charged on duties on licences for retailing spirituous liquors, since Lady-Day 1746
Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the sinking fund, by the act 25 Geo. II.
Ditto at 3l. per cent. and 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on the said fund by the said act, viz.
 At 3l. per cent. 2716867l. 18s.
 At 3l. 10s. per cent. 14984455l. 18s. 4d.
Ditto at 3l. per cent. being part of 1,000,000l. charged on the said fund by the said act 28 Geo. II.

Memorandum. The subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for one life at 9s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500l. but is now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 20695l. 10s. And the subscribers of 100l. to the lottery were allowed an annuity for one life of 18s. a ticket, which amounted to 45,000l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in to 41,041l. 10s. which annuities are an encumbrance of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.

SOUTH-SEA company.

On their capital stock and annuities, 9 Geo. I. viz.
 At 4l. per cent. 3662784l. 8s. 6d. ½
 At 3l. 10s. per cent. 16335720l. 5s.
 At 3l. per cent. 6026805l. 5d.
Annuities at 3l. per cent. 1751, charged on the sinking fund

Principal Debt.			Annual Interest, or other Charges paid for the same.		
£.	s.	d. q.	£.	s.	d. q.
1836275	17	10 ½	136453	12	8
108100			7567		
84755	14	10 ½	10251	12	
167400			5859		
2200					
3-000000			97285	14	4
10000000			30401	15	8
3200000			100000		
500000			17500		
4000000			141898	3	5 ½
1750000			61250		
1250000			43750		
986800			34538		
9137821	5	1 ½	278585	2	9
17701323	16	4	615846		
900000			27000		
			61739		
25025309	13	11 ½	178632	12	½
2100000			64181	5	
72949986	8	2 ½	2612738	17	11

Memorandum. The accounts of the Exchequer continuing to be made to the old quarter days, is the reason that this is made to January 5, 1756 (Old Christmas-day, and not to Christmas-day last, as directed by the order of this Hon. house.

QUESTION in NAVIGATION, by. W. B.

BEING off Ushant, in lat 48° 30' N. and ordered out on a cruize, I sailed W. S. W. thirty miles, then tacked and sailed between the south and east, until Ushant bore N. N. E. but keeping the same course 19, 98 miles further, Ushant bore N. by W. Required my last course, and the distance at the first observation from the place where I tacked?

STORY

STORY of two Florentine Princes. From KEYSER's Travels. (See p. 284.)

PETER and John de Medicis were sons to the great duke Cosmo I. the former died in the Spanish service, but the latter was made a cardinal, tho' he was but nineteen years old at the time of his death, the circumstances of which caused a very great affliction to the whole family. As he and his brother Garfias were out one day a hunting, they happened to quarrel; or, according to others, the latter being of a furious malignant disposition, watched an opportunity of surprising his elder brother, to whom he always bore a grudge, and stabbed him with a dagger. After this murder, Garfias returned to his companions, neither his countenance or behaviour betraying any thing extraordinary to have happened. Prince John's horse, soon after, returned without his rider, and the company, by tracing the print of the horse's feet, found the prince lying dead on the ground. When the news of this unhappy event reached the duke's ears, he gave orders that the suspicious part of the affair should be kept secret, and caused it to be given out that his son died suddenly in an apoplectic fit as he was a hunting; but he ordered the body to be brought into an apartment in the palace, and his other son Garfias (from whose malignity and depravity of mind he suspected the true state of the affair) to be immediately sent for. Being charged with the murder, he at first audaciously, and with no small resentment, denied the charge; but being brought to the body of the deceased, which, at the presence of the murderer began to bleed afresh, he threw himself at his father's feet, and confessed the fact. Upon this, Cosmo admonished his son to call upon God for mercy; adding, "That he ought to account it a happiness that he was going to lose that life, of which he was now become unworthy, by the hand of him alone from whom he had at first received it." At these words he took the dagger from Garfias's side, which he had made use of as the instrument of his unnatural revenge and plunged it in his son's heart, who fell down close to the dead body of his brother, and expired. This happened in 1562, Garfias being then but fifteen years of age. Very few were privy to this melancholy transaction, and it was given out, that the two brothers were suddenly taken off by a contagious distemper which at that time raged in Florence. To put a better gloss upon this tragical event, they were both buried in

great pomp; and Garfias was honoured with a public funeral oration, but whether he lies in the same tomb with his brother I have not been informed. The dutchess Eleonora mother of these two princes, a very excellent lady, was so affected with the tragical death of her two sons, that she survived them but a few days.

A Description of the Island of ANGLESEY, with an accurate MAP thereof.

THE island of Anglesey is severed from the continent of Britain by a narrow strait of the river Menai, which divides it from Carnarvonshire, and on all the other sides it is washed by the Irish sea. It is about 20 miles long, and 17 broad, and in circumference near 80 miles. It is a very fertile spot, and abounds in all the necessaries of human life, particularly corn and cattle, and other provisions, both fish and fowl; whence the Britons call it *Môn Mau Cymry*, or *Mon*, the mother of Wales, as being able to supply all its defects, tho' it does not afford a very agreeable prospect, and seems to have a dry, stony, hilly aspect. The air is healthful, and the people are little subject to diseases, except agues, now and then, occasioned by the fogs and misty exhalations of the Irish sea. This island is divided into six hundreds, and contains 200,000 acres, 74 parishes, two market-towns, and 1800 houses, and gives title of earl to the noble family of the Annesley's. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county, who, in the present house of commons, is Sir Nicholas Bayly, Bart. and one for Beaumaris, who is now Richard Price, Esq;

The market-towns are,

1. Beaumaris, the shire-town, where the assizes and sessions are held. It was built by king Edward I. who also constructed a castle there, which is now in ruins. It has two weekly markets, on Wednesday and Saturday, and is a corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, and two bailiffs, who are justices of the peace, and 21 burgesses. It is distant from London 184 computed, and 242 measured miles.

2. Newborough is a small town, governed by a mayor, &c. has a market weekly, on Tuesday, and is remarkable for little more than giving title of baron to the noble family of Cholmondeley. It is about 12 miles S. W. of Beaumaris.

From Holyhead, near the western cape of the island, the packet boat passes to and from Dublin.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 321.

The next that spoke in the Debate begun in your last was L. Virginus, whose Speech was in Substance thus.

Mr. President,

S I R,

IF we were to allow nothing to be called a material for manufacture but what is in its original native form, even flax itself could not be called a material for manufacture; for it is never imported in its original native form, but must always undergo some sort of manufacture before it can be imported, or transported any where from the place of its growth. This must convince us that several things may be called materials, notwithstanding their having undergone some sort of manufacture, especially when by a further manufacture the value of them may be very much increased; and for this very reason yarn of all kinds has always been considered by the legislature as a material for manufacture. The exportation of woollen yarn has, we know, been prohibited ever since we first began to prohibit the exportation of our wool, which is a proof of its having been always deemed a material for manufacture; and notwithstanding the regard we have always had, and always ought to have, for the publick revenue, yet in the 12th year of his present majesty's reign, we found it necessary for the encouragement of our woollen manufacture to abolish all the duties payable upon the importation of woollen or bay yarn from Ireland, which is another proof of our legislature's having always looked upon woollen yarn only as a material for our woollen manufacture; and tho' great quantities of woollen yarn have been since imported from Ire-

August, 1756.

land, yet we have never heard of any complaint; that multitudes of our British spinners have been thereby thrown out of employment, which is, I think, a demonstration that our great woollen manufacturers have been thereby enabled to set up a greater number of looms, and to sell for exportation much larger quantities of woollen manufactures yearly.

Now, Sir, if woollen yarn is to be considered only as a material for our woollen manufacture, I should be glad to know why linen yarn is not to be considered as a material for our linen manufacture. I am sure that by weaving, bleaching, and dressing, a much greater addition is made to the value of linen yarn, than is generally made by weaving, dying, and dressing, to the value of woollen yarn, because it requires much more time and labour to bleach linen, than to dye any sort of woollen cloth, and the materials necessary for the former cost as much as the materials necessary for the latter, if we except some few of the most expensive colours; therefore all sorts of raw linen yarn ought to be looked on as a material for manufacture, rather than any sort of woollen yarn, and consequently the importation thereof deserves more the indulgence of the legislature; which is confirmed by the practice of all our neighbouring countries, and even of those where the nature of trade and manufactures is best understood. In France the exportation of their linen yarn is expressly prohibited, and the importation of linen cloth of all kinds is in a manner prohibited by the heavy duties that are laid upon it; but as to linen yarn they not only allow but encourage the importation of it from

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all countries. In the Austrian Netherlands large quantities of linen yarn are yearly imported, which are manufactured into linen cloth for their own consumption as well as for exportation, and also into chequered and striped linens for the Spanish A and Portugal trade, or into bed-ticks for exportation to Britain and Ireland. And in Holland they are so far from disallowing or discouraging the importation of linen yarn, that considerable quantities of linen cloth are yearly brought thither from Germany, and after being there bleached and dressed, are exported, and sold in foreign countries under the name of what we call Dutch Hollands; for the Dutch are so wise as to catch at every manufacture by C which their people can make an advantage, and when they cannot ingross the whole of the manufacture of any particular sort of commodity, they content themselves with as much of it as they can lay hold of, which we had some years since a notable D instance of in the case of our white woollen cloths, which were exported to Holland, and after being dyed there, were exported to other countries; and this practice became so frequent, that at last, in the year 1708, we were forced to lay a duty E of 5s. upon every white woollen cloth, called broad cloth, that should afterwards be exported to foreign countries.

In short, Sir, I believe, there is no country in Europe besides this, where raw linen yarn is prohibited F to be imported, or loaded with any duty upon importation; but in France it is expressly prohibited to be exported, and in Russia it is prohibited to be exported without a licence from the government; from whence we must conclude, that in all our neighbouring countries it is looked on as a material for manufacture; and consequently, according to one of the rules laid down by the Hon. gentleman himself, the free importation of

it ought to be allowed, if we find that it cannot be produced in sufficient quantities by our own people. The only fact therefore we have to inquire into upon this occasion is, whether our own spinners have hitherto been able to produce such quantities of linen yarn as were sufficient for answering the demand of all our linen manufacturers; and the great quantities of foreign linen yarn that have been yearly imported, even under the present high duties, is an incontestable proof that this question must be answered in the negative. What was the reason why we formerly granted bounties upon the exportation of home-made linens? Was it not because we found, from the great quantities of foreign linens yearly imported, that our own linen manufacturers could not, or would not, sell their cloth so cheap as foreign linens, or could not make such quantities as were sufficient for our home consumption, and much less for answering the demand of our merchants who trade to Africa, America, Spain, and Portugal? Therefore to induce more of our people to engage in that manufacture, we granted those bounties. And is not this the reason why we are now to revive those bounties? But is it possible to suppose, that our linen manufacturers can make greater quantities of linen, without being supplied with greater quantities of linen yarn? Or that they can export any of their linens, if they pay a higher price for the yarn than can be made good to them by the bounties they are to receive upon exportation?

Let us now see, Sir, how the case will stand if we grant the bounties proposed, without abolishing the duties now payable upon the importation of foreign linen yarn. From our Custom-house books it appears, that large quantities of foreign linen yarn were imported when no bounties were payable upon the exportation of home-made linens, consequently

quently if you increase the quantity of home-made linens, which is certainly your design, if you have any design, in granting these bounties, a proportionable greater quantity of foreign linen yarn must be imported, and the increased quantity of home-made linens must be exported, in order to intitle it to the bounty. But if the advanced price paid for foreign yarn by the British manufacturer, above what is paid for an equal quantity of the same sort of yarn by the foreign manufacturer, exceeds the bounty which the former may intitle himself to by the exportation of the linen cloth he makes of that yarn, he cannot sell so cheap at a foreign market as the foreign manufacturers may do, consequently he can neither export, nor make any for exportation; and therefore cannot by these bounties be induced to increase his manufacture; so that by granting these bounties you will do nothing, unless you at the same time abolish the duties payable upon the importation of foreign linen yarn; and thus by endeavouring to ingrofs the spinning as well as the weaving and bleaching of linens for exportation, you will lose both the spinning, and the weaving and bleaching of all the linens you may hereafter export, and of a considerable, perhaps the greatest part of what you must hereafter consume.

Having thus shewn, Sir, that if the advanced price paid by the British manufacturer for his yarn, exceeds the bounty he is to receive upon the exportation of his home-made linens; the bounties now proposed to be granted can be of no signification, the next question we are to consider is, whether this advanced price will exceed the bounty; and this, I think, cannot be made a question, if the present duties upon foreign linen yarn are to be continued, at least with respect to all linens of 5d. a yard, or under, which makes the principal branch of

our linen exportation to our own colonies in America, or to Spain and Portugal for their colonies in that quarter of the world, as this is the only sort made use of for covering the negroes. Now supposing, that a yard of this sort of linen will require but half a pound of yarn, the duty upon that half pound of yarn is a halfpenny, to which we must add the expence of bringing the yarn into this kingdom, and this upon such coarse yarn we may reckon a farthing more. Thus the British manufacturer of coarse linens must pay three farthings for every half pound of yarn he makes use of, more than is paid by the foreign manufacturer for an equal quantity of the same sort of yarn: I say, for every half pound he makes use of; because if he could purchase homespun yarn cheaper than foreign, he would use none of the latter, and the pressing demand for the former will always keep it up at as high a price as the latter can here be sold for. Consequently, supposing he could have weaving and bleaching as cheap as it can be had abroad, yet every yard of his linen will cost him three farthings more than it costs the foreign manufacturer; and as he is to have but a halfpenny bounty upon exportation, it is evident, that the advanced price paid by the British manufacturer for his yarn, exceeds the bounty he is to receive upon exportation; which excess, being at least a farthing upon every yard, will be upon all such linens at least five per cent. cost, more than foreign linens are loaded with; and this additional cost will render it impossible for him to sell his linens so cheap at any foreign market as foreign linens of the same sort may there be sold, which of course will prevent its being possible for our British manufacturers to export any of their home-made linens, if the present duty upon such foreign linen yarn be continued.

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But, Sir, if you abolish this duty, and allow raw linen yarn to be imported duty free, the bounty proposed to be granted will have exactly the contrary effect: It will give to the British manufacturer an advantage of at least five per cent. at all foreign markets, upon his linens of 5d. a yard, or under, and a much greater advantage upon all his linens of above 5d. and not exceeding 18d. a yard; and consequently all our home-made linens not exceeding 18d. a yard, may be sold at all foreign markets at least five per cent. cheaper than such foreign linens can be sold at such markets. This will of course induce such numbers of rich people to engage in the linen manufacture, and such a rivalry will by their numbers be created among our linen manufacturers, that we may probably in a few years be able to supply not only all foreign markets, but also all our own consumption, with all sorts of linen, woven, bleached, and dressed in Britain or Ireland; and I must observe, that besides the weavers, there will always be great numbers of aged people and children employed in winding the yarn for the warp, and in winding quills for the loom, besides those employed in bleaching and dressing the linen after it is woven.

Therefore, Sir, if it were to be supposed, that the free importation of raw linen yarn should diminish the number of our own people employed in spinning, that diminution will be more than compensated by the additional number of persons that will be employed in weaving, bleaching, and dressing the increased quantity of our home-made linens. But, Sir, I am far from thinking that there is the least ground for any such supposition: On the contrary, I think, that we have good reason to expect an annual increase in the number of our spinners. What is

it that makes the people of any country industrious? It is the furnishing them with a ready vent for the produce of their industry, and convincing them by examples how much their happiness may be increased by an increase of their industry; for otherwise the poor will never think of providing themselves with more than the absolute necessities of life from day to day. How is this vent to be furnished? How are those examples to be made? Never by the poor themselves; but by some of the rich engaging in trade, manufactures, or improvements, by which they give employment to the poor, and then the most industrious of the poor soon become examples to the rest. How was the woollen manufacture established in this kingdom: Before the reign of Edward III. most of our wool was exported to Germany or the Netherlands, and brought back to us in cloth of all sorts: We had no weavers or spinners, but a few of the poorest sort, and that only for their own immediate consumption: And it would to this day have remained so, if no method had been taken, nor accident happened, to give a turn to the spirit of the people. But that wise and great king, in the 11th year of his reign, got two laws passed in parliament, by the first of which it was enacted, that no cloths made beyond sea should be brought into the king's dominions, on pain to forfeit the same, and to be further punished at the king's will; and by the other it was enacted, that all foreign cloth-workers who should come into the king's dominions, should have the king's protection, dwell where they pleased, and have convenient franchises granted them.

By these two laws, Sir, some of the rich foreign manufacturers were induced to come to settle and set up their manufacture in England; and the

the civil broils then raging both in Germany and the Netherlands, contributed greatly towards these laws having the desired effect. These rich foreign manufacturers certainly brought several of their most expert weavers and spinners along with them, and as to what woollen yarn they had occasion for, and could not produce or procure at home, they certainly had it from abroad, and probably continued for many years to have from abroad large quantities of woollen yarn spun abroad from our own wool; for tho' Edward III. prohibited the exportation of wool by English, Welch, or Irish men, and enacted, that all wool to be sold should be brought to the staple, and there remain 15 days before any could be exported, in order that the home demand should be first supplied; yet the exportation of our wool was never absolutely prohibited till after the restoration. Therefore we must suppose, that our woollen manufacturers were for a long time supplied with yarn chiefly from abroad; but at last by the increase of our woollen manufacturers, such multitudes of our own people became expert in spinning, that we had no occasion for any foreign woollen yarn; and the case will be the same with respect to the linen yarn, if we encourage numbers of rich people to set up linen manufactures in Britain and Ireland. The poor spinners of such yarn will then find a ready vent for all they can spin, which will spread a spirit of industry among the poor of all denominations, so that these spinners may probably soon become so numerous as to be able to supply the demand of all our linen manufacturers, let it become ever so extensive; and thus at last we may ingross the manufacture of the yarn as well as that of the cloth; whereas we have at present but a very small share of either, and are in danger

of losing the share we have, if we do not soon take proper methods to prevent it.

Of the two methods now proposed, Sir, one is, I find, thought so proper, that it seems to be unanimously agreed to, and yet I have, I think, clearly shewn, that it will signify nothing, unless the other be likewise agreed to. How then can any gentleman who approves of the one, hesitate a moment in approving of the other? The only objection that has any shadow of reason, is the pretence so emphatically enforced by the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, that it is impossible for the British spinner to sell his yarn so cheap as the foreign spinner may sell the yarn he spins, because the expence of living is by our taxes rendered much higher in Britain than it is in most foreign countries, and that consequently if we admit a free importation of foreign linen yarn, we shall throw all our present spinners out of employment. Sir, if there were any foundation for this pretence, I shall allow, that it would be a most solid objection. But I take the fact to be quite otherwise: I am convinced that there are many parts of Britain and Ireland, where the poor may support themselves at as small an expence, as the poor can do in any part of Europe; because bread, which is the staff of life, is cheaper in this country than in any other, as is manifest from the large quantities of all sorts of corn we export yearly; and I am confirmed in this opinion, by the opinion of the linen boards both of Scotland and Ireland, as well as most of the manufacturers in England, who certainly know the circumstances of the poor in their respective countries better than we can, and who would not have approved of our discontinuing the duty upon linen yarns imported, as they have all done, if they had thought, that any of our present

present spinners would be thereby thrown out of employment. The present importation of foreign linen yarn cannot therefore be owing to its being impossible for the British spinner to sell his yarn so cheap as the foreigner may do, but to a real deficiency in the number of our spinners, which deficiency has been occasioned by the number of our linen manufacturers and weavers having of late years increased much faster than the number of spinners, so that the latter are not able to supply the demand of the former, and this increased demand for yarn gives those that do spin, an opportunity to insist upon a higher price for what they spin, than they might otherwise afford to sell it for.

The present measure therefore, C Sir, may oblige our British spinners to sell their yarn a little cheaper than they do at present, and consequently oblige them to be more industrious, but it can throw none of them out of employment, as they will still have a great advantage over the foreign spinner, whose yarn must come here, loaded with the expence of freight, insurance, commission, &c. which upon all sorts of linen yarn is at an average computed to be about 10l. per cent. And this opinion I am rather inclined to be of, as the same objection was made in the year 1751, against our lowering the duties upon the importation of foreign yarn, which has since been found by experience to be without any foundation. Likewise, in the year 1730, it was objected against our abolishing the duty upon rough or undressed flax, that it would put an end to the growth and culture of flax in Britain and Ireland; and yet we find from experience, that the produce of flax both in Britain and Ireland has very considerably G increased since that time; from whence it appears, that the freeing of any material for manufacture from a duty upon importation, does not

always diminish, but on the contrary may sometimes increase our home-produce of that material; and I must observe, that the lands in Britain and Ireland are higher rented than the lands in most other parts of A the world, and the labouring people employed in the producing of flax are subject to all those taxes, which the spinners of yarn can be subject to; yet neither of these, we find, gave such an advantage to the foreign-producer of flax, as to prevent B the increase of our home-produce of that useful material.

Upon the whole, Sir, when I consider what quantities of foreign linens are yearly imported into this kingdom, and at the same time consider how much less it would cost the nation to purchase the yarn, than thus to purchase the cloth completely manufactured, I cannot help being surprised, that a resolution to discontinue the duty now payable upon the importation of foreign linen yarn, should meet with any opposition in D this house. I can easily guess from whence the opposition without doors arises, when I consider how many considerable merchants, factors, and shopkeepers, are concerned in the importation and exportation, wholesale and retail, of foreign linens: They E foresee that the measure now proposed will considerably diminish, and perhaps at last put an end to the importation of foreign linens, and consequently that it will soon diminish the profits of their trade, and perhaps at last entirely annihilate the F trade by which they now reap such an advantage. I cannot therefore wonder at their opposition; but no member of this house can have such a reason, or would be influenced by such a selfish motive; and therefore when the affair has been fully considered, I hope, every gentleman that hears me will join with me in giving his vote for agreeing to this motion.

The

The next Speech I shall give you in this Debate was that made by T. Sempronius Gracchus, which was to the Effect as follows.

Mr. President,

S I R,

IN all questions of the same nature with this now before us, most of the arguments that can be made use of on either side, must be founded on facts, most of which facts are generally such as cannot be certainly known, and consequently are always controverted; but of all such facts, those surely deserve the least to be depended on, which appear to be inconsistent with common sense and the known nature of things; and such are, in my opinion, all the facts that have been advanced in favour of the motion now under our consideration. The arguments too that have been made use of on the same side of the question, are, I think, sophistical or trifling. Of this last sort is the dispute, whether yarn be a manufacture, or a material for manufacture; for materials and manufactures are like causes and effects. Every cause is an effect until we come to the great original and primary cause of all things; and every effect is a cause until we come to the utmost bound, or the utmost perfection, which the Author of nature has prescribed to sublunary things. Within these bounds, therefore, every cause is an effect, and every effect is a cause. So it is with manufactures, and materials for manufactures. Every material may be called a manufacture until we come to the original native produce, and every manufacture may be called a material until we come to the highest perfection to which it can be brought by art. **G** In the first sense, what we call undressed flax, which we have allowed to be imported duty free, may be called a manufacture, because it is

not then in the original form in which it was produced, but has received some improvement by art; yet, I believe, no man will say, that undressed flax is not a material. In the last sense, a white woollen cloth **A** is a material, and is considered as such by our loading the exportation of it with a duty, because it may receive some farther improvement by that art we call dying; yet no man ever said that white woollen cloth is not a manufacture.

B From hence it must appear, Sir, that to dispute whether linen yarn be a material, or a manufacture, is mere trifling. It is certainly both:

With respect to flax it is certainly a manufacture; with respect to cloth it is as certainly a material. But no

C man will say that it is an original native produce, or that it has not received a very great improvement by art or manufacture. If it be possible for us to get that improvement made by our own people, we ought to do it, at least we ought to do nothing

D to prevent it. To contend that the legislature looked on woollen yarn as a material, because they have allowed the free importation of it from Ireland, is not fair reasoning; for every one knows, that the passing of that act was occasioned,

E not because raw woollen yarn was thought to be only a material for manufacture, or because such an importation was necessary for the encouragement of our woollen manufactures, but because it had been

F found, by fatal experience, that we could not otherwise prevent the clandestine exportation of their wool and yarn to France; yet that very act shews how cautious the legislature

has always been of allowing any thing that can be called a manufacture to be imported duty free, for it

is provided, that the free importation granted by that act should not extend to woollen yarn twisted or thrown, which is but one step farther in the manufacture. And indeed

deed when it was enacted by the act of the 10th and 11th of King William, that no wool, woollen yarn, or cloth of any sort, should be exported from Ireland to foreign parts, it was ridiculous not to give them a free entry into England for by that prohibition on one side, and on the other leaving them subject to a high duty upon their importation into England, we established the woollen manufactures both of France and Prussia.

It is likewise unfair, Sir, to contend that the legislature looks upon woollen yarn as a material, because the exportation of it is prohibited: It may with the same reason be contended, that the legislature looks upon white woollen cloth as a material, because the exportation of it has been loaded with a duty. None of these examples, therefore, can be fairly brought as a proof of the legislature's having ever looked upon yarn as a material for manufacture, but every one of them may justly be brought as a confirmation of that rule, which is dictated by common sense, and the known nature of trade, and which the legislature ought always to observe: The rule I mean is, that if it be found necessary, we should load with a small duty upon importation, every foreign material that has received any such improvement by manufacture as may be made by our own people; and that we should load with a small duty upon exportation, if it appear to be necessary, every manufacture that has not been brought to the highest perfection to which it may be brought by our own people. As to both these cases I say, Sir, if it should be found necessary; and this necessity may arise either from the novelty of the manufacture, and consequently the inexperience or scarcity of labouring people in that way among ourselves, or it may arise from the dearth of the provisions necessary for the subsistence of labouring people, which renders it impossible for them to subsist at so small an expence, as such people may do in our rival country. When this necessity arises from the novelty of the manufacture, an absolute stop to, or prohibition of any importation may be necessary, which was the case in the reign of Edward III. with regard to the woollen manufacture; but I am surprised to hear any mercantile measure of his brought as an argument for what is now proposed? It is true, he did not absolutely prohibit the exportation of our wool, or the importation of woollen yarn; and either would indeed have been ridiculous in the very infancy of the manufacture. But he took care that both should remain subject to

a very high duty, which gave our home-spinners of woollen yarn a great advantage over the foreign, and this by degrees produced the desired effect: Our home-spinners became so expert, and at last so numerous, as to be able to supply the demand of all our woollen manufacturers, and as neither were then, nor for ages afterwards, subject to any higher taxes than their neighbours, they soon began to underwork and undersell their neighbours, not only in our home market; but also in all foreign markets, ingrossed almost the whole woollen manufacture of the world.

But, Sir, if the foreign spinners could ever have had a sufficient quantity of wool of their own, and could have brought or sent their woollen yarn duty free into this kingdom, and if at the same time our labouring people had been subject to higher taxes than any of their neighbours, we never could have had any home-spinners of woollen yarn; and our neighbours might have put an end to our manufacture of woollen cloth whenever they pleased, by prohibiting the exportation of their woollen yarn. That this will be the fate of our linen manufacture is, I think, absolutely certain, if in our present circumstances we allow the free importation of linen yarn; for that labouring people in any manufacture who pay no taxes, may live at a less expence than they who do; that labouring people in any manufacture who can live cheapest, will sell the produce of their labour cheapest; and that the masters in that manufacture will buy from those who sell cheapest; are maxims which, if there be an equality in all other circumstances, no man of common sense can doubt of; and that the number of those labouring people in any manufacture who must sell dear, will be diminished, so far as that manufacture can be supplied by those who sell cheap, is another maxim so certain, that I am convinced many of our poor British spinners of woollen yarn have already been thrown out of that employment, by the free importation of woollen yarn from Ireland; because the Irish spinners are free from many of those taxes with which the British are so unmercifully loaded. It is really ridiculous to suppose the contrary, as such large quantities of woollen yarn have come from Ireland since the free importation has been allowed, unless it be at the same time supposed, that the consumption or exportation of our woollen manufactures has greatly increased, which is a supposition we have not the least foundation for.

It is therefore, I think, Sir, most certain, that by the free importation of Irish woollen

woollen yarn many of our British spinners have been thrown out of that employment; but as a very high and laudable spirit for extending the linen manufacture then prevailed in Britain as well as Ireland, many of them probably betook themselves to the spinning of linen yarn, and some perhaps transported themselves to Ireland; notwithstanding all which, I am convinced, that many of them were reduced to great distress; but the distress of the poor, Sir, is never in this country taken notice of by the rich and opulent, until it becomes so general as to affect themselves; and even then the latter are but too apt to ascribe what they feel to the idleness and extravagance of the poor, rather than to any wrong measures of their own.

Thus we must see, Sir, that our having taken no notice of the British spinners of woollen yarn, who have been thrown out of that employment by the free importation of Irish yarn, can be no argument for our supposing, contrary to common sense and the reason of things, that none of the British spinners of linen yarn can be thrown out of employment by the free importation of that sort of foreign yarn. It is impossible to suppose, that spinners, who are subject to that long list of taxes mentioned by my Hon. friend *, can sell so cheap as those spinners may do who are not subject to any tax whatsoever, which is the case of the spinners in most foreign countries. It may be true, Sir, that as numbers of our rich people have lately engaged in carrying on linen manufactures, and for that purpose have brought over several foreign weavers: I say, it may be true, that the number of our spinners of linen yarn has not increased in proportion to the increase of the number of weavers, especially as this increase of weavers has happened but a few years since, and as the supplying of one loom requires at least four spinners in coarse cloth, and twice or thrice that number in fine cloth; but by comparing the quantity of linen cloth made at home with the quantity of linen yarn imported, we must see, that we have now a very great number of spinners of linen yarn; and as the number has of late years increased, we must suppose that it will yearly increase, if the present duties upon foreign linen yarn be continued; and that as the home-spinners of woollen yarn did, by the continuance of the duties upon foreign woollen yarn, increase so fast, as soon to supply the demand of all our woollen manufacturers, notwithstanding the devastation occasioned by the bloody wars between the houses of

York and Lancaster, so our spinners of linen yarn will by the same means increase so fast, as soon to supply the demand of all our linen manufacturers, should that demand be hereafter never so much increased.

In the mean time, Sir, the present deficiency, if there be any, will be supplied, as it has hitherto been, by the importation of foreign linen yarn; and a very few years will demonstrate, whether this deficiency proceeds from a deficiency in the number of our spinners, or from the high price at which they must sell their yarn, in order to subsist by their labour; for if from the former, the importation must yearly diminish, if from the latter, it will yearly increase as our manufacture increases, or perhaps without any increase in our manufacture, in which last case we must either again increase the duty upon foreign yarn, or abolish some of the taxes that lie heavy on our labouring people; because otherwise the certain consequence will be a total end to the spinning of any linen yarn in this kingdom, as it will then appear, that we have, by the late diminution of the duties, brought the price of linen yarn below what it is possible for the British spinners to sell the yarn they spin. This, I say, may, by a few years experience, appear to be the case of the late diminution of the duties upon foreign linen; and I am sure it would be the case should those duties be entirely abolished, and a free importation allowed, because the expence of the importation would be far from being equal to the superior load of taxes to which the British spinners are liable, even supposing it amounted to 10l. per cent. upon the value of all yarn imported; but that it cannot amount to near so much is evident; for this expence must be greater upon coarse yarn than upon fine, as a tun of the former is more bulky, and consequently must pay a greater freight in proportion to the value, than the former. Now as a pound of yarn fit for making cloth of 5d. a yard, can cost no more than 6d. a ton of such yarn can cost no more than 56l. Can we suppose, that the expence of importing a ton of such yarn would amount to above 1l. when imported from Hamburgh, Stadt, or Bremen, which are the places from whence most of the foreign linen yarn would be imported? From which places the freight seldom amounts to 20s. a tun, and the insurance to seldom more than two per cent. Therefore the expence of importing even the coarsest sort of yarn could never amount to near ten per cent. and the finer the yarn the less the expence

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* See our Magazine for last month, p. 318, vol. 2.

pence would always be in proportion to the value.

But it has been said, Sir, that unless you discontinue the duties upon the importation of foreign yarn, the bounties you are to grant upon the exportation of linen cloth can signify nothing, because our home-made cloth will, notwithstanding the bounty, be underfold at every foreign market by the foreign, consequently we can neither export, nor make any for exportation; and for proving this the noble lord was pleased to give us a very curious calculation. But in answer to his calculation, I shall observe, that the fact appeared to be otherwise, during the time that the bounties were continued; for large quantities were then yearly exported, tho' the bounties were not then higher than those now proposed, and the duties upon foreign linen yarn higher than they are at present. This may at first view seem a little strange, tho' the fact is true, and may be easily accounted for, if we consider that a rich man can carry on any manufacture, or indeed any branch of trade, at a much less profit per cent. than a poor man is able to do. A manufacturer who keeps 100 looms at work, may sell his cloth a great deal cheaper than a manufacturer who keeps but ten looms at work, and a merchant who trades to the value of 10,000l. yearly, may trade for a less profit per cent. than a merchant can afford to do who trades to the value of but 1000l. yearly; because every man must support his family by the profits of his trade, and the rich trader may, if he pleases, live as frugally as the poor one can do. From hence, Sir, arises our advantage: Both our linen manufacturers and merchants are men of larger stocks than the linen manufacturers or merchants are in most other countries; and this is the chief advantage we have gained by the late reduction of the interest payable on our publick funds, that it will drive men of greater fortunes into trade. Consequently, tho' the expence of living be higher in this country than in any other, and tho' the British linen manufacturer pays more for his yarn, and for weaving and bleaching his linen, than the foreign manufacturer, yet by the superiority of his stock he may be enabled to sell his linen to the British merchant near as cheap as the foreign manufacturer can sell to the foreign merchant; and tho' the British linen merchant pays more for the linen he sends abroad than the foreign linen merchant does, yet by the superiority of his stock he may be enabled to sell his linen at every foreign market as cheap as the

foreign merchant can sell the linen he sends thither. But the only stock of a labouring man is his labour, consequently the British labourer can have no greater stock than the foreign, if they be equally expert and diligent; therefore if the former cannot live at so small an expence as the latter, he must have higher profits upon his stock, that is to say, higher wages, or a higher price for the produce of his labour.

Thus we must see, Sir, that tho' the present duties upon foreign linen yarn be continued, the British linen manufacturers and merchants may, by the bounties, be enabled to contend with the foreign at every foreign market; but if you abolish those duties, and allow a free importation of foreign linen yarn, it will be impossible for the British labourer or spinner to contend with the foreign at our home-market for such yarn: The foreign yarn will certainly be there sold the cheapest, and our manufacturers will as certainly purchase only the cheapest, the consequence of which must be, that in a few years we shall have no spinners of linen yarn left in the kingdom; and then our neighbours may, whenever they please, put an end to our linen manufacture, by prohibiting the exportation of their yarn. But supposing our neighbours should continue to be so kind to us as to allow the free exportation of their linen yarn, to the great loss of their own people, and that we should thereby gain the weaving and bleaching of the thirty-two millions of yards of linen cloth now imported, yet we should certainly lose the spinning of the 55,500,000 yards now made at home, the far greatest part of which appears from the account of linen yarn imported to be now spun, as well as woven and bleached at home; and we should likewise lose the producing of all the flax now produced at home; for nothing can be more certain, than that no flax could be produced, if there were no spinning of linen yarn in the kingdom, because no producer could propose to send his flax abroad. It is evident therefore, that by what is now proposed, the nation would lose more than it could get, and that a much greater number of people would be thrown out of employment by our loss of the spinning, than could be added by the increase of our weaving and bleaching, besides the national loss by an absolute end being put to any future production of flax, which must be at present very considerable; for it appears from our publick accounts, that we have not 7000 tons of flax imported yearly, whereas 50,000,000 of yards of home-made and home-

home-spun linen, allowing 5,500,000 yards of our home-made linen to be made of foreign yarn, will require above 10,000 tons of flax, so that our home produce of flax must now amount yearly to at least 3000 tons, which at 35l. per ton amounts to 105,000l. yearly; for I shall not only join with the noble lord in sup-
 A posing, that our production of flax has lately increased, but I shall go farther and suppose that, if we preserve our spinning, it will yearly increase, notwithstanding the free importation of it; because as our farmers are not only richer, but understand agriculture better, than the foreign, and as flax is the most valuable
 B production that can be got from most of the lands even in this kingdom, our farmers may, and certainly will sell their flax as cheap as any foreign flax can here be sold, notwithstanding their paying a higher rent to their landlords, and higher wages to their servants, than foreign farmers usually do; for I must observe, and it ought to be attended to, that the competition in this case is not between the labouring people of England and foreign labourers, but between the farmers of England and the farmers of foreign countries.

In every light therefore, Sir, in which this project can be viewed, it must appear to be attended with dangerous consequences, and may probably in ten or a dozen years occasion the total ruin of
 D the linen manufacture both in Britain and Ireland; and yet I do not wonder at its having been approved of both by the linen manufacturers of England, and the linen boards of Scotland and Ireland. The former consider only their own immediate advantage, and therefore are for having their yarn at the cheapest hand; and as the linen manufacturers both of Ireland and Scotland are men of some figure and fortune, they had certainly a much greater influence at those boards than our poor spinners can be supposed to have had; but in this house I hope our poor labouring people of all kinds will always find many friends; and I am surprised to find this scheme patronized by any gentleman who has the honour to serve the crown, as it is the duty of the crown, and of those who serve it, to protect the poor against the oppression, or the intended oppression of the rich and powerful.

Whether this scheme be opposed or no, Sir, by our importers of foreign linens,
 G is what I know nothing of; but I am sure it is not their interest to oppose it; for even supposing it should prevent any future importation of foreign linens, yet as they would necessarily become the importers of all our foreign yarn, they

would certainly get more by the importation of yarn for 87,500,000 yards of cloth, than they ever could or can get by the importation of thirty-two millions of yards of cloth; and if our own linen manufacture should be destroyed, as it would probably be in ten or a dozen years, by our neighbours prohibiting the exportation of their yarn, the trade and the profits of our importers of linen would then be vastly increased. Therefore, Sir, if any importer of foreign linen has appeared in opposition to this scheme, I must suppose his opposition to be artful, in order to promote the scheme, by furnishing its advocates with a popular argument in its favour, which consequently must with me be a prevailing argument for being against it.

[*This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.*]

TO the AUTHOR of the LONDON
 MAGAZINE.

C *Quam scit uterque libens, censebo, exerceat artem.* HOR. EPIST.

'Tis the Divinity that stirs within us.

ADDISON'S CATO.

S I R,

THERE is a strange, unaccountable piece of folly, and great cruelty I think also, too rise amongst parents, which I have not observed you, of late, to touch upon in order to expose its deformity; and which, would those same parents divest themselves of the vicious motives which induce them to exercise it, they would readily enough lay the accusation upon others who might be infected with it;—I mean, Sir, that unpardonable folly of those parents, who, contrary to all the remonstrances of their friends, will not let the stream of their children's intellectual faculties run in its natural course.—I am not insensible, Sir, in what a great measure I am here ingeniously and happily anticipated on this subject, by many moral writers among the sages of antiquity, as well as the moderns, especially the latter.—But however, if a few thoughts thrown together, and confirmed by an eminent instance of the happiness of indulging nature, and assisting her in her pursuit after knowledge, may serve as a rough sketch for the pencils of your ingenious correspondents to compleat the piece, in order more fully to expose the cruelty as well as absurdity of this parental blindness and obstinacy, be yours the praise, and mine the satisfaction.—Education then, Sir, seems to be, strictly speaking, the art of managing and forming the mind; a science the most difficult,
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cue,

cult, extraordinary, and at the same time of the utmost consequence, but too much disregarded by parents in general.—If parents therefore are desirous to have their children make a figure in life, surely one would think the first thing to be done is to search carefully into their *genius*, and after having marked the track which *nature* (or rather in the pious phrase of the great Mr. Boyle, “*the Author of Nature*”) points out, to assist her in her progress as much as possible.—The *natural genius* of a child is often hid, (like a diamond in the mine) and therefore it should be searched out and polished, in order to give it its true and proper lustre; but how much oftner is it extinguished by the wrong-headed obstinacy of a foolish, unthinking parent, to the disgrace of the one, and prejudice of the other!—*Falshw nature* was the advice and practice of the ancients; *oppose nature* is too much that of the moderns: But which of these two is the wisest, is best seen in their consequences. It is certain, that there is a very strong analogy between the *mind and the earth*;—*nature* bears within herself the first principles and seeds of knowledge, as well as other things; it is the duty of parents then to cultivate these, to let *the mind* follow its natural bent, in order to discern her operations the better, and to ripen these seeds, as *nature* opens, with the genial beams of the sun-shine of encouragement; so on the contrary, according to the wise adage of the antients, “*Nihil invidia Minervæ*”; for it is equally as certain, that *nature* may be led, but not driven. In this point then parents are wise, that they follow *nature*, their best guide, as a deity, and obey her, for otherwise, as Tully says, “What is opposing *nature*, but in a giantick manner to fight against the gods?” Hence appears the absurdity of too many parents forcing their children, thro’ a cruel aukward obstinacy, to aspire to things out of the reach of their natural capacities;—for can there be any thing more ridiculous than for a father to waste his money, and his son’s time, in getting him slogged into *Latin and Greek*, when at the very same time, *nature* has designed this *poor, swiveling boy*, for some mechanical trade, in which he would have cut a considerable figure? Hence, as Dr. South truly and merrily observes, “Many a man is made to run his head against a pulpit, who would have done his country excellent service at the plough’s tail.” So again, orators, philosophers, princes, and publick magistrates, are characters which look great and inticing, but how few are there that are properly cut out to perform them *by nature*! For it is in hu-

man life Sir, as in a play, in which the honour is due not to the part but the performance, and he that acquits himself well, tho’ in the character of a servant, or even a beggar, is much more approved of, and reputed a far better actor, than he that assumes that of a prince, and does it ill.—Indeed some few instances (but very rare ones) we have of persons, who by mere dint of labour and pains have erected themselves into great artists, and immortalized their fame, even *invitâ Minervâ*. One instance I will just mention, as a reproach to the indolent, and an encouragement to the industrious;—it is of that great painter *Dominichino*, one of the masters of the *Lombard or Bolognese* school; his fellow-pupils used, in a sarcastical way, to call him *the ox*, for his great labour; but the prophecy of his master *Annibal Caracci* proved true of him afterwards, “That the ox by his labour would make his ground so rich, that painting would be fed by what it produced.”—But however, Sir, these are *rare aves*, as I before observed; and as there are no general rules without exceptions, I do not see how this instance militates either against the point I am contending for, or, in favour of the cruel and injudicious error of those parents which I am now combating.—Whether *art or nature* bears the greatest part in bringing things to perfection, has been long ago a moot point, (as the lawyers say) and being something foreign to my purpose, I shall leave it to be discussed by more able pens; and tho’ (as in the story of Sir Roger, in the second volume of the *Spectators*) much may be said on both sides, yet this I have often thought of them both; that when they go hand in hand, they somewhat resemble the *Chiara Oscura* (as the *Italians* call it) in painting, where a judicious and happy mixture of it never fails to catch the eye of a man of taste; but where neglected, is sure to destroy that beautiful symmetry, so necessary to compleat the piece. I shall therefore at present content myself, Sir, by relating the following account in favour of *nature*, which, tho’ seemingly perhaps exaggerated, yet I will venture to say, that those who are thoroughly conversant in the affair, will acquit me of any charge of partiality.—Among the many and surprising instances of the force of *nature*, recorded in history, especially of artists in the liberal sciences, I will beg leave, Sir, to conclude with one of a young lady (daughter to an eminent attorney of this place) perhaps inferior to none of those we have upon record. She had discovered very early in life a strong *natural genius*

genius for painting, by frequently giving short sketches with a common pencil, then with Indian ink, &c. as her fancy suggested;—her father being a man of taste, and very desirous to let nature pursue the way she had pointed out, indulged her what he could in it, and as she was somewhat at a loss how to employ her colours with propriety, she took an opportunity, while she was at London about two years ago, to get information in that point, and has since arrived to a surprising perfection in this polite science.—She has been for some time past engaged in painting *casel pieces*, and has drawn not long ago two beautiful ones. The first, *Diana* visiting *Endymion* as he is asleep: The other, the marriage of *Saint Catharine*, after the manner of *Carlo Maratti*; she is now painting another *casel piece*, the adoration of the *Eastern Magi*. I do not pretend, Sir, to be a judge of painting; but were some of the connoisseurs to see it when finished, there are reasons in the copy to think, that, by some delicate soft turns she has given it, and an artful disposition of the colours, they would not hesitate to which to decide the palm.—But before she had received any information about *colouring*, she had done several small pieces, particularly a very agreeable one of *Pamela* giving her commands in the nursery with her children about her; and another, representing *Saint Francis* in meditation. She is also very happy in hitting off personal likenesses in *miniature*; so that if you know the persons, you may tell them almost at first sight. Now, Sir, as she is such a remarkable instance of nature, wholly unassisted by art, having never been under any master, what is it that we might not have expected from her pencil, had so fine a genius been cultivated by a great hand? *England* might then have boasted of a female artist not much inferior perhaps to a *Kneller* or a *Jervais*; and I am persuaded to think, that were some of the great masters now alive, they would be very well pleased with some of this young lady's productions, and be very glad to receive her into their pupilage; or, had she been born in the last century, and been conducted under the immortal pencils of a *Rubens* or a *Pandyck*, the *Italian artists* would soon have claimed her for a sister, by giving her an honourable admission into the *academy of Saint Luke*. The strength and beauty of her pencil, Sir, stands in no need of the feeble assistance of my pen to be the herald of her fame; her own works will sufficiently proclaim her merit; but as she is such an instance of nature, it would be

injustice to neglect transmitting to the world some account of her. I take therefore, Sir, this opportunity, by favour of your Magazine, to do it; and congratulate my fair country-women upon so ingenious and celebrated a sister; and my country in general, upon the production of a lady, whose additional name will reflect no small lustre upon the *English school of painters*; and am, SIR,
Yours, &c.

Disa, Norfolk,
July 10, 1756.

PHILO-NATURE.

Abstract of the MILITIA BILL, continued
from p. 334.

CLAUSE 37 enacts, that all high and petty constables, tythingmen, headboroughs, and other parish officers in England and Wales, shall be aiding to the justices of peace, and to his majesty's said respective lieutenants and their deputies, and to all to whom any power or authority is by this act given, in the execution of the premises.

Clause 38 enacts, that in case of actual invasion or imminent danger thereof, or in case of rebellion, it shall be lawful for the king, the occasion being first communicated to parliament, to order his respective lieutenants, or in their absence, five or more of the respective deputy lieutenants, with all convenient speed to draw out and embody all the regiments and companies of militia, or so many of them as he shall judge necessary, beginning with the counties nearest the danger, and so proceeding regularly till a sufficient number be drawn out and embodied, and the same to direct to be led by their respective officers, into any parts of this kingdom, for the suppression of such invasions and rebellions; all which forces from the time of their being drawn out, until they return, shall be under the command of such general officers as the king shall appoint, and shall have the same pay as his majesty's other regiments of foot, and no other; and the officers shall, during such time, rank with the officers of his majesty's forces of equal degree as the youngest of their rank: That the militia officers and private men shall, during such time, be liable to all such regulations as shall be then by act of parliament in force, for the discipline and good government of any of his majesty's forces in Britain: That when they return they shall be under the same directions only as before; and that if any non-commission militia officer or private man be maimed or wounded in actual service, they shall be intitled to the

the benefit of Chelsea-hospital equally with the other forces: And that if any militia man so ordered to be drawn out, and not labouring under any infirmity, shall refuse to march, and be convicted thereof on oath before two or more justices, he shall forfeit 40*l.* or upon non-payment be committed to the common goal for twelve months, or till he shall have paid the same.

Clause 39 enacts, that no militia officer, when so called out, shall sit in any court martial on the trial of any officer or soldier in the other forces, nor shall any officer in the other forces sit in any court martial on the trial of any militia officer or private man.

Clause 40 enacts, that it shall be lawful for the constables and other chief officers, and magistrates of cities, towns, and other places in England, Wales, and Berwick, or in their default or absence, for any one justice of peace inhabiting in or near the place, and for no others, and they are hereby required to quarter and billet the militia officers and private men, at the times they are called out to their annual exercise, or into actual service, in the houses of publicans, viz. inns, livery-stables, alehouses, victualling-houses, and the houses of persons selling brandy, strong waters, cyder, or metheglin, by retail.

Clause 41 provides, that the lords lieutenants of the several counties of Cumberland, Huntingdon, Westmoreland, Monmouth, and Rutland, and of every county and place in Wales, shall have the command of the militia thereof respectively; and that in every one there shall be ten or more deputy lieutenants appointed, if so many qualified as after expressed can be therein found: That the estates requisite for a qualification shall be of the same sort as those in the other counties of England, and shall be as follows: A deputy lieutenant, or field-officer, to have an estate of 300*l.* per ann. or to be heir apparent to an estate of 500*l.* per ann. A captain to have an estate of 150*l.* per ann. or to be the son of a person who is, or at the time of his death was possessed of an estate of 300*l.* per ann. And a lieutenant or ensign to an estate of 50*l.* per ann. or to be the son of a person who is, or at the time of his death was possessed of an estate of 150*l.* per ann. Two thirds of all which estates shall be situated, or arising within the said counties respectively: That in all the said counties the penalties for acting, not being duly qualified, or not having delivered in such qualification, and taken the oaths, shall be for a deputy lieutenant, or field-officer, 100*l.*

and for a captain, lieutenant, or ensign, 50*l.* That in all the said counties three deputy lieutenants shall have the same powers as five in other counties: And that in all the said counties the militia officers shall be liable, notwithstanding their being such, to serve the office of sheriff.

Clause 42 enacts, that the governor of the Isle of Wight shall act in the execution of this act, as the lord lieutenant is to act in his county, and shall appoint five or more deputies to act with him in the said island; which deputies, and the militia officers, are to act in the same manner, and under the same directions, and shall be qualified in the same manner, and subject to the same penalties, as the deputies and militia officers in Wales: That the militia of the said island shall be raised in the same manner as, and be deemed a part of the militia of Hampshire: And that after they are raised, the governor, or lieutenant governor, and deputies, shall direct the training and exercising them within the island, as the lord lieutenant and deputies are to do in any county in England.

Clause 43 provides a particular and distinct regulation for what is called the Isle of Purbeck, in Dorsetshire.

Clause 44 provides, that in all cities and towns which are counties within themselves, the lord lieutenant of such city or town, or where there is no lord lieutenant, the chief magistrate shall appoint five or more deputy lieutenants, if so many persons qualified as after expressed can be therein found, and shall also appoint officers, whose number and rank shall be proportionable to the number of militia to be raised by such city or town, as its quota of the militia of the county to which it is united: That all powers given, and provisions made with respect to the militia of counties, shall be in force with respect to the militia of the said cities and towns, except as to what is otherwise provided for: That after the quota of such city or town is settled, any three of the deputy lieutenants within the same shall have all the powers conferred on any five deputies of a county, or on any one or more of them, and three commissioners of the land tax: That the qualifications of the deputies and officers shall be as follows: That a deputy lieutenant or field-officer shall have a real estate of 300*l.* per ann. or a personal estate of 500*l.* or a real and personal estate of 600*l.* in value: That a captain shall have a real estate of 150*l.* per ann. or a personal estate of 250*l.* or a real and personal to the value of

of 3000l. and that a lieutenant or ensign shall have a real estate of 50l. per ann. or a personal estate of 750l. or a real and personal to the value of 1000l. and that before their acting they shall prove their qualification, by taking the oath prescribed herein: That two thirds of all these real estates shall be situated, or arising within the city or town, or the county at large: That the penalties for acting, not being duly qualified, or not having delivered in such qualification, or not having taken the oaths, shall be, for a deputy or field-officer, 100l. and for a captain, lieutenant, or ensign, 50l. That it shall be lawful for the lord lieutenant, or chief magistrate of such city or town, to put this act in execution within the same; but that the militia of such city or town shall join the militia of the county to which it is united, at the annual exercise in Whitsun week, and in time of actual service.

Clause 45. That a parish lying in more than one county or riding, shall be deemed in that where the church is situated.

Clause 46. That Threapwood shall be deemed in Flintshire, and in the parish of Worthenbury.

Clause 47. That nothing in this act shall extend to the giving of any power to compel any of the militia to march out of this kingdom.

Clause 48. That this act shall not extend to the tinnars in Devon and Cornwall.

Clause 49. Nor to the city of London.

Clause 50 and 51 provides, that the militia of the Tower Hamlets shall remain upon much the same footing as formerly.

Clause 52 provides, that the cinque ports shall also remain upon much the same footing as formerly.

Clause 53. That this act shall not extend to persons mustered, trained, and doing duty in any of his majesty's docks for the defence thereof.

Clause 54. That the inhabitants in the suburbs of Stamford, on the south-side of the waters there, called Welland, shall serve in the militia of Lincolnshire.

Clause 55. Repeals all former acts relating to the raising of the militia, from and after September 29, 1756.

Clause 56 provides, that on the death of any lord lieutenant, his deputies shall continue to act, until commissions of deputy lieutenancy be issued by the new lord lieutenant.

Clause 57 and last provides, that if any suit be brought for any thing done in pursuance of this act, the action shall

be laid where the cause of action did arise; the defendant may plead the general issue, and give this act, and the special matter, in evidence; and if the plaintiff be cast, non-suited, or discontinue his action, the defendant shall recover treble costs.

REPLY on the Intermediate State, continued from p. 347.

ANOTHER text which this gentleman quotes is (Phil. i. 23.) *Having a desire to depart, and to be with Christ; which is far better.* To the same purpose St. Paul says (2 Cor. v. 8.) *we are confident, and willing rather to be absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord.* All which is very natural and just from one who had such high notions of the blessedness of a future state. His recompense was to be at the resurrection of the just, which to him is coincident with the dissolution of his earthly tabernacle; and to be present with the Lord is to be clothed with the spiritual body, the house which is eternal in the heavens; as he fully explains it in the beginning of the chapter, where he says, *we groan earnestly, desiring to be clothed upon with our house which is from heaven; and again (ver. 4.) not for that we would be unclothed (not that we desire to be separated from all body) but clothed upon, that mortality might be swallowed up of life.* To the same purpose our blessed Redeemer tells his disciples (John xiv. 2, 3.) *In my father's house are many mansions, &c. and if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself, that where I am, there ye may be also.* Now if they could be with Christ, if they could be present with the Lord before his second coming, how can this be reconciled?

The gentleman's next argument for an active intermediate state, is our Saviour's promise to the penitent thief (Luke xxiii. 43.) *To day shalt thou be with me in paradise.* The thief, from rebuking his fellow sufferer, and the petition he makes to our Saviour, had probably known something of Christ before, or was now at last convinced of his divine mission, and that he had a kingdom which was not of this world; but not supposing he had any power or authority till he came to the possession of that kingdom; begs that he would then remember him. But Jesus assures him he need not be in suspense about it, for the thing was then done and determined; I promise thee to day, that thou shalt be with me in paradise.

If the resurrection be the next period to that of our death, as I apprehend the scriptures tell us it is, I do not see what encouragement this opinion can give to vice

* Vid. Dr. Law's *Constitut. &c.* p. 393.

vice and profaneness; or how it can in the least discourage a course of virtue and piety; for the punishment of the one, and the reward of the other, will come instantly after death; the first idea in the next world succeeding the last in this, as quick as the idea of two can succeed that of one. Truth can never discourage virtue; and if this upon examination is found to be a revealed truth, we need not fear the consequences, but may say with the great Roman orator, *Nil est ** veritatis luce dulcius*.

I should hope what I have said might serve as an answer to a great part of Mr. Ties's curious and learned *Dissertation*; (vid. *Gent. Mag.* p. 173.) but he has either very little meaning in some of his expressions, or I want capacity to understand them, till he favours me with an answer to the following questions.

I. Does death mean life? and does a restoration to life imply the being alive before?

II. What does St. Paul mean when he says (1 Cor. xv. 18.) *If the dead rise not—then they also which are fallen asleep in Christ are perished*?

III. is not the resurrection from the dead (*Οἱ δὲ νεκροὶ ἐν νεκροῖς*) the proposition which our Saviour undertakes to prove to the Sadducees? (Luke xx. 37, 38.) and if the patriarchs were then in an intermediate active state, does not the demonstration fail? For then the conclusion differs from the proposition. Would not Mr. Ties make our Saviour a false reasoner?

IV. Mr. Ties says (*Gent. Mag.* p. 176. E.) that “the things related in parables must all be possible, and in some degree probable; otherwise the parable is absurd.” But it is neither possible, nor in any degree probable, that Dives could suffer bodily punishment in the intermediate state. Will not Mr. Ties then say, that our Saviour made an absurd parable?

V. Does this imputation of false reasoning and absurdity to the divine Author of our religion proceed from Mr. Ties's neglecting the meaning of his own expressions, or from a design to weaken the evidence of revelation?

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE writer of the letter in the *Lond. Mag.* for June, p. 261, hath taken so slight, and superficial notice of the remarks on Mr. Warburton's alliance, published in that *Mag.* for April, that I think, how much soever Mr. W. may be obliged for his intention, the alliance can receive

no great support from such a vindication, which leaves the remarker in full and quiet possession of almost every thing he had advanced against it.

The author of the remarks had asked, *When this alliance was made? Who were the parties? On what right it was founded? and how facts corresponded?*—Has Mr. H. R. said one word in answer? He is pleased to say indeed, that Mr. W. hath distinguished between the church and the clergy; but pray hath this writer then given us to understand what either he or Mr. W. means by the church, said to be one of the contracting powers in this alliance? Nothing less—Instead of answering any questions, or attempting to remove any difficulties that flow from this plan, he contents himself with saying, *It was not Mr. W.'s view by this scheme to enrich the clergy at the expence of the laity*: What Mr. W.'s view was is best known to himself.—Perhaps he had not so wholly lost sight of that point as Mr. H. R. may imagine. It seems, to me at least, very plain, that the phantom is raised to make every thing right that now is.—And surely then it will not be found, that the interests of the clergy could be overlooked or forgotten.—Well, but how does Mr. H. R. prove his point? Why thus—*The advantages to the church, saith he, in virtue of this alliance, are only three, that of public endowment, bishops seats in parliament as representatives of the clergy, and spiritual courts for the reformation of manners*. Unhappy still, for the clergy are so far from considering this endowment as flowing from, or in virtue of any alliance, that they derive and claim as of divine right.—The second advantage is not allowed as true in fact, the law not considering the bishops as sitting in the house of lords to represent the clergy, but as called up there in respect of the baronies annexed to their sees.—And as to the third, that will hold in no sort: The snuffers being so far from being made of pure gold, that there is scarce any thing more full of dross, scarce any thing that stands in greater need of amendment, than what is supposed here as an advantage arising from this alliance, and instituted for the reformation of manners, which instead thereof is in truth the dregs of the canon law, and a shame and disgrace to religion and religious society. Mr. H. R. having thus slightly and unhappily skimmed over the subject, he concludes his letter with this remarkable paragraph, *Whatever I think of the author and his other works, an expression that does not favour of a compliment, I have some regard for the alliance, as it seems to be the only book which can furnish*

us with a rational defence of an establishment and a test law.—Must not then an establishment and a test law be brought to a sad pass to have no solid support but a bubble (blown up indeed with great learning, and the most luxuriant imagination) that must consequently break with the least touch? That it is no other than a bubble, the letter containing the remarks in the April Mag. will justify me in saying, at least whilst that letter remains unanswered; for, as I imagine, it will be found on examination, that the learned schemer's alliance is therein fairly, tho' briefly represented: So the queries therein proposed will, and do lead to such difficulty, as I humbly conceive cannot be removed even with the assistance of Mr. W. himself, whose abilities, had he truth in one hand, and would he hold in the reins of his imaginations with the other, would render him equal to any thing: But whilst he hath no such rest for the sole of his foot, gives such a loose to his fancy, and builds castles in the air (with what view I must leave to himself) his abilities will be of little avail, even against persons inferior to him in the commonwealth of learning. Liberty and truth will triumph, both which, I think, are struck at by the alliance, tho' by the recoil it will wound itself.

Let the publick examine, compare, and then judge; and that liberty and truth may prevail and spread, is the sincere wish of, S I R,

Your humble servant.

August 2, 1756.

Of the NEW ROAD making from Paddington to Illington, with a neat PLAN thereof.

SEVERAL of our correspondents, particularly in the country, having hinted their desire to have a plan of the new road inserted in our Magazine, and as we are ever disposed most gratefully to oblige them, we present them with the foregoing neat engraving thereof, which is too clearly expressive to need any explanation. This road is designed to be carried from the great Edgware road at August, 1756.

* See Lond. Mag. for last month, p. 340.

America is what they call *wampum*, which is of two sorts, white and purple. The white is worked out of the inside of the great conques; and the purple is worked out of the inside of the muske-shell. Both are perforated to string on leather, and then wove together in a piece generally as broad as one's band, and about two feet long, which they call belts; but some are much larger, or more curiously wrought, and accordingly are of a greater or lesser value. With these the Indians carry on their traffick, as the rest of the world do with pieces of gold or silver; and as treaties are carried on, and agreements concluded in Europe with feasting and drinking, these wild Indians, as we call them, more sensibly carry on their treaties, and conclude their agreements with mutual presents of belts, one of which is presented by the speaker at the end of almost every paragraph of his speech. And when any proposal or speech is made by, or in the name of one party, they have among them a rule, generally observed, which is, never to give an answer the same day, and which must be allowed to be a very prudent rule, as it prevents all manner of wrangling, or any rash answer's being ever made.

Paddington, across the several northern roads, thro' Bell-lane to the north end of Marybone; thence to Tottenham-court and Battle-bridge, and so to Illington, there to communicate with the road to Goswell-street; likewise from the north end of Cavendish-square, and Portland-street, cross the Farthing Pye-house Field; by which a ready communication will be had between the great eastern, western, and northern roads, and the several parts of the cities of London and Westminster.

As several Conferences have been lately published between Sir William Johnson, Bart. Major General of his Majesty's Forces in America, and the Chief Sachems and Warriors of some of the Indian Nations there, in order to shew our Readers the Manner of treating with these People, we shall give them the following Copy of one of the most remarkable of these Conferences.

At a Meeting of the Six Nations, Feb. 23, 1756.

P R E S E N T,

The Hon. William Johnson,
The Rev. Dr. Ogilvie,
The Rev. Mr. Hawley,
Capt. Butler, and other Indian officers,
Three interpreters.

Brethren,

As it was very cold and late when I delivered you my speech on Friday night, I told you, I would then postpone some things I had further to say; I now take this opportunity of communicating them to you.

In the first place, I must recommend to you, in the strongest manner, as his majesty's troops will be passing and repassing to Oswego next spring, that you endeavour all in your power, to keep open the road thither, and not suffer any obstructions or stoppages to be thrown in the way by the enemy, as there is the greatest necessity for our keeping that road clear and open, it being for our mutual interest and safety.—A belt †.

C c c

Brethren,

† The current money among the natives in

Brethren,

Now is your time to have forts or trading-houses built in your countries, while your father, the great king of England, has your interest so much at heart : If at any time you incline to have such built in any of your castles, only let me know it, and it shall be done.—*A belt.*

Brethren,

Governor Hardy * desired me to acquaint you, that he had a present from your father the king for you, which he intends to deliver to you here, as soon as possible he can, and expects your attendance.—*Three strings †.*

Brethren,

The one great end proposed in calling you here, at this season of the year, was, to have that affair of the Delawares and Shawanese settled ; but I am sorry to find you are not so hearty in the affair, as I expected you would, or as, at this important time, you ought to be ; I must therefore urge you, most strenuously, to fall upon and settle this affair, before you leave this place, as there is no time to be lost ; besides, your brethren of the several governments, with impatience, wait the result of this meeting, on which, let me tell you, much depends.—*A large belt.*

Brethren,

It is my kind concern for your welfare, that leads me to propose the following advice to you. I have your happiness very much at heart, and most zealously wish your prosperity ; therefore I conjure you, to observe and follow the friendly hints, I am now going to give you.

First, Endeavour to bring as many nations of Indians into your alliance as possibly you can ; and try all means, without loss of time, to settle the minds of all such as are wavering, and those who are now ready to rebel against you. If you can accomplish this, let your study be, ever after, to keep up that correspondence, faith, and friendship with them, which is absolutely necessary between friends and allies, and without which, neither friendship or alliance can long subsist.

Secondly, I would have you adhere, inviolably, to all the engagements you have, or shall enter into, with your brethren the English ; who have always been your steady friends, and are determined ever to continue such : Besides, they are the ablest, and will be the readiest to protect and defend you against any attempts of an enemy ; and moreover, can, and will supply you, and all your allies, with the necessaries of life at a cheaper rate, than the French can.

Thirdly, Be not any longer wheedled, blind-folded, and imposed on, by the artful speeches of the French ; for their tongues are full of deceit : Do not imagine the fine cloaths, &c. they give you, are given out of love or regard to you ; no ! they are only as baits to catch fish ; they mean to enslave you thereby, and entail that curse upon your children, after you, who will have reason to repent the day you begot them ; be assured, they are your inveterate, implacable enemies, and only wish for a difference to arise between you and us, that then they may put you out of their way, by cutting you off the face of the earth.

Fourthly, Fall upon a method of collecting each nation into a compact body : Where you have good land, and a good situation, there fortify your castle in such a manner, as you may be able to defend yourselves against any number with small arms : Above all things, be unanimous in your councils, and also in the field.

Fifthly, If at any time your brethren the English, or any of your Indian allies, are injured or threatened from any quarter, the whole body of the confederacy should rise, and endeavour to bring about an honourable accommodation ; but if your enemy should not hearken to reason, but still persist in acting unjustly, then the whole body should, as one man, join their arms against the enemy ; by which means, you will always be able to bring them to what terms may be thought proper : You will, in that state, be a terror to the French, who now, well knowing your unsettled, divided disposition, at every turn of the wind, use threats and menaces against you. Be not afraid of them ; cleave to your brethren the English, and they cannot hurt you.

Sixthly, If you duly observe these wholesome admonitions, you will again become numerous, and retrieve your pristine fame. Then, the very name of the Six Nations, and their allies, will be a terror to their enemies, and their arms will carry conquest with them, as heretofore.

Seventhly, But, brethren and friends, if you continue any longer in your past, lethargick, and supine state, and neglect this my friendly advice, and earnest desire, I greatly fear you will, sooner or later, have cause to repent it, and wish too late you had followed it. Let all your youngest people hear what I say, and your men and women seriously consider it ; and let your and their memory witness for me, that I have given you all this timely and wholesome advice.

Take this pipe to your great council-chamber at Onondago, let it hang there in

* Of New-York.

† Besides belts, the Indians have also strings of wampum ; one or more of which are added to a belt, when it is, of itself, thought of too little value.

in view ; and should you be wavering in your minds at any time, take and smoke out of it, and think of my advice given with it, and you will recover, and think properly.

Gave the largest pipe in America, made on purpose.

As it is now late, I shall deliver you ^A the present I have got, made on purpose for you, to-morrow morning ; by which time, I hope to have your definitive answer, to the points I now spoke to you upon.—*Ended here.*

The Answer of the Six Nations, Feb. 24, 1756.

Red Head, speaker.

P R E S E N T,

The Hon. William Johnson,

The Rev. Dr. Ogilvie,

The Rev. Mr. Hawley,

Capt. Butler, and other Indian officers,
Three interpreters.

Brother Warragbiagey *,

^YOU have very seasonably put us in mind of that superiority which we, by a series of conquests, have obtained over the Delawares, Shawanese, and others ; we are sensible of it, and, therefore, no sooner did you send us the shocking tidings of their treacherous and barbarous behaviour, but we looked upon ourselves nearly concerned to interpose ; we immediately dispatched a message to them, to enquire into the cause of this their unparalleled conduct ; we backed this with a second message, with equal warmth ; both proving abortive, we obtained an interview by the means of our brethren of Oneida. At this meeting, we reminded them of their subordination ; we shook them by the head, and demanded the reasons of their conduct ; we put them in mind how contrary this behaviour was to the covenant subsisting between the confederacy and the English ; we told them, that our latest posterity would have reason to curse their action, and that it would give our brethren reason to suspect us of all treachery, while we so basely abuse the confidence they repose in us ; we again and again desired they would immediately change their behaviour, at least, that they would suspend hostilities, till they heard from us at our return from this meeting : They seemed sensible of their fault, and promised they would cease committing any further hostilities.—*A string of wampum.*

* This is the name given by the Mohawk Indians to general Johnson, on his being many years ago adopted into their nation.

† This belt was the largest ever given ; upon it was wrought the sun, by way of the emblem of light, and some figures representing the six Nations ; it was intended to signify, that they now saw objects in their proper light, and that they were fully convinced of the truth of every thing proposed.

Brother Warragbiagey,

We look upon you as one of our own body, and, therefore, as you have out of sincere regard to our common welfare, pressed upon us to put an effectual stop to the ravages and devastations made by our nephews the Delawares and Shawanese ; we solemnly promise in the name of the Sachems, and warriors of the Five Nations, that we will use our utmost endeavour, to put a speedy and effectual stop to those unhappy proceedings ; and it is the firm resolution of the whole confederacy, to confirm themselves entirely to your reasonable request in this important point ; but, as the Mohawks are the head of our confederacy, we leave the management of that affair entirely to them. We sincerely wish, that the great Spirit, who governs all things, may succeed them in this important undertaking, as it will greatly contribute to our mutual happiness and strength.—*This confirmed with a large belt.*

Brother Warragbiagey,

^C The Mississagas acknowledged a message sent them by general Shirley last year, giving them an invitation to meet him at Oswego : They answer, that the season of the year was too far advanced to admit of a meeting then ; but that, they promise to come early in the spring, and be attentive to what their brethren the English have to say.

^D They desired that this string might be kept at Onondago, lest it might be intercepted by the French ; for, should they be acquainted with their design of meeting the English, they feared they would fall upon and destroy them.—*A string of wampum.*

Brother Warragbiagey,

^E Be attentive to what I now propose, they are the real sentiments of the Five Nations, not merely the sounds of their breath, but the genuine resolutions of their hearts. Look upon this belt † as a pledge of our inviolable attachment to you, and of our unshaken resolution of joining you in all your measures : Our determinations are founded upon clear conviction, as clear as that sun that now shines in the firmament. We shall send this belt to the Senecas, that from thence it may be conveyed to the remotest nations, as an emblem of the happiness we enjoy by our union ; at the same time kindly inviting them to come in and join our covenant chain.

C c c 2

Brother,

Brother, You may depend upon this as our resolutions, which we will put into immediate execution.

What you have said, in regard to the trade, we look upon as a convincing proof of your love and affection to us, and it gives us pleasure that it now becomes a matter of serious consideration with you; we are sensible of your ability to supply us with all the necessaries of life cheaper and better than the French can possibly do: Indeed, brother, there is nothing you should more seriously attend to, as it would greatly tend to cement that friendship that subsists between us, and would be the most likely means of bringing in the most remote nations to an acquaintance and union with us.—

A prodigious large belt!

[To be concluded in our next, in which we shall insert an account of Sir William Johnson.]

Account of the SUGAR CANE, continued from p. 312.

“THE season being now come, and every thing in order about the works, the negroes are provided with bills, and ordered into the most forward field to cut canes; this they perform very dextrously; they part the plants pretty near the root, chop off the tops, and leave the stalks in irregular parcels to be collected and tied together by the binders; these are again taken up by others and put into carts, cradles, or other vehicles to be carried to the mill, where the juice is expressed by passing them to and fro between three perpendicular rollers cased with steel; this, by a declivity formed in the bridge-tree, is conveyed to the first cistern, and strained in its passage thro’ a basket lined with hair-cloth, but this is seldom regarded in Jamaica: When this is full, the liquor is discharged by a tap placed in the bottom of the cistern, and conveyed by proper spouts or gutters to a large cistern, or immediately to the first clarifier in the boiling-house, where it should be also strained and tempered; the former, however, is seldom regarded in Jamaica, but the latter is always requisite, in the manufacture of sugar, and generally done there by mixing a small quantity of good quick-lime in powder, or some strong lime-water with the juice after it is put into the clarifier; the fire is then raised gradually, and continued

in a moderate state until most of the dirt and nastiness with which the juices have been charged rises to the top, and is skimmed off by shallow perforated copper skimmers: Then it is again strained, by some, thro’ a thick coarse blanket, and boiled to a proper consistence in the adjoining coppers: But during this operation the fire must be constantly kept very quick, and the liquor shifted gradually, as it thickens, from one copper to another, until it arrives at the smallest, where it is perfected, while the others are constantly supplied from behind: And as it is apt to swell and boil over the rim of the copper while in a viscid state, it must be kept in constant, and sometimes violent agitation with the skimming or larger ladles, until it begins to granulate.

When the liquor has acquired a due consistence, it is put into broad shallow wooden coolers; after it has obtained a proper and stronger consistence there, it is carried in tubs or other vessels and emptied into pots, barrels, or hogheads, according to the conveniency or fancy of the planter; these are placed on stanchions, underlaid with convenient slanting platforms, and cisterns to receive the molasses, which continues to dribble thro’ every hole and crevice for some days, but care is always taken to leave proper vents for the discharge of this glutinous juice, which otherwise would spoil the grain, colour and consistence of the sugar.

When they have cut as many acres, and manufactured as much of this commodity as their strength and seasons will permit, they begin to hole, plant, and weed again; but where the soil is rich and kind, this labour is much less, for the suckers that shoot from the roots left in the ground the foregoing season, which are generally called rattoons, grow often so luxuriant and rich, as to contribute much towards the crop of the ensuing year, nay, are sometimes found almost equal to the first plants, and in a very rich soil frequently continue to answer for many years: But in poorer grounds those of the first year only are made into sugar, and the growth of the second serves for plants, or is thrown up.

We shall now give some account of the manufacture of rum, another principal commodity obtained from this valuable plant.

In

* The juices of the cane differ very much according to the soil and the seasons; for when these have been wet, or that moist and chilly, the juice is watery and poor, and requires a great deal of boiling, and a smart active fire, which obliges the planters of Jamaica (where the juice is frequently poor) to supply themselves with large quantities of accessory fuel from the woods; but where the juice is rich and kind, as it is generally in St. Christopher’s, &c. the litter or trash that comes from the mill is frequently more than sufficient for both coppers and stills, and the juice will often begin to granulate in the second tub.

In the manufacture of the former commodity, the course and order of the operation prevented my having mentioned the gradual addition of juice, that is constantly supplied in a regular succession from the first clarifiers to the last copper, which is hung immediately over the fire-hole, that it may be the more readily managed, as occasion requires, without retarding the process in the other coppers, or raising the rarefaction to too great a height; this succession continues until all the liquor of the day is boiled off, which holds often until late at night; and then the coppers are charged with water gradually, and the fires extinguished as the liquor is shifted forwards: The coppers are well washed with water the ensuing morning * to make them fit for the labours of the day; and the washings discharged into the common spouts or gutters that convey the skimmings of the juice, by which they are carried to a proper receiver in the still-house.

The general method and portion in which the ingredients that yield this spirit are mixed and compounded, is as follows, viz.

Take one third skimmings, one third water from the washings, and one third cool and clear lees to warm and ferment the whole, but tho' this, with an after addition of a few gallons of molasses, be the general proportion now in use, it may be varied with good effect by a judicious distiller: When these ingredients are put together pretty cool, and well mixed, the fermentation begins soon, and will rise in twenty-four hours to a proper height for admitting the first change of molasses, which is about three gallons for every hundred gallons of the wash or liquor; this enriches the mixture, thickens the fermentation, and about four and twenty hours afterwards it is fit for the second and last charge, which is nearly the same quantity with the first; but care must be taken to give it this supply before the fermentation abates, for otherwise the liquor will grow sluggish, and never yield a due proportion of spirit. The fermentation falls gradually after the fourth or fifth day, and when the liquor grows fine, and comes to throw up its air bubbles clear and slowly, it is fit for the still, where the spirit is drawn off by a constant equal fire, during which great

care should be taken to keep the water cool about the worm, for the more it is so, the stronger the spirit will be †, the more in quantity, and the mellow.

But tho' this be the common proportion and method of managing the ingredients of which rum is made, a great many planters, who distil considerable quantities of that spirit yearly, mix up their liquors in the following manner, and take three parts of water, one and an half molasses, and as much lees: But this requires a long fermentation, which generally continues from ten to twenty days, and yields a great quantity of good spirit: And others, who by being weak handed, neglect, or accident, happen to have large quantities of bad canes, scald the juice, and put it to the same use; but this ferments sufficiently in about three days, and never affords either a good spirit, or a considerable quantity.

The best managers of plantations generally get about two hundred gallons of good common proof rum ‡, for every three hogheads of sugar; this proportion must however vary with the cane; for in some plants the juice is more clammy and throws off more skimmings and molasses, than that of others."

To the most Noble, the Right Honourable, the Honourable, Nobility and Gentry, associated for the Preservation of the Game.

OBSERVING by the advertisements in the news-papers, that in these perilous times, the most perilous in some respects that England has seen since Queen Elizabeth's reign, you continue your meetings for that most useful, most excellent, and most laudable purpose, for which you first formed yourselves into a society, I take the liberty to put you in mind of a circumstance, which however trifling it may appear to you, and how much soever hitherto neglected, seems nevertheless to be of some consequence in itself, and absolutely necessary for preserving the game to you and your posterity: What I mean, is the preservation of our country. For, as I take it, the property of the lands and the game will go together. Now if our enemies the French should get our country from us, which is certainly worth securing were it only for the sake of preserving the partridges, the pheasants, the hares, &c. whose would all these things be? That

* This is the general method in the windward islands, but in Jamaica they rarely cool the coppers above once a week.

† In the windward islands they lay by as much of this spirit as will carry a full head, the remainder, while capable of taking fire, being put up as lower wines, for a second distillation; but in Jamaica, where they make all the spirits, high proof, they generally mix the whole of the first distillations together, and pass them over again, reserving the lower wines of this second process for the same purpose.

‡ See an essay upon Plan-

tership, printed at Antigua, in 1750.

That we are in the utmost danger of losing our country is apparent to all men who are not bereaved of every grain of understanding. For such formidable preparations to invade this island were never made before by so near and so potent an enemy : Neither did so many unhappy circumstances ever before concur to our destruction : The French have no other enemy than us to deal with, or to employ their numerous forces against : We have no friend or ally in the world to assist or succour us. On the contrary several powers of Europe, particularly the Danes and Swedes, under the specious pretence of protecting their trade, have combined to assist our enemies, and distress us. It is likewise said, that our most cordial and faithful friends the Dutch are about to do the like. Add to this, that the Spaniards have equipped a strong squadron of ships, and for what purpose is too apparent to admit of the least doubt. In this most dangerous condition, who but would suppose, if they did not know the contrary, that the whole nation was armed ? So far from it, that you gentlemen gamekeepers have, in your great wisdom, been the means that those who might be rendered the most useful to defend their country, are, for the sake of preserving the game, entirely disarmed.

But this is not the only instance you have given of your consummate wisdom ; for undoubtedly you, or some of your wise society, have had the management of P—A—s.

When it was determined to break with France, by making prize of their ships, why did we only provoke, and not disable our enemies ? This latter might have been done, in a good degree at least, by beginning with them two months sooner, and consequently intercepting several hundred of their homeward bound ships, which by our losing so much time, escaped us. And why, as soon as ever a rupture became inevitable, was not a squadron sent to the Mediterranean, strong enough effectually to prevent any attempt against Minorca ? And when a few ships, too few by half, were sent to relieve that important place, why were they put under the command of one who had never been in any action, nor given a single proof of his capacity for such a service, or indeed for any service ? Certainly no reason can be given, unless he was one of your society. If you had wanted some partridges or pheasants to treat your friends with, would you have sent a fellow to kill them who had never fired a gun in his life ? No, no, you would certainly have employed one of your best shot in so arduous an affair.

But Minorca is lost ! most ignominiously lost ! Must not all Europe despise us for our conduct ? And let me tell you, gentlemen, when a nation is once despised, it is soon trampled upon. Will not France be greatly elated by this success of their first attempt in these parts of the world, since the present quarrel, and think it an earnest of succeeding in a much more important conquest ? This conquest which they meditate, in no less than that of these kingdoms : And what should hinder them from carrying their point ? Our only hopes are in the squadron before Brest, and in our army. This squadron is continually growing weaker and weaker by the foulness of the ships, and their want of repair ; and much more still by the sickness among the seamen, which greatly prevails at this time ; whilst that of the French is increasing in strength, by an addition to the number both of ships and seamen. May we not every day expect to hear that the enemy's fleet of clean well fitted ships, in excellent order, and fully manned with healthy seamen, is come out to fight one already half disabled ? And what will be the consequence of a defeat, if that should happen to us, is easy to foresee. We shall then lie open to an invasion, for which purpose the French will undoubtedly collect all the ships and vessels in their ports of the ocean and the channel, and very probably hire of the Dutch, or oblige them to furnish what more they have occasion for.

By this means they may pour in upon us at many and distant places, such numbers of troops as it will be impossible for our army, divided as it must then be into many small corps, to make head against. Thus this nation, which has so long enjoyed peace and plenty, and rioted in luxury and wantonness, will become a scene, a dreadful scene of war, of blood, and of slaughter, and very probably be destroyed, or enslaved !

The French king has promised his subjects ample revenge for the losses they have sustained by what they call the piratical depredations we have committed upon them ; and his declarations breathe a spirit of revenge. The people of France, by what they have suffered in their trade, and by the artful management of their superiors, are taught to look upon us as a nation of pirates, as enemies to mankind, who ought to be extirpated from the face of the earth.

Big with the most implacable resentments, and animated by the hopes of being recompensed and rewarded with the pillage of this wealthy country, these sons of violence are now waiting an opportunity

portunity at once to gratify their avarice, their ambition, and their revenge.

One method, and only one, would certainly and effectually have enabled us to baffle these attempts, and disappoint the sanguine hopes of the devourer. That method you, or some of you, for reasons known only to yourselves, have rendered abortive.

What think you, gentlemen, not only of the loss of the game, but to be serious, as the subject most certainly requires we should be, of losing, not only your places, your pensions, your honours, and dignities, but your estates, and all that is valuable in the world? Assure yourselves, that those who have most to lose will be the most certain, as well as the greatest sufferers. A tempest may spare the low and humble shrubs, altho' the tall and proud cedars are torn up by the roots. Indeed, if those who have exposed the unarmed nation to become, perhaps, an easy prey to its greedy and inveterate enemy, were to be the only sufferers, they would receive no more than the just reward of their doings, and hardly deserve to be pitied: But when a whole nation, the most remarkable in Europe for wealth, trade, manufactures, arts, sciences, and liberty (how pleased should I be to add, for wisdom and virtue!) When such a nation is in the utmost danger of total destruction, is it possible that the great can be so involved in party disputes, so stupified by luxury and indolence, or so captivated by mean and sordid views, as not to exert themselves to the utmost, and use all practicable and probable methods for its preservation.

Is this a time for some of you to think of little else than scraping up wealth for yourselves, and procuring places, pensions, and preferments for your relations and dependants? And for others to pass the nights in gaming, and the days in feasting and rioting, and the most supine indolence.

Rouse then in time from your sleep, lest it prove a sleep of death; trust not to the precarious defence of your ships, nor to the too weak protection of your army, but arm the nation for the nation's safety.

If this be not immediately done, what can you expect but to see an incensed and enraged enemy landed on your coasts, and driving the poor unarmed, naked, and defenceless inhabitants before them; setting fire to the towns and villages, and carrying terror and destruction wherever they go? What then will become of your fine estates, and magnificent houses?

The invaders will either keep them for their own use if they find that practicable, or otherwise do all the mischief they can to the former, and lay the latter level with the ground.

We may expect to see all the great and wealthy towns and cities in this kingdom, and particularly this capital, first pillaged, and then laid in ashes. We may expect to see our wives and daughters dishonoured before our eyes, and multitudes of both sexes given up to the devouring sword. And as for those who escape the dreadful carnage, they must become slaves to the imperious conqueror, who will subjugate this nation to his tyrannical dominion. And be it remembered, that if this nation should be thus conquered and ruined, it will be for want of arming the people in time, and raising such a numerous, well disciplined militia, as this country is able, ready, and willing to furnish. (See p. 229, 273.)

Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS in AMERICA, continued from p. 331.

THE coasts of Nova-Scotia, as well as the rest of the continent of America, were first discovered by the Cabots in the reign of Henry VII. * from whence we have always insisted upon having the only right to that country; but no settlement was attempted to be made in any part of it until the year 1621, when king James I. made a grant of it to Sir William Alexander, afterwards earl of Stirling, then secretary of state for the affairs of Scotland, by whom it was called Nova-Scotia. However, we had before vindicated our right to the country in 1624, by driving the French out of it in the time of full peace between the two nations †; and in the year 1622, a ship was sent out by Sir William, and those concerned with him, with some people, and all necessaries for making a settlement. These people actually landed near Cape Sable, but whether they made any settlement, or how long they continued there, is not mentioned in history: Only it is certain, that some of our people were settled in that country in the year 1631, as well as at Quebec and Cape-Breton, which in the preceding war had been taken from France; for in the treaty between king Charles I. and Lewis XIII. concluded March 29, 1632, by which Nova-Scotia, called by the French Acadia, was given up, and Canada restored to France, it is stipulated, that our ambassador should deliver to the commissioners of the most christian king, the power which he had received from his majesty of Great-Britain, for the restitution

* See our Lond. Mag. for last year, p. 307.

† See ante, p. 435.

tion of the said places, together with the orders of his said majesty to such as commanded in Port royal (now Annapolis) Port Quebec, and Cape-Breton, to give up the said places and forts, and deliver them into the hands of those whom it should please his most christian majesty to appoint, in eight days after the notification of the said orders; and that to them, and to all who lived in the said places, there should be granted the space of three weeks after the expiration of the said eight days, for entering into their ships, with every thing belonging to them, in order to depart thence into England.

From this time the French continued in possession of all that country we had called Nova-Scotia, and they Acadia, until the year 1654, when major Sedgwick was sent with a proper force by Cromwell, who retook Port-Royal; and drove the French quite out of Nova-Scotia; and as the French court were then courting an alliance with Cromwell against Spain, and terribly afraid of his joining with Spain against them, they did not much insist upon the restitution of this country in the treaty of peace and alliance which was next year concluded between them, and to which France owes the foundation of its present grandeur and formidable power. Thus the country was restored to our possession, and continued so till the year 1667, when king Charles II. being engaged in a war against Holland and France, and not sufficiently supported by his parliament for carrying on a war against two such formidable naval powers, was glad to agree to the treaty of peace at Breda, by which Port-Royal and Nova-Scotia was again given up to France, in whose possession it remained till the year 1690, when it was retaken by Sir William Phips and our brave countrymen of New England, as before mentioned *, who kept possession of it till 1696, when it was a third time given up to France by the treaty of Ryswick; and tho' the war with France was renewed in 1702, yet we were so busily employed in making conquests for our allies, that no attempt was made to reconquer Nova-Scotia till 1710, when at the often repeated sollicitation of the people of New-England, who had greatly suffered by the near neighbourhood of the French in Nova-Scotia, a small squadron with some land forces on board was sent under the command of col. Nicholson, by whom Port-Royal fort was easily taken, and the name of Annapolis given to it, and the whole country was again reduced under subjection to the British crown, in which it continued until the

treaty of Utrecht, when it was expressly yielded up to Great-Britain by an article in that treaty; and by another article in the same treaty it was agreed, that such of the French as were willing to remain there, and be subject to the kingdom of Great-Britain, should enjoy the free exercise of their religion, according to the usage of the church of Rome, as far as the laws of Great-Britain did allow the same.

This last article our ministers probably agreed to, because they knew, that the laws of Great-Britain did not allow the same, and consequently that the laws against popish recusants might be put in execution in that country whenever they thought fit, and the French inhabitants thereby obliged to leave the country, or to declare themselves protestants; or at least that their children might be taken and educated in the protestant religion, which was the only method by which their allegiance to the British crown could be secured; but no such method was ever taken, nor any means used for converting them, so that they not only continued to multiply and increase, but remained bigotted papists, and consequently firmly attached to the interest of France.

However, to secure their obedience, as well as the possession we had got by conquest, and the absolute right we had now got by treaty, it was resolved to be at the expence of keeping always a regiment in this country, the greatest part of which was always posted in garrison at Annapolis, and the rest at a little fort at Canse, which lies most convenient for the fishing, and is on that account of great importance. But no civil government was ever established, nor any method taken for inducing any of our own people to go and settle in that country, until after the end of the last war; so that tho' the country belonged to Britain, the inhabitants still continued to belong to France, for oaths of allegiance signify nothing when not accompanied with the affection of those that swear them. Of this we had undoubted experience soon after the war broke out between France and us in the year 1744. for many of these French inhabitants joined openly with our enemies, and all of them gave them as much underhand assistance as they could. By this a small detachment of French troops from Cape-Breton were enabled to reduce our little fort at Canse †, and the Indians were encouraged and enabled to attack the eastern frontier of New-England, before any war was declared in that part of the world. And in June an attempt was made upon Annapolis itself, which would

* See Lond. Mag. for March 1696, p. 132.

† See ditto for 1744, p. 410.

would have been in great danger, if a reinforcement of troops had not seasonably arrived from New-England.

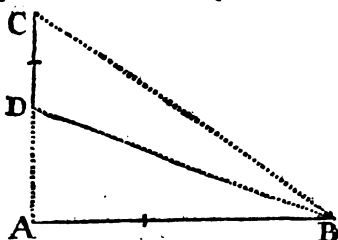
As the French garrison at Louisbourg in Cape-Breton, and their countrymen in Nova-Scotia, were thus a continual plague to New England, a scheme was there formed for the conquest of Cape-Breton, but kept private until after the beginning of the following year, when the governor of Massachusetts's colony issued a proclamation for raising troops, and such expedition was used, that on the twenty-fourth of March 3150 men from this colony alone embarked, and arrived the fourth of April at Canso, the place of rendezvous, where they were joined by 304 men from New-Hampshire, and on the twenty-fifth by 516 men from Connecticut; but as the bays and creeks of Cape-Breton were still full of ice, they did not set sail for the island of Cape-Breton till the twenty-ninth: Next day they landed with little opposition, and May the third they began the siege of the strong fortress of Louisbourg, the harbour of which was in the mean time blocked up by some of his majesty's ships of war under the command of commodore, afterwards admiral Warren. This siege was pushed on with such vigour, notwithstanding the many difficulties they had to struggle with, that, June 15, the governor desired to capitulate, and terms being agreed on the next day, the place was surrendered the 17th, by which we became masters of the whole island, and consequently of St. John's, and the other little islands in the bay of St. Laurence*.

This place was thought of such importance, as it really is, by the French court, that they resolved to recover it if possible. For this purpose they fitted out, early the next year, a squadron of eleven line of battle ships, some frigates, two fire-ships, and a number of transports, with 3150 land forces on board, under the command of the duke d'Anville, who upon his landing in Nova-Scotia was to be joined by M. de Ramsay with about 1600 men from Canada. But as we had a superior squadron in the bay of Biscay, it was June 21, before this fleet could steal away from Rochelle; and in their voyage they met with such contrary winds, that they did not arrive at Chebucto in Nova-Scotia until September 10, and in their passage, or soon after their landing, so many of their men died, among whom was d'Anville himself, that they returned to France without daring to attempt any thing against Louisbourg or Annapolis, tho' both would have been in very great danger, as we sent no squadron August, 1756.

after them, had they met with a safe and quick passage †.

[To be continued in our next.]

AS we gave our readers a plan of the intended bridge at Black-Fryars, (see p. 160.) we have obliged them this month, with the annexed plan and elevation of London-Bridge, as it would appear if altered according to the opinion of that great architect Sir Christopher Wren.



A new QUESTION in NAVIGATION.

SUPPOSE from two ports under the Equinoctial, which are 36 leagues asunder, a ship from the westernmost port sails full north, 40 leagues, and being driven back by contrary winds arrives at a certain port between the other two, and in a right line therewith; the other ship likewise sailed from the other port, 31 leagues parallel to the first; and then changing her course met with the first ship at her second port, who after comparing their journals, found they had run equal distances upon their last courses: Required a geometrical construction, and trigonometrical calculation of that distance, the rhumb they respectively sailed upon, and the distance of the port they met at, from the other two.

Abraham Stone, land surveyor. Chesham, July 13, 1756.

A Letter from the Committee of Sailors to Admiral B——, at Spithead. (See p. 336.)

Lion and Anchor in Wappings July 10, 1756.

Please your Honour,

THE report of your arrival gives us much cheer; but to hear that you are jam'd in the bilboes, seems as if a storm was coming: if your honour had but grappled with Galissonniere, we think you might weather this hurricane.

Do not be run a-ground by landmen, sooner slave your cargo, lighten your vessel (heart) pump out the bulge, weigh anchor, stand to sea, and let fly your ensign (orders) that we may descry them; and if so be, that we find you have obeyed them, why we will stand by you as long as

D d d

* See Lond. Mag. 1745, p. 353, and 1746, p. 388.
319, 372, 634. Ditto 1747, p. 87.

† Ditto 1746, p. 265.

as a plank is left to swim on.—Zoons, let those founder who have rotten bottoms.

If the fair weather sparks of Whitehall have anchored in foul ground, haul the wind and sheer off with St. George's colours, and leave them to be brought to the jeers that deserve it.

Take out the tomkin of your mouth, and fire away loud as thunder, that by the report all folks may hear that you have done your duty, executed your orders bravely, and behaved gallantly.

Stand the deck till the clouds break, and let your honour and courage stick together like pitch, and so mayhap these sweet-scented jessamy folks may run their leaky vessels a-ground, and founder on dry land.

Tack about and leave them to be exposed to the climate, that they may be condemned unfit for future service.

If you find the storm so great as to disable you from carrying sail any longer, and obliged to quit the helm, why, fasten down your latches, say a short prayer, and die like a man.

I am, for the committee,

Your slave,

T. BOATSWAIN.

Copy of the Affiliation now carrying on at the Tholsel, Dublin.

“WE the protestant inhabitants of the city of Dublin, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being filled with the highest indignation against the pride and insolence of France, audaciously kindling a war, directly pointed to dispossess our most righteous sovereign of his rightful dominions in America, and vainly threatening to invade a kingdom, at whose name they have long been used to tremble :

Deeming it highly expedient, at such a juncture, that all complaints of ministerial measures, howsoever grievous and oppressive, be suspended ; in full confidence that his majesty's well known justice will, in due time, upon proper information, afford full redress :

Judging it highly conducive to the common safety of these kingdoms, that the protestants of Ireland, amounting to upwards of two hundred thousand men, fit to carry arms, be fully prepared to aid their parent country in maintaining the honour and dignity of the imperial crown of these realms against all who insult it abroad, or would betray it at home ; and in perpetuating the protestant succession in his majesty's illustrious house ; upon which alone, under heaven, depends the preservation of us and our posterity, our liberties, our property, and our religion :

Emulating the glory of our British ancestors, who (with hearts undimay'd, and hands irresistible, with valour scarce ever equalled, never to be excelled) maintained the empire of the ocean ; defended their free and happy country ; and thro' a series of ages preserved their matchless constitution, against the numberless attempts of insidious ministers to undermine it :

We his majesty's protestant subjects, inhabitants of this great metropolis (our hearts overflowing with the strongest and warmest sentiments of loyalty, gratitude, and affection for his sacred person and family ; our confidence resting on Almighty power for success in the cause of publick virtue and true religion) do hereby solemnly promise and engage to each other, to our king and to our country, that we will enter into, and act in any military service, which our most just and gracious sovereign shall require of us, in any part of this kingdom, or of Great-Britain, during the present war ; and that such of us, as are in circumstances to afford it, will arm ourselves at our own expence, whenever his majesty's pleasure shall be signified for that purpose.”

A Monumental Inscription for a late most renowned Admiral.

Here lie the dirty remains of the dishonourable J. B.

Who, to his own eternal shame, And the infinite detriment of this nation, Was unfortunately promoted to the honour of being

An English Admiral.

He was the son of the great lord viscount T—, ,

Whose noble blood he belied : Was intrusted with an expedition, of the utmost consequence, by his country,

Whose interests he betray'd ; And attended in it by a number of brave officers and seamen,

Whose ardour he repress'd,

And

Whose lives he sacrific'd.

Being order'd to hasten to the relief of M-n-ca, then invaded by the French, He employ'd every artifice of delay, till he was surpriz'd by the enemy's fleet, Whom he had neither the courage to engage himself, tho' superior in strength, Nor, when flying before a few of his ships, even the spirit to pursue :

And without once attempting to preserve a place of such importance to this nation, Or to assist his gallant countrymen, who had so long and so bravely defended it, He return'd ingloriously to G-b-al-r !

Insensible of his own shame,

And

And regardless of the honour and interest
of his country!

For so scandalous a behaviour, he was
not only divested of that command,
Of which he had shewn himself so un-
worthy;

But devoted by the publick justice of the
nation to exemplary punishment.

And after being, almost in every town,
burnt in effigy,

And render'd for ever infamous by all
possible

Marks of indignation and contempt,
With the universal consent of a much-in-
jur'd people,

He at last ended that life, which he had
taken such mean pains to preserve
Under the ignominious hands
Of the common hangman.

Useless as his life was to his country,
May the infamy of his death serve as a
perpetual warning

To those mean wretches!

Who engage in publick trusts, with no
other view, but to
Enrich themselves.

To those prostitutes!

Who presume to affront the majesty of a
nation,

By being the tools of ministerial wickedness.
And

To those cowards!

Who without conduct or capacity intrude
into high commands,

Only to bring dishonour upon their country.
And while unfading garlands shall adorn
the much-respected graves

Of those who gain'd immortal glory, by
their gallant defence of M-n--ca!

May this be for ever trampled on, and
insulted with every mark of contempt,

Which contains the rottenness and cor-
ruption of that base p--troon,

Who was

A disgrace to his family!

A traitor to his country!

And the degradation of every honest Englishman!

An Account of some Cases of Dropsies cured
by Sweet Oil: In a Letter from William
Oliver, M. D. F. R. S.

S I R, Bath, Feb. 10, 1755.

I Cannot recollect whether Miss *** had
been tapped, or not, when you did
me the favour to call at my house. But
I dare say, an account of her proceedings
since will not be unacceptable.

Mr. Pierce took from her eleven pints
of water. As soon as the bandage could
be loosened, Dr. Hartley and I examined
the state of her belly. The epigastric re-
gion was quite emptied; but we found a
great fulness, which extended itself on
each side the inguen, towards the back.
We put her upon a very spare dry diet,

and allowed her but a quarter of a pint of
liquids in the twenty-four hours. But
tho' her urine much exceeded in quantity
what she drank, the swelling increased,
and we feared the belly would soon fill
again. A lady, who was with her, told
us, that, just before she left London, she
had heard, that two persons had been cured
of confirmed dropsies by being an-
ointed, morning and evening, with
common salad oil, which was rubbed into
the whole abdomen, for an hour at a time,
with a warm hand. We could not refuse
the trial of so innocent a method. The
iatraleiptic began their operation. About
the third day of anointing, the urine was
considerably increased, and continued to
be so. The fulness gradually decreased,
and in a fortnight's time was quite gone.
Her appetite, digestion, and sleep, grew
natural, and she recovered flesh, strength,
and spirits. About six weeks after her
first anointing, her menses appeared, and
at the end of the next month she had
a regular return, of good colour, and in
sufficient quantity. I saw her at the pub-
lick room last week, in as good health as
I ever remember her to have enjoyed.

You may be sure this recovery was
much talked of, and set all the hydropics
a rubbing.

A man, aged fifty-five, from hard drink-
ing, and many wrong methods of cure,
had been cachectic fifteen years, and
had often the symptoms of jaundice and
dropsy. Half a year ago, his belly, legs,
and thighs, swelled to an enormous size.
He was with difficulty moved from his
bed to his chair, and was given over, as
a person in an incurable dropsy. About
three weeks ago, he began to anoint. Af-
ter three or four days rubbing, his urine
was greatly increased; and in a fortnight,
his belly, thighs, and legs, were wonder-
fully decreased, and I saw him a few days
ago walking about the town, whereas
before he could not move a joint.

A woman of seventy years of age, of a
thin habit, who got a livelihood by carry-
ing cakes about the town, fell into an af-
fliction. Her belly was so greatly distended,
that she was obliged to quit her business,
to confine herself to her house, and for
the most part to her bed. She anointed.
Her urine soon increased in quantity, and
continued to do so. She was at my house
this week, as lank, as she said, as a mai-
den, and in as good health as she had en-
joyed for many years.

These cases are, I think, sufficient to
encourage farther trials. I am, with true
respect, S I R,

Your most humble servant,

W. OLIVER.

D d d 2

A

Ye verdant hills, ye balmy vales, Bear witness of my pains ;

How 'oft have Shinar's flow'ry dales, Been taught my am'rous strains.

The wounded oaks in yonder grove, Retain the name of her I

love ; The wounded oaks in yonder grove, Retain the

name of her I love.

^{2.}
In vain wou'd age his ice bespread,
To numb each gay desire ;
Tho' seventy winters hoar my head,
My heart is still on fire.
By mossy towns and grot I'll rove,
And gently murmur songs of love.

^{3.}
Oh ! sweetest of thy lovely race,
Unveil thy matchless charms ;
Let me adore that angel's face,
And die within thy arms.
My ceaseless pangs thy bosom move,
To grant the just returns of love.

*In Memory of the celebrated Mr. Stranover,
who died Feb. 23, 1756.*

AS nature came into my room t'other
day, I lay :
A bunch of fine grapes on my table there
Surpriz'd at their beauty ; why where got
you these ? [they please :
the lady : I answer'd, I'm glad that

They're Stranover's, Madam, but see the
bird's head : [not fade."
" I see I'm excell'd, Sir, his works shall

*EPITAPH on Capt. ANDREWS. Imitated
from the Greek. Antholog. p. 12.*

NOBLY fell Andrews ! Glorious be
his grave ! [brave.
Unpitying war spares cowards, not the
JOVIAL

JOVIAL TARS.



First couple set to the second woman and turn, the same with the second man — cross over second couple, lead up and cast off, set corners and turn, the same with the other corners, lead out on both sides, and turn it out —.

Poetical ESSAYS in AUGUST, 1756.

TO LIBERTY.

HAIL lovely goddess of our isle!
 O darling, let us ne'er divide!
 Prolong thy kind, indulgent smile,
 Diffuse thy all-refreshing tide!
 No other bliss that joys us here,
 No other joy that makes us blest,
 Like thee, our drooping hearts can cheer,
 Can lull, like thee, our tortur'd souls to rest!
 Should Paolus enrich me with his sand,
 Had I Arabia's treasures at command,
 Not all my wealth wou'd sooth my wretch-
 ed pain!
 If thou, dear Liberty! wert gone,
 And all thy sweet endearments flown;
 What cou'd I (hapless mortal!) — but
 complain?
 July 17, 1756. OXONIENSIS.

BRITANNIA in TEARS.

BENEATH an oak's extended shade,
 Britannia pensive lay;
 Her shield, her spear, and plumed crest,
 In anger cast away.
 Sometimes her eyes to heav'n she rais'd,
 Then fix'd them on the ground;
 Her hands the wrong in deep despair,
 Whilst tears her visage drown'd.
 At length, with just resentment fir'd,
 The fair her silence broke,
 And in a plaintive, angry strain,
 The lovely mourner spoke.
 Why must my cause be thus betray'd?
 Why cowards sent to fight?
 Are all my chosen heroes dead,
 None left to do me right?
 Why with reproach do now my fleets,
 Inglorious run away?
 Why, tho' superior, leave to France,
 The empire of the sea?

Say, why shou'd gallant Blakeney stand,
 Unsuccour'd and alone?
 A man, my greatest, noblest boast,
 For ev'ry virtue known.
 Why shou'd my † soldiers turn their backs,
 Court safety and their ease;
 Shine only at a ball or rout,
 Born but the fair to please?
 Not so of yore, my godlike sons,
 My arms had learn'd to wield;
 My navies then spread terror round,
 Nor knew they how to yield.
 Bravely my troops their ground maintain'd
 At all times were rever'd;
 At Cressy, Blenheim, Dettingen,
 With glory they appear'd.
 My temples then with laurels bound,
 My foes with envy saw;
 My angry frown made empires shake,
 And Europe stood in awe.
 But, ah! my triumphs all are o'er,
 Remembrance can but pain;
 Corruption, cowardice, and vice,
 Thro' all this country reign.
 The brave neglected lie at home,
 Past merits all forgot;
 And Vernon (once the dread of Spain)
 Is now remember'd not.
 Thus Britain mourn'd, when haughty Gaul,
 Before her strait appear'd;
 And in a bold, insulting tone,
 She thus the suff'rer sneer'd.
 Too long, proud dame, by far too long,
 Hast thou my pow'r withstood,
 And oft, too oft, I've seen thy fleets,
 Triumphant o'er the blood.
 Thy troops with frequent conquests flush'd,
 My arms cou'd ne'er withstand,
 Whilst they, like raging tempests, spread
 Destruction o'er my land.

No

* This great and good officer is not more remarkable for his publick, than his private conduct. Above corruption, and uninfluenced by any attachment to wealth, he generously gave up, and prompted only by the goodness of his own heart, all his personal fortune to his brother upon a particular occasion — some say, in order to enable him to marry — others, to support him, as not being able to promote him as he could wish in the army. (See p. 308.) † See the account of a late council of war, wherein all the land officers were desired to assist, and who were unanimous about returning to Gibraltar.

No force, no art, cou'd e'er prevail,
 All stratagems were vain ;
 You still refus'd to own my pow'r,
 Or wear the Gallic chain.
 But now at length the hour is come,
 The hour, for which I pray'd ;
 When by yourself you are undone—
 By your own sons betray'd.
 To ev'ry kingdom Jove assigns,
 A period soon or late ;
 And now, proud dame, thy turn is come,
 Yield, yield then to thy fate.
 With that proud Gallia drew her sword,
 And gave a fatal wound :
 Britannia bled, and breath'd her last,
 And nature groan'd around.
 The skies with * horrid tempests frown'd,
 The billows angry roar ;
 And all above, and all below,
 Britannia's fate deplore.—

A PINDARIC ODE. Addressed to the Hon. Sir
 EDWARD HAWKE, Knight of the Bath.

*I bone, quo virtus tua te vocat, I pede fausto
 Grandia latorum meritorum præmia.*

FROM Sylvan scenes, and myrtle
 bow'rs, [flow'rs,
 From daisy'd meads, and blushing
 From amethuists, and tulips gay,
 (Sweet scented gifts but of a day)
 From Cloe wand'ring in the grove,
 Where fabled youths expir'd for love,
 From all that's innocent, or fair,
 Sublimely great, or debonnaire ;
 I part awhile—know, 'tis Britannia calls,
 How sacred Britain's peace, our country's
 good ;
 How nobly brave when the choice hero falls,
 Or sinks with honour in the briny flood.
 There are who boast of Cornwall's matchless
 deeds,
 Of Raleigh ever patient, ever kind ;
 Ev'n now Hawke cherishes the latent seeds,
 Of genuine virtue in each infant mind.
 Go on, bold Briton, with inferior force,
 Dispel the proud usurper's Gallic train ;
 Teach him to shun a lawless headstrong
 course, [with pain,
 To cease from conquest, since 'tis bought
 Go on, brave Briton, bravely dare,
 Nor silken sons of fashion spare ;
 Shew them the ready path to fame,
 Swear truth and honour are the same :
 Bid Lewis frown, Richlieu deplore,
 For Blakeney shall be fool'd no more.
 Weep, weep Britannia, hide thy with'ring
 head, [dead ;
 Thy trophies blasted, and thine honour's
 May future times the dreary tale relate,
 How great thy valour, yet how hard thy fate.
 But softly from yon woodland grove,
 Quite cloy'd with indolence and love,

* It is remarkable, that some time before, as well as since the receiving the melancholy news from
 the Mediterranean, we have had several very remarkable storms of thunder and lightning, violent
 hail showers, and the like.

Methinks I hear Britannia say,
 Hasten all ye valiant, hasten away.
 When Blakeney calls, and virtue flies,
 How ravishing the sight of death ;
 Who wou'd not bleed at ev'ry vein !
 Who wou'd not die at ev'ry breath !
 Take this your last farewell of all that's sweet
 Of Flora's pride, of Sacharissa's charms ;
 Peace to that grove where love-sick virgins
 meet,
 To kiss and toy, to languish in our arms.
 Then live ere Clotho drops th' unwinded clue,
 Live ere pale Iris cuts the brittle thread,
 With flagrant hopes past evils we'll review,
 Tho' each fantastick airy vision's fled.
 Let Briton's safety your sad hours compose,
 Lose no vain thought on worldly pride or
 pow'r ;
 If all you wish is lasting calm repose,
 Virtue, chaste virtue, gives the costly dow'r.
 She said, ye valiant, hasten away,
 What friend to Brunswick's peace can stay.
 Ah me, 'tis o'er, the valiant disappears,
 The gods their hero claim ;
 Hail gen'rous Briton ! these are graceful tears,
 Oh ! cou'd they grace thy name.
 Oxon, July 23, 1756. B—T.

A NEW BALLAD.

1.
 IN church and in state,
 All things have of late,
 Took such a most wonderful turn,
 That all men of sense
 To it quit their pretence,
 Whilst virtue and science both mourn.
 2.
 Our navies of old
 Were stout, active and bold,
 But now they no longer can boast ;
 No longer they sweep,
 With triumph the deep,
 Their courage and glory all lost.
 3.
 The French could once fear,
 And our forces revere ;
 But now they with justice can smile,
 To see such parade,
 And job on job made ;
 Whilst ruin approaches our isle.
 4.
 Such sums too whilst paid,
 For foreigners aid,
 Our substance so speedily drains,
 That Britain quite poor,
 Will have nothing left more,
 Than bondage, repentance, and chains.
 5.
 Oh ! arouse then for shame
 To glory and fame,
 Let merit and virtue still charm ;
 Assert your own right,
 And like brave Britons fight,
 And the faithless French *bugres* disarm.

A PARAPHRASE ON CANTICLES i. 7.

Tell me, O thou, whom my soul loveth, where thou feedest, where thou makest thy flock to rest at noon, for why should I be as one that turneth aside, by the flocks of thy companions.

O THOU, whose beauties are divine !

Come, and console this heart of mine !
Thou fairest among thousands fair !

My chiefest wish, my daily care,
Come, pour thy joys, instil thy peace !

Let ev'ry perturbation cease :

Reign thou, sole regent in my heart !

Thy myrrh and frankincense impart,

I long to see thy table spread !

I long to taste celestial bread !

I long to quaff immortal wine !

And swim in pleasures all divine.

Admit me to thy spic'd alcove !

Display thy banner all in love !

Beneath my head, thy left-hand place,

And with thy right, fondly embrace !

While pleasing scenes, and odours rise,

To captivate both heart and eyes :

Sweet is thy breath ! thy converse dear,

Thy fountain as the chrystal clear ;

O ! let it rise, by soft degrees !

First to the ankles, then the knees ;

Till it become a brook to swim,

And console each weary limb !

In silence now, I wait to know,

An emanation from thee flow,

Which yields a light, a warmth divine !

Transports my heart, and makes it thine !

Why should I be, oft have I cry'd,

As one of them that turn aside,

From thy associates ? happy flock !

Who open, when they hear thee knock,

Thou enter'st in, a sacred priest,

And soon prepar'st the nuptial feast,

A banquet rich, and far more rare,

Than all terrestrial dainties are ;

Beyond the pleasures of the bowl ;

That cheers the body, this the soul ;

A source that ev'ry good bestows !

A bliss that raptures ! joy that glows !

Divine espousals ! chaste embraces !

Holy revellings with the graces !

Scenes, that make th' obdurate melt !

And are not to be told, but FELT.

W.

On the Death of Miss M—— B. of L——,
in Pembrokeshire. By a young Gentleman
of sixteen.

Æc pietas moram afferat indomita morti. HOR.

SINCE happier bards, whose souls the
nine inspire, [lyre ;

Nor raise the voice, nor touch the plaintive

Since all are silent ; tho' the hand of death,

So late suppress the lovely Delia's breath ;

Small tho' my skill, unpolish'd tho' my lays,

The heart attempts to sing fair Delia's praise ;

Fair Delia's praise—in whose all-spotless mind,
The purest truth, with purest virtue join'd !
Chasteinnocence—all-beaming charms divine,
With justest grace and splendor wont to shine ;
All, all those charms could not thy pow'r
restrain, [vain,

To thee, O death ! e'en beauty pleads in

No lingering sickness stole her life away,

Sudden the sunk for ever from the day.

As to the rising morn, the blooming rose,

(On whose fair leaves the radiant crimson
glows)

Displays its beauties :—Lo ! a sudden storm,

Tears up its roots, and spoils its charming
form ;

In Delia such a sudden change is made,

Thus sunk the fair to death's eternal shade !

The darling pleasure of the hoary sire,

The mother's joy—Alexis' fond desire,

Is lost—O ! hapless from the realms of air,

E'en whilst her friends the nuptial bed prepare !

As when the verdant meads their produce
yield, [field,

And hinds with transport view the fertile

The swift tempestuous cataracts of rain,

Deluge the fields, and waste the golden grain ;

So were her hopes, her promis'd pleasures lost,

And ev'ry wish of expectation crost :

What tort'ring anguish must Alexis know,

How must his bosom throb with rising woe,

His darling prospects faded all away,

The blooming bride, inanimated clay ;

May angels waft her to the realms above,

Where soft delights in endless transport move ;

May the unfading joys for ever share !

But why that fruitless wish, that useless pray'r,

Such virtue, wont all human breasts to move,

Angels themselves can never fail to love.

S.

An ODE, addressed to a young Lady's Jew-
Harp.

SWEET instrument, beyond all others
blest,

Which Chloe's ruby lips so close hast prest !

Who envies not thy bliss,

When she, fair maid, induc'd by fancy's choice,

Courts the sweet converse of thy liquid voice,

And hugs thee with her kiss ?

Say, happy harp (for she has often fetcht

Full many a melting sigh, which thou hast
catcht,

Just glowing from the heart)

Can all the fragrance of the balmy East,

The senses treat with such a dulcet feast,

As Chloe's gales impart ?

To her it is your vocal charms you owe,

She gives your Siren tongue with grace to flow,

And forms your very soul :

In vain had Vulcan lent his plastick art,

Did she not add the animating part,

To harmonize the whole.

Th' Egyptian artist thus produc'd by fire,

The wondrous image of black Memnon's lyre,

In brazen silence bound,

Till

Till the bright sun improv'd the work so well,
And drew such musick from the silent shell,
That man ador'd the sound.
Windfor.

ADVICE to an AUTHOR.

—*Iniquæ mentis assellus.* HOR.

COME, come, my friend, make no reply,
But lay thy pen and scandal by ;
Nor hope to raise thyself to fame,
By writing in a borrow'd name :
For, trust me, here thou seem'st ally'd,
To Æsop's ass in lion's hide :
Do all thou canst, the cheat appears,
The skin's too small to hide thy ears.

A POEM on Lady POMFRET's Benefaction to the University of Oxford.

*Descende caelo et dic age tibiâ
Regina longum Callopo melos.* HOR.

THIS the wholesome advice of our friend
master Horace, [before us :
To think oft, ere begun, on the subject
For hence, he concludes, it will plainly appear,
What our shoulders an't able, what able to
bear. [take a spy at,

Now of this his grand precept whilst I
I plainly perceive my best way's to be quiet ;
As the weight to support I'm unable, that
flat is, [statues.
Of you, mighty Pomfret, and all your great

CUPID'S REPLY to the DISAPPOINTED
LOVER. (See p. 242.)

'Tis Folly all, for all is Love. Anonym.

FOR BEAR fond man to talk of love ;
Or thus to trifle with the fair ;
No fellow e'er the heart could move,
Of her unworthy of my care.

I'll never throw away my dart ;
Nor do I use the killing trade :
Nor needless shall you find my art,
On you impression shall be made.

I scorn to practice little ways,
But lead directly to the heart :
'Tis Juno's charms, 'tis Juno's praise,
That to thy mind shall grief impart.

You talk of blifs you never crav'd ;
Small were the conquests of her charms—
Do dangers need you to have brav'd,
Had you but minded her alarms.

Indeed mistaken was your blifs ;
On woman you may always trust :
Who gently grants a virtuous kiss,
Will constant prove to him that's just.

Senseless forego not all your pleasure,
Because that girl you did not take ;
I'll guide you where you'll find a treasure—
'Tis vice, not virtue, is the rake.

R. S. C.—2.

VERSES, occasioned by the Absence of a favourite young LADY.

ASK me not why, in sadness, I retire,
From mirth and joy, to solitude and woe ;
Nor seek, with friendly arts, to quench the fire,
That in this troubled breast will ever glow.
Oh, leave me, let me wander to some shade,
Some blissful bow'r, sequester'd from the
day ;
Where contemplation, silent, heav'nly maid,
For ever musing, makes eternal stay.
Thither, thro' unfrequented groves I'll stray,
Unseen, my melancholy walk I'll take ;
Unheard, unpitied, sigh my soul away,
Whilst eccho whispers, " 'Tis for Patty's
sake."

Tell me no more of musick's soothing pow'rs,
The sprightly dance, or sweet melodious
song,

To me, alas ! all's discord ; and, each hour,
Ye do but still my misery prolong.

Say, where is pleasure, where is joy, oh, say,
Whilst, left forlorn, I mourn my absent fair ?
Harm'ny, that us'd to charm e'en grief away,
With thrilling transport, thro' the ravish'd
ear ?

Joy, pleasure, harmony, all, all are fled,
And with my Patty only they remain ;
'Tis her's alone to raise my drooping head,
And set my anxious heart at rest again.

When darkness overspreads the mid-day sky,
Phœbus eclips'd, and chearful day-light
gone, [and fly
The feather'd songsters cease their chant,
To lonely haunts, there make their silent
moan.

So, when she's absent, ev'ry pleasure dies,
'Tis desert all, and nature seems to mourn,
Rob'd of the living lustre of her eyes,
'Tis night and horror till her dear return.
Oh ! let me with her presence still be blest ;
Her smiles alone can dissipate this gloom :
And, with her bring, oh bring me peace and
rest,
Or let despair and sorrow be my doom.

Æ N I G M A.

AN odd conveniency I,
As any one that made is ;
And calculated purposely,
A trifle for the ladies.

Sometimes at court I take my place,
Sometimes appear in common,
Sometimes I'm honour'd with her graces,
And sometimes with her woman.


Lifted aloft on arms of trees,
I wonderfully dance,
A tenement well known to please,
In England and in France.

THE

• The author of the Disappointed Lover being a fellow of a college.

Monthly Chronologer.

TUESDAY, July 27.

DMIRAL West arrived in town, and the next day waited on the lords of the Admiralty, to give an account of his conduct. On the 29th he waited on his majesty, and was most graciously received.

WEDNESDAY, August 4.

A camp was formed at Cox's Heath, near Maidstone, into which the Hanoverians marched.

THURSDAY, 5.

Admiral Byng set out from Portsmouth at three in the morning, escorted by a party of dragoons, but was met by a messenger about three miles from thence with orders for his conveyance back again.

MONDAY, 9.

Admiral Byng set out from Portsmouth, under the escort of a party of guards, and on his arrival at Greenwich, was confined to an apartment adjoining to the Hospital, where he is properly guarded.

FRIDAY, 13.

The following address from the high-sheriff, grand jury, justices of the peace, and gentlemen of the county of Dorset, was presented to his majesty by the two representatives for that county.

"We your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the high sheriff, grand jury, justices of the peace, and gentlemen of the county of Dorset, most humbly beg leave at this critical conjuncture, to assure your majesty of our most firm and unshaken zeal for your majesty's person and government; and, that we shall with the greatest alacrity, embrace every opportunity of exerting ourselves in the support of both.

Under the government of a king of your majesty's great and martial disposition, and in the prosecution of so just and national a war, we are not at all intimidated by the threats and power of France, a nation this has never feared, has often humbled; But when we reflect upon the loss of the island of Minorca, so gloriously obtained, so advantageously kept, of such inestimable value to the trade of these kingdoms; when we are convinced, that this attempt of our natural and inveterate enemies was so notorious, that very few of your majesty's faithful subjects had the least doubt of the design long before it was put in execution; yet the

August, 1756.

Island was left defenceless, the Mediterranean without an English fleet: These reflexions fill us with fear and amazement; and we most humbly hope that your majesty will be pleased to direct such an enquiry to be made into the conduct, which has together so astonishingly turned this desperate and rash attempt of our enemies into victory and glory; and has covered this nation with reproach and dishonour; that from whatever causes it hath proceeded, the persons by whom they were occasioned may receive that punishment they have so justly deserved."

War-office. At a general court-martial held on Tuesday, August 10, 1756, gen. Sir Robert Rich, president, assisted by one general, eleven lieutenant generals, and three majors general, lieutenant general Thomas Fowke, late governor of Gibraltar, came prisoner before the court, and was accused of disobeying his majesty's orders, signified by his majesty's secretary at war, to send a reinforcement or reinforcements of troops from the garrison of Gibraltar to the island of Minorca.

The court was of opinion, that he was guilty of the charge, and adjudged, that he should be suspended for the space of one year.

The parliament which stood prorogued to the 17th instant, is further prorogued to September 28.

TUESDAY, 17.

War-office. On Saturday his majesty dismissed lieut. gen. Thomas Fowke from his service.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

The Rochester and Port-Mahon men of war, and two sloops, have brought into the Downs a Dutch man of war of 50 guns, with 25 ships and transports, which were under her convoy, laden with masts, planks, and other military and naval stores, for Breft.

At a common-council at Guildhall, it was agreed to present an address to his majesty, on the present posture of affairs, and a committee consisting of nine aldermen, and 17 commoners, being appointed to draw it up, they withdrew for that purpose, and the same being read, was approved of, and ordered to be presented accordingly.

FRIDAY, 20.

The lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, presented to his majesty, the city of London's address, on the present

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sent posture of affairs, which (see p. 366.)

A resolution has been taken to raise immediately 15 battalions of 780 men each, to be added to the 15 following regiments on the British establishment, viz. those of Howard, Duroure, Wolfe, Bockland, Skelton, Beaucherk, Kingsley, Huske, Cornwallis, Holmes, Leighton, Hay, Eslingham, Manners, and Stuart. As also to raise 20 companies of marines more.

Horsham, Abingdon, Oxford, Dorchester, Hertford, and Cambridge assizes, were maiden ones. At Winchester one was capitally convicted for murder; at Worcester four, who were all reprieved; at Gloucester one, for

at York six,

1800,
heat of passion and
ster, a post-boy. He behaved
cently at his execution. The other officer, Mr. George Browne, tried for the same fact, was acquitted; at Coventry three; at Warwick one, but reprieved; at Shrewsbury seven, three of whom were reprieved.

Four ships have arrived in the river from the whale fishery with one fish each, one with six, four with two each, three with three each, one with four, and one with five. At Hull, two with six, one with three, and two with one. At Newcastle, one with three. At Milford, one with three. At Leith, one with four, one with three, and two with two each. The ships of Whitby returned with nineteen whales.

The Thistle of Borrowstowness was lost in the ice, after catching four fish; but the crew were saved.

Upon the whole, never was a more successful season for this valuable branch of our fishery. (See p. 353.) Our herring fishers have also been very successful, and the British herrings are allowed in Germany, to be preferable to the Dutch.

The high-sheriffs, grand juries, justices of the peace, and gentlemen of Bedfordshire, Bucks, Huntingdon, Suffolk, and Herefordshire, have given instructions to their members to promote a parliamentary enquiry into our late miscarriages, particularly those in the Mediterranean.

The privateers of London, Bristol, Liverpool, Guernsey and Jersey, have had great success against the enemy this month, and amongst other captures have made prize of several of their privateers. Captain Fortunatus Wright, of the St.

George privateer, of Liverpool, of twelve guns, and 80 men, performed a very gallant action off the port of Leghorn, where, to the honour of his country, he fought a French Xebeque of 16 carriage guns, and 280 men, who with two other privateers, who were then in sight, had long blocked up that port, and forced her to sheer off, having her captain, lieutenant, and lieutenant of marines, and 70 or 80 men killed, and 70 wounded. He lost himself only four, and had nine wounded. The whole of this desperate engagement was seen from the port, and has procured security for the vessels bound inward and outward, and greatly elated the English and their friends in that city. After advice inform us, that captain Wright, at his return to Leghorn, had been confined by order of the regency!

The parliament of Ireland, which was prorogued to the 24th instant, is further prorogued to October 22, next.

On July 5, a sow belonging to Mr. Falsfoot, of Oxbridge, brought forth six pigs, and on the 6th of August pigged seven more.

Two horses and some calves, near Birmingham, have been killed by eating the loppings of yew trees.

By a letter from a merchant at New-York, dated July 2, 1756, it is asserted, that the Cherokee Indians had surprized the garrison of fort du Quesne by stratagem, seized that fort, in the name of the English, and delivered it to col. Washington.

They write from New-Jersey, that Sir William Johnson has made a treaty with the Indians, in consequence of which all scalping has ceased, and there is not an unfriendly Indian now to be seen.

Some labourers, who were employed the latter end of last month, at Kegworth, in Leicestershire, to get some gravel in a close near the high road, in order to mend the same, dug up a large earthen vessel, about two feet below the surface, which might contain about two gallons. This pot, all eagerly assisted in removing to the bank side, but as soon as it was landed, it dropt to pieces, and instead of exhibiting large pieces of gold and silver, nothing was to be seen but small human bones, intermixed with a black kind of earth. Soon after another pot was discovered, and presently eight more of different dimensions and forms, all containing the bones of children. All these vessels were found placed in a strait line, within an inch of one another, and upon being removed out of their places dropt into a thousand pieces, and presented the beholder with skulls, &c.

Some-

Sometime since the foul air in one of the pits at Chaters-Haugh colliery, on the river Wear, took fire, by which four men were killed and torn to pieces. The explosion was so violent, that a corf, laden with coal, was blown up from the depth of 80 fathoms out at the mouth of the pit; and a vast quantity of coal-dust and rubbish thrown to a considerable distance, discolouring the surface of the ground round about. The crack was so loud as to be heard by people in their beds near two miles off, rumbling like deep thunder and the discharge of many cannon. Had this fatal explosion happened an hour later, the effects would have been much more deplorable; for the rest of the pitmen, to a great number, were just upon the point of descending into the colliery to their work. (See our last volume, p. 335.)

One of the supercargoes who arrived in the beginning of this month on board the *Prince Charles*, from China, at Gottenburgh, has brought home, and divulged the secret of making China ink, which is this: They first prepare a quantity of water, thoroughly filtered, and perfectly clear; in this they dissolve a small quantity of gum, and a much smaller of musk: While these are infusing, they take several parcels of apricot stones, well dried, and having first split and taken out their kernels, and bound them together again; they roll them up in balls, covered with cabbage leaves, each ball being made fast with iron wire; when this is done, they put them into an oven, or under a stone, where they suffer them to remain for twenty-four hours. They allow them as long time to cool; then pound the stones in a mortar, covered with leather, to an impalpable powder, which they grind with the water before mentioned, upon a polished marble stone, as we do colours, to a proper consistency; after which it is put into little copper moulds, rubbed with white wax, to prevent its stinking, with the maker's name at the bottom, which is sometimes covered with a little leaf gold, or with blue or red.

On the 19th four houses were consumed by fire at York.

There have been great riotings in many parts, and some mischief done, particularly in Warwickshire, occasioned by the dearth of corn, and four of the rioters have been convicted thereof at Warwick assizes, two of whom were ordered for execution.

By a dreadful fire at Berghen, in Norway, 1660 families were burnt out of their dwellings.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Aug. 3. **G**EOERGE Brookes, Esq; was married to Miss Clifford.

4. Robert Colebrooke, Esq; member for Malden, to Miss Elizabeth Thresher, of Bradford, in Wiltshire.

6. — Rice, Esq; to the daughter of lord Talbot.

8. Cornwallis Maude, Esq; to Miss Vernon, sister to the member for Worcester.

David Jones Gwynn, of Carmarthen-shire, Esq; to Miss Vaughan, daughter of the member for Merionethshire.

Mr. West, son of lord Delawar, to Miss Whynyard, daughter of the late general Whynyard, with a fortune of 10,000*l*.

9. Joseph Langton, of Newton-park, in Somersetshire, Esq; to Miss Charlotte Bathurst, niece to lord Bathurst.

14. Thomas Cholwich, Esq; to Miss Virgette.

17. Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Bart. member for Haddington, to Miss Edwin, of Saville-row.

26. John Scudamore, Esq; to Miss Welcomb, of Enfield.

July 25. Dutches of Hamilton was delivered of a son.

30. Lady of John St. Leger, Esq; of a son.

Aug. 3. Dutches of Beaufort, of a daughter.

9. Lady Duncannon, of a daughter.

— of Sir Charles Asgill, knight and alderman, of a daughter.

12. Lady of John Boldero, of Stapleton, in Yorkshire, Esq; of a son and heir.

22. Marchioness of Granby, of a daughter.

23. Lady of the Hon. Felton Harvey, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

July 26. **M**R. George Vertue, the celebrated engraver.

27. Richard Roderick, Esq; fellow of the Antiq. Soc. and R. S. S.

29. Hon. Edward Byng, Esq; on board the *Antelope*, at Portsmouth, where he was on a visit to his brother the admiral.

30. Dr. William Burton, an eminent physician, at Yarmouth, in Norfolk.

Aug. 1. James Cape, Esq; member for Downton, Wilts.

2. Hammond L'Estrange, of Bury, in Suffolk, Esq; aged 107, who for 70 years had been a justice of peace, deputy lieutenant, and commissioner of the land-tax.

3. Mr. Nathaniel Knipe, merchant, son of the late Sir Randolph Knipe, Knt. alderman of London.

5. Sir George Wynne, Bart. at his seat on Blackheath.

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Mr.

404 DEATHS, PROMOTIONS, &c. Aug.

Mr. Matthew Randal, a dissenting teacher, of Mill-yard, Goodman's-fields, aged 75.

Sir Thomas Egerton, of Heaton, near Manchester, Bart.

Sir Raphe Ashton, of Middleton, in Lancashire, Bart.

9. Rt. Hon. William, earl Fitzwilliam, both of England and Ireland, also a viscount and baron of the two kingdoms, one of the lords of the bed-chamber, and custos rotularum of Peterborough, aged 37. Succeeded in title and estate by his only son, William, now earl Fitzwilliam.

Rev. Dr. Davie, rector of Whitechapel.

11. Peter Wedderburn, Esq; a senator of the college of justice, in Scotland.

12. George Stephenson, of Warcop-hall, in Cumberland, Esq;

13. William Taylor, of Winwick, in Northamptonshire, Esq;

14. Mr. Richard Ware, an eminent bookseller and stationer, on Ludgate-hill.

16. Sir George Cooke, of Wheatley, in Yorkshire, Bart. Succeeded in title and estate by his brother, now Sir Brian Cooke, Bart.

19. Rt. Hon. Mountagu lord viscount Blundell, of the kingdom of Ireland, at Bath.

20. Wm. Downer, of Richmond, Esq; Sir Tho. Dyke, of Lullingstone-castle, in Kent, Bart.

William Bennet, Esq; recorder of Shaftesbury.

21. Sir Francis St. John, of Little Ayot, in Hertfordshire, Bart.

22. Lady Elizabeth Coventry, eldest daughter of the earl of Coventry.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Jefferys was presented to the rectory of Berkhamstead St. Peter, in Hertfordshire.—Tho. Watley, M. A. to the vicarage of St. Michael, in Cornwall.—Mr. Philip Pyle, to the rectory of North Lynn St. Edmund, in Norfolk.—Mr. Oakes, to the living of Melford, in Suffolk.—Mr. Richard Snellgrove, to the rectory of Barclay, in Nottinghamshire.—Mr. Thomas Mason, to the rectory and parish church of Hartington, in Cumberland.—Mr. Molefworth, to the rectory of Paleworth, in Devonshire.—Mr. John Simpson, to the vicarage of Ranscombe, in the county of Somerset.—Mr. John Deschamps, to the rectory of Pillesdon, in Dorsetshire.—Mr. Tho. Howes, to the rectory of Mourningthorpe, in Norfolk.—Mr. Alcock, to the vicarage of Runcorn, in Cheshire, worth 120l. per ann.—Tho. Osborne, B. L. to the rectory of Burrough, in Leicestershire.—Mr. Dennyson, to the rectory of Chalten, in Hampshire.—Walter Earle, M. A. to the vicarage of Hen-

don, in Middlesex.—Richard Hardymann, B. A. to the vicarage of Stratton, in the Isle of Thanet.—Mr. Samuel Jackson, to the vicarage of Cheney St. Andrew, in Derbyshire.—Mr. Joseph Seers, to the vicarage of Washington, in Devonshire.—Mr. John Simpson, to the vicarage of Brinkley, in Lancashire.—Mr. Thomas Yarrow, to the vicarage of Ansham, in Wiltshire.

A dispensation passed the seals to enable Benjamin Buckler, D. D. to hold the rectory of Commer, with the rectory of Friddletham, in Bucks.—To enable Kin-nard Baghot, B. L. to hold the rectory of Stanley, with the vicarage of Prestbury, in Gloucestershire, worth 250l. per ann.—To enable Mr. Thomas Percy to hold the rectories of Easton Mauduit and Wilby, in Northamptonshire, worth 280l. per ann.—To enable John Wacham, B. L. to hold the rectory of Harlestone, in Lincolnshire, with the rectory of Gawdby, in Leicestershire, worth 200l. per ann.—To enable Henry Hall, M. A. to hold the rectory of Harbledown, and vicarage of East-Peckham, in Kent.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, August 21. His majesty has appointed one major, eight captains, and one captain lieutenant, to each of the 15 new raised battalions. (See p. 402.)

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Henry Craig, Esq; is appointed commissary of musters, and deputy judge advocate at Gibraltar.—John Cowslade, Esq; a commissioner of Excise, in the room of Humphry Fowle, Esq; deceased.—George Mackay, of Skibo, Esq; master of the Mint, in Scotland.—William Alexander, Esq; alderman of Cordwainers ward, chosen colonel of the white regiment of the city militia, in the room of alderman Porter, deceased.

B—EE—TS.

July 31. **M**ARY Arnald, of St. Martin's in the Fields, uphol-der.—Charles Martin, of Parker's-lane, painter.—John Hopper, of the Great Minories, haberdasher.—William Hays, of York, tailor.—Richard Smith, of Oundle, mercer.—John Tehay, jun. of Soulby, in Westmoreland, dealer.—Peter Davis, of Mare, in Wilts, innholder.

Aug. 3. Robert Marshall, of Acle, in Norfolk, grocer.—Richard Benham, of Bursledown, in Hants, chapman.

7. Tho. Goodland, of Wapping, cheesemonger.

[The remainder of the Bankrupts in our text.]
UPON N

UPON the death of Charles XII. of Sweden, who had an absolute power, the form of government was entirely altered, and a limited monarchy established, but so much limited, that the king seems to have had little more left than the name, almost the whole power of the government having been lodged in the diet and the senate, that is to say, in the noble and rich families of the kingdom. The consequence of this in all countries generally is, that those families become, or at least are thought by many to be, more oppressive upon the lower rank of people, than an absolute sovereign dare venture to be; and this, it seems, was the consequence in Sweden, by which some men were tempted to form a conspiracy for altering their form of government, by increasing the power of the crown. Soon after the meeting of the present diet, this conspiracy was discovered by a serjeant of the guards, and a strict enquiry set on foot. Several persons were immediately taken into custody, and many more made their escape. As the discovery of a plot always produces fresh evidence, count Eric Brahe, baron Horn, two captains, and four subaltern officers, have already been tried, and received sentence of death; and the four first were accordingly beheaded on the 23d of last month: On the 26th the other four were likewise executed, and some others will soon be brought to a trial. In the mean time, it does not appear that either the king or queen of Sweden was concerned in this conspiracy; but both of them think themselves so ill treated by the diet, that the king threatens to resign, tho' the populace seem to be every where of his side, so much, that a general insurrection is apprehended, and the issue may probably be, either the subversion of the monarchy, or the establishment of a sole and absolute power; for in such disputes it is hardly possible to steer a middle course.

Whatever may be the terms of the treaty of alliance lately concluded between the courts of Vienna and Versailles *, the Russians seem resolved to accept of the invitation made them to join it; for presently after the conclusion of that treaty, a stop was put to the military preparations they were making in Livonia and the neighbouring provinces, and a French nobleman appeared at their court under the name of count Douglas. Whether he was a minister or no was not at first known, but it now seems to be certain that he was, and that he went there to make this invitation on the part of France; for from Vienna we are told, that a courier arrived there the 24th ult. from Pe-

tersburg, whose dispatches were so agreeable, that the empress-queen made him a present of 1200 ducats, besides their imperial majesties pictures, and a diamond ring of great value, from whence it is supposed, he brought the accession of the Russian court to that treaty; and by the last mail we are told, that his most christian majesty has appointed the marquis de l'Hospital his ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Russia. The court of Spain have likewise had an invitation to accede to this famous treaty, to which they have not as yet given any answer; but the contracting parties seem to have succeeded better at the court of Turin; for by accounts from thence of the 2d instant, it is said, that his Sardinian majesty has not only acceded, but by one of the articles of his accession has engaged to furnish 8000 of his troops, to either of the contracting parties that shall be attacked.

On the other hand, this treaty has given the alarm to the king of Prussia and some of his neighbours, whereupon he has given orders for completing his troops, and for their holding themselves in a readiness to march; and this again has given the alarm to the court of Vienna, who have thereupon ordered two considerable armies to be formed, one in Bohemia under count Brown, and another in Moravia under the prince Piccolomini. Yet both sides pretend to have nothing but self-defence in view; for the king of Prussia has by his minister at the Hague intimated to the states general, that by his assembling a body of troops in the dutchy of Cleves, he had no design to disturb the peace of Europe in general, or the United Provinces in particular; and the court of Vienna have by their minister at the same place declared, that their assembling a body of troops in Bohemia and Moravia, was only to defend their dominions; and not in pursuance of any secret article in their late treaty with France for destroying the protestant religion, and overturning the freedom of the empire by a forced election of a king of the Romans, as had been industriously reported. The French court likewise have by their minister at Berlin sent the following message to the king of Prussia, viz. "That the king his master had no other intention, but to maintain the public tranquillity of Europe: That this was the sole end of all his measures: That this being his sentiment, he beheld with surprise the preparations and armaments in certain states: That with whatsoever view they were made, his majesty thought it his duty to declare, that he was disposed to

* See our last Magazine, p. 359.

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to make use of the power that God had put into his hands, not only to maintain the publick tranquillity of Europe against all who should attempt to disturb it, but also to employ all his forces, agreeable to his engagements, in succouring his ally, in case her dominions should, contrary to all expectation, be attacked; and that he would act in the same manner with regard to his other allies." Upon the delivery of which message his Prussian majesty only said, that he would cause his answer to be delivered by his minister at Paris.

From the Hague we are told, that col. Yorke, the British minister, has, at a solemn conference, proposed a new convention between his master and the states general, for explaining the treaty of 1674, in order to prevent any misunderstanding, with respect to the commerce of the subjects of the republick on the coasts of France. By the secret article of the said treaty it was agreed as follows, viz.

"That neither of the said parties shall give, nor consent that their subjects or inhabitants shall give any aid, favour, or council, directly or indirectly, by land or sea, or on the fresh waters; nor shall furnish, nor permit the subjects or inhabitants of their lordships and territories to furnish, any ships, soldiers, seamen, victuals, money, instruments of war, gunpowder, or any other necessaries for war, to the enemies of either party, of

any rank or condition whatever, &c."

As this article is so full and express, it is to be hoped, their high mightinesses will not attempt to explain away the force of it, or find fault with our seizing and condemning every Dutch ship employed in carrying on the trade of our enemies, or in carrying to them any necessaries for making war.

Our late accounts from Paris are full of their rejoicings for their conquest of Minorca, and indeed they have reason; for it is what the most sanguine of sanguine Frenchmen could never have expected from their own strength or their own conduct. In the mean time the disputes between their parliaments and clergy seem to increase rather than diminish; and the parliament of Paris has lately entered into a dispute with the king himself, by refusing to obey his express command to register several edicts he had lately published for reviving some former taxes.

On the 5th ult. a dreadful fire broke out at Constantinople, which has destroyed between 12 and 15,000 houses, and by which upwards of 1000 people have perished, besides 300 that have been since executed for pillaging the houses, whilst the wretched inhabitants were employed in guarding against, or in extinguishing the flames; and what adds to their distress is the plague's raging violently at the same time in that city.

The Monthly Catalogue for July and August, 1756.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. **A** N Answer to Mr. Bulkley's Pleas for mixt Communion. By G. Killingworth, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

2. Remarks on a Treatise concerning the Intermediate State, pr. 6d. Corbett.

3. Animadversions on a late Sermon, preached in the Diocese of Oxford, pr. 6d. Owen.

4. A Letter of Admonition to the Rev. Mr. Samuel Pike. By C. Fleming, pr. 6d. Field.

5. The Contest between Sebastian, a Spanish Friar, and the four Evangelists. Whitridge.

6. A Specimen of the Theology of the Ancients. By F. Fayerman, M. A. pr. 2s. 6d. Griffiths.

MISCELLANEOUS.

7. A Sequel to Hofer's Ghost, pr. 3d. Morgan.

8. The Law of Devises, Revocations, and last Wills, pr. 5s. Waller.

9. True Censure no Asperion against the Hutchinsonians, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

10. A modest Apology for an Admiral in the Mediterranean, pr. 6d. Cooper.

11. Six Letters from A. B. to Father Sheldon, pr. 1s. 6d. Morgan. (See p. 344.)

12. An Apology for certain Gentlemen in Oxford, pr. 1s. J. Rivington.

13. The Conduct of Military Gentlemen inspected, pr. 1s. Robinson.

14. Mr. Lawer's Affidavit, pr. 1s. Sandby.

15. An Essay on the present State of the publick Roads, pr. 6d. Baldwin. (See p. 162.)

16. A faithful Narrative of the surprising Transactions of the Thief-Takers. By J. Cox, pr. 1s. 6d. Mechell. (See p. 303.)

17. An historical Account of the Rise of the Quakers, pr. 6d. Newbery.

18. The Target, a Treatise on a Branch of the Art Military, pr. 1s. Dодley.

19. Reflections on the Immortality of the present Age, pr. 1s. Cooper.

20. A Vindication of national Society, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.

21. An Address to the Subjects of Great-Britain, pr. 6d. Noon.

22. Reasons for building Barracks, pr. 1s. Cooper.

23. All

23. All the Orations of Demosthenes. In English. By T. Leland, B. D. pr. 6s. Johnston.

24. A Supplement to the Second Volume of Notes of Cases in Point of Practice. By H. Barnes, pr. 1s. Shuckburgh.

25. An Enquiry into the Causes of our Naval Miscarriages, pr. 1s. Robinson.

26. Two Dissertations on the Theatres. By Cibber, pr. 3s. Griffiths.

27. The Book of Constitutions of the ancient and honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, 4to. Scott.

28. A Scheme for keeping 24,000 Seamen in the Service, pr. 6d. Doddley.

29. An Apology for introducing Mr. Sexton's Powder, pr. 6d. Cooke.

30. Memoirs of the Life and Actions of General Blakeney, pr. 6d. Scott.

31. A Letter to the Common Council upon the supposed Occasion of their Meeting, pr. 6d. Cooper.

32. An Essay on the Times, pr. 1s. Cooper.

33. A modest Address to the Commons of Great-Britain, pr. 6d. Scott.

34. Bower Vindicated from the false Imputations and Accusations of the papists, pr. 6d. Doughty.

35. A Dissertation on the Cause and Effect of the Populoufness of a Nation. By W. Bell, M. A. pr. 1s. Doddley.

36. A Fourth Letter to the People of England, pr. 2s. Collier.

37. The Chronicle of Byng, pr. 6d. Withy.

38. An Essay on weighing Gold. By W. Symons, pr. 1s. 6d. Hodges.

39. A real Defence of Admiral Byng's Conduct, pr. 6d. Robinson.

40. A short Epistle from a Country Gentleman to the Duke of Newcastle, pr. 4d. Payne.

PHYSICK and SCIENCE.

41. A preliminary Discourse to an intended Treatise on the Fluxionary Method. By J. Rowning, M. A. pr. 1s. 6d. Dodd.

42. Observations on a Series of Electrical Experiments. By Dr. Hoadly and Mr. Wilson, pr. 1s. 6d. Payne.

43. Philosophical Transactions, Vol. XLIX. pr. 9s. Davis. (See p. 395.)

44. The Expeditious Instructor, pr. 1s. Reeve.

45. A Dissertation on Bleeding, pr. 1s. Field.

46. Astronomy explained on the Principles of Sir Isaac Newton. By J. Ferguson, 4to, pr. 15s. few'd.

47. A plain Account of the Cause of Earthquakes. By J. Freke, pr. 1s. Innys.

48. Electricity rendered useful. By R. Lovett, pr. 2s. Hinton.

49. The OEconomy of Nature, in acute and chronic Diseases of the Glands. By R. Russell, M. D. pr. 4s. Rivington.

POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.

50. On the Goodness of the Supreme Being. By C. Smart, M. A. pr. 6d. Newbery.

51. The Comick Miscellany, pr. 6s. Cooper.

52. A British Phillippic, pr. 1s. Kinnerdley.

53. Lefbia : A Tale, pr. 6d. Withy.

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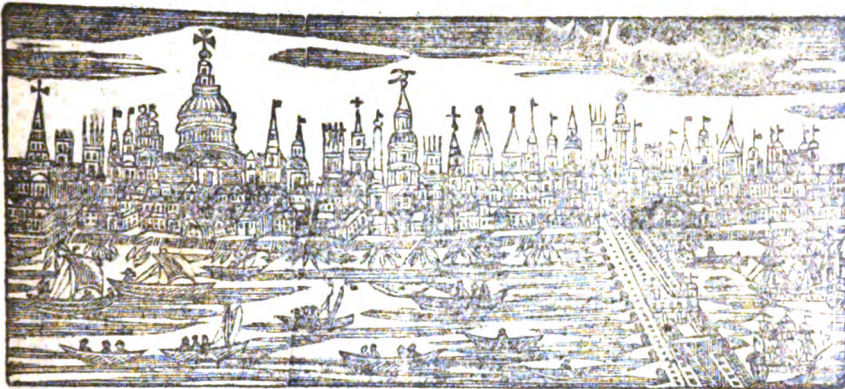
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The LONDON MAGAZINE



Or, GENTLEMAN'S Monthly Intelligencer.

For SEPTEMBER, 1750.

To be Continued. (Price Six Pence each Month.)

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We are sorry we are obliged to defer the piece signed Laicus, to our next: That signed Nemo shall be considered: The beautiful lines on a young lady's birth-day must be also deferred to our next, with many other pieces, in prose and verse.

THE Report of my having left off Business, since the Death of my Son, which has been maliciously propagated amongst my Friends, greatly to my Prejudice, is entirely false, and without the least Foundation.

St. John's-Street,
Sept. 30, 1756.

CHARLES ACKERS.



T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

For SEPTEMBER, 1756.

An ACCOUNT of the TRIAL of General F—WKE before a Board of general Officers, August 10, 1756.



S we had reason to believe, that an account of this trial would have been published by authority, we intended to have delayed giving any account of it till then ; but as no such account

has been yet published, and as several different accounts have been lately published, as taken from gentlemen who were present at the trial, we have compared and corrected those accounts in the presence, and by the help, of some other gentlemen who were likewise at the trial, whereby we have been enabled to draw up a more exact account of that famous trial than any yet published, which we shall give our readers as follows :

The general officers upon this trial were

Gen. Sir Robert Rich, president.

Gen. Sir John Ligonier,

Lieut. Gen. Hawley,

Lieut. Gen. lord Cadogan,

Lieut. Gen. Guise,

Lieut. Gen. Onslow,

Lieut. Gen. Pulteney,

Lieut. Gen. Huske,

Lieut. Gen. Campbell,

Lieut. Gen. lord de la Warr,

Lieut. Gen. Charles D. of Marlborough,

Lieut. Gen. Wolfe,

Lieut. Gen. Cholmondeley,

Major Gen. Lascelles,

Major Gen. Boclard,

Major Gen. lord Geo. Beauclerk.

The members being sworn, the court was opened by the judge advocate, who declared, that tho' he was by his office obliged to appear as prosecutor, yet he was sorry for the occasion, and wished that the prisoner might be able to justify his conduct ; to which the prisoner replied, with professions of fidelity to his September, 1756.

majesty, and that if he had been guilty of any mistake or misconduct, he was sure he had not been guilty of any wilful crime. Then the general's commission, as governor of Gibraltar, was read, but was made no use of, nor once mentioned afterwards during the whole trial.

A The judge advocate then read the three following letters :

To Lieut. Gen. F—WKE, or, in his Absence, to the Commander in chief in his Majesty's Garrison of Gibraltar.

S I R, War-Office, March 21, 1756.

I AM commanded to acquaint you, that it is his majesty's pleasure that you receive into your garrison lord Robert Bertie's regiment to do duty there ; and in case you shall apprehend, that the French intend to make any attempt upon his majesty's island of Minorca, it is his majesty's pleasure, that you make a detachment out of the troops in your garrison, equal to a battalion, to be commanded by a lieutenant-colonel and major, such lieutenant-colonel and major to be the eldest in your garrison, to be put on board the fleet for the relief of Minorca as the admiral shall think expedient, who is to carry them to the said island. I am,

Your humble servant,

B.

D *To Lieut. Gen. F—WKE, or, in his Absence, to the Commander in chief at Gibraltar.*

S I R, War-Office, March 26, 1756.

I AM commanded to acquaint you, that it is his majesty's pleasure, in case the island of Minorca should be in any likelihood of being attacked, that you make a detachment from the troops in your garrison equal to a battalion, commanded by a lieutenant-colonel and major, for the relief of that place, to be put on board the fleet at the disposition of the admiral ; such lieutenant-colonel and major to be the eldest in your garrison.

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To Lieut. Gen. F-wke. or, in his Absence, to the Commander in chief in his Majesty's Garrison in Gibraltar.

SIR, War-Office, April 1. 1756.

IT is his majesty's pleasure that you receive into your garrison the women and children belonging to lord Robert Bertie's regiment.

The secretary at war being sworn provided the orders.

Judge advocate.] I suppose that the lieutenant, in his defence, will call for the minutes of the council of war held at Gibraltar, and therefore I do not read them.

Prisoner.] I have prepared my defence in writing, and desire that the judge advocate may read it.

Court.] Would you not examine the secretary at war now he is here?

Lieut. gen. F-wke.] I desire my defence may be read now, and hope his lordship will give me leave to ask him such questions as I shall think proper hereafter.

Sec. at war.] I shall stay in court as long as this trial is depending, and shall answer all questions which make for the lieutenant-general with more pleasure than those which make against him.

Prisoner's defence was read. "That he received these three letters together by the same hand, and must therefore take them together. That his orders were confused at least, if not contradictory: That if they were confused then he could not know how to execute them; and if they were contradictory they could not be executed at all."

Lieut. gen. F-wke then asked the secretary at war, Did not your lordship apprehend, that the second letter of the 28th superseded the first of the 21st?

Sec. at war.] I did apprehend so.

Lieut. gen. F-wke.] Should it not have been mentioned then in your lordship's second letter, that the first was superseded?

Sec. at war.] I did not know that the first letter had gone, otherwise I might have said in my second letter, *notwithstanding my former orders.*

Lieut. gen. F-wke.] These words would have saved an infinite deal of trouble: But is it not the custom of your office, when second orders are intended to supersede the first, to mention that they do so?

Sec. at war.] I do remember, that in the case of another officer's orders, when the first order was gone away by a messenger, and the second order, superseding it, was to be sent by another messenger, I did say in my second letter, *notwithstanding your former orders*; but in the present case, as the first letter, if it went at all, was to go by the same person, and to

be delivered at the same time with the second, I supposed that the last dated letter would of course be understood to supersede the first.

Lieut. gen. F-wke.] Your lordship has sat at another board; was it not the custom there?

A Sec. at war.] I cannot say any thing of what passed at that board.

Court.] Did your lordship send those letters yourself?

Sec. at war.] I did not send the letters myself, I wrote them and delivered them to the charge of my secondary; he is here or at the war-office to answer to what the court may desire to know on that head.

B Mr. Sherwood, the secondary, was sworn by the judge advocate, and asked what he had done with the letters?

Sherwood.] I delivered the first letter, under a flying seal, to gen. Stewart, while he was in town. I sent the second letter, under a flying seal inclosed, to gen. Stewart at Portsmouth; and the third in the same manner. I delivered the first letter into the general's own hand. He set out for Portsmouth the 25th, and I gave it him the 24th.

Mr F-wke then asked Mr. Sherwood the same question as he had before asked lord B——, whether, in the second orders, the words *notwithstanding the former orders* were not always used. He answered with some hesitation—yes—to be sure it always has been the custom of the office.—*He spoke with confusion*

The judge advocate then went on with reading the prisoner's defence.

"My orders being confused and contradictory, I called a council of war, not to deliberate whether I should obey my orders or not, but only to take their sense what was the meaning of them."

E Lieut. gen. F-wke then urged, and frequently repeated it during his trial, that his orders were not absolute, but discretionary; and that the execution of them was left to his and Mr. Byng's judgment; and, to prove that the secretary at war did not himself think, for a long time after the sending them, that those orders were absolute, he produced a letter of his, wrote the 12th of May, which he desired might be read.

Judge advocate.] *To Lieut. Gen. F-wke, or the Commander in chief at Gibraltar.*

SIR, War-Office, May 12, 1756.

I Wrote to you by gen. Stewart: If that order is not complied with,—

Lieut. gen. F-wke.] How could his lordship write, if that order has not been complied with, if he had thought it an absolute order and not discretionary?

Judge

Judge advocate goes on reading.

If that order has not been complied with, then you are now to make a detachment of 700 men out of your own regiment and Guise's, and also another detachment out of Polteney's and Panmure's regiments, and send them on board the fleet for the relief of Mahon. But if that order has been complied with, then you are to make only one detachment of 700 men, to be commanded by another lieutenant-colonel and major, and to send it to Mahon. And you are also to detain all such empty vessels as shall come into your harbour, and keep them in readiness for any farther transportation of troops. I have also his royal highness the duke of Cumberland's commands, to desire that you will keep your garrison as alert as possible, during this critical time, and give such other assistance as may be in your power for the relief of Minorca, taking care, however, not to fatigue, or to endanger your own garrison.

Sec. at war.] The fittest person to explain that letter I should think, is its author. But I must not observe; that this letter expressly supposes, that the orders sent in my former letters were absolute, and not discretionary.

Here his lordship was stopped short by a doubt being made by the court, whether he could be regularly admitted to explain that letter.

Lieut. Gen. F-wke.] The letter is very plain in itself, and does not need any explanation.

President.] Every gentleman has a right to explain his own letter.

Court.] If we are some of us of opinion, that his lordship has a right to explain his letter; and others, that he has not; then we must clear the court, and debate that matter among ourselves.

Sec. at war.] I thought that it had been strictly regular for me to explain that letter; but if any one member of the court has any doubt about the regularity of it, that is alone of sufficient weight with me to make me decline giving any farther explanation of it.

Lieut. Gen. F-wke then said, that he had offered to make the detachment, if Mr. B-ng thought it necessary, in the hearing of Mr. West.

Mr. West being sworn, lieutenant-general F-wke addressing himself to him, "You remember, Sir, that after the council was over, I came on board the Ramillies, and met Mr. B-ng in the state-room, and read to him the resolutions of the council of war, and said, notwithstanding this, if you think it for his majesty's service, I will upon my own authority venture to give you the men."

Adm. West.] I do not remember that you shewed the minutes, or that Mr. B-ng read them; but I do remember that there was something passed on that head, but I rather apprehended it to be loose talk than business. You offered to make the detachment if he thought it necessary; and he said, I do not believe it will be wanted, or I do not think it necessary.—But, to do the admiral justice, I do not apprehend that he thought himself bound to give an answer to that question.

The judge advocate then read the remaining part of the lieutenant-general's defence.

"The whole number which I had then in garrison was not 1600 men. I had spared to Mr. Edgcomb's ships 235, which, with 4 of my men he had left in St. Philip's, made 275. The ordinary duty of the garrison required in workmen and guards above 800 men, so that I had not then remaining quite three reliefs. If I had made a detachment of a battalion, and put it on board the fleet, I should not then have had two reliefs, and this at a time when I believed the place was in danger of being attacked, for good reasons, which I do not think myself at liberty to mention."

The lieutenant-general then returned to his first plea, of the doubtfulness of his orders, and said, I know very well that my orders did not allow me to hold a council of war, to deliberate about the obeying of my orders, and therefore I called it only for their help in understanding of them.

Court.] Do not you read the minutes of the council of war?

The judge advocate then read

General F-wke's Letter to the Secretary of War, dated at Gibraltar the 6th of May, 1756.

My Lord,

"I HAVE the honour of your three letters; upon the receipt of them, I called a council of war, to consider of the state of his majesty's forts and garrisons in the Mediterranean; and, it appearing to us, that the sending a detachment equal to a battalion, would be an ineffectual relief to Minorca, and a weakening of this garrison, we have determined it to be not for his majesty's service to make the detachment."

Inclosed are the minutes of the council of war."

The judge advocate then read the minutes.

"At a council of war held at Gibraltar, May, 1756, the three last letters of the

the secretary of war were read, and are as follows.

[Here followed the three above-mentioned Letters of the 21st and 28th of March, and first of April. The Orders of the Admiralty to Admiral Byng were also read, and are as follows.]

S I R,

"I being his majesty's pleasure, that lord Robert Bertie's regiment do serve on board your fleet, to do duty there; and his majesty having issued orders by the secretary of war to general F-wke, to make a detachment equal to a battalion, from his garrison, for the relief of Minorca; you are to conform yourself to the said orders, and to carry that detachment on board your fleet, and land them at Minorca. And in case, upon conference had with general Blakeney, he shall think it necessary, you shall then land lord Robert Bertie's regiment also at Mahon, from on board your fleet.

Signed, &c. A—N.

Upon account of the alteration of circumstances, which have arisen since the date of the above letter, we having received undoubted intelligence of the French army being actually landed in Minorca, to the number of from 13 to 16,000 men; and a French fleet being stationed before the harbour, of 16 ships, 12 of which are of great force. We are of opinion, that the sending a detachment equal to a battalion from hence, will be an ineffective supply for the relief of the place, and the dispossessing the French from the island; and will be a weakening of this garrison. And it appearing to us to be the opinion of the engineer, who is best acquainted with the place, and of such other officers of this garrison who have been at Mahon, that the troops cannot be landed, or at least not without great difficulty, unless the French fleet could be dispossessed from their station; and lieutenant general F-wke having already consented to spare from this garrison 235 men, to serve on board Mr. Edgewcombe's ships, besides the 40 which he left at Mahon; and it appearing to us, that the French fleet is at least equal, if not superior to the English; it is therefore resolved, that it is not for his majesty's service to make such a detachment; because, in case of the English fleet's meeting any disgrace from the French, this garrison will then be weakened, and may be endangered, thro' the want of such detachment."

Signed Lieut. Gen. F-wke, Stewart, Effingham, Cornwallis, Lord Robert Bertie, Lieut. Col. Colvil, &c. to the Number of about ten or eleven.

Gen. F-wke.] I called that council only to ask their opinion about the meaning of my orders.

Judge advocate.] The council, by their minutes, do not appear to have had any doubt at all about their meaning; but rather to have determined against the executing them.

A Gen. F-wke.] They had no occasion to express any doubt about their meaning, because no one of them so much as doubted of their being discretionary.

Judge advocate.] Your own letter does not express any doubt.

Gen. F-wke. That omission proceeded from the great deference I paid to his lordship in that high office which he holds.

B Judge advocate.] I beg pardon; but it is my duty to observe, as it has been often said by the lieutenant general, that he called a council of war only to know the meaning of his orders, that he has offered no proof of this; and that his own letter, and the minutes of the council, plainly imply that they had no doubt at all about their meaning.

C As to what the general has said about his orders being discretionary; the only discretionary part of them is, what relates to the distribution of the men among the ships of the fleet, which is left to the disposition of the admiral.

D The general then made a speech to the court, by which he enforced what he had before insisted on, That the orders delivered to him were confused and contradictory, and that in every sense that could be put upon them, they were discretionary, that is to say, to be complied, or not complied with, according as the admiral and he should, from the then circumstances of affairs, judge to be most for his majesty's service; and he concluded with laying before the court a state of the garrison of Gibraltar, as it stood when he received these orders, which was as follows:

The whole number of men in the garrison was	—	—	2531
F Of which there was on board the fleet and at Minorca	—	—	275
Remains	—	—	2256
To have been sent to Minorca, supposing the orders to have been positive	—	—	700
G There would then have remained at Gibraltar only	—	—	1556
To have been sent to Minorca by the orders of the 12th of May, supposing them likewise to have been positive	—	—	700

There

There would then have remained at
Gibraltar only — 856

Men on duty daily in that garrison 582

Men daily employed as artificers,
labourers, &c. in the king's works
within the garrison — 257

839

Over and above the number of men
necessary for the daily work of the
garrison — — 17

This state he laid before the court, in order to shew, that from the very nature of things, it was necessary to suppose, that the orders sent him were all discretionary, as it was impossible to suppose, that the fortress could be preserved with no more than 17 men, above what was necessary for the daily duty; and as the leaving so few men in that fortress would probably have provoked an attack.

However, when the question came to be put, To acquit, or to suspend for one year, the court was equally divided, there being eight for acquitting, and eight for suspending; and as in such cases the president has a casting vote, he gave it for suspending. Which sentence being reported to his majesty, he thought fit to dismiss him from his service.

Upon the whole it appears, that upon this trial, the chief question in dispute was, whether the orders sent to the general were positive or discretionary; for if they were confused or contradictory, they were of course discretionary, and the presumption is in favour of their having been discretionary; as the question, whether they were so or no, did not so much as occur to any of the gentlemen upon the council of war at Gibraltar; and as all orders sent to a commanding officer, at such a distance, ought to have some conditional and discretionary powers inserted in them, by reason that a very great change of circumstances may happen between the time of issuing, and the time of executing such orders.

The non-observance of this rule was the happy occasion of the destruction of the French fleet off La Hogue in 1692, as may be seen both in Mr. Burchett's Naval History, and in the History of England, by Mr. Ralph: And in the present case, would it have been right to have sent a positive order to the governor of Gibraltar, to send one third, or one half of his garrison to Mahon, when it was not impossible but that Gibraltar itself might have been besieged, or Mahon taken, before he received that order? (See p. 401.)

To the Rev. Mr. C

Rev. Sir,

WHATSOEVER reasons may be urged for, or against, a militia; a subject of no small nicety or importance; and whatever be the fate of any bill that may be brought into parliament in regard thereto, give me leave to say there is one thing that struck me on reading the late draught that hath been sent round the country, and which seems to me to require a further degree of attention if ever the bill should come again under publick consideration: I mean that clause which sets apart the Sunday afternoon for the purposes of training and disciplining the men (see p. 333.) who are thereby required constantly to attend at such times, and are to be paid six pence each for such extra work. Necessity would no doubt justify the employment of any part of the day in such exercises, but without necessity I can neither conceive the justice nor propriety of it. Pray, Sir, is this making or considering the day as a day of rest? Is it suitable to the solemnity of the worship of the day, to be obliged constantly to pass from it to all that noise, hurry and confusion that the exercise of arms must naturally bring along with it? Would it not really be in some respects worse than the book of sports, for that only permitted or encouraged by proclamation such as chose to divert themselves in the manner therein allowed, but this bill enjoins it on all, and that by an act of the whole legislature. Should any private persons think themselves excused from the puritanick strictness of the last age, and give themselves any liberties on that day they might think lawful, be that to themselves; but surely it is quite another thing for the legislature to require and oblige all, whether they may be satisfied or not, to spend their time in a different manner from what they may think their duty. And why, I pray, to be paid for it? If any part of the six days on which I labour for the support of my family was to be taken from me for the publick service, nothing can be more reasonable than that I should be paid for it by the publick; but as this scheme takes away none of that time, where is the reasonableness of the charge? The law of God and man have been supposed hitherto to have forbidden labour in our callings on that day, except in extraordinary cases. This case is in no sort extraordinary; it is only *prima facie* taking from the day of rest and adding it to the other six of work, in order to save time and get money: What reason can be given else why Monday afternoon was not

not appointed : Is it not plain that time on any other day is deemed valuable, on this day of little importance ; but why then should any be paid for this time that could legally produce no money in any other way. On the whole, I cannot but think such a clause, in a religious view, wrong and productive of many bad consequences, and the payment to be unnecessary ; but what say you gentlemen of the clergy to it, for tho' it so little affects the fleece, yet must it not greatly affect the flock, and will not that be a superior consideration to those who are duly mindful of the latter, and therefore from those I hope we shall have the proper and full remonstrance, or such reasons given to justify this new appointment, shall I say for the better observation of the Lord's-Day, as may be convincing to the people ? I submit this to your reflections ; and am,
Sept. 18, 1756. Yours, &c.

Extrait of a Letter from CAMILLO PARDINI dated at Naples, January, 1755, concerning the Discoveries at Herculaneum. (See p. 443.)

OCTOBER 22, 1754, was found a bust in bronze, larger than the life, and of excellent Greek workmanship ; which from some circumstances may be thought to be a Syrian king. It has eyes of white marble, like many other busts, which have been met with.

November 27, we discovered the figure of an old fawn, or rather a Silenus, represented as sitting upon a bank ; with a tyger lying on his left side, upon which his hand rested. Both these figures served to adorn a fountain, and from the mouth of the tyger had flowed water. This Silenus was of bronze, and of good workmanship. The head was crowned with ivy, the body all over hairy, and the thighs covered with a drapery.

From the same spot were taken out, November 29, three little boys of bronze, of a good manner. Two of these are young fawns, having the horns and ears of a goat. They have likewise silver eyes, and each of them the goat-skin on his shoulder, wherein they anciently put wine, and thro' which here the water issued. The third boy is also of bronze, has silver eyes, is of the same size with the two former, and in a standing posture like them, but is not a fawn. On one side of this last stood a small column, upon the top of which was a comic mask, that served as a capital to it, and discharged water from its mouth. All the figures before described are two palms in height without their bases.

December 16, in the same place were discovered another boy, with another

mask, and three other fawns ; in all respects like those which were found the 27th and 29th of November, except that there was no tyger. Besides these we met with two little boys in bronze, somewhat less than the former. These likewise were in a standing posture, had silver eyes, and held each of them a vase, with handles, upon his shoulder ; from hence the water flowed. We also dug out an old fawn, crowned with ivy, having a long beard, a hairy body, and sandals on his feet. He sat astride upon a large goat skin, holding it at the feet with both his hands, from which had issued a larger quantity of water than from the others ; tho' the fawn himself is of the same size with the former.

All the above-mentioned figures were taken out of a place not exceeding eight palms square, and were covered with the ruins of the building ; for they were not in a garden, but in a room paved with mosaic work, the remaining part of which we are now going on to examine. You may rely intirely upon what I write, as nothing can be moved from the place where it is discovered, but in my presence. We have likewise found a large quantity of household furniture, made of earthen and iron ware, and some glass. At present this is all that I am at liberty to mention. Shortly will be published a general catalogue of all the things which have hitherto been found ; and this year will come out also the first volume of the paintings. Both these I will take care to convey to you.

Of the annexed MAP of the Eastern Part of the Province of New-York, with Part of New-Jersey, &c.

THIS elegant Map exhibits all that part of North-America, which has been already, or will be, the scene of our present operations ; with a neat Plan of Fort Frederick, at Crown-Point, against which, by our latest advices, general Winslow has marched with 9000 provincials, and which is considered as the strongest post the enemy have in that part of the world. This Map, our readers will find very useful and instructive to them, and we shall make such references to our former Magazines, as will greatly recommend their inspection of it. See our last volume, p. 544, 285, 120, 121, 286. See also our Magazines for 1755, p. 29—32, 43, 72—75, 137, 138, 186, 194, 229—232, 276—279, 318—331, 355, 385—388, 431, 432. They will still find this Map more useful, when, in our history of the plantations, we shall come to the accounts of New-York, the Jerseys, and Pennsylvania.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 379.

The Bill brought in last Session, and passed by the House of Commons, for the better ordering the Militia, was of such Importance, that we could not miss taking particular Notice of it in our Club. Accordingly we had many Debates upon the particular Clauses of the Bill, but I shall give you only that which we at last had upon the general Question, whether the Bill in its last Form ought to be passed into a Law. Upon this Question the first that spoke was Q. Statorius, whose Speech was in Substance thus.

Mr. President,

S I R,

THAT every country must have a military force of some kind or other for its defence against foreign enemies, and that the only proper military force of a free country is a well regulated and well disciplined militia, are maxims so certain, that I never reflected upon them, without being astonished at our having so long neglected to put the militia of this country upon any tolerable footing; therefore it was with great pleasure I heard of some gentlemen's intending to form a scheme for this purpose, whose capacity and knowledge I could depend on, and this pleasure was very much increased by my first perusal of the bill now under our consideration, because I thought it sufficient for answering the purpose. I have since perused it several times with great attention; and the more I consider it, the more I am convinced that it is as complete a bill as can possibly be formed at the first out-set. When it comes to be carried into execution some explanations and amendments may per-

E — of Sta——.

September, 1756.

haps appear to be necessary, which is generally the case with every law by which any new and important regulation is to be introduced; but I do not think that any thing very material has been omitted, and the advantage is, that no omission, if there are any, can be attended with any great expence, or any prejudice to the publick, before we shall have an opportunity to provide for them by a new bill, as the first operation of this bill is not to take place before the 5th of October next, when the lists of all the men capable of serving in the militia, are to be ordered to be returned against a future day or days then to be appointed, so that in all probability those lists cannot be made out before the meeting of next session of parliament; and I must observe, that when they are made out, it will be very proper for us to have copies of them laid before us, because we shall then see what number of men we have in the whole, and in every part of the kingdom, that may be deemed fit for the militia, which is a knowledge we cannot have, unless this bill be passed into a law, and it is a knowledge we must have before we can propose to put the finishing hand to the establishment of a militia; and that we must have a well regulated and well disciplined militia, or some other sort of military force for our defence is what, I am sure, no man will dispute.

But, Sir, it may perhaps be said, that we may provide for our defence by keeping up a sufficient standing army of regular troops, or by calling in a body of foreign troops as often as we have occasion; and therefore I shall beg leave to examine both these methods, beginning with that which is improperly called a standing army of regular troops, by which is meant a numerous body of men

G g g

maintained

maintained in idleness at the publick expence, and governed by laws different from those of the society to which they belong. This, I say, is improperly called a standing army of regular troops, if it be thereby meant to distinguish it from what we now call a militia; for a well regulated and well disciplined militia is as much a standing army as any sort of army can be, and may be made as regular as any troops have occasion to be for real use. Therefore what is now called a standing army of regular troops, ought to be called a standing army of mercenary troops; and the keeping up of such an army is so expensive, that it is impossible for this nation to furnish the expence of keeping up such a numerous army of this kind, as would be sufficient for defending us against our nearest and most inveterate enemy, especially considering the great expence we must be at yearly, in supporting our navy, and preserving our superiority at sea. This, Sir, is our case at present, and whenever this happens to be the case in any country, the only sure method they have left to provide for their defence, is by establishing a well regulated and well disciplined militia. It is by this method that the Swiss Cantons have preserved their freedom and independency against the numerous armies of Austria as well as France; and it was by this method that our neighbours in Scotland thought of defending themselves in case of their having again become a kingdom quite distinct from this, of which there was some appearance in the year 1704, and therefore in that year they passed the famous act, called *The Act of Security*, for disciplining their militia, and providing them with arms; for they wisely foresaw, that if such a case should happen, it would be impossible for them to furnish the expence of keeping up such a numerous standing army of mercenary troops as would be sufficient for de-

sending them against the armies of this kingdom; but thank God, the existence of the case was prevented by the union of the two kingdoms, which was soon after concluded, and which has happily left the inhabitants of this extensive island nothing else to think of, but how to defend themselves against the neighbouring powers upon the continent of Europe.

The impossibility of this nation's being able to furnish the expence of keeping up such a numerous standing army of mercenary troops as may of itself be sufficient for our defence, will plainly appear, Sir, if we consider the numerous armies kept up by France, even in time of peace, and the expence of the small number of such troops now kept up by us. As the French keep up at least 150,000 men, even in time of peace, if they should ever by any accident gain a superiority at sea, and preserve that superiority but for three or four weeks, they might land 100,000 men of regular well disciplined troops in this island; and if we had no men in the kingdom that knew any thing of arms, or military discipline, but such as belonged to our standing army, which will be the case in a few years, if we go on neglecting our militia as we have done for many years past, we could not propose to defend ourselves against such an accident without keeping up a standing army of at least 100,000 men. Such a standing army, Sir, if kept up upon the same footing as our regular troops are to be for this year, would cost us at least three millions sterling per ann. for if a standing army of 34,000 men costs this year 930,000*l.* together with 152,000*l.* for the office of ordnance for land service*, a standing army of 100,000 men must cost us at least three millions yearly, which is an expence that, I am sure, this nation could not support, even supposing we were quite free from any publick debt; and even with such

* See Lond. Mag. for July last, p. 339.

such a standing army our fate would absolutely depend upon the issue of the first battle, for should we be defeated, we could find no recruits who knew any thing of military discipline, or had ever been bred to arms; from whence every one must see how imprudent it is to put our whole trust in our standing army of mercenary troops, and to take no care to have our people in general bred to military discipline, and the use of arms.

But now, Sir, supposing it were possible for us to furnish the expence of keeping up such a numerous army of mercenary troops as might be sufficient for our defence in all events, and supposing we could depend upon that army alone for our defence, yet I will say, it is a sort of defence which we never ought to chuse, nor ever will chuse, whilst there is a spark of the spirit of liberty remaining amongst us. A standing army of mercenary troops always, at last, begin to look upon themselves as the masters of that country where they are kept up; and after the body of the people have been rendered dastardly and effeminate, which is the never-failing consequence of a total disuse of arms, such an army will no longer submit to the civil power, than till they find a general who has art and conduct enough to unite them all under his influence. In republican, or aristocratical forms of government, this indeed is very difficult, because it is easy to prevent any one general's acquiring such an influence; but in a limited monarchy, such as ours, it is very easy; because the army naturally unite under their sovereign; and if the king has not ambition enough to aim at arbitrary power, some general who happens to be his chief favourite probably may. From that moment the substance of our liberties would be annihilated, tho' the shadow might perhaps be continued for some time. Whilst our parliaments continued to

do whatever was desired of them, they would be allowed to sit, in order that the king, or the favourite general in his name, might have a pretence to say, that the laws of the land had always been the measure of his government; but if the parliament should refuse to agree to such laws, or such supplies as the king or his favourite really intended to have, or should dare to remonstrate against any measures which the king or his favourite had pursued, or was resolved to pursue, the officers of our standing army of mercenary troops, would be privately instructed to petition their sovereign for laying parliaments aside, as an useless and cumbersome burden upon the executive part of our government, and the dismissing of two or three officers for refusing, if any should refuse, to sign such a petition, would command a ready compliance in all the rest.

In answer to this, Sir, I know it has been often urged, that we can have no apprehensions from our army while it is commanded by gentlemen of the best families and fortunes in the kingdom; but this is a doctrine that has been contradicted by the experience of all ages and all countries: The standing armies of Rome, by whom the liberties of that famous republic were overturned, were commanded by men of the best families and fortunes in the commonwealth. In France the absolute power of the crown was established, and is now supported, by standing armies of mercenary troops which were, and are still, commanded by the chief nobles of that kingdom. In short, Sir, in all countries where the liberties of the people have been overturned by a standing army of mercenary troops, we shall find, that the officers of those armies were generally men of family and fortune, in the countries they respectively belonged to; for men even of family and fortune are but too apt to contribute

tribute to the establishing of arbitrary power, when they expect to have a considerable share in the dispensing of it. This is an observation founded upon the nature of mankind, and the behaviour of our army in the reign of James II. is far from being any objection to it; for most of the officers of that army saw, that if they should contribute to the establishment of arbitrary power in their sovereign, they would be so far from having any share in the dispensing of it, that they would themselves become slaves to the most contemptible of mankind: I mean the priests, monks, and jesuits, who had got the absolute direction of that prince's conscience, with respect to his temporal as well as his spiritual affairs; and besides this it is now well known, that many of our nobility, and several of the officers both of our army and navy, had entered into such engagements with the prince of Orange, afterwards king William, whilst his princess was presumptive heir to our crown, as they could not well break thro' after she ceased to be so, by the birth of a prince of Wales; especially as the chief reason for their entering into such engagements became much stronger after that unexpected event than it had ever been before. Therefore, Sir, we are not to expect that our army will always behave as they did at that time; for whatever opinion we may have of the gentlemen who are now the officers of our standing army, we can have no reason to hope, that the gentlemen of family and fortune in this country will always have a greater share of virtue and publick spirit than has by experience been found in any other part of the world

I hope I have now shewn, Sir, that it is neither possible, nor would it be prudent in us, to provide for our defence, by keeping up such a numerous standing army of mercenary troops as would be sufficient

for that purpose in all events; and the only other method of providing for our defence, besides that of a well regulated and well disciplined militia, is that of calling in a body of foreign troops as often as we have occasion. This is the method we have now chosen, because it was thought by many, that we were in imminent danger, and that we had no other way for guarding against this danger; for which reason, tho' I was of a different opinion, I did not oppose it; but I hope we shall never again be under such unlucky circumstances as to furnish any one with a pretence for having recourse to this method; for of all others it is the most dangerous and the least to be depended on. We have, it is true, upon this occasion, found an opportunity to bring over some foreign troops; but upon the next occasion the princes and states of Europe may be so imbroiled among themselves, that no one of them will spare us any of their troops, and the greater danger we are in, the more cautious they will always be of sending us any of their troops. Perhaps some of them were upon this occasion the more ready to send us their troops, because they thought with me, that we were not in any real danger of being invaded; and indeed the marine of France is at present in such a contemptible condition, that it is scarcely in the power of chance to give them a superiority at sea, for the space of twenty-four hours, in any part of the British channel, without some well-grounded hope of which, I am persuaded, they will never seriously think of invading this island; and if they should ever, by any accident, gain a superior power at sea, that power which enabled them to invade this island, would enable them to prevent any foreign troops coming to our assistance.

Thus, Sir, we must see, that the bringing over a body of foreign troops

troops is a method of providing for our defence which can never be relied on, and if it could, the practice would be of the most dangerous consequence to our liberties; for if we trusted entirely to this method, or so much as to be under a necessity to bring over a number much superior to the number of national troops we kept in pay, they might very probably serve us as the Saxons served our ancestors the Britons; and if they should attempt it, I doubt much if the present inhabitants of this island B could make such a brave and obstinate defence as the Britons did of old. But suppose we should always keep up such a number of national troops as to prevent our being in danger of being conquered by our foreign auxiliaries, yet these foreign C auxiliaries would greatly add to the danger to which our liberties must always be exposed by a standing army, even of national mercenary troops; for foreign troops could neither understand, nor have any regard to the liberties of the people: D They could think of nothing but a blind obedience to the prince upon the throne; and if we then happened to have an ambitious prince upon the throne, or a weak prince governed by a wicked minister, these foreign troops would be of signal E use to him, in securing the obedience of our own national troops to his most unconstitutional commands; for when men can have no hopes of being able to resist with success, their obedience generally becomes active, and this too is, I believe, the only F case in which passive obedience is ever practised.

A third disadvantage, Sir, in this method of providing for our defence, is the expence with which it must, upon every occasion, be attended. From this year's publick accounts we may see, that the handful of foreign troops we have brought over upon the present occasion, will cost us above 300,000l. *, even suppo-

sing that we may safely send them back at Christmas next; and this is an expence our neighbours of France may every summer expose us to, in time of peace as well as war; for it will be but marching a body of their A troops towards the sea coast in the spring, and we must thereupon send in a hurry for our foreign auxiliaries. And besides this expence we must, in order to have these auxiliaries at command, I say, we must for ever pay annual subsidies, and so become, B in some measure, tributary to several of the princes upon the continent of Europe.

I think, Sir, I may now with the strongest reason conclude, that a well regulated and well disciplined militia is the only military force that can be C relied on, and the only sufficient military force which it is possible for us to provide, and to have ready at command upon all occasions. That we have no such military force at present no one can pretend, who remembers what passed in the years D 45 and 46, much less can it be pretended by any one who thought it necessary to bring over the foreign troops we have now in the kingdom, and therefore, I hope, no one will oppose our passing the bill now before us into a law.

The next that spoke was M. Agrippa, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows.

Mr. President,

S I R,

F WITH regard to most of what was said by the noble lord who spoke last, I shall very readily concur in opinion with him, and yet I can by no means agree to the passing of this bill into a law, because I think it would be like throwing G out a twig to a man in danger of drowning, by the grasping at which he is actually drowned, whereas by turning his eye another way, he might have caught hold of a rope, by

* See Lond. Mag. for July last, p. 340.

by which he might have been drawn to the shore. A well regulated and well disciplined militia, Sir, is so necessary for the glory as well as safety of every nation, that I wish with all my heart we had it, but this bill, I am sure, will not give it us. A On the contrary, the meaning of the word seems to have been mistaken by those who were the projectors of this bill, which mistake, I suppose, they were led into by what is called the militia in France, but what ought rather to be called a nursery for their standing army. What is properly called the militia of any country, comprehends every freeman in that country who is able to carry arms : This is what was formerly understood by the militia of this country ; and this is what is meant in that act C which was passed soon after the restoration for regulating our militia ; but the term freeman was very ridiculously in that act confined to persons having sol. a year land estate, or 600l. in money or goods, besides stock on the ground ; whereas the term freeman ought to be extended to every man who is not in a state of slavery ; and if all such men in this country could be bred to arms, and taught military discipline, I shall most readily grant, that it would be the best guard we could have for our liberties, and the best military force we could provide for our defence.

But I doubt much if this can be done, Sir, by any compulsory law, or by any other method but that of making it every man's immediate and apparent interest to breed himself to arms, and to make himself master of military discipline. To compel men to employ a considerable part of their time, and to be at a good deal of trouble, and even some expence, to learn an art which they think they may never once in their whole life have occasion to make use of, and by which they can no way add to their character or estate, would be deemed such a hard-

ship, that the enforcing of such a law would be apt to raise insurrections in this country, as it has often done in others ; and it may be remarked of old scholars as well as young, that they never make great proficiency in any art or science which they must be compelled to study. In old times, when the militia of England were really good soldiers, and when it consisted, as it always ought, of all the freemen in the kingdom who were able to carry arms, this general military spirit did not so much proceed from any express law, as from the fashion and humour of the times. Every one of our great barons was himself bred up from his infancy in the practice of all sorts of military exercises ; and they did not value themselves, nor were they regarded by others, so much upon the yearly revenue they had coming in, for every one of them had more than they had occasion for, as upon the number of brave and expert soldiers they could D upon any occasion bring into the field. For this reason they were themselves always ready to give the example of courage and military discipline to their inferiors, and all their palaces or castles were a sort of academies where the young men of the neighbourhood daily learnt and practised E all sorts of military exercises. Their estates were not let out at rack rents, or high fines, as they are at present, but were all let at an easy rent, or small fine, and if any farm was better, or more improveable than another, he was sure to have it who had shewn himself the bravest and most expert soldier. By the same rule likewise they dispensed all the favours which they had to bestow upon the gentlemen in their neighbourhood ; and besides this, the regard and esteem which every man had among his companions, did not proceed from the estate or riches he was possessed of, but from the character he had acquired for military knowledge, and personal valour. Thus,

Thus, Sir, it became in those days every man's personal interest to breed himself to arms, and to make himself master of military discipline; and the case is still the same in Switzerland, where almost every common man, as well as gentleman, has served some part of his youth in some of those regiments they have in the pay of foreign powers; and from the character he has acquired in that regiment, he is, upon his return, to expect esteem or advancement in his own country. Nay, even in France, great care has been taken to propagate the opinion, that it is scandalous for any of their *noblesse* who is not of the robe, as they call it, never to have served in the army; and even among the vulgar, a particular regard is shewn to those who have served their six years in the army, especially if it be known that they have behaved well upon any siege or action.

It is by such means as these, Sir, that a military spirit is to be propagated and preserved among the people of any country, and not by bluntly enacting, that such a number of men in each parish or county, shall be soldiers, or shall be taught military discipline; for such a law will always have the same effect with that law which was passed soon after the restoration for regulating our militia, it will be troublesome and expensive to the people, but the service itself will be contemptible; and the law, instead of providing for our defence, may very probably prove the cause of our ruin, by inducing us to put our trust in that which, if ever brought to a trial, will be found deceitful. Nay, the bill now before us, if passed into a law, will rather extinguish than revive a military spirit among the people, for it will shew, that let a man's courage and expertness in military discipline be ever so great, or let him behave ever so well against the enemy, if he should ever happen to

have occasion, he can never expect to be advanced, unless he be possessed of such an estate; he can never expect even to be a serjeant, because no man is by the bill to be a serjeant who has not served in the regular troops. Thus, Sir, in order to make men venturous and brave, the two chief qualities of a good soldier, you are going to starve those very passions, I mean, ambition and avarice, which make men venturous and brave. Surely, the gentlemen who projected this bill, must never once have reflected upon the nature of mankind, or upon the most proper methods for rendering that which they intended effectual.

What I have hitherto said, Sir, tends to shew, that the whole plan of this bill is wrong, but supposing that the plan were right, is the bill properly framed for carrying that plan into execution? His majesty may, it is true, appoint, as he does now, a lord lieutenant in each county, and those lords lieutenants may appoint deputy lieutenants in their respective counties, if they can find such persons, properly qualified, in the county, as will accept of the office; but who will, who can assure us, that twenty, or ten, or even five persons, qualified as the bill directs, can be found in every county, who will accept of being deputy lieutenant? For there is nothing in the bill for obliging men to accept of this troublesome office; and if five cannot be found that will accept, the law cannot, in most of our counties, be carried into execution, unless the lord lieutenant be always on the spot, because in his absence nothing can be done, unless five deputy lieutenants at least be present. And unless two persons, qualified as the bill directs, can be found in each county, who will accept of the office of being deputy lieutenant, no one step can be made for carrying the law into execution in any county of England or Wales, where two such

such persons cannot be found ; for the lord lieutenant cannot, without the assistance of two deputies at the least, so much as order the lists of all the men within each division to be made out by the constables, which is the very first step to be taken in the execution of this intended law.

Now, Sir, if we consider, that every deputy lieutenant is by the bill, as it now stands, obliged to leave with the clerk of the peace an account of his qualification in writing, signed by him, that is to say, an account of the estate by which he claims to be qualified as the bill directs, under a high penalty, in case of his neglecting to do so, or in case it should afterwards appear, that the estate is not worth what he gave it in for ; and considering that the accepting of this office will subject every gentleman to a great deal of trouble and expence, without so much as a prospect of any advantage, I believe, most of your lordships will concur with me in opinion, that in many counties of this kingdom it will not be possible to find two gentlemen qualified as the bill directs, that will accept of the office of lord lieutenant ; and consequently the noble lord will be disappointed in what he expects from this bill, if passed into a law, to wit, an account of all the men able to carry arms in the whole, as well as every part of this kingdom.

Thus I think, Sir, it must appear evident, so far as relates to the deputy lieutenants, that this bill, if passed into a law as it now stands, will be found absolutely inexecutable ; and this objection holds equally strong with regard to colonels, lieutenant colonels, and all other commissioned officers ; for no man is, by the bill as it now stands, to be obliged to accept of any commission in this militia, and I am persuaded, that very few gentlemen, qualified as the bill directs, will willingly accept of any such commission ; for we now find, that few gentlemen of any character chuse to accept of commissions in the militia we have now established, and I can see no reason for supposing, that commissions in the new militia will be deemed more honourable than those in the old, or that any more profit can be made of the former, than could ever be made of the latter.

But now, Sir, suppose, that by this bill we could be secure of finding deputy lieutenants and commission officers, can we be secure of finding militia men ? We may indeed depend upon having lists of all the men that are fit for being militia men, because the constables are to

be punished by fine or imprisonment, if they neglect or disobey the orders or directions they receive : We may likewise expect, that the prescribed number of militia men will be in each county chosen by lot ; but can we be secure, that the men so chosen will appear upon the day appointed to take the oaths and be inrolled, or to appoint a substitute ? I think we cannot ; because no man is by the bill subjected to any penalty or punishment for non-appearance, and I believe a deputy lieutenant and three commissioners of the land-tax, would not take upon them to punish any man for non-appearance, without an express authority from the act for their so doing. I could shew many other glaring imperfections in this bill ; but these, I hope, Sir, will be sufficient for excusing my giving a negative to its being passed into a law, even tho' I approved of the general plan of the bill, which, for the reasons I set out with, is very far from my intention.

This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

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To Miss ———, in ———.

I HAVE addressed you as a lover, and advised you as a friend ; yet in this latter character only, I would be considered : I would even caution you against love ; that which terminates in the happiest marriage has little to recommend it : Good sense, that sympathy of soul, and mutual complacency, which are so essential to it, are almost always wanting ; and when the first raptures subside, uneasiness and distaste soon follow.

Since this is too generally the case, you must construct your happiness on a different plan, and I would recommend friendship to you as a proper substitute for love ; but to make it durable as well as pleasing, it must be founded in virtue, and confined to your own sex. There are, no doubt, a number of ours very capable of a disinterested friendship ; who could converse with esteem, and love you without passion ; but the custom of the world is against such a connection, and censure and calumny too often the consequence.

If friendship alone should not be sufficient to fill up the measure of your happiness, it will be necessary to enlarge your scheme, and by taking in religion, extend it to the future ; not that, which gloomy and superstitious writers have painted in such dreadful colours ; but a religion all amiable and lovely, such as will not only irradiate your mind, but give a lustre even to your beauty. To speak to a young lady on this subject, requires

quires great delicacy ; and as all I can say will, perhaps, be much better conveyed to you in a little oriental tale I lately met with, I beg leave to subjoin it.

Selima was the daughter of Abdallah, a Persian of some distinction in the reign of Abas the Great ; but being disgusted with the court, and settled on the banks of the Zenderoud. He had likewise a retreat in mount Taurus, and as Selima had a taste for solitude, he often accompanied her there during the excessive heats of summer. No expence was spared to render this abode delightful ; the walks were lined with trees of various fruits and foliage, and flowers, of a thousand different hues and odours, painted the parterre. It was furnished with water from the adjacent mountains, which pouring down a natural cascade, was afterwards divided into smaller streams, and distributed to every part of the garden. The murmuring of these little rills, and the soft melody of the birds, gave the mind a peculiar turn to musing ; and as Selima's was naturally disposed to reflection, she enjoyed this recess with double pleasure, and never left it but with extreme regret.

She was now in her twenty-first year, and was often rallied by her cousin Zara on her fondness for retirement : To what end, she would say, is all that enchanting bloom, and eyes sparkling with the most vivid lustre, if not employed to those purposes for which they were designed ? You are formed for love, enjoy it in all its pleasures : Young Ibrahim pants for a sight of you, and, tho' contrary to our rules, I have promised to use all my interest for his admittance. I tremble, replied Selima, at the proposal, and can by no means consent to such an interview ; it is contrary to my duty, offends my delicacy, and troubles my repose : The pleasures of love are too tumultuous, and little suited to a heart like mine. Zara was silent ; yet still determined to pursue her point, and withdraw her cousin from a solitude she thought so injurious to her, and which in her opinion, was only proper for the old, the melancholy, and the deformed.

It was in one of those fine autumnal evenings, which, in the southern parts of Persia, are so delightful, that she proposed to Selima to take a walk along the banks of the Zenderoud, with an intention to carry her to a house in the suburbs of Isfahan, where Ibrahim had formed a party to entertain them. The moon and stars shone with uncommon splendor, and were reflected from the surface of the river with additional lustre : The woodbines and jasmines, which grew in great profusion,

filled the air with their fragrance ; and the trembling leaves, which the dying gales had yet left in motion, diversified the scene, and made it altogether charming. How transporting, cried Selima, are these rural delights ! I taste them pure and unmixed ! Alas, how different from those delusive pleasures which play upon the senses for a moment, and leave nothing behind them but uneasiness and regret ! You are much mistaken, interrupted Zara, if you think there are no other amusements you are capable of relishing ; and if you are pleased to permit me, I will immediately conduct you where you will meet with joys, of which these are but the shadow.

Amazement and surprize stopped Selima ; a sudden tremor shook her whole frame ; and, before she could recover herself, a thin mist arising from the river condensed into a cloud, and covered her entirely from the view of her companion. A pleasing slumber stole upon her senses, and when she awoke, she found herself upon the highest peak of mount Taurus : She had scarce time for recollection, when one of those benevolent genii, who preside over the good and virtuous, thus addressed her.

I have saved thee, O Selima, thus adrift from ruin, yet at least from the extreme danger : The importunities of Zara would at length have prevailed ; and wine, music, and the softest tales of love, would jointly have contributed to thy undoing. Those objects which affect the senses strike most strongly, and numbers rest there without looking farther, or considering the great end of their existence. To convince thee of this truth ; close thy eyes for a moment, then look beneath the mountain, and tell me what thou seest. I see, said Selima, a vast expanse of water, and one small island in the midst of it : A river divides it into two parts, equally productive of the conveniences of life, and traced out into numberless little paths, which at length unite in one common road on each side of the river. This spot seems to be inhabited by the same species of beings, but their employments and pursuits are extremely different : Those on the left hand are either perpetually toiling to amass little heaps of earth, and gather together the various productions of the soil, in much greater quantities than they can possibly make use of, or, impatient of labour, consume in riot and excess, that necessary portion which is allotted them for their support. They travel, indeed, thro' different paths, but their tendency is the same ; and I see them successively plunging into that illimitable track of waters, with looks

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full

full of anxiety and sollicitude, or with an air of the greatest gaiety and unconcern.

To the right is exhibited a very different scene; a pleasing cheerfulness dwells upon every face, except a few, whose melancholy cast and disposition of mind throws a gloom on all which they behold. These chuse out the most difficult paths; they look with horror on every innocent amusement, and partake even of the necessities of life with fearfulness and trembling: Their journey is safe, but very unpleasant; and like weary travellers they are continually wishing for an end of it. Their happier companions, who travel with great alacrity along the borders of the river, taste its refreshing stream, and gather, with a frugal but unsparring hand, whatever the luxuriant soil affords them. A firm persuasion of a never-failing supply, takes from them all sollicitude; light, and disincumbered of every care, they press forward with incredible ardor; their views extend, the prospect opens, and a flood of glory, brighter than the mid day sun, receives them to unutterable bliss and rapture.

What thou hast seen, said the genius, requires no explanation: I shall only observe to thee, that human life is that portion of time allotted to mortals by way of trial; and every thing necessary to make it easy and delightful, is freely given, and may be enjoyed, within proper limitations, with perfect innocence and safety: In the excess lies all the danger, and the unavoidable consequence of that excess, is misery. This profusion of good things, is thus indulgently poured out around thee, by the great Author of thy being; every pleasure thou possessest flows from his immediate bounty, and to him thou art indebted for those external graces which adorn thy person, as well as for the moral and intellectual beauties of thy mind. The proper return for all these favours, is a grateful heart, and a cheerful obedience and submission to his will. Consider him as the fountain of thy happiness, and he will necessarily become the supreme object of thy affections; and friendship, love, and every human passion, will give place to this diviner ardor.

Selima was still listening to the genius with great attention, and expecting the sequel of his discourse; when looking up, she found he had disappeared. She was troubled at his leaving her, and uneasy to think how she should descend from the summit of the mountain, when a bird of the finest plumage flew before her, and conducted her down the declivity with the greatest ease and safety. (See p. 334.)

Liverpool, August 17.

FINIS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HAVE here attempted to arrange some hints, collected from several authors, concerning that place we have all in view, and into which we hope, in due time, to be admitted. Please to give them the publick.

Your constant reader, &c.

A. Z.

ON HEAVEN.

GLORIOUS things are said of thee, O city of God! Salvation will God appoint for walls and bulwarks! Open ye the gates, that the righteous nation which keepeth the truth may enter in. Rush out of the gates of Babylon, look upon Zion, the city of our solemnities! Thine eyes shall see Jerusalem a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that shall not be taken down, not one of the stakes thereof shall ever be removed, neither shall any of the cords thereof be broken. But there, the glorious Lord will be to us a place of broad rivers and streams, wherein shall go no gaily with oars, neither shall a gallant ship pass thereby. No enemy to terrify us with a threatened invasion, nor any to molest us with a bloody persecution. The gates of this city are built with pearls, the walls with precious stones, the streets paved with gold, and God himself is the temple! No need of the light of the sun, nor of the moon, for the glory of the Lord is the light thereof! This eternal city is of incomparable clarity! where there is victory! where there is dignity! where there is life! where there is eternity! where the river springs from under the throne and hill of God! The water clear as crystal! the banks set with trees of life! where your cheer, is joy! your exercise, singing! your duties, praise! the subject God! the choir, consisting of angels and saints, and the songs, hallelujahs!—They that have been wrapt up in darkness, and buried in disgrace, shall wear robes of light, and crowns of glory! No fear of your eyes being dimmed with tears, or ears assailed with cries, or your senses disturbed with pain, or the heart damped with sorrow, or the soul surprized with death!—Where there is all good, no evil! no persecutors, no squatters, to claim your possessions, nor to envy your happiness; there the rich cannot be robbed, nor kings flattered; but possessions are held without impeachments, royalties without cares, length of years without decay of strength, love without jealousy, greatness of state without consciousness of corruption!

tion ! There we are satisfied with enjoying, and secured from retaining ; glory perfected ! being made one with Jesus Christ ! who will say, Come ye, beloved, who washed your garments white in my blood ! Come and possess things unutterable by mortal tongue ; glorious even beyond the power of words ! Receive the *new name* with the white stone, and the living waters that nourish to eternal life ! Possess the land of Promise ! See the beauties, taste the pleasures, and enjoy the privileges of the celestial Canaan, the supernal Jerusalem ! You have been tossed on a troubled sea ; this is the haven of happiness, the land of glory, the centre of rest ! I saw you, captives, sitting by the rivers of Babylon, weeping, when you remembered Zion, the place of your triumph and joy, the city of the great KING ! Your waters of sorrow, will now be turned into the wine of joy. For I was an hungry and ye gave me meat, thirsty and ye gave me drink, a stranger and ye took me in, naked and ye clothed me, sick and imprisoned and ye visited me ! Not content with the specious shews of devotion, your hands were stretched out to bless the indigent, and you thereby supplied the seeming defects of Providence. Great is your reward ! set ye down with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, with the general assembly, and church of the first-born, whose names are written in the book of life ! God the judge of all is your God ; in whose presence is fulness of joy, and at whose right hand, there are pleasures for evermore.

Oxfordshire, August 16.

W.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I SHALL be glad to see the following
speculation in your next Magazine.

I am, &c.

*Laudis amore tumes ? Sunt certa piacula,
quæ te*

Tæpore lecto poterunt recreare libello.

Hon.

AMONG the many instances wherein opinion usurps a superiority over reason, may be reckoned the unequal and capricious distribution of fame ; it is from this fatal perversion of justice, that some men are dignified with the venerable title of heroes, who ought rather to be branded as enemies to society, and murderers of mankind. Were it possible to enforce a universal and unalterable decree, by which a true definition of fame might be fixed, and made, as it ought to be, the reward only of virtue, how hap-

py would it be for the world ! The world, which often becomes a victim to its own folly and insatiation, being scourged and ravaged by the very idols which it adores. Were virtue to be made the criterion of fame, those to whom history gives the surname of great, would be reduced to a very small number ; and many names now mentioned with indifference, or buried in obscurity, would shine forth with all the genuine lustre of true glory, and be celebrated with the respect and veneration due alone to good actions. The pains which some writers have taken to excite in men's minds a love of fame, had been much better bestowed in inculcating a love of virtue ; for tho' fame is said to be one of the greatest incentives to virtue, yet it is too evident from experience and examples, that unless men can be persuaded to pursue virtue for her own sake, they will generally neglect the substance for the shadow, and, dazzled by the glaring meteor, prefer the noisy praise of giddy popularity, to the silent approbation of their own reason and conscience : Thus Alexander, fired by reading the works of Homer, mistook ambition for honour, and fame for virtue ; he filled the eastern world with slaughter and devastation, and yet is handed down to posterity as a pattern for future heroes, or rather for future mad men to imitate ; Cæsar wept at reading the exploits of Alexander, because he had then done nothing to signalize his name ; his great mind, tho' fraught with every amiable virtue, yet being corrupted with the same fatal thirst of fame, prompted him to subdue his country, and to ruin that commonwealth, of which his vast abilities in war and peace enabled him to have been the ornament and defender. But had Alexander and Cæsar placed their happiness in virtue, and not in fame, what blessings might they have conferred on their countries, and what noble examples had they left for future princes to follow ! Some excuse may indeed be admitted for their deviation from reason and virtue, because the notions of heathens, with regard to a future state, were so dark and imperfect, that the acquisition of fame was looked upon as a sure means of admittance to the ælysean mansions. But now, when our reason is enlightened by revelation, shall we persist in the same absurd error ? Shall we continue to honour those names with encomiums of praise, which we ought to point out with marks of infamy ? Far otherwise : Let us rather shake off the shackles of opinion, and the authority of custom, and learn to make a proper use

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of

of our reason ; by this means we shall be enabled to form a judgment of life and characters by the unerring test of truth. We shall then prefer the wise legislator to the capricious monarch, the moralist and the philosopher to the successful general and intriguing politician, and those who have benefited mankind by their writings, to those who have corrupted our sentiments by their examples.

It is finely observed by some of the great masters of ancient wisdom, that virtue redounds more to our true glory, than fame, because it is owing to ourselves alone ; whereas in the acquisition of fame, the conqueror of nations, and the commander of armies, is assisted by others who claim a share of the renown of his exploits. Besides, it is more difficult to conquer ourselves by subduing our passions, than, by the help of multitudes and the concurrence of fortune to conquer others ; if virtue then is more difficult to be attained than fame, it is consequently more glorious. It often happens, that fame is no sooner acquired, than it is lost again ; whereas nothing can deprive us of our virtue. Thus Charles of Sweden lost his glory at Pultowa, altho' no defeat could have robbed Peter the Great of his fame, because he did not derive it from his military exploits, but from his God-like labours, for rendering his people happy. He that obtains fame at the expence of virtue, must surely find his enjoyment embittered with remorse ; he must reflect, that he has been the author of innumerable murders and miseries, in wading thro' human blood, before he could reach the summit of his ambition : If heroes then have any humanity, they must surely be sorry for their conquests, and blush at fame : But every victory over our passions produces true satisfaction, and every approach towards virtue is attended with increasing happiness. Fame is not only uncertain and precarious, but transitory ; new candidates arise in every age, and obliterate the memory of their predecessors : But virtue is always the same, always flourishing, and always lasting. Fame adds nothing to the happiness of life, but, on the other hand, fills the world with calamity, and corrupts our minds, by giving a wrong turn to those passions, which might be of service in the cause of virtue ; it produces those beings whom the world calls heroes and politicians, but whom reason teaches us to regard as villains and madmen.

For grant that those can conquer, these can cheat,

'Tis phrase absurd to call a villain great : Who wickedly is wise, or madly brave, Is but the more a fool, the more a knave.

POPE.

Military men may, perhaps, think these strictures on fame too severe, and censure them, as tending to depress that spirit of enterprize and action, which is now become so necessary for the defence of our country. But here it must be considered, that valour exerted in a just cause (and such the cause of Britain is now allowed to be) is a virtue, and fame founded on such a virtue as patriotism, is just and laudable, and therefore worthy of our pursuit. He that fights bravely in a just cause, ought to be more esteemed than he who conquers in a bad one : By the suffrage of truth and reason, Brutus should be preferred to Octavianus, William III. of Great-Britain to Lewis le Grand, and, to come to our own times, our illustrious Blakeney to the duke de Richelieu. But let every man be cautious of over-rating his own abilities ; it is much safer to pursue virtue than fame, because if we do fail in the pursuit of the first, we can hurt only a few, but if we undertake high commands in the pursuit of the latter, we may hurt the publick. The love of fame, by enticing men of weak capacities out of their proper stations, has often occasioned fatal consequences, but the love of virtue can never be of detriment to any man. Let the well-dressed pacifick gentlemen of the British army content themselves with making a figure at Newmarket, at the gaming-table, and at balls, or in voting in parliament ; and suffer those who value not such elegances to conduct our troops, and to defy dangers. If we allow fame independent of virtue to be an object worthy our hopes and endeavours, what absurd and fatal errors may we not commit ? For what is this kind of fame, but a desire of being talked of, and filling the mouths of the multitude with the repetition of a name ; thus Erastus set fire to the temple of Diana, merely for the sake of transmitting his name to posterity. And this same principle seems to have been the motive that prompted a certain admiral to take upon him the command of a very important expedition, which he had neither abilities or courage to execute : Great-Britain feels the event, which however answered his purpose ; for is not the name of B—— universally mentioned ? Has he not had very particular honours paid him in effigy, where he could not appear in person ? In short, we may say of him, as Pope does of Cromwell, " He is damn'd to everlasting fame". But what a noble contrast to this character have we in the great Blakeney ! The same which he has acquired being founded on virtue, must last for ever, and make his old age happy : And this kind of fame I earnestly recommend to all our British officers.

Th:

The great moral which may be drawn from these observations, is this, that no man should make that the object of his pursuit, which depends upon caprice and opinion, and not reason: By a steady performance of our duties in the several stations allotted to us, we can alone acquire that true fame which is founded on virtue: Are you a member of any profession? Study to understand what you profess to practise, and practise what you understand with honesty and humanity, and you are sure to find all the purposes of life answered: Have you taken arms in these times of danger to defend your country? Fight like a soldier, and live as becomes a man, and you will certainly prosper; never let fame dazzle your eyes so much as to draw you aside from virtue; by acting according to these principles, if you acquire not fame, which is but an empty bubble, yet you will acquire virtue, and virtue alone will lead you to happiness.

Birmingham, August, 1756.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

A Gentleman, some time ago, put a pamphlet into my hands, intitled, *Miscellaneous Observations on the Tragedy of Macbeth*: With remarks on Sir T. H.'s edition of Shakespear. By Anonymous. Printed for E. Cave, 1745. The thing, upon perusal, appeared to me to be a mere trifle, wrote by some pert conceited scribbler or other, that fancied he knew a great deal of the matter, but was greatly mistaken, as the world may see, if you please, by the specimen that follows, from

Your obliged and most obedient,
S. W.

N. B. Anonymous speaks with the utmost contempt of Sir T. H.'s edition of Shakespear.

Miscellaneous Observations, Note 26.

Macbeth. I N this hour at most, I will advise you where to plant yourselves, Acquaint you with the perfect spy o'th' time, The moment on't, (for't must be done to night, And something from the palace.—

What is meant by the spy of the time, it will be found difficult to explain; and therefore sense will be cheaply gained by a slight alteration.—Macbeth is assuring the assassins that they shall not want directions to find Banquo, and therefore says,

I will—

Acquaint you with a perfect spy o'th' time.

Accordingly a third murderer joins them afterwards at the place of action.

Perfect is well instructed, or well informed, as in this play, Tho' in your state of honour I am perfect, Tho' I am well acquainted with your quality and rank.

Note 27. SCENE IV.

Second Murderer. He needs not our mistrust, since he delivers

Our offices, and what we have to do, To the direction just.

Mr. Theobald has endeavoured unsuccessfully to amend this passage, in which nothing is faulty but the punctuation. The meaning of this abrupt dialogue, is this. The perfect spy, mentioned by Macbeth in the foregoing scene, has, before they enter upon the stage, given them the directions, which were promised at the time of their agreement; and therefore one of the murderers observes, that, since he has given them such an exact information, he needs not doubt of their performance. Then by way of exhortation to his associates, he cries out,

—To the direction just!

Now nothing remains but that we conform exactly to Macbeth's directions.

Observations on Observations, with my Explanation of the Passage before us.

THIS gentleman, whoever he is, has taken a great deal of pains to let the world see, that he is fitter to write notes upon Tommy Thumb, than upon the immortal Shakespear; For, putting all his stuff together, 'Tis three blue beans in one blue bladder; Nothing at all to the purpose, but as wide from the poet's meaning, as the east is from the west, as will appear by my following explanation of the matter, or I am very much mistaken.

To be as short as possible. What passed betwixt Macbeth and the two first murderers, at their first and second meeting, we have heard, and also know, that at his last parting from them, he ordered them to abide within, telling them, that he would come and call upon them, within an hour at most, and instruct them where to plant themselves, and acquaint them with the perfect spy o'th' time, the moment on't. At his return, he gives his instructions indeed in private; but then we cannot help seeing, upon the slightest view of the fourth scene, of the third act in Macbeth, what those instructions were; for it plainly appears in the first place, Macbeth had ordered the two first murderers to plant themselves at a stile or gate, opening into the park, and leading over

ever so short a walk to the palace, that a person calling might be heard with ease from the gate into the court-yard: At which gate it was the known custom of Banquo, as well as others, that came that way to the palace gate on horse back late, in the dark, to alight, and to send their horses almost a mile round about to the stables, and then to call for a light from the porter's lodge to light them the little way they had to go to the palace. Here, at this gate, the two first murderers having planted themselves, are joined by a third, whom, it seems, Macbeth, to make the surer work on't, had procured after his parting with them, to join in the affair: for upon his being interrogated by the first murderer. "Who did bid thee join with us?" He replies, "Macbeth." And says the second, who had examined him apart, "Is he's not our mistrust?" i. e. we need not mistrust him, since he delivers, [or has delivered to me] "our offices, and what have we to do, to the direction just?" or, just as we ourselves were directed. To this said gate, within a little while after, comes Banquo, and with him Fleance, and upon Banquo's calling out, "give us a light there, ho!" the second murderer says, "then 'tis he" [probably] but when Banquo and Fleance entered with a torch, by the light of which their persons might be clearly discerned, and certainly known, says the third murderer, 'tis he [positively, knowing him perfectly well] which might induce us to be of Mr. Anon.'s opinion, that the third murderer was the perfect spy o'th' time, did not it appear by what follows presently after, that he did not know himself what the perfect spy o'th' time was, it was a point, it seems, Macbeth, in the hurry and confusion of his murderous thoughts, had forgot to acquaint him with. This is manifest from his asking, "Who did strike out the light?" As from the first murderer's question thereupon, "was it not the way?" 'Tis plain, the person that brought the torch (might it not be Macbeth himself disguised?) was ordered by Macbeth, upon seeing that it was Banquo and not another, that called to put out the torch, by way of signal for them to fall on; and this was the perfect spy o'th' time, or the manner how they should see perfectly well the very moment when to begin, which Macbeth had acquainted them withal.

Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS in AMERICA, continued from p. 393.

UPON the return of this fleet M. de Ramsay sent back most of his troops to Canada: but he himself, with about 400 of them, remained, and took up his

winter quarters at Chignecto; and about 500 men having been that winter sent from New-England to quarter among the French inhabitants to the eastward of Minas, not only to secure their allegiance, but also to purchase and consume their provisions, that they might have none to spare for any future French squadron, M. de Ramsay resolved to attack them, as he was informed by the inhabitants of their being cantoned in a scattered manner, and very little upon their guard. Accordingly he marched in such a private manner, that they had no information of an enemy's being near them, till he surprised all their out posts at once, January 31, about three o'clock in the morning, in which there were 74 of our people, officers and soldiers, killed, and 72 made prisoners; but the rest having got together at the head quarters, defended themselves, till for want of ammunition they were obliged to surrender, but upon honourable terms*.

Notwithstanding the disaster the French fleet had thus met with, they fitted and sent out another the next spring for the same purpose, under the command of la Jonquiere, but designing it as a convoy likewise for the East and West-India trade, such a numerous fleet could not escape the vigilance of admirals Anson and Warren, who then commanded our squadron of observation in the Bay of Biscay, by which means all the French men of war, but one frigate, six East India ships, and a great number of their West-India merchant ships became the prey of the British squadron, on the third of May, 1747†; and as two of d'Anville's squadron had been taken by our men of war in their return to Europe, and one burnt at Chebusto, it may be said that the total ruin of the maritime power of France in the last war, was chiefly owing to their loss of, and their zeal for recovering the island of Cape-Breton; which zeal was a most reasonable one, as that island had been, and always will be, their chief nursery for seamen‡, and as our possession of it made it very easy for us to make a conquest of Canada.

Accordingly, we no sooner had got possession of Cape-Breton, than a scheme was formed in New-England, and approved of by our ministers at home, for the conquest of Canada, in pursuance of which orders were dispatched from hence to our governors in America, to prepare for its execution early in the year 1746, and transports were provided, and several regiments prepared to embark, under the command of general Sinclair, in the month of May §. Orders were likewise dispatched to the governors

* Lond. Mag. 1747. p. 292. 309. p. 350.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 262.

† *Ibid.*, p. 203.

‡ *Ibid.*, 1746,

governors of all our colonies north of Carolina, to levy troops for this purpose * ; and according to these orders a great number of troops were raised by our northern colonies, and long kept in pay, as no orders were sent for disbanding them ; but our troops and squadron from hence, after having been kept in readiness all the summer, were at last sent upon that famous expedition to Britany in France, instead of Canada, to the great grief and disappointment of all our northern colonies, as well as every man here, who had any concern for their prosperity, or future security.

Whether the French Squadron that failed in October, 1747, had any orders to attack Cape-Breton, or any design but that of conveying their fleet of merchantmen to the West-Indies, is uncertain, but whatever design they had, it was disappointed by our brave admiral Hawke, who took and brought most of them into England †. And neither our people in Cape-Breton, nor those at Annapolis, met with any disturbance afterwards during the war. But what the French could not effectuate by war, they found means to effectuate by peace ; for by the treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle it was agreed to restore the important island of Cape-Breton, and that without obliging them to demolish any of the forts they had built in time of peace to the south of the river St. Lawrence, or the Great Lakes, all of which were encroachments upon us, or upon our allies, the Six Nations ; and indeed without obliging either the French or the Spaniards to make any one concession in favour of England, as that of Madras in the East-Indies could not be called a concession, because it was a place not worth their keeping, and hardly worth our receiving, in the condition it had by them been reduced to ‡ ; so that we may be said to have given the French 600,000*l.* for nothing §. besides enabling them to contend with us in naval power.

This definitive treaty of peace (as it was called) was no sooner agreed to and ratified, than some people here began to form schemes for doing what we had neglected for above 40 years past, that is to say, for establishing, at the publick expence, a new colony in Nova-Scotia ||, which project was at last adopted by our ministers, and an advertisement published in our Gazettes for carrying it into execution **. Such a proposal we may believe, could not be long in being embraced by great numbers of people, and accordingly by the end of April some thousands had entered, and about that time embarked in the transports that had been provided to

carry them to Nova-Scotia, where they all arrived safe, together with col. Cornwallis, who had been appointed governor, about the end of June and beginning of July, and as had been before settled here, took up their residence on the side of that fine natural harbour called Chebucto, where they immediately set out about beginning to build a new city, which they called Halifax, in honour to a noble lord who had been the chief promoter of this useful undertaking ††.

[To be continued in our next.]

CONFERENCE between Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON and the Indians, continued from p. 388.

THE general had frequently insisted upon knowing their resolutions, with respect to the ravages committed by the Delawares, &c. This paragraph is intended as an apology for their not making their answer sooner.

Brother Warraghiaggy,

C You have most earnestly and frequently pressed us to accommodate that unhappy breach, between the Delawares and our brethren the English ; our delay did not proceed from any backwardness on our part, but from the great sense we had of its importance : We hope you have received satisfaction on that head, by the great belt we just now delivered with so much solemnity and sincerity.

Brother Warraghiaggy,

E You have acquainted us, that the great king, our father, is firmly resolved to defend our country, and recover such parts of it, as the French have encroached upon ; also, to protect us to the utmost of his power, by erecting forts for our safety and defence ; we are grateful for this instance of his goodness ; but have not yet concluded any thing with regard to the latter.

Brother Warraghiaggy,

F You have informed us, that the governor of New-York has a present for us, from the great king, our father, we are thankful for it ; but are afraid, that as it comes so soon upon the back of this meeting, it will be inconvenient for our aged people to attend ; but our warriors shall come upon that occasion.

Brother Warraghiaggy,

G As you have given us a large pipe, to be a constant memorial of the important advice you have given us, when you are dead and gone, and to smoke out of it, at our publick meeting-place, when we jointly and maturely reflect upon our engagements ; we assure you, we shall hang it up in our council-chamber, and make proper use of it upon all occasions ; we likewise

* London Mag. 1746, p. 414.

† Ditto, 1747, p. 482.

‡ Ditto, 1748,

p. 226, 503.

§ Ditto, p. 409.

|| Ditto, p. 555.

** Ditto,

1749, p. 119.

†† Ditto, p. 232, 384, 412.

likewise beg, that you on your part, will likewise seriously consider your engagements, and faithfully perform them.

The general concluded with the following words.

Brethren,

I do not think you have been so explicit, with regard to what I proposed to you, concerning your keeping open a clear road to Oswego, as I could wish.

They made the following apology :

Brother Warraghiyagey,

With respect to the article relative to the keeping open the road to Oswego, we imagined our answer was contained in our general reply, wherein we assured you, we would support and assist each other, upon all occasions ; but as you did not look upon that sufficient, we now assure you, that we shall punctually conform to your desire herein.

The general added :

The present waits your acceptance. As there has been frequent complaints, with respect to the division of the presents given at these publick meetings, it is my earnest desire, that they may be so divided, as to prevent all jealousy and complaints.

He then delivered them a very handsome publick present ; which, together with the private gifts, to the several chiefs and Sachems, amounted to

York currency * £. 1085. 9. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

To this CONFERENCE we shall add a short Account of General JOHNSON, as given by the Editor of these Conferences, with his HEAD, curiously engraved.

SIR William Johnson, Bart. was born in Ireland, and is nephew of the late Sir Peter Warren. His uncle, while captain of a twenty gun ship of war †, stationed at New-York, the year I cannot ascertain, married a lady, a native of that city ‡. Soon after, he purchased large tracks of land in that colony, and sent to Ireland for his said nephew, then about seventeen or eighteen years of age, whom he put into possession of a considerable part of it, lying contiguous to the Mohawk country. By a constant residence there § ever since, and by pursuing, with indefatigable industry, every prudent measure, that occurred, he has many years since improved wild, woody lands, into plentiful rich farms ; thereby has had the pleasure of living in the neighbourhood of wealthy farmers, and industrious tradesmen, all his own tenants, who were first invited thither by him, and from the lowest circumstances, have arrived to what they are, by the liberality

of his purse, and the wisdom of his instructions.

Besides the attention his estate demanded, which must have been considerable, he, till very lately, traded largely as a merchant with his Indian neighbours, and more especially with our Indian traders, who go every spring from Albany, and other parts, to Oswego ; where multitudes of Indians from distant regions assemble, and barter beaver skins, &c. for European commodities. These the principal traders used to take from Sir William's store, on credit, as they passed by his door in their boats on the Mohawk river, in their way to Oswego ; and pay for them on their return, the ensuing fall, in the goods they got in exchange.

As our trade with the Indians is of great advantage to us, and had in him one of its principal supports, I should with much regret have heard of his declining business, had I not known, that the perfidy and ambition of a restless and dangerous neighbour, and the good of his country called him to action in a nobler sphere. Few merchants had faith like him, to trust large effects in the hands of young, raw, and unexperienced men ; whom he chose to encourage for their industry ; indeed few could, none having such a capital, nor any in the country so large an assortment : Add to this, that his house, very properly called Fort Johnson, is situated above 30 miles back from Albany by land, a great way farther by water ; which considerably lessened the expence, trouble and time of the traders, and consequently enabled them to deal to better advantage. But what rendered him of yet more utility, in this respect, was, that in all his transactions he ever acted with so much openness and integrity, that those who once dealt with him thought themselves happy in improving the correspondence.

For many years he has been colonel of militia in the county of Albany ; and about six years ago he was appointed one of his majesty's honourable council of the province of New-York ; thence he is stiled the Honourable in this book. He is turned of forty years of age, of stature near six feet, of a most comely aspect, and is every way well formed for the most manly exercises. Notwithstanding what I have said him, should I be asked, whether he has any enemies in the circle of his acquaintance ? I should answer, what is the natural, the unavoidable consequence of merit ? Is it not to be envied.

To

* Upwards of 6200. sterling. † The Squirrel. ‡ Daughter of Mr. de Lancry a rich merchant, and sister to James de Lancry, Esq; the present chief justice, and lieutenant governor of New-York. § Where he learned the Mohawk language. This I assert, from bearing him often converse in it, with great facility ; and yet we find, when he appears at these solemnities, to treat with them on behalf of his king, they consider him as an Englishman, ignorant of their language, conversing all along by an interpreter.

For the Land: Mag:



*Sir William Johnson Bart.
Major General of the English Forces
in North America.*

Printed for R. Baldwin in Water Street New York 1756.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

TH^O plagiarism is very common to our modern writers, I flatter myself you will publish this letter, as it regards a celebrated work, as well as a justly celebrated author, Dr. Young, who in his tragedy of the Brothers, has almost literally translated a French play, called *Perféc & Demetrius*.

I am very sensible of the little credit that ought to be given to an anonymous writer, in an attack of this nature; but to remove this obstacle, I am ready to produce the original, if you should require it.

As he has introduced no other characters of his own, than the ambassadors, and few incidents, it would lead me too far to give you all the parallel passages; so that I shall only produce some of the most striking ones.

In the Brothers, p. 32. Philip says,
Bring forth the prisoners!

Strange trial this! Here sit I to debate,
Which vital limb to lop, nor that to save,
But render wretched life more wretched still.

[my sons?]

What see I, but heaven's vengeance, in
Their guilt a scourge for mine: 'Tis thus
heaven writes

Its awful meaning, plain in human deeds,
And language leaves to man!

I have no sons; and that I ever had,
Is now my heaviest curse: And yet what
care,

[rage?]

What pains, I took to curb their rising
How often have I read thro' history
To find examples for their private use?

The Theban brothers did I set before
them —

[vain!]

What blood! what desolation! but in
For thee, Demetrius, did I go to Rome,
And bring thee patterns thence of brothers
love;

[vain!]

The Quintii, and the Scipios: But in
In the French this passage is thus ex-
press'd, p. 20.

Voicy le jour fatal ou le ciel contre nous,
Semble avoir reservé son plus aspre courroux.
La plainte ouverte enfin succédant au
murmure,

A la pleine revolte enhardit la nature,
J'en vois les droits par tout honteusement
trahis,

Il m'en faut être juge, et c'est entre mes fils.
Père trop malheureux qui quoy que je
me cache,

[la tache!]

D'un crime dans mon sang ne saurai faire
Combien de fois hélas! vous ai je fait
comprendre,

[d'attendre?]

Quels bien de la concorde on a sujet
September, 1756.

C'est par là que deux rois avecque tant
d'éclat,

[l'état;]

De Sparte sy long temps ont gouverné
Et s'il faut mêler Rome aux autres nations,
Voyez les Quintii, voyez les Scipions.

In the Brothers, p. 47. Philip says,
Madam at length we see the dawn of
peace,

And hope an end to our domestic jars.
The jealous Perseus can no longer fear
Demetrius is a Roman; since this day
Maketh him the son of Dymas, Rome's
worst foe.

In the French, p. 33. Philip says,
Madame enfin du ciel la bonté souveraine,
De deux Freres jaloux semble étouffer la
haine,

Contre Demetrius sur de vaine maxime,
Le desiant Perféc a trop treu de crime,
Mais hymen ou contre eux un vray zèle
l'engage,

De sa fidélité me doit être un sur gage.
In the Brothers, p. 51. Demetrius says,
This is woman's skill:

C You cease to love, and from my conduct
strive

To labour an excuse. For if indeed
You thought me false, had you been thus
serene,

[no]

Calm, and unruffled? No; my heart says
Passions, if great, tho' turn'd to their
reverse,

[still]

Keep their degree, and are great passions
And she who, when she thinks her lover
false,

Retains her temper, never lost her heart.

In the French, Demetrius, p. 47. says,
Cachez mieux a ce cœur le mal qu'il
apprehende,

[sentende,

J'ensens peut être plus qu'on ne veut qu'il
Et vous vous malgré moi dans ce funeste jour,
Mandier un pretexte a trahir mon amour.

Si quelque dur éclat marquoit votre colere,
Je croirois que ma feinte auroit peu vous
deplaire,

[conclue,

Mais l'air indifférent dont ma perte est
Marque un air a l'oubli des long tems
résolue,

Des grande passions c'est le cœur ordinaire,
Que le cœur qui les change en prend un
contraire,

[teur,

Et quand ces vœux trahis exigent ce re-
s'il ne sent point de haine, il neut jamais
d'amour.

In the Brothers, p. 51. Erixent says,
That I am serene, say: not I never lov'd,
Indeed the vulgar fl at as passion drives,
But noble minds have reason for their
queen.

While you deserv'd, my passion was sincere;
You change, my passion dies. But, par-
don, Sir,

If my vain mind thinks anger is too much;
Take my neglect, I can afford no more.
I i i In

In the French, p. 47. Erixene says,
 Ces grande passions qu'en suit un contraire,
 N'entrent point dans un ame au dessus du
 vulgaire, [former,
 Qui maitresse des vœux qu'il luy plait de
 De la seule vertu prend les ordres d'aimer.
 Tant que vos vœux ont eu ce precieux
 suffrage,

Je ne le cele point, j'en ai cheri l'homage,
 L'inconstance fur eux commence de regner,
 Je ne mens souviens plus que pour les de-
 daigner, [vaine,
 Et je me sens un ame et trop haut et trop
 Pour croire que l'outrage ai merite ma
 haine.

In the Brothers, p. 54. Demetrius says,
 Think you 'tis possible her heart so long
 Inclind to me, the price of all my vows,
 Purchas'd by tears and groans, and paid
 down

In tenderest returns of love divine,
 Can in one day be yours ? impossible !

In the French, p. 55. Demetrius thus
 expresse that passage,

Mais enfin cet hymen qui fait votre bon-
 heur, [son cœur ?
 En vous donnant sa foy vous donne t'il
 Ce cœur, le prix du mien, ce cœur dont
 j'ai pour gage, [temoignage,
 Tout ce qui d'un beau feu peut rendre
 Hottas, ce mesme cœur, qu'oy qu'ose son
 courroux, [a'vous ?

Par tant de droits a moy, pourra il etre
 These passages will sufficiently prove
 my assertion ; and tho' the ingenious au-
 thor has improved on the original, it must
 be owned that concealments of this kind
 are disingenuous, and should be brought
 to light.

I am, your admirer,
 CANDIDUS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
 MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN your Magazine for June, p. 262,
 you desire from your correspondents
 an account of the effects of broad wheels
 on our roads, and, agreeable to your re-
 quest, I inform you, that, in the wet wea-
 ther, the middle of this month, I took a
 small tour in a post-chaise to Birmingham,
 by way of Oxford, and returned thro'
 Coventry, Dunstable, &c. On the road
 thither there were a great many broad
 wheels used, but they were so greatly out
 numbered by what are called country
 waggons, and especially by coal and culm
 waggons in Warwickshire, drawing with
 five, and often six horses, that it has made
 the road excessive rutty and bad, tho' the
 whole was turnpike road, extremely
 troublesome, and often very dangerous
 in turning out of the way for the empty
 as well as loaded waggons. On my re-

turn, I found still more broad wheels ;
 but there were also such numbers of coal
 waggons, all with narrow wheels, as still
 kept the roads very rutty and very bad,
 till I came to Stony-Stratford, beyond
 which the coal waggons did not travel, and
 scarce any thing but with broad wheels :
 And I had the pleasure to find the good
 effects of them ; for from that town to
 London, which is 32 miles, tho' the
 weather was excessive rainy, I did not
 meet with a single rut ; even the narrow
 roads, thro' the villages, were all like a
 gravel walk. The driver of my post-
 chaise set out a professed enemy to broad
 wheels, but returned a very great advo-
 cate for them, and declared it, as his opi-
 nion, that four horses would draw a lar-
 ger weight from London to Stony-Strat-
 ford with broad wheels, than eight would
 from thence to Birmingham with narrow
 ones. As the farmers, and a majority of
 the carriers, won't see their own inter-
 est, I sincerely hope the legislature will
 compel them to use broad wheels, as it
 will greatly tend to their advantage, as
 well as to the pleasure and safety of all
 travellers. I was persuaded of the useful-
 ness of broad wheels, by reading the pam-
 phlet you recommended, but am now fully
 convinced, that we never can have good
 roads where broad wheels are not gene-
 rally used.

D August 26, 1756.

I am, &c.

A SUMMARY of the most important Af-
 fairs in the last Session of Parliament, con-
 tinued from p. 365.

THUS the 900,000l. part of the mil-
 lion raised by a lottery, and charg-
 ed upon the sinking fund, in the preced-
 ing session *, must remain a charge upon
 that fund, as no other provision was then,
 or has been in this last session made, for
 answering either the principal or interest
 of that sum ; and therefore that sum,
 together with the two millions raised
 by the resolution of January 24, and
 the million raised by the resolution of
 May 11, must be allowed to be additions
 already made to the national debt, besides
 applying all the produce of the sinking
 fund to the current service that has arisen,
 or shall arise, before April 5, 1757.

Now as several of the resolutions of
 the committee of supply, agreed to in
 this session, appear to be a little extraordi-
 nary, we think it necessary to give an
 account how they were introduced ; and
 first, As to the first resolution of Decem-
 ber 8. upon November 28 preceding, Mr.
 secretary Fox presented to the house
 the message from his majesty, which our re-
 aders may see in our Magazine for last year,

p. 567 ;

* Lond. Mag. for 1755, p. 287.

p. 587; and as soon as this message was read by Mr. Speaker, it was resolved, *namine contradicente*, that an humble address should be presented to his majesty, to express their deep concern on the melancholy occasion, and to assure his majesty, that they would enable him to give such assistance to the distressed people of Portugal, and their unhappy fellow-subjects residing and trading there, as his majesty, in his great humanity and generous compassion, should think fit; and that they would make good, out of the next aids, such expences as should be incurred by his majesty, in relieving the misery to which those people might be reduced by that most deplorable calamity. This address having been presented, and his majesty having answered, that he would give directions, pursuant to the desire of the house expressed therein, the said message was, on December 5, referred to the committee of supply, and produced the aforesaid resolution.

The two first resolutions of Dec. 15, were occasioned by two treaties which his majesty had entered into the preceding summer, and which were laid before the house, November 26, when they were only ordered to lie upon the table, but upon December 10, as soon as the order of the day was read, for the house to resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider further of the supply, a motion was made to refer one of these two treaties, to wit, that with the empress of Russia*, to the said committee; whereupon the house was moved, that a second provision contained in the third section of an act made in the 12th and 13th year of the reign of king William III. intitled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject*, might be read; and the same being read accordingly, the house was then moved, that the entries in the journal of the house of the 25th and 26th of March then last, of the address of that house to his majesty, upon his majesty's message to the house, and of his majesty's most gracious answer thereto, might be read; which being also read, the house was moved, that so much of the clause of appropriation, contained in an act made the then last session, intitled, *An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money therein mentioned out of the Sinking Fund, &c.* as related to the sum of one million for the augmentation of his majesty's forces, might be read; and after reading the same, a long debate ensued upon the first motion, which was strenuously opposed, but the question being at last put, and carried in the affirmative

by 318 to 126, it was resolved, that the said treaty with Russia should be referred to the said committee, as were also several other treaties with that empire; after which a motion was made for referring his majesty's last treaty with Hesse-Cassel† to the said committee, whereupon there ensued a new debate, but here likewise the question was carried in the affirmative, and the said treaty, with several others, were accordingly referred, in pursuance of which the said two resolutions were agreed to. These treaties likewise occasioned a long debate in the house of lords on December 10, when they were taken into consideration by that house, and a motion made by the Earl of Temple against them, but his motion was, upon a division, carried in the negative by 84 to 11.

The resolution of January 22 was, in consequence of an estimate, which the lord Barrington presented to the house on January 19, by his majesty's command; and is an addition to the 34,263 effective men, of land forces, voted by the house on December 8, preceding, for which addition, we must suppose, a very good reason was given to the house, tho' it does not appear in the votes.

The two resolutions of Feb. 3, proceeded from the following message, signed by his majesty, which Mr. secretary Fox presented to the house on January 28, and which, after being read by Mr. Speaker, was referred to the committee of supply, viz.

G. R.

His majesty, being sensible of the zeal and vigour with which his faithful subjects of certain colonies in North-America, have exerted themselves, in defence of his majesty's just rights and possessions, recommends it to this house, to take the same into their consideration, and to enable his majesty to give them such assistance as may be a proper reward and encouragement.

The third resolution of February 10 was, in consequence of an estimate, which the lord Barrington had presented on January 26, preceding, by his majesty's command, and was another addition to the land forces voted on December 8, which stands in the same circumstances with the former.

The ninth resolution of the same day was, in consequence of a paper, intitled, "Charge of a Regiment of Foot of two Battalions of 1000 private Men in each," which was, by his majesty's command, presented to the house by lord Barrington on February 3; and which was an addition to the land forces provided for by

III 2

the

* See Lond. Mag. 1755, p. 577.

† See *ditto*, p. 579.

the third resolution of December 8, the reason of which was in our then circumstances very apparent, even altho' it had been three times the number by that paper required.

The last resolution of the same day was occasioned by a petition from Mr. Roberts, which was presented to the house January 15, and recommended by his majesty, setting forth, that in April, 1750, whilst he was president of the council on the coast of Africa, and agent and treasurer there for the late Royal African company, the Dutch director general upon that coast declared war against the English, attacked our fort of Dixcove, seized the English vessels and canoes at sea, and continued hostilities to the end of December, when that fort remained invested by them; that about the same time two French men of war attempted to make a settlement upon our territory of Annamaboa on that coast; and that in repelling these hostilities of the Dutch, and preventing this incroachment attempted by the French, he had not only exhausted all the supplies sent him by the company, but a large sum out of his own private stock and private credit, amounting by report from the proper offices to 6032l. 7s. 1d. which petition was first referred to a private committee, and their report having been upon the 28th referred to the committee of supply, produced the said resolution. And indeed, nothing could be more just than that Mr. Roberts should be reimbursed; but as this insult committed by the Dutch now appears upon record in our votes, it is to be hoped, that for the honour of the nation the satisfaction made by them will next session appear upon record in our votes, by way of a resolution of the committee of ways and means, appropriating the sum paid by them upon this account to the current service of the ensuing year.

The first resolution of February 12, was occasioned by a petition from the agent of some Spanish merchants to his majesty, which petition Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his majesty's command, presented to the house on January 16, setting forth the seizure of their ship by admiral Knowles, on Sept. 3, 1748, and a decree of the lords commissioners of prize causes, reversing the sentence of condemnation passed in Jamaica against the said ship and cargo, and ordering the value, amounting to 13,869l. 7s. 10d. to be paid to the appellants, which they had never been able to recover from the captors. Therefore the committee thought fit to order the said sum to be paid to the appellants by the publick; but this sum

can never by any law be recovered from the captors; for from a petition presented to the house by admiral Knowles in the preceding session, viz. January 16, 1755, it appears, that the capture was legal, and that the decree of the lords commissioners of prize causes was founded upon reasons of state only, and not upon reasons of law, as no ships or cargoes, taken in America, were by the preliminary articles of the peace at Aix-la-Chapelle, signed April 19, 1748 *, to be restored, unless taken above six months after the signing of those articles, and as admiral Knowles had no notice of the cessation of hostilities between Spain and us, for six weeks after the taking of this Spanish ship; but when this decree of the lords commissioners of prize causes was passed, which was on March 26, 1755, our disputes with France were beginning to grow serious, and therefore it became necessary to shew more complaisance for Spain than would otherwise have been thought requisite, and this reason had last session still greater weight than it ever had before.

The first resolution of May 3, proceeded from a message, signed by his majesty, which Mr. secretary Fox presented to the house, March 23, and which the reader may see in our Magazine for March last, p. 146. As this message, like all others, was likewise presented to the house of lords, both houses presented most loyal addresses upon the occasion, and his majesty returned most gracious answers; and an estimate of the charge of the Hessian troops being, in consequence of this message, laid before the house on April 28, and afterwards referred to the committee of supply, produced the said resolution.

The resolution of May 8, was occasioned as follows: On Monday, March 29, after the house had gone thro' a good deal of common business, a motion was made, that the orders of the day be now read; but as this motion was made on purpose to prevent a motion then known to be intended, it was opposed, and upon the question's being put, it was carried in the negative; whereupon a motion was made to resolve, that an humble address be presented to his majesty, to beseech his majesty, that for the more effectual defence of this island, and for the better security of the religion and liberties of his subjects, against the threatened attack by a foreign enemy, he would be graciously pleased to order twelve battalions of his electoral troops, together with the usual detachment of artillery, to be forthwith brought into this kingdom; which motion being agreed to, it

was

* See Lond. Mag. for 1748, p. 226.

was then resolved, that the said resolution be communicated to the lords, and their concurrence desired thereto; and that a conference be desired with the lords upon a matter of great importance, concerning the defence and security of his majesty and his kingdoms, in the present critical conjuncture; whereupon the marquis of Granby was ordered to go to the lords, and desire the said conference. Accordingly the conference was appointed, and held in the usual form, and the lords after a long debate resolved to agree with the commons in their address, which was of course communicated to the commons at a new conference, in pursuance of which the address would probably have been presented by the two houses in a body, but his majesty being at that time a little indisposed, lest he should be disturbed by so great a crowd, the lords appointed two of their number, and the commons four of theirs, to attend his majesty with their joint address, to which he returned a most gracious answer, as may be seen in our Magazine for April last, p. 193. In consequence of this address and answer, an estimate of the charge was laid before the house on May 4, which being afterwards referred to the committee of supply, was the cause of this resolution.

The resolution of May 13, was occasioned as follows: May 11, Mr. secretary Fox acquainted the house, that he had a message from his majesty to the house, signed by his majesty; and that he had received his majesty's command to lay before the house a copy of the treaty between his majesty and the king of Prussia, with a secret and separate article belonging thereto, signed at Westminster, January 16, 1756; and also a copy of a declaration, signed the same day and at the same place, by the plenipotentiaries of his majesty and the king of Prussia, together with the translation; all which he presented to the house. As the message consisted of two distinct parts, our readers may see the first part in our Magazine for May last, p. 246, and the last part was in these words, viz.

"His majesty having concluded a treaty with the king of Prussia, has ordered the same, together with the declaration signed at the same time, to be laid before this house, that he may be enabled to make good the engagements he has thereby entered into."

As soon as this message was read by Mr. Speaker, it was ordered *nem. con.* that it should be referred to the committee of supply; and also that the said copies and translations should be referred to the

same committee; which produced the said resolution of the 13th, and also that of May 17.

As to the bills which had last session the good luck to be passed into laws, we have no occasion to take particular notice of any of them, but the three following, viz. *The Act for granting a Bounty upon certain Species of British and Irish Linens exported; and taking off the Duties on the Importation of foreign raw Linen Yarns made of Flax.* As the passing of some bill for the encouragement of our linen manufacture had been thought of in the preceding session, a preparation was in that session made for it, by ordering a great number of accounts relative thereto to be prepared, in order to be laid before the house in the next session. Accordingly, on November 20 last, notice was taken of these orders, and these accounts together, with some others, were then, or afterwards, ordered to be laid before the house in this last session; and most of the accounts thus called for being laid before the house, it was on January 19, resolved, that the house would on that day seven-night resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the state of the linen manufactures of Great-Britain and Ireland.

This order being on Monday the 26th put off to the Wednesday following, the house then resolved itself into the said committee, and came to several resolutions, which Mr. Doddington, their chairman, reported the next day, and which, being taken into consideration February 3, were as follow, viz.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee,

1. That it is proper, for the encouragement of the British and Irish linen manufactures, that a bounty be allowed upon the exportation of British and Irish coarse linens from this kingdom, of one halfpenny for every yard of such linens, as shall be under the value of 5d. per yard; and of one penny for every yard of such linens of the value of 5d. per yard, and under the value of 6d. per yard; and of one penny halfpenny for every yard of such linens of the value of 6d. per yard, and not exceeding the value of 1s. 6d. per yard.

2. That the said bounty be paid out of any monies arising from any of the duties and revenues, under the management of the commissioners of the customs in England and Scotland.

3. That it is proper, in order to enable the linen manufacturers of Britain and Ireland to work up their manufactures with more advantage, that the duties now payable

payable upon the importation of foreign raw or brown linen yarns, and Spruce or Muscovia yarns, be taken off.

The first two of these resolutions being read a second time, were agreed to by the house without any opposition; but upon the last's being read a second time, a motion was made for its being recommended, which occasioned a long debate*. However, upon the question's being at last put, it was carried in the negative by a great majority, and the resolution was then agreed to; after which a bill was ordered to be brought in, pursuant to the said resolutions; and that Mr. Doddington, the earl of Hillsborough, Mr. secretary Fox, the lord Strange, Mr. Hume Campbell, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Oswald, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Fazakerly, and Mr. Bold, should prepare and bring in the same, to whom the lord Dupplin, and the lord advocate of Scotland, were afterwards added; and on February 11, Mr. Doddington presented the bill to the house, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, after which it was the same day ordered to be printed; and on Tuesday the 17th it was read a second time, and committed for the Friday sevennight.

By this time the patrons of the poor industrious spinners of this kingdom had taken the alarm, and on the 19th, and afterwards during this session, no less than eighteen petitions were presented against taking off the duties on foreign linen yarn. On the other hand, our rich manufacturers, in conjunction with the patrons of foreign spinners, procured ten petitions to be presented in favour of this measure. Among those against it, there was one from the fellowship of merchants for discovering new trades, commonly called the Russia Company, who prayed to be heard by themselves, or counsel, against the bill; and among those in its favour, there was one from several merchants and traders in the city of London, concerned in the sale and exportation of British and Irish linens, and the various manufactures of linen mixed with silk, cotton, and worsted, who prayed to be heard by themselves, or counsel, in support of the bill. Accordingly it was ordered, that both should be heard before the committee upon the bill; and on the 27th the house resolved itself into the said committee, as it likewise did on the 1st and 4th of March, during which time counsel were fully heard, and several witnesses examined on both sides, and the report being made on the 10th, a motion was made, that the report be taken into further consideration on that day two

months, but upon the question's being put, it passed in the negative, whereupon the amendments made by the committee were all read a second time, and agreed to by the house; and the bill being then ordered to be ingrossed, it was on the 16th read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords, where it passed, without opposition or amendment, and received the royal assent at the end of the session.

The second bill of the same kind, which we are to take notice of, was intitled, *An Act for the Encouragement of Seamen, and the more speedy and effectual manning his Majesty's Navy*. On Tuesday, December 2, a motion was made by the lord Pulteney, and seconded by George Greenville, Esq; for leave to bring in this bill, as an encouragement for inducing seamen to enter voluntarily, and thereby prevent the necessity of pressing; but as no war was then declared, the motion was opposed, and upon the question's being put, it was carried in the negative. However, on May 18, that is to say, the very day after war had been declared†, the same motion was renewed, and then it was ordered, *nemine contradicente*, that leave should be given to bring in the said bill, and the lord Pulteney immediately presented it to the house, when it was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time the next morning, which it accordingly was, and passed thro' all the other forms without any opposition.

The third, and the only other bill of the same kind, which we think necessary to take any particular notice of, was intitled, *An Act to enable his Majesty to grant Commissions to a certain Number of foreign Protestants, who have served Abroad as Officers, or Engineers, in America only, under certain Restrictions and Qualifications*. This bill was moved for on February 10, and as the design of it was by some thought to be an incroachment upon the act of the 12th and 13th year of the reign of king William, commonly called the Act of Settlement, part of that act, and also several other acts relating to that act, or to the naturalizing foreign protestants, were moved for and read, after which there ensued a long debate, but upon the question's being put, it was carried in the affirmative; and the lord Barrington, the lord Strange, Mr. secretary Fox, and Mr. Attorney General, were ordered to prepare and bring in the bill. On the 12th the bill was presented to the house by the lord Barrington, when it was read a first time, ordered to be read a second time on the Wednesday then next, and to be printed. On that day, being the 18th, there was presented to the house a petition

* See our Mag. for July last, p. 313.

† See ditto for May last, p. 236.

of William Bolla, Esq; agent for Massachusetts's Bay colony in New-England, representing several ill consequences that might arise from the said bill, if passed into a law, and praying to be heard by himself, or counsel, against it; but the petition was only ordered to lie upon the table; and then several petitions and other papers relating to the defenceless state of Pennsylvania were ordered to be addressed for, and the same day the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed for the Friday following. Accordingly on Friday the 20th, the papers addressed for having been laid before the house, and referred to the committee, the house, after some opposition, resolved itself into the same. On the 23d, the report being agreed to, and the bill ordered to be ingrossed, it was ordered to be read a third time on the 26th; whereupon a motion was made for the said William Bolla's being heard by himself, or counsel, if he thought fit, at the third reading of the bill; but upon the question's being put, it was carried in the negative, as was also a second for the attendance of Richard Partridge, and a third for the attendance of brigadier general Waldo. And on the 26th, the bill being read a third time, was passed, and sent to the lords, by whom it was soon passed, so that it received the royal assent, March 9, together with the other bills then ready.

[To be concluded in our next.]

The CONNOISSEUR, Sept. 9.

To Mr. TOWN.

S I R,

WHAT cloying meat is love, when matrimony is the sauce to it! says Sir John Brute. But if he had been joined to such an Epicurean consort as I, those expressions that savour of the kitchen would have been real, instead of metaphorical. We live in a land really flowing with milk and honey, and keep a house of entertainment for all comers and goers. We hardly ever sit down to table less in number than twenty or thirty, and very often to above double that number of dishes. In short, Sir, so much feasting has given me a surfeit.

There are, I see, scattered up and down your papers, several accounts of the petty distresses and domestick concerns of private families. As you have listened to many complaints from husbands, I flatter myself you will not refuse your attention to the humble remonstrance of a wife; being assured, that my only reason for thus serving up my dear lord,

as a new dish to gratify the publick taste, is to check (if possible) his violent passion for giving his friends entertainments of another kind; which, if indulged much longer, must eat us out of house and home.

The magnificent feasts of Timon of Athens, or the stories of old English hospitality, would give you but a faint idea of the perpetual riot and luxury of our family. Our house is always stored with as large a quantity of provisions, as a garison in expectation of a siege, and those too of the dearest and most extravagant kind. Ortolans and woodcocks are as plenty as sparrows, and red mullets are scarce a greater rarity with us than gudgeons or sprats; while turtle and venison are regarded as branches of citizen-luxury, which scarce deserve notice among the many other delicacies in which we abound. Authors, they say (you will pardon me, Mr. Town) are seldom admitted to great entertainments; and I can assure you, that it is not easy for any, but those who are present, to conceive the parade and extravagance displayed in our house. I myself am condemned to sit at the head of the table, while my lord is placed at the other end, in pain and uneasiness at my awkward mistakes in *doing the honours*. You must know, Sir, that I was bred up under an housewifely aunt in the country, who taught me to pickle and preserve, and gave me, as I thought, a tolerable notion of cookery. But, alas! tho' I understand plain boiled and roast, and have a very good notion of a pudding, I am often totally ignorant of the names and compositions of the delicacies before me, and have imagined fish to be fowl, and mistaken a *petit patee* for a Plebeian mince-pye. In the mean time my lord is displaying his exquisite taste, by deciding upon every dish, and pronouncing with a critical smack upon the flavour of the wines; all the while not a little solicitous about the exactness of the removes, and the duly adjusting the *entremets*. Claret, Burgundy, and Champagne, are as common as ale or small-beer; and even Hermitage and Tokay are swallowed with as little remorse as Port, or Lisbon. To add to all this, is most absurdly introduced the French custom of serving in *les liqueurs*, which consist of almost as many sorts as are contained in the advertisements from the Rich Cordial Warehouse. In a word, every common dinner with us is a feast; and when we have, what my lord calls an entertainment, it is an absolute debauch.

But there is no part of this monstrous expence effects me so much as the vast sums

sums ridiculously lavished on a desert. This piece of folly and extravagance could be nothing but the joint product of a Frenchman and a confectioner. After the gratification of the appetite with more substantial fare, this whipt-syllabub rareefiew is served up chiefly to feed the eye; not but that the materials, of which the desert is composed, are as expensive as the several ingredients in the dinner: And I will leave you to your own method of rating the rest, after telling you, that my lord thinks himself an excellent oeconomist, by having reduced the expence of the hot-house to a thousand per ann. which perhaps the admirers of exotick fruits will not think dear, as we have pine-apples as plenty as golden-pippins, or nonpareils.

One would think, that the first requisite in eating was extravagance, and that in order to have any thing very good, it must be eat at a time that it is out of season. Therefore one of the principal uses of our hot-house is to invert the order of nature, and to turn winter into summer. We should be ashamed to see peas upon our table, while they are to be had at a common market; but we never spare any cost to provide a good crop, by the assistance of our hot-beds, at Christmas. We have no relish for cucumbers during the summer months, when they are no rarity; but we take care to have them forced in November. But my lord mostly prides himself on the improvements that he has made in his mushroom-beds, which he has at length brought to so great perfection, that by the help of horse-dung, and throwing artificial sun-beams thro' a burning-glass, we can raise any quantity of mushrooms of the right Italian kind at two hours warning.

From the hot-house we may make a very natural transition to the kitchen; and as in the former every thing must be produced out of season, so every thing in the latter must undergo a strange metamorphosis. The ordinary distinctions of fish, flesh, and fowl, are quite destroyed; and nothing comes upon table under its proper form and appellation. It is impossible to conceive what vast sums are melted down into sauces! We have a cargo of hams every year from Westphalia, only to extract the essence of them for our soups; and we kill a brace of bucks every week, to make a collis of the haunches. Half a dozen turkeys have been killed in one day merely for the sake of the pinions; and I have known a whole pond dragged to furnish a dish of carps palates, and ten legs of mutton mangled raw to make out a dish of pope's eyes.

The concomitant charges of the cellar,

you will imagine, are no less extravagant; and, indeed, it is not enough that we abound in the best French and Italian wines, (which by the bye are purchased on the spot at an extraordinary price,) but we must have several other kinds of the highest value, and consequently a most delicious flavour. And tho' but a taste of each has been sipped round by the company, the same bottles must never be brought a second time upon table, but are secured as perquisites by the butler, who sells them to the merchant, who sells them back again to my lord. Besides these, his lordship has been at an immense charge in raising a pinery, in order to try the experiment of making cyder of pine-apples; which he hopes to do at little more than treble the expence of Champagne. To this article I might also add the charge of his ice-houses: For altho' these are stowed with an home-commodity originally of no value, yet I may venture to say, that every drop of water comes as dear to us as the most costly of our wines.

As all our liquors, I have told you, are of foreign growth, and all our dishes distinguished by foreign titles, you will readily conceive, that our household is chiefly composed of foreigners. The butler out of livery, and his two under-butchers, are Frenchmen: And Monsieur Fricando, the head cook, to be sure is a Frenchman. This gentleman never soils his fingers in touching the least bit of any thing, but gives his orders (like a general) to four subalterns, who are likewise Frenchmen. The baker, the confectioner, the very scullions, and even the fellow that looks after the poultry, are all of them Frenchmen. These, you may be sure, are maintained at very high salaries: And tho' Monsieur Fricando had the pay of a captain in a marching regiment, my lord was forced to double his wages at the beginning of the war, and allow him the free exercise of his religion, to prevent his leaving the kingdom.

I am sorry to add, that this pride of keeping a table has visibly impaired my lord's fortunes: And this very summer he has been obliged to sell down all the timber on his estate, as I may say, to keep up his kitchen fire. The only satisfaction he can possibly reap from all this expence, is the vanity of having it said, "that nobody treats so elegantly as his lordship," and now and then perhaps reading in the news-papers, "that such a day the right honourable — gave a grand entertainment, at his house in —, at which were present the principal officers of state and foreign ministers."

I am, S I R, &c.

L117

List of Ships taken from the French, continued from p. 356.

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Whence.</i>	<i>Where bound to.</i>	<i>Captors. Ports sent into.</i>
St. Joseph	Honfleur	Bordeaux	} Different cruizers. Portsmouth.
Beineheureuse de Chantel	Newfoundland	Dieppe	
Dauphin	Rochelle	Calais	
Marie Catherine	Martinico	Havre	
Prince Charles	St. Vallery	Marfeilles	
St. François	St. Martins	Dunkirk	
St. Marc	Nantz	St. Domingo	
23 Cantons	Nantz	Martinico	
	Morlaix	Croffick	
	Dieppe	Rouen	
A Brig	Martinico	Nantz	} Different cruizers. Plymouth.
Jafon			
Laurel	} Newfoundland	Havre	
Gracieuse		Newfoundland	
St. Jean	Dieppe		
Duc D' Aiguets	St. Domingo		
L'Amiable	Newfoundland	Havre	
Placiliare	Cape François	Nantz	
Marie Anne	Newfoundland	St. Maloes	
L'Esperance	St. Domingo	Havre	
Marie Anne	Bordeaux	Martinico	} Different cruizers. Falmouth.
Catherine	Newfoundland	Havre	
Pouponne	Newfoundland	Dieppe	
Jean	Newfoundland	Dieppe	
Boloifeaux	Canada	Havre	
Marie Elizabeth	St. Martins		
St. Louis	Calais	Boulogne	
Dom Deuc	} Newfoundland	Rochelle	
Hardie			
Sophia	Bordeaux	Martinico	
La Lunete	Martinico	Dunkirk	
Marie Anne	Havre	Marfeilles	
Deux Amis	Briac	Rochelle	
Elizabeth	Honfleur	Brest	
Jean Baptiste	Guernsey	Nantz	
L'Amiable	Havre	Bordeaux	
	St. Domingo	Bordeaux	} Different cruizers. Falmouth.
	St. Domingo	Nantz	
	Newfoundland	Rochelle	
	Newfoundland	Dieppe	
Two Barks			} Mountsbay. Nassau. Iris.
Viçtoire	Croffick	Havre	
	Martinico		} Swan sloop. Captain.
Dunkirk	Leoganne	Dunkirk	
Jean Dewis	Newfoundland	Benique	
Adventure	Newfoundland	St. Maloes	
La Bravene	Newfoundland	St. Maloes	} Admiral West's square dron.
Esperance	Bayonne	Bilboa	
Le Maryone	} Newfoundland		
Charles & Marie			
Françoise			
Magdaleine			
Hannibal			} Seahorse. Peregrine sloop. By a cruiser. Portsmouth.
Marie François	Rochelle	Dunkirk	
Duc de Burgoigne	Martinico	Havre	
Helena	Rochelle	Dunkirk	
Marie	Louisburgh	Brest	} Seahorse. Peregrine sloop. By a cruiser. Portsmouth.
Fidelitie	Newfoundland	Granville	
M. Saxe	Newfoundland	Honfleur	
La Trudane	Havre	St. Domingo	
Comete	St. Domingo	Nantes	

September, 1756

K k k

Extra

Extract of a Letter from the East-Indies.

One of our Correspondents, an Officer in the Squadron under the Admirals Watson and Pococke, in a Letter dated from Fort St. George, in the East-Indies, Sept. 24, 1755, after favouring us with a Number of curious Particulars of that Country, gives the following amiable Picture of the Officers of that Squadron, from whose Unanimity and Experience much may be expected in that distant Part of the World.

FOR my own part I wish, from my soul, our good admiral Watson may have an opportunity of doing some good for himself in the spoils of the French, without which, I dare to swear, he will never be rich. The expence he is at, this voyage, for supporting the honour of his station, for the cultivating an harmony and good understanding with the king's regiment, with the company's troops, and with the gentlemen of the several factories, amounts so high, that, without some unforeseen stroke, he must, in pocket, be poorer for the command; indeed he is rich in the esteem of mankind; the officers of his majesty's regiment love and honour him, the company's people of all sorts admire his disinterested generosity, and wish him every good. Admiral Pococke, his brother officer, is happy with him, they are ever together, and every body knows there is a mutual esteem and friendship between them: The captains of our little squadron all live with them; and therefore, my friend, if an opportunity should cast up for our ships to act, take my word for it, you may expect a good account of their conduct.

[In our next we shall give our kind correspondent's account of an interview between the Nabob of Golconda, and the sea and land officers on that station, and the entertainment of that prince on board the admiral's ship.]

M. Gemmingen, the Electoral Minister of Brunswick-Lunenbourg to the Diet of the Empire, delivered to all the Ministers, at Ratibon, a Memorial containing the following Declaration.

"HIS majesty, the king of Great Britain, in his quality of elector of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, has been greatly surprized to find the treaty he concluded some months ago with the king of Prussia industriously represented as a ground of apprehension and umbrage, especially for religion. The Germanick body cannot be ignorant, that his majesty, the king of Great-Britain, has constantly thought it his indispenfable duty to maintain the laws, the liberties, and the system of the

empire, to perpetuate its peace and tranquillity, and even to sacrifice the lives and fortunes of his own subjects to the support of the house of Austria. Nevertheless, as upon the rise of the differences in America between England and France, the latter openly made dispositions last year for attacking the electorate of Hanover, and thereby disturbing the whole empire; and his Britannick majesty being denied, by the empress-queen, the succours stipulated by treaties of alliance, and being still less able to obtain assistance from certain states of the empire, who even seemed disposed to favour such a diversion; and finally, finding himself left alone last winter to oppose the execution of this project, he thought himself obliged, in order to provide for the security of his own dominions, to establish peace and tranquillity in the empire, and maintain its system and privileges without offering any prejudice to either religion, to conclude with his majesty, the king of Prussia, the afore-mentioned treaty, which, however, he did, with the honestest intention in the world.

His Britannick majesty reckons, that by this instance of patriotick zeal for the good of Germany, he hath not only done an essential service to the empress-queen, but that he hath also done all that even the head of the empire ought, agreeably to his duty and dignity, to have done.

Time will clearly shew how little it was the interest of the empress-queen to enter into a near alliance with a foreign power, who for upwards of two centuries, hath ravaged the principal provinces of the empire, often made war on the archducal house; and who hath always endeavoured, as it suited her views, to excite distrust and differences among the princes and states that compose the Germanick body.

These are things, which tho' sufficiently known, require to be set in the clearest light, in order to remove the false notions that may have been entertained, &c."

F *MANIFESTO, containing his Prussian Majesty's Motives for entering Saxony.*

"AS the unjust conduct which the court of Vienna had hitherto observed towards his majesty the king of Prussia, and the dangerous views of that court against his majesty's dominions, lay him under a necessity of taking proper measures for protecting his territories and subjects against the storm with which they are threatened, by an enemy, who hath rejected, with contempt, all proposals of friendship; his Prussian majesty, from a just consideration of the prejudice which

which might result from the intentions of the court of Vienna towards him, could not forbear taking the disagreeable resolution to march his troops into the hereditary dominions of his majesty the king of Poland, elector of Saxony.

His majesty protests before God and man, that on account of his personal esteem and friendship for the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, he would not have proceeded to this extremity, had he not been forced to it by the laws of war, the fatality of the present conjuncture, and the necessity of providing for the defence and security of his subjects.

The events of the year 1744, in which his Prussian majesty employed the power that the providence of God hath put into his hands, to hinder the court of Vienna from subjecting the Germanick empire to her yoke, and oppressing its head, are still fresh in memory. All the world knows the tenderness which his majesty shewed towards the court of Saxony during the campaign of that year; the bad consequences which that court felt from its engagements with his majesty's enemies; its furnishing troops to assist in invading his territories in Silesia; and entering into the scheme for attacking him in the center of his dominions, and even in his capital.

The apprehension of being again exposed to such enterprises has laid his Prussian majesty under a necessity of being upon his guard, and of taking, in his present situation, those precautions which prudence dictates. As to the rest, as it is against his inclination, that he sees himself forced to march his troops into the territories of Saxony, he hath thought proper to declare in the most solemn manner, as well to his majesty the king of Poland, as to all Europe, that he was not induced to take this step by any hostile views against his Polish majesty, or against his dominions; assuring with great sincerity, that his troops enter not Saxony as enemies, that he marches them into it only for his own safety, and that of his dominions; and that he hath given orders, that they shall observe, agreeably to his royal intentions, the best order, and the most exact discipline.

After the urgent motives that have constrained his Prussian majesty, against his will, to take this step, he desires nothing more ardently than the happy minute that shall procure him the satisfaction of restoring to his majesty the king of Poland, his hereditary dominions, which the king hath not seized, and doth not occupy, but as a deposit which is, and always shall be, sacred to him."

Extract of two Letters to THOMAS HOLLIS, Esq; concerning the late Discoveries at HERCULANEUM. (See our last Vol. p. 329.)

ALL the antiquities, which were in the royal palace at Naples, that is, those which did belong to the Parma collection, have been carried to the king's new palace of Capo di monte; and it is reported, that Padre Pancrazi will have the care of them.

Paderni has the custody of all the bronzes, and things in gold and silver, which have been found in the different places where they have dug, by order of the king; and they are handsomely arranged in several rooms at Portici. The great gallery there is almost finished. In it are to be deposited the statues in bronze and marble, the pictures, the inscriptions, and the columns of verd'antique and oriental alabaster found thro'out the kingdom.

C Near the royal palace at Portici, has been discovered a large garden, with a palace belonging to it. In one room of this palace was found a mosaic pavement (which I have seen) made up of different coloured stones. It represents a city surrounded with walls, having four towers, one at each corner; and has since been taken up, to be placed with other beautiful antique pavements in the said gallery.

D For some time past they have been digging at Santa Maria di Capua, by the king's order. There they have met with several very fine statues of Greek workmanship; and among them a Venus, which is intire and matchless; and all of them have been carried to the king's new palace at Caserta.

E Reply to the ADVISER in Lond. Mag. for August, p. 400.

—*Damisque vicissim.* HOR.

THANKS, bard sublime, for thy advice, Convey'd in poetry so nice.

Why didst thou not annex thy name,

To such a curious epigram?

When you no longer that decline,

F Then, I *profess*, thou shalt know mine.

By grow'ling wit, in tale so trite,

Thou'lt shewn thy teeth, but canst not bite.

Of lion, ass, forbear to write agen:

Think of thy ears, and sleep in a whole skin.

O. R.

Æ N I G M A.

FROM farthest India I was sent,
Fram'd by the artist to prevent,
The curious and impertinent;
Like Argus with an hundred eyes,
A mortal enemy to spies:
But yet with half an eye you'll find,
That I with all my eyes am blind.

K k k 2

Sung by Miss STEVENSON at Vaux-Hall.

Tell me Lasses, have you seen, Lately wand'ring o'er the green :

Beauty's son, a lit-tle boy, Full of frolick, mirth and joy ? Can ye find his shelter,

say ? He's from Venus gone a stray, He's from Venus gone a stray ; He's from

Ve-...nus gone a stray. Tell me Lasses have you seen, such a one

trip it o'er the green ? Trip it, trip it, o'er the green ?

2.
By his marks the god you'll know,
O'er his shoulder hangs a bow,
And a quiver fraught with darts,
Poison sure to human hearts :
Tho' he's little, naked, blind,
He can triumph o'er the mind.
Tell me Lasses, &c.

3.
Subtle as the light'nings wound,
Is his piercing arrow found ;
While the woman's heart it pains,
No external mark remains ;
Reason's shield itself is broke,
By the unexpected stroke.
Tell me Lasses, &c.

4.
Oft the urchin's seen to lie,
Basking in the sunny eye ;
Often times his prey he seeks,
On the maiden's rosy cheeks ;
Sometimes he, in curling hair,
Or snowy bosoms forms his snare.
Tell me Lasses, &c.

5.
She that the secrets reveals,
Where the god himself conceals,
Shall a kiss receive this night,
From him who is her heart's delight ;
To Venus let her bring the boy,
She shall taste love's sweetest joy.
Tell me Lasses, &c.

Miss

MISS CARY'S MINUET.



Poetical ESSAYS in SEPTEMBER, 1756.

General BLAKENEY: An ODE. By
W. RIDER.

*Dux magnus, fortisque ut pectore notus aperto,
Et contra flate, incurrat si turba cyclopum.*

Templum Libertatis.

For the strength of Maro's martial song,
Or rather blind Mæonides of thine,
Then would I paint thy glories sweetly strong,
Then BLAKENEY thou 'midst Albion's
chiefs should'st shine.

Albion for freedom's noblest champions
fam'd, [breast,
Reviews her splendors beaming from thy
Quench'd by no cares, and by no dangers
tam'd, [suffest.

Greater than words can paint, or thoughts
Hail! bold reviver, of the dying ray,
Which o'er the globe Britannia's glory
spreads;

Thus the great Father of the radiant day,
Rekindles vigour where'er he treads.

In thee the genius of our isle appears,
Whom toil alone to greater toil excites;

A stranger he to heart-depressing fears,
A lover he of life-endangering fights.

Prais'd by thy foes, tho' by thy friends be-
tray'd,

Thy laurels e'er shall British bosoms fire;
And when the toil of fame is wide display'd,
Thy name shall vengeance 'gainst the
Gauls inspire.

Warwick, great chief, from fate's tremen-
dous jaws, [name;
Bursts at the sound of thy much envy'd
And while his ghost the Gallic armies awes,
He smiles elate, and triumphs in thy fame.

No more his laurels shall unrival'd grow,
Since thine with equal verdure shall arise,
And wond'ring worlds, at length, shall learn
to know, [despise.
They seek their fate, who dare our rage

On a modern Character, and recent Transaction.

CURS'D be the wretch, that glories in
his shame,

Eternal infamy still brand his name!
His hated name, who basely dar'd repeat,
The tale with pleasure of his own defeat!
Whose hand has dar'd t' avow the coward
heart,

The tale of treach'ry, and the villain's part.
Degen'rate

Degen'rate wretch, whose soul has not disdain'd,
 To blast each laurel, that his father gain'd !
 Ev'n on that spot, where first thy glorious fire,
 With foul of honour, and with British fire ;
 ' Confess'd his country, and subdu'd her foes,
 Who own'd, and felt, the force of British blows ;
 Whence king, and country, shew'd their And British merit had its due reward.
 In English annals the lov'd hero shone,
 And infants lis'd the praise of Torrington.
 Alas ! how fallen now, what dire disgrace,
 Eclipses now the glories of his race !
 Hawkers thy shame in ballads daily sing,
 And boys have learn'd, to curse the name of B—g.
 Canst thou, who hast betray'd thy country's Hope to escape the justice of her laws ?
 Hast thou not, base one, dar'd to disobey,
 Thy sov'reign's orders, and his trust betray ?
 Th' indulgent sovereign, who wish'd the good Of all his people, hop'd the gen'rous blood,
 That warm'd the heart of noble Torrington,
 Wou'd pure descend, and actuate his son :
 The gracious monarch, mindful to reward,
 His subjects merits, thought a just regard,
 Due to a son, whose father with applause,
 Had fought so bravely in his country's cause ;
 Hop'd the remembrance of the noble fire,
 Wou'd animate the son with gen'rous fire,
 To emulate his father's deeds, and be Like him a pattern to posterity ;
 Like him perpetuate a glorious name,
 By acts of virtue, on the rolls of fame ;
 To this great end with vigour to proceed,
 To serve thy country in her utmost need ;
 To save a noble garrison distress'd,
 To save a country by our foes oppress'd.
 To vindicate in arms, the British name,
 Redress her inj'ries, and support her fame,
 Wast thou distinguish'd ? Has thy sov'reign's hand,
 Entrusted thee with the supreme command ?
 Distinguish'd honour, glorious envy'd station !
 How vast a trust ! the safety of a nation !
 So the first great apostate (if we dare,
 Th' high acts of heav'n, with those of men compare)
 Was once by favour of th' eternal love,
 A bright archangel in the realms above ;
 Till heav'n's high King for disobedience shed,
 His awful vengeance on the traitor's head ;
 Th' Almighty hurl'd him from the realms of light,
 And overwhelm'd him in eternal night ;
 The apostate fiend in pains eternal felt,
 The just rewards of treachery, and guilt !
 How did all ranks thy expedition bless ?
 What daily pray'rs were made for thy success ?
 How shall I tell th' event, how speak the stain,
 Which thou hast brought upon thy sov'reign's reign ?
 Oh ! shame to tell, none but so base a tongue
 As thine, should tell a tale of so much wrong ;

For thou ingrate, degenerate, and base,
 Canst write with *pleasure* of thy own disgrace :
 Too much thy fatal letter has confess'd,
 Our enemies with joy will tell the rest.
 And yet thou liv'st, shame to thy name, and race,

To them, and to thy country, a disgrace ;
 But vengeance now awaits thy guilty deed,
 See angry justice rears her awful head !
 She bears her sword erect, nor bears in vain,
 The guilty tremble at her awful train ;
 To her impartial bar th' offender's led,
 And sentence pass'd upon each guilty head !
 In vain thou'lt plead the merits of thy fire,
 In vain thou'lt mercy from the throne desire ;
 Thy father's merits, as they shine more bright,
 Will paint thy baseness in the stronger light ;
 The horrors of thy guilt more strongly shew,
 And crush thee with an heavier weight of woe !
 Pardon thou vainly hop'st, may be obtain'd,
 For crimes like thine, no pardon can begin'd ;
 In vain all arts, all interest will be try'd,
 An injur'd nation must be satisfy'd :
 To publick execution must thou go,
 A publick spectacle of shame, and woe.
 All will applaud thy punishment as just,
 And curse the wretch, who so betray'd his trust :

In thy example, future chiefs shall see,
 The sure rewards of guilt, and treachery :
 All will the justice of thy sentence own,
 And patriot virtue guard the British throne.

On the Marriage of GEORGE RICE, Esq; to Miss TALBOT. (See p. 403.)

ONCE on a time (as fables say)
 In humour *debonair*, and gay,
 Phœbus himself resolv'd to wed ;
 The hours prepar'd the bridal bed,
 The charmer of his heart was won,
 And all things else agreed upon ;
 When, lo !—the frogs, with doleful cry,
 To stop the match, to Jove apply,
 (For in those days frogs plainly spoke,
 Tho' now indeed they only croak.)
 Great Jove, at their request appears,
 And calmly their petition hears.

To whom, emerging from a lake,
 A venerable frog thus spake—
 (The Pitt, or Tully of the fen)
 " Dread sire of gods, and frogs and men,
 Be pleas'd to listen to our moan,
 Or we are utterly undone.
 So strong, e'en now, the sun-beams are,
 They're almost more than we can bear ;
 But shou'd he propagate his kind,
 Where shall we frogs a living find ?
 E'en now he makes us pant for breath,
 But then we shou'd be scorch'd to death !
 Forbid the banns—you only may—
 And we shall ever bumbly pray, &c."

In mere compassion to their case,
 And to preserve the croaking race,
 The god (altho' he thought it hard)
 From nuptial bliss, the sun debarr'd.

May

May ev'ry tyrant thus miscarry,
Whenever he attempts to marry!
May he in celibacy mourn,
And for a consort vainly burn;
Or may Lucina close her womb,
And from their bed no offspring come!
For who'd from henbane save the seed?
Or who'd from rogues and villains breed?
How mighty happy for the nation,
Were such to undergo castration!
For like gets like—(a standing rule)
A knave, a knave—a fool, a fool.
A hero procreates a hero,
A Nero generates a Nero,
And this you may as much rely on,
As that a lion gets a lion.
But wherefore this, O Rice, to thee,
Of manners gentle, good, and free?
Whose generosity and bounty,
Extends not to a single county,
But wheresoe'er thy fancy leads,
There Charity thy footsteps treads,
On all thy motions so attendant,
As the herself were thy dependant.

Who then but must with well to thee,
And to thy prince-sprung family?
And who, the coyest of her kind,
To so much merit can be blind?
Then haste, O George! make haste to wed,
And num'rous blessings crown thy bed,
So that a lineal heir may never,
Be wanting to the fam'd Dinevor*.
Why shou'd a line from Troy descended,
And spun so long, in thee be ended?
Then haste, O George! make haste to wed,
And num'rous blessings crown thy bed.
Each prince-born ancestor demands,
This satisfaction at thy hands—
Thy friends thy backwardness regret—
Thy country claims it as a debt—
All dread the failure of a line,
Wherein so many virtues shine.

But, hark!—what means the shouting crowd?

Why peal the neighb'ring bells so loud?
Why do the mad mechanicks join,
Fair Talbot's noble name to thine?
'Tis done—in Hymen's blissful bands,
The nymph and swain have join'd their hands.
Joy to the youth!—joy to the fair!—
United joy to th' happy pair!—
May all their friends in joy abound!
Joy to the country all around!—

So when the Isis and the Thames,
Together roll their blended streams,
All round them wealth and plenty smile,
And commerce gladdens all the isle.

May heroes, worthy either line,
Hereafter from this union shine,

Like him †, who fought on Bosworth's plain,
Nor vaunted in a tyrant slain,
Or that brave † earl, whose name alone,
Struck terror to the Gallic throne.

On Miss Cr—s—y, of C—ber—I.

BY usual arts let other nymphs essay,
To charm mankind, and make each
swain obey,
Mince in their steps, and ogle with their eyes,
Or bid the snowy bosom fall and rise;
Devote their time, and all their care to dress,
And nought but fashions all their soul possess.
Arts such as these would Cr—s—y disgrace,
Who sounds no merit only in a face;
Tho' fair as most of all her sex can boast,
And tho' of C—ber—I a reigning toast;
Yet charms of mind her person more im-
prove, [move.
And inward graces more than outward
"Polite, as if in courts she'd always been,
"Yet virtuous, as if ne'er a court she'd
"seen;"
Good sense, good nature, dignity with ease,
These are her charms, and these must always
please. [chain,
Hence, hence, ye youths confess her pow'rful
And spite of time shall lovely Sukey reign.
MANROC.

ACROSTICK to Miss ———.

Pardon, fair nymph, the bard's aspiring lays,
(O grant me pardon, and I ask not praise)
Love's arduous path thus daring to pursue,
Love then is reason, when 'tis love of you.
Young, fair, majestic, let Aurelia shine,
Deigned subject of the tuneful nine:
A nichia's wanton airs may wake desire,
Wond'ring the youthful poet feels the
fire, [founding lyre.
Straight madd'ning flies, and strikes the
O praises vain! whilst you without controul,
Not raise the passions, but subdue the soul.
of BL—nc—w.

AN HYMN: Commemorating the divine Good-
ness, in affording, after a long Series of Wet,
a fine Harvest.

O Thou Supreme! before whose throne,
Myriads of angels fall;
Thy wisdom guides, and thine alone,
This ever-rolling ball.
Unshaken thy veracity,
Thro' time's immense extent;
Thy bow proclaims, that there shall be,
Seed-time and harvest sent.

This

* The seat of the ancient princes of South Wales.
the third, fighting hand to hand, in Bosworth field, who was modestly declined the honour of that gal-
lant action, as appears from old manuscripts now subsisting. † Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, so
much celebrated in our history for his almost incredible valour, and more than romantic exploits per-
formed in France, &c.

† Sir Rice ap Thomas, who slew Richard

This promise, nations now partake,
Tho' late, our doubts ran high,
To feel the earth's foundations shake,
To see the light'nings fly :

To hear the thunder's awful clap !
The winds tempestuous roar ;
Which wak'd the sinner from his nap,
And made the just adore.

Long o'er our heads black clouds impend,
The solar beams restrain ;
While unremitting rains descend,
And deluge ev'ry plain.

The sever'd herbage, swims the mead,
Each furrow grows a brook ;
The yellow grain entangled laid,
And mocks the reaping hook.

What murmurs echo thro' each street,
At corn's advanced price ;
Mobs rise, and frantick acts commit,
The dire effects of vice.

Confusion, famine, and uproar,
Began to be our dread,
When lo ! thy word, as heretofore,
Pronounc'd *there should be bread !*

Thy mandate. threat'ning clouds obey,
Their humid fiores restrain ;
The sun displays his chearing ray,
To meliorate the grain.

The face of nature all improv'd,
Plenty our barns confers ;
Can human hearts remain unmov'd,
And not the Author blest ?

Awake, ye Britons ! fear, adore,
The pow'r by which you live ;
Provoking follies act no more,
But due obedience give !

Famine, and war, dread enemies,
Might now have ravag'd round ;
Plenty restor'd, let hymns arise !
May God approve the sound !

Oxfordshire, Sept. 14.

W.

EPIGRAM.

WHENCE is't that thus each freshman
fickles,
To catch a stare at *Misses Nickolls* ?
Why, I should think it wond'rous strange
else,—

Mayhap his country breeds no angels.
Oxon, Sept. 13.

ÆNIGMA.

SINCE I came from my nest,
I've been none of the best,
And I was by my mother rejected,
So I went, you shall hear,
To a rich scrivener,
In hopes to be better protected.
To serve him and his tenants,
In a sheet I did penance,
But for all the good service I did him,
The crusty old villain,
Ne'er gave me a shilling,
And so a long farewell I bid him.

Then a poet so us'd me,
So bang'd me, and bruise'd me,
That I thought I shou'd ne'er have spoke
more ;

For his wretched bad rhymes,
I was dipt sev'ral times,
And at last I was turn'd out of door.

In so sad a condition,
I met a musician,
With a tweedle, and twice tweedle tweedle ;
And he to besfriend me,
Tho' I thought 'twas to end me,
Quite cut me in two in the middle.

THE BRIDAL MORN.

—ulli non ille puella
Servire, aut cuiquam dignior illa viro.

TIBULL.

ARISE in all thy radiant state
Great Sol ! thro' heav'n's high eastern
gate

Lead on the smiling day ;
Dispel the train of airy dreams,
That round the slumb'ring vestal swims,
Or near her pillow play.

Parent of love, of life, of light,
Haste ! haste ! too long the ling'ring night,
Extends her envious shade :

“ My bliss too long, my pride denies,
“ Awake ! sweet loit'rer, Thyrsis cries,
“ Why sleeps the lovely maid ?”

And see—the comes !—so Venus stood,
Just sprung from out her parent flood,
So mov'd with decent pride ;
Before, behind, beside her wait,
Youth, beauty, grace, and sober state,
As bride-maids to the bride.

Hail ! happy pair, and learn from me,
What doom th' unerring gods decree,
Shall wait your coming age :

Attend ! the muse with licens'd eyes,
Deep into fate's dark volume pries,
And spreads the mystick page.


“ To crown the nuptial board and bed,
Their blessings love and wealth shall shed,
Like fun and moon with vary'd light,
This cheer the day, and that the night.
Each blest in each, with equal sway,
By turns shall rule, by turns obey,
And pleas'd thro' life's short voyage share,
The stormy cloud, the sun-shine fair ;
And when old age, a pilgrim grey,
Steals on with unperceiv'd decay,
When Stella's eye less piercing shines,
And Thyrsis manly strength declines ;
Past scenes in youth, so dear before,
Time's magick hand shall fresh restore,
With raptures shall each parent trace,
Their features in a mimic race ;
She, in her girls, a blooming train,
Shall oft be courted o'er again ;
And he, renew'd to former joys,
As oft go roving in his boys.”

T H E

☞ In the poem on lady Penfrat's bereftion, in our last, p. 400, line 5, dele of.

Monthly Chronologer.

FRIDAY, August 27.

DMIRAL Knowles arrived in the Hind sloop, from his late government of Jamaica.

TUESDAY, Sept. 7.

Being the brave general Blakeney's birth-day, it was celebrated with great rejoicings both in town and country.

THURSDAY, 9.

A dreadful fire broke out in the barns belonging to Tyler's Hall, on Upminster Common, near Brentwood, in Essex; which in less than one hour, consumed the barn, with the corn, the stable, coach-houses, and cow-houses, with a chariot, curricule, cart, hay, straw, &c. A person who was seen on the spot at the time the fire broke out, and gave no alarm to the family, nor could give any satisfactory reason for his untimely appearance, was taken up and examined before justice Smith, of Brook-street, who has committed him (on refusing to find bail) to Chelmsford goal, on a strong suspicion of wilfully setting fire thereto.

SUNDAY, 12.

Thirty-four fail of ships from Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, arrived at Plymouth, under convoy of the Winchester and Woolwich men of war.

WEDNESDAY, 15.

Happened a violent storm of thunder and lightning, at Eddiscastle, in Staffordshire, in which an exciseman's wife, big with child, was killed by a flash of lightning; the child was taken from her after her death, and is likely to live.

MONDAY, 20.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when Thomas Ridout and John Presser, for stealing a silver tankard; Thomas Phillips, for forging an order for the delivery of goods; David Davis, for horse-stealing; John Cartwright, for a burglary; and George Langley, for a robbery committed in a dwelling-house, received sentence of death: Three to be transported for 14 years, 29 for seven years, one to be branded, and two to be whipped.

William Cannicott, who also received sentence of death, at this sessions, for the murder of his wife, was executed at Tyburn.

THURSDAY, 23.

At a general court of the Bank, a dis-
September, 1756.

vidend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was declared for the half year ending the 10th of next month.

SATURDAY, 25.

The parliament was prorogued, by proclamation, from the 28th instant, to Thursday, Nov. 18, when it is to sit for the dispatch of business.

TUESDAY, 28.

William Bridgen and William Stephenson, Esqrs. aldermen, were sworn into the office of sheriffs of London and Middlesex, at Guildhall (see p. 353.) for the year ensuing.

WEDNESDAY, 29.

Some objections having arisen to the conduct of Mr. alderman Dickenson, in parliament, an opposition was formed against his election, the event of which we shall defer to our next.

The Hazard sloop of 16 guns and 52 men, took a large French privateer of 100 men and 20 guns, in Yarmouth Roads, after a very hot engagement, on the 28th of August.

The parish of St. Olaves, Southwark, have fitted out a privateer, called the St. Olave, mounted 16 carriage guns and 20 swivels, and manned with 100 men.

In the last and present months a great number of landmen and boys were clothed by the patriotic subscription of a number of gentlemen, ladies, and merchants, who call themselves the Marine Society, and sent to serve on board our ships of war.

Birmingham, August 30. John Collins and Edward Crofts, two of the rioters at Neneaton, see p. 403, were executed at Warwick.

Fifty-two houses, and some stables, have been consumed by fire, at Tullamore, in the king's county, in Ireland.

Since our last the borough of Leominster, in Herefordshire, has given instructions to its members; the grand juries of Norfolk, Cheshire, and county of Somerset, the mayor and burgeses and commonalty of Bristol, have addressed the king, and two addresses have been presented from the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, and inhabitants of Bristol, one by Mr. Smith, and the other by Mr. Nugent, on the subject of our late mis-carriages. (See p. 402.)

On the 25th of August was a great riot at Sheffield, occasioned by the dearth of corn, and some lives were lost.

At Newcastle affizes two were capitally convicted, one of whom was reprieved: At Norfolk affizes one: At Norwich three, who were all reprieved: At the affizes for Northumberland one, who was reprieved: At Hereford one, but reprieved: At Stafford two, but reprieved, and at Bridgewater three, one of them for the murder of his wife. (See p. 402.)

The harvest has been a very fine one in Great Britain and Ireland; and advices from America, also give very favourable accounts of the harvest there. (See p. 447.)

Great damage was done the beginning, of July, by a hurricane, in Long Island in the province of New-York.

The humble ADDRESS of the High Sheriff, Grand Jury, and Gentlemen of the County of Somerset.

May it please your Majesty,

WE your majesty's most faithful subjects, the high sheriff, grand jury, and gentlemen assembled at the affizes held for the county of Somerset, beg leave, most humbly, to address, your majesty on the present critical situation of affairs; and to offer the most unfeigned assurances of our inviolable affection and fidelity to your sacred person and illustrious family: Nor can we doubt but that your majesty will receive, with approbation, our expressions of concern for the welfare and honour of your kingdoms; which it has been the study of your royal life to promote and maintain.

The loss of the important island of Minorca appears to us, to be not only a dreadful blow to the trade of this nation, but an indelible stain on our political, as well as martial glory: This unprevented, tho' not unexpected stroke, at the beginning of a just and national war, vigorously and effectually supported by your majesty's loyal and affectionate subjects, must, we conceive, fill every British heart with apprehension and surprize. Yet, by what means soever this great misfortune came to pass—by what hands the publick interest and honour were given up; we cannot distrust your majesty's paternal care of your people, or your impartial justice on those who shall be found to have betrayed them. For, as we are persuaded, that no true lover of his country will refuse to expose his life and fortune in defence of your sacred person and government; so are we well satisfied, that your majesty will not honour with your royal countenance and protection those who have not at heart the safety and happiness of Great-Britain.

By the Hon. Spencer Phips, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief in and

over his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New-England.

A PROCLAMATION.

“Whereas his majesty has been graciously pleased to signify (by letters from the Right Hon. Henry Fox, Esq; one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state) to his governor of this province, his royal and paternal care of the interest of his American colonies, as well as his own rights within the same, and the methods he is taking for the defence and security thereof against the invasions of the French; and more especially the orders he has given for raising forces to be supported at the charge of the crown, to be employed in this important service; and to set forth the ample encouragement given to such of his majesty's good subjects of these colonies, as will enlist for recruiting the said regiments of regular troops, viz.

That such recruits shall not be obliged to serve any where but in North-America; that they shall be discharged when hostilities shall cease; and that each of them shall have a grant of 300 acres of land, free from the payment of quit-rents for ten years, either in the province of New-York, New-Hampshire, or Nova-Scotia, at their own choice; which lands shall be granted them on producing their discharge from the commander in chief to the governor of either of the said provinces respectively; and in case they shall be killed in the said service, their widows and their children shall be entitled to the said lands, in such proportion as the governor and council of the province wherein such lands lye shall direct.

And whereas his majesty hath been likewise graciously pleased to offer to the irregulars that have been raised in New-England, and are already at Nova-Scotia, as an encouragement to them to continue in that service, at least six months longer, or until they can be replaced, if that can be done sooner, That his majesty will forthwith give the necessary orders that such of them as shall desire, at the expiration of this service, to become settlers either in Nova-Scotia, New-York, or New-Hampshire, shall have grants of lands free from the payment of quit-rents for ten years, in the following proportions, viz. To every colonel 1000 acres; to every lieut. col. and major 750; to every captain 500; to every lieutenant and ensign 400; to every common soldier 200: Which lands shall be granted them on producing their discharge from the commander in chief to the governor of either of the said provinces respectively; and in case they should be killed in the service, their widows and children shall be intitled

to the said lands, in such proportion as the governor and council of the province wherein such lands lie, shall direct.

I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of his majesty's council, to issue this proclamation, in order to make known these his majesty's gracious intentions, not doubting but that a sufficient number of his majesty's good subjects within this province, will, upon the encouragement graciously given as aforesaid, cheerfully inlist into his majesty's service for completing the regiments aforesaid: And I do hereby require all officers, civil and military, within this province (as far as in them lies) to encourage and promote the enlistments aforesaid: And I do earnestly recommend to those gentlemen soldiers of the irregulars, who were raised within this province, and are now in his majesty's service in Nova-Scotia, that they continue in that service, during the time proposed by his majesty, as they will thereby intitle themselves to his majesty's special favour, and to the rewards he has so graciously promised."

The earl of Loudoun, general in chief of the troops in North-America, arrived at New-York on July the 26th last.

The Delaware Indians, who lately committed such ravages on the frontiers of Pennsylvania, have laid down the hatchet, and entered into a new treaty with that province, chiefly thro' the management of the quakers.

Williamsburg in Virginia, July 9. By an express from Lunenburg we learn, that about 100 Indians attacked a fort on Holston's river, in Augusta county, where was one Vaux, his family, and some other persons, who defended themselves the greatest part of the day, but in the evening the Indians found means to set it on fire, and burnt it to the ground, in which 28 people perished.

Boston, July 12. Copy of a letter from an officer in the army, to a gentleman in this town, dated Trois Rivières, July 6, 1756.

"On the third instant, at 10 A. M. I left Oswego with col Bradstreet's command, which were attacked by a large body of French and Indians, four miles below the Falls, consisting (according to the information of the prisoners we have taken) of 400 Canadians, 180 regulars, and upwards of 100 Indians. They attacked us in our battoes, which fire killed many of our people before they could get on shore. But col. Bradstreet behaved so bravely and actively that he took possession of a small island, and kept the enemy off for near an hour, with not more than twenty men; after which he

came over upon the main, and with not more than 200 men repulsed the enemy, who had forded the river upon us, in great numbers. The action continued for upwards of two hours, yet we have not exceeding sixty or seventy killed and wounded. But by what we are able to judge from the confusion the French went off in, and the number of guns, and other trophies picked up, the loss of the enemy must at least be double or treble."

It appears by a letter from commodore Holmes, that, in his own ship the *Grafton*, with the *Nottingham*, and *Hornet* and *Jamaica* sloops, he had an engagement with the *Heros* of 74 guns, the illustrious of 64 and four French frigates, off *Louisburgh*, on the 27th of July, and obliged them to sheer off. This was the engagement, of which such a pompous, gasconading account was published by the French, and inserted in some of our Monthly Collections!

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Aug. 26. **R**EV. Mr. Lowe, a chaplain to Chelsea-college, was married to Miss Danet, of Embridge, in Lincolnshire.

28. Benjamin Hayes, of Wimbledon, Esq; to Miss Treby.

30. John Cay, Esq; counsellor at law, to Miss Hodgson

31. Dennis Farrer Hillierdon, of Elstow, in Bedfordshire, Esq; to Miss Faure, of Egham, in Surry.

Robert Bell, of Alnwick, in Northumberland, Esq; to Miss Steel.

Rt. Hon. Robert Dundas, Esq; lord advocate for Scotland, to Miss Jane Grant of Preston-Grange.

Steph. Holland, Esq; to Miss Lethuillier. Sept. 3. Charles Brandling, Esq; to Miss Thompson, with a fortune of 10,000l.

8. Mr. Nunes, to Miss Da Costa, with a fortune of 11,000l.

10. James White, of Stratford, Esq; to Miss Richardson, of Bromley.

13. Henry Frere, Esq; to Miss Scudamore, of Rentschurch, in Herefordshire.

16. Henry Lyell, Esq; to Miss Allestree.

20. Mr. George Talmash, of Red-Lion street, Clerkenwell, to Mrs. Ackers, relict of the late Mr John Ackers, an eminent printer, of the same street.

22. Edward Eliot, of Port Eliot, in Cornwall, Esq; to Miss Eliot.

Aug. 27. Lady of ——— Hales, Esq; was delivered of a son.

Sept. 4. Lady of Thomas Waters, Esq; of a son and heir.

5. Dutches of Hamilton, lady of the Hon. Mr. Nassau, of a son.

Countess of Egremont, of a daughter.

L 11 2

11. Lady

11. Lady of James Digges Latouch, Esq; of a son.

27. Lady of John Michell, Esq; of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

Aug. 26. **M**ARGARET. Stephen-son, of Chapelburn, near Brampton, in Cumberland, aged 112. She was attended to the grave by her two sons aged, together, 170.

27. James Robinson, Esq; a gentleman of fortune, in Shropshire.

28. Henry Furness, Esq; member for New-Romney, in Kent, and one of the lords of the treasury.

Henry Hawley, of Brentford, Esq; in the commission of the peace.

31. Richard Lockwood, of Duce-hall, Essex, Esq; formerly an eminent merchant, and member for the city of London.

Sept. 3. Hon. Mr. Molineux, of Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

George Skene, of Skene, in North-Britain, Esq;

John Scarr, of Clapham, Esq;

2. At his manor house of Fingrinhoe-hall near Colchester, in Essex, Mrs. Heather Keeling, wife of Joseph Keeling, Esq;

Mrs. Anne Oglethorpe, of Strand on the Green, near Brentford, a lady well known for her extensive humanity and benevolence.

7. The lady of Sir Charles Amyand Pawlett, knight of the Bath.

9. Thomas Overbury, of Chiswick, Esq; an eminent wine merchant, who acted for sheriff of this city.

13. Right Hon. lord Arundel, of War-dour, a Roman Catholick peer.

Sir Lewis McKensie, of Scatwell, in Roxshire, Bart.

15. Master John Newnham, son of Nathaniel Newnham, Esq; member for Bramber.

17. Tho. Astley, of Southgate, Esq;

19. Right Hon. Robert lord Raymond, baron of Abbots-Langley, in the county of Hertford.

20. Rev. Dr. Barnard, rector of St Bartholomew's behind the Royal-Exchange, and a prebendary of Norwich.

21. William Martin, Esq; an admiral of the blue.

22. Right Hon. John Hobart, earl of Buckinghamshire, captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners; succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, lord Hobart, now earl of Buckinghamshire.

Hon. John Talbot, brother to lord Talbot, member for Ivelchester, a lord of trade and plantations, and a Welch judge.

23. Rev. William George, D. D. dean of Lincoln, and provost of King's col-

lege, Cambridge, formerly master of Eton school.

24. Right Hon. lady Aylmer.

At Boulogne, in August, Richard Prynce Astley, Esq; only son of Sir John Astley, of Pattishall, in Staffordshire, Bart. knight of the shire for the county of Salop.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Thomas Stone, was presented to the rectory of Clenchwar-ton, in Norfolk.—Mr. John Borret, jun. to the vicarage of Gritton, in Norfolk, by the bishop of Ely.—Lord Francis Seymour, to the vicarage of Wantage, in Berks, worth 200l. per. ann.—Mr. Peter Lathbury, to the rectory of Kirkton, in Suffolk, by the lord chancellor.—Rev. Dr. Stedman, to the archdeaconry of Norfolk, by the archbishop of Canterbury.—Robert Pargeter, M. A. to the rectory of Stapleford, in Hertfordshire.—Mr. William Bedwell, to the vicarage and parish-church of Haslington, in Devonshire, worth 200l. per annum.—Mr. William Bell Barker, to the rectory of Frostenden and the rectory of Rushmer, in Suffolk.—Mr. Tho. Garton, to the rectory and parish church of Billingham, in Norfolk.—Mr. Knight, to the vicarage of Upton St. Michael, in Norfolk.—Mr. Berney, to the rectory of Bramerton, in Norfolk.—Mr. Masters, to the rectory of Land-beach, in Cambridgeshire.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable Thomas Lipyeat, D. D. to hold the rectory of Leyham, with the rectory of Girtton, in Suffolk, worth 270l. per ann.—To enable Mr. Halton, to hold the rectory of Marston, with the rectory of Maulden, in Lincolnshire, worth 200l. per ann.—To enable Lewis Fenton, B. D. to hold the rectory of Steepleton, with the rectory of Winterbourn-Abbas, in Dorsetshire.—To enable Jeremy Pemberton, M. A. to hold the rectory of Stoneham, in Suffolk, with the rectory of Little-Shelford, in Cambridgeshire, worth 320l. per ann.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Aug. 28. His majesty has appointed Sir Matthew Lamb, Bart. custos rotulorum of the liberty of Peterborough, in the room of the late earl Fitzwilliam.

Whitehall, Sept. 14. The king has constituted and appointed Charles Jeffereys, Esq; to be col. of the 14th reg. of foot, late under the command of Thomas Fowke, Esq;

From

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Earl of Shaftesbury is elected recorder of Shaftesbury, in the room of William Bennet, Esq; deceased.—Hon. Mr. Stanhope, appointed resident at Hamburgh, in the room of Mr. Cope.

B—ER—TS.

Aug. 10. **J**OSEPH Clegg, of Liverpool, merchant.

14. Rice Jones, of Liverpool, hofier.

17. Lamb Elphick, of Dunstable, grocer.—Augustus Cæsar Thompson, of Thetford, money-scriver.—John Stimpson, of Stonham-Alfale, in Suffolk, dealer.

21. John Spurstow, of Manchester, chapman.—Susanna Phillips, of Covent Garden, dealer.—Mary Guthrie and Alexander Maccullough, of London, merchants and copartners.—Henry Richards, of Pontymoill, in Monmouthshire, mercer.

28. Robert Crawford, of Liverpool, linen-draper.—James Kerr, of Wantage, petty-chapman.—Mary Thare, of Patrington, Yorkshire, grocer.—Samuel Todd, of Colchester, grocer and distiller.

31. John Chaffey, of Whitelackington, in Somersetshire, dealer in cyder and coals.

Sept. 4. Peter Carthew, the younger, of Hallerton, Devon, merchant.—John Roberts, of London, merchant.

11. John Inman, of Kingston upon Hull, glover.

14. Thomas Mullinger, of Lowman's-pond, Southwark, brewer.—Francis Watt,

of Liverpool, and Ralph Watt, of Sherington, cornfactors and copartners.—Benjamin Alexander, of London, tallow-chandler.—John Burcher, of Taunton, grocer.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 25, 1756.

Amsterdam	—	36 5
Ditto at Sight	—	36 3
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price.
Hamburg	—	36 3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Ufance	—	30 3-16ths.
Bordeaux, ditto	—	30
Cadiz	—	37 7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37 7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37 7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	47 1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.
Genoa	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	49
Lisbon	—	58. 5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	58. 4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	7 3-4rs.

The Unicorn, Capt. James Galbraith, according to a letter from Mr. John Farrer, to Mr. Thomas Godman, surgeon, in London, engaged a French privateer on Aug. 30. for one hour and an half, within pistol shot, mounting 24 carriage guns, 14 swivels, and mann'd with 190 men, and took her. The whole action was as brave an one as any that has happened in the course of the war.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1756.

WHILST the courts of Vienna and Berlin were publishing remonstrances against one another, the baron Gemmingen, minister at the diet of Ratisbon, from his Britannick majesty as elector of Hanover, communicated to the other ministers residing there, a very spirited declaration in justification of his majesty's conduct *. And as the king of Prussia could not, by his minister at Vienna, obtain from that court any explicit and positive assurance of their having no design to attack him, he resolved to be early in providing against the worst. For this purpose M. Malzhan, his minister at Dresden, demanded on the 28th ult. a free passage for his armies thro' the Saxon dominions, promising at the same time that they should observe a most exact discipline. This his Polish majesty, elector of Saxony, seemed willing to grant, provided that his Prussian majesty should previously give notice, at what time, thro' what places, and in what numbers, his troops were to pass, that he might appoint commissaries, and give the necessary orders for conducting the said troops in

their rout. But as this would have required negotiations which the king of Prussia seems not to be fond of, his troops had entered Saxony even before he made the requisition; for a body of 15,000 of them, under the command of prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, arrived at and took possession of Leipzig on the 20th at 10 o'clock in the morning; and his majesty himself, at the head of another numerous body, arrived a few days after, having first published a manifesto for justifying his conduct †.

The same day the first body of troops entered Leipzig a declaration was published by their general, notifying, that as it was his Prussian majesty's intention to consider and defend the subjects of that electorate as if they were his own, he had given the most precise orders to cause his troops to observe the most exact discipline. "But, says the general, as on the other hand it is necessary, in order to preserve this good order, that the king's forces be provided by the country with forage, bread, butcher's meat, beer and roots;

* See before, p. 442.

† See *ibid*.

roots ; proper measures must be taken for the regular delivery thereof : We therefore by these presents require and enjoin all persons throughout this electorate who are charged with the care of the police, to attend at Leipsic on the 30th of August at furthest ; to consider of and settle the said delivery with the commissioners appointed by his majesty. And in case any of the forementioned persons shall neglect to obey this order, they must blame themselves if they be compelled by military execution to furnish the quota of subsistence at which they are taxed. As to the rest, we assure all persons in general, and each in particular, of his majesty's royal protection. Given at Leipsic this 29th day of August, 1756."

And notice having been given the same evening to the deputies of the corporation of merchants, that they were to pay all taxes and customs only to the order of his Prussian majesty, the deputies waited on prince Ferdinand of Brunswick next morning at eleven o'clock, who received them very politely, repeated to them, that from that day all contributions were to be paid to the king of Prussia and not to his Polish majesty ; and assured them, that they might depend on his friendship, protection, and care to maintain good order. The same day that prince took possession of the Custom-house and Excise-office ; and ordered the magazines of corn and meal to be opened for the use of his troops.

The king of Poland had probably notice, or a suspicion of what his Prussian majesty intended ; for he had just before ordered all the troops of his electorate to leave their quarters, and to assemble in a strong camp marked out for them between Pirna and Konigsstein, where they have since intrenched themselves, and have been provided with ammunition, artillery, &c. as if they intended to defend their camp, for which the king of Poland himself, with his two sons prince Xaverius and prince Charles, set out on the 3d Inst. but the rest of the royal family remained at Dresden, where they have been most politely treated by the king of Prussia, who arrived with his army on the 8th, and took possession of that capital.

Upon his Prussian majesty's arrival at Dresden, he was waited on by the lord Stormont, our minister at that court, and by count Salmour, the Saxon minister, whom he received very graciously, and after hearing what they had to propose, he told them, " That it gave him great pleasure to find the king of Poland's sentiments conformable to his declarations ; that the neutrality he was desirous to ob-

serve was precisely what he required of him ; but that, in order to render this neutrality more certain and invariable, it was proper that his Polish majesty should separate his army, by ordering the troops he had assembled at Pirna to return to their former quarters : Which step would carry with it a conviction of an absolute neutrality which could admit of no equivocation ; and that from thenceforward he would cheerfully manifest his sincere disposition to give his Polish majesty real marks of his friendship, and concert with him those measures which the circumstances of times would render necessary."

His Polish majesty's answer is not yet known ; but it is probable he must comply ; for the accounts from Leipsic of the 14th say, " We hear that his Prussian majesty hath posted his army in such a manner that no provisions or forage can be carried into the Saxon camp at Pirna ; that the vanguard of the army has seized the passes that lead to the circles of Satzer and Leutmeritz in Bohemia ; and that prince Ferdinand of Brunswick hath marched a body of troops along the Elbe to take post at Leutmeritz. It is also said, that besides the troops assembled at Gratz, there are two armies in Upper and Lower Silesia, which have taken possession of the passes that communicate with the circles of Buntzlau and Konigsgratz : So that by the wise measures the king of Prussia has taken, he both covers his own dominions, and hath it in his power to make his enemy's country the seat of war."

The last accounts from Berlin say, that his Prussian majesty has ordered his minister at Vienna to leave that court ; and private letters by the last Dutch mail add, that he has actually declared war.

Petersburg, Aug. 28. Upon receiving advice, that the king of France had nominated the Marquis de l'Hopital to be his ambassador to this court, the empress appointed count Bestuchef, brother to the high chancellor, to reside in the same quality, on her part, at the French court : And next month he will set out for Paris, by the way of Dresden, with count Schwalow, son of the grand master of the ordnance, in his retinue.

From the Hague we are told, that the British minister has again made a demand of the troops stipulated by treaty to be sent to England, in case of its being in danger of being attacked.

The parliament of Paris having, as we mentioned in our last, refused to register the king's edicts for reviving some former taxes, his majesty ordered his edicts for that purpose to be brought back to him on the

the 19th ult. which they accordingly were, and on the 20th the master of the ceremonies came to the parliament and gave them notice, that the king would hold a bed of justice next day at 11 o'clock at Versailles, where he commanded their attendance. The parliament could not refuse attending his majesty, but as the appointing a bed of justice at Versailles was without precedent, they resolved that they neither could nor ought to give their opinions or advice upon any of the matters that should be there proposed; so that all that passed next morning at this solemn ceremony was the registering of the said edicts, which the parliament could not then oppose; but when the parliament met on the Monday following in their usual place at Paris, they entered their protest against all that had been done at the bed of justice, in prejudice of the laws of the kingdom.

Madrid, Aug. 30. This court has re-

ceived an account of a compleat victory obtained the 11th of February, by the combined troops of Spain and Portugal, over the army of rebels of the seven Missions of Paraguay. There is no exact account of the action as yet arrived; but what we hear in general is, that a body of 2000 rebels having advanced towards the king's army, they were summoned to surrender, and, upon their refusal, were attacked upon a mountain, where they were beginning to intrench themselves. The action lasted an hour and a half, and the rebels left, on the field of battle, 1311 dead, 153 prisoners, eight cannon, several colours and standards, 800 mares, 600 mules, and a great quantity of cattle. Our loss was only five men killed, and 15 wounded. From so good a beginning, we flatter ourselves, that when the last transports sent from hence, shall be arrived, an end may be put to the rebellion.

The Monthly Catalogue for September, 1756.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. GERMAN Cruelty, a fair Warning to the People of Great-Britain, pr. 6d. Scott.

2. A full Account of the Siege of Minorca, pr. 1s. Corbett.

3. The Sham Fight, pr. 1s. Wither.

4. A Guide to the Knowledge of the Rights and Privileges of Englishmen, pr. 2s. 6d. Scott.

5. Britain's Glory, pr. 6d. Corbett.

6. The remarkable Life of James Smith, executed at Kingston, pr. 6d. Cooper.

7. A Letter from New Jersey, pr. 6d. Cooper.

8. The last Speech of the Arians, pr. 6d. Cooper.

9. An Account of what passed between Mr. George Thompson, and Dr. Burton of York, pr. 1s. Hooper.

10. An Essay on the Rise of Corn, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

11. Some Remarks on the late Conduct of our Fleet in the Mediterranean, pr. 6d. Griffiths.

12. An impartial View of the Conduct of the Ministry, pr. 1s. Robinson.

13. The Rule of Practice methodized and improved, pr. 4s. Keith.

14. The Dispute between the King and Senate of Sweden, pr. 1s. Scott.

15. A serious Defence of some late Measures of the Administration, pr. 1s. Morgan.

16. A short Epistle from a Country Gentleman to the Duke of Newcastle, pr. 4d. Payne.

17. A pathetick Address to all true Britons, pr. 6d. Scott.

18. German Politicks, or the modern System, examined and refuted, pr. 2s. Griffiths.

19. Trials of the Prisoners at Kingston, pr. 4d. Carlton.

20. A timely Antidote against a late deadly Poison, pr. 6d. Payne.

ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.

21. An Ode of Consolation upon the Loss of Minorca. By J. Free, D. D. Baldwin.

22. To Virtue: A Poem, pr. 6d. Cooper.

23. The British Hero, and ignoble Poltroon, contrasted, pr. 1s. Robinson.

24. The Life of John Bunce, Esq; Noon.

SERMONS.

25. A Sermon at the Triennial Visitation of the Bishop of Lincoln, June 4, 1756, By J. Pennington, A. M. pr. 6d. Dodd.

26. A Sermon at St. Mary, in Cambridge, July 4, 1756. By J. Ross, D. D. pr. 6d. Beecroft.

27. A Sermon at St. Mary Le Bow, on the Liturgy, April 26, 1756. By T. Ashton, A. M. pr. 6d. Whiston.

28. A Sermon at the Ordination of Mr. William Porter, July 7, 1756. By J. Conder, pr. 6d. Buckland.

29. Sermons upon various Subjects. By J. Mayhew, D. D. pr. 5s. Millar.

30. A Sermon before the Governors of the Infirmary in Newcastle. By E. Tey, D. D. pr. 6d. Hitch.

31. Two Discourses. By W. Smith, M. A. pr. 1s. Cooper.

PRICE

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Aug. 24. to Sept. 21.		
Chrirt.	{ Males 563 Femal. 545 }	1108
Buried	{ Males 691 Femal. 724 }	1415
Died under 2 Years old		552
Between 2 and 5		146
5 and 10		53
10 and 20		35
20 and 30		140
30 and 40		119
40 and 50		141
50 and 60		85
60 and 70		85
70 and 80		62
80 and 90		24
90 and 100		3
Buried		1415
{ Within the Walls without the Walls In Mid. and Surry City & Sub. Weft.		108 321 676 110
Weekly, Aug. 31		1415
Sept. 7		885
14		334
21		314
		382
		1415
Whateen Peck Loaf 2s.		
Please 10s. to 2s. per Quar.		
Prices 23s. to 25s. per Quar.		

Lottery Tickets, Aug. 30, 11, 173. 00.—Sept. 7, 11, 133. 00.—19. 11, 193. 00

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 VII. The Nativity and Crucifixion ascertained.
 VIII. Hardships of the inferior Clergy.
 IX. Manners of a certain Island.
 X. Manuscripts dug up near Herculaneum.
 XI. Prussian Declaration.
 XII. Genuine Letters from Admiral Byng.
 XIII. State of Byng's and Gallifonniere's Fleets.
 XIV. Summary of the Affairs of last Session of Parliament.
 XV. Passionate Persons condemned.
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C O N T E N T S.

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The piece signed Nemo being of too private concern, we hope our valued correspondent will excuse our not inserting it. We should be glad to know how to address our old and esteemed contributor Philomusus, when he may expect an answer, by letter, to his last. Mr. Webber's favours will be gratefully received; his first shall be inserted in our next. Two we have given eight pages more than our usual quantity, we are obliged to defer numbers of prosaical and poetical productions, some of which were even promised in our last.

We think it incumbent upon us to acquaint the publick, that since the publication of our last Magazine, we are informed from unquestionable authority, that many of the particulars of the proceedings upon general Fowke's trial, and more particularly that relative to the sentence, as taken from another Magazine, and advertised as genuine, are erroneous and false.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

All Sorts of ALMANACKS for the Year 1757, will be published together at STATIONERS-HALL, on *Tuesday* the 23d Day of *November*.



T H E L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E .

F o r O C T O B E R , 1756.

As the Militia Bill has made many Gentlemen turn their Thoughts towards the Military, who never thought in the least upon that Subject, until our late unfortunate Situation convinced them of its being necessary for their own Honour and Safety, as well as for the Honour and Safety of their native Country, we shall give our Readers the following Extracts from a little Book lately published, intitled, The CADRET, a Military Treatise. By an Officer, which is itself, indeed, but Extracts, well chosen, from foreign Books upon that Subject. Upon the Exercise of Troops during the Time of Peace, the Author gives what follows from FOLARD'S POLYBIUS.



HE multitude (says that judicious historian) living in inactivity, and a repose for some time before untasted, are frequently guilty of irregularities, the common effect of idleness, which

ought not, in the least, to be suffered among the troops, as being the first cause of mutiny and sedition.

How sensible is this maxim? How important to princes, to republics, to ministers of state, and to generals of armies, who neglect discipline, and the military exercises? Who permit a shameful idleness and inactivity to reign among the troops, in the interval of peace, where they ought rather to redouble their care and attention? Then it is, that idleness, negligence, and a relaxation of the military laws, are of the worst consequences, and most fatal to a state: For on the breaking out of a war, we should soon discover our misfortune, and that misfortune is absolutely without remedy. The prince, who has neglected this discipline, or the generals, who he ordains to command his armies, would too soon perceive it: They are not the same soldiers, nor even the same officers, they are all changed,

October, 1756.

ed, all different to what they were before the peace. Labour and fatigue become insupportable to them, they see nothing but what appears new and awkward, and know nothing of the practice of camps and armies; they have forgot every thing, but the remembrance of indulgence and pleasures past; the soldiers (less blameable than their officers, who have set them the example) are incapable of supporting the pains and hardships of a military life: Where is our remedy? Can we every day find those, who are capable of rendering them otherwise than they are, and to inspire them with the love of arms? Can we every day find such extraordinary personages as a Pyrrhus, a Cæsar, or a Zisca, who, in a short time, can form and discipline whole armies? Who, by their address, their patience, and understanding in military affairs, can metamorphose the simple peasant, and effeminate mechanick, into quite different characters, I mean intrepid and obedient soldiers? These sort of prodigies are not very common, at least in the memory of any one now living.

If the peace has not lasted long enough to make the old soldiers forget, that they once lived according to the laws of an exact and regular discipline, we may recall that remembrance by practice and a re-establishment of those laws, by easy and gentle means: But if we have enjoyed the calm of peace for any long term of years, the old soldiers, who were the life and soul of the corps, where they were grown grey in the service, will be dead, or discharged as unfit for duty, obliged to beg their bread, and cursing the day, when (instead of following a trade, which would have gained them an honest livelihood) they accepted of one, whose fruit is beggary, unless they have the fortune to obtain the hospital: But this resource is not in every kingdom, and even in France not always certain; a feigned infirmity, assisted by favour

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and

and interest, too often usurps the place, which was ordained for real objects only.

Others, who have served, but towards the end of the late war, will have forgot the experience which they acquired in the military exercises, and enter into the field enervated and ignorant; the old officers will be retired or displaced; if A by any should remain, they will be esteemed, (provided the corruption does not reach them) as troublesome censors and disciplinarians, among the crowd of young, debauched, and effeminate officers, without application or experience.

Those who love their business, without having had the opportunity to practise it, by having commenced officers after the war, will be so small in number, that they will find themselves without power, without authority, and unknown at court; and it will be wonderful, if they escape the railleury and censure of others, whose conduct is so different from their own: I do not speak this as a thing that may, but what infallibly *must* happen.

Two thirds of our generals, heretofore experienced, but now weakened by age, will not be in a condition to serve; many of the others, absorbed by pleasures, luxury, and ease, with very small experience, without application, and with talents not extraordinary, shall march into the field, at the head of an army composed of such officers and such soldiers, to fight against troops, who, perhaps, have been less neglected, and consequently more exercised; one may easily judge what is to be expected from such a conduct. This regards all the states of Europe, who at this time enjoy the pleasures of a profound peace, and whose troops in garrison pass their time in tranquillity and repose, more or less, according to the merit of their officers.

It is with peace and war, as with life and death; the more we advance in peace, the nearer we approach to war: We should be mistaken, if, amusing ourselves with the present, which may not be of long duration, without regarding the hereafter which threatens us, we should neglect the opportunity which would put us in a situation, never to be surprized, nor to be afraid of any thing.

From whence comes it that we neglect so much the method of the ancients? I do not mean to lie always encamped, they could not do otherwise, as they had but few fortified towns, to keep their subjects in their duty: But what should

hinder us to form our camps in the summer season, where the general officers themselves exercise their troops, in the *grand Manœuvres* of war? That is to say, in the distribution and employments of their different *Arms*, which the soldiers, no more than the officers, can learn but by exercise; we should form, by this method, experienced soldiers, excellent officers, and generals capable of the command of armies.

By often changing their ground, they would, in effect, be instructed in the extent and distribution of the camp, and in the general movements; by this means we should arrive at the grand and material articles of the military science, and form the *† Coup d'œil*; instead of which, at the commencement of a war, the greatest part do not know what they are about, and look upon themselves as transported into a new world; they then know the truth of this maxim, that repose is not more the share of those who command, than of those who obey.

It is not less pernicious to one than the other; the soldiers and officers, who have passed their time jovially in garrison, and without any care for their business, find themselves as awkward as their general at the beginning of the campaign, and as they have been but very moderately exercised, and passed their time in a shameful idleness during the peace, their dislike soon breaks out, they obey with great repugnance, so much the service displeases them, and appears intolerable; altho' in the preceding war, honour and custom made them find that very service easy and supportable.

All this ought to make us comprehend, B how important it is, not only to exercise our troops in the manual exercise, and small evolutions, but also in the great; which cannot be done, but in the open plain, and by forming camps in the different provinces of the kingdom, for the instruction of officers and soldiers, and particularly of our generals, who will F then be masters of the tactics.

What do our troops do in our provinces during a long peace? Why should we leave them, falling into a scandalous idleness, to enervate themselves, and corrupt the towns where they are quartered? Most of our great roads are in the winter time impassable; we want canals for the communication of our great rivers; we cannot approach them in certain places for

* *Arms* is a French expression, to signify the different qualities of corps, such as horse, foot, dragons, artillery, irregulars, &c.

† A quickness in discovering a country proper for encamping, by its situation in regard to plains, mountains, rivers, passes, defiles, security of the camp, convenience of convoys, covering our own, or distressing the enemy's country; and many other circumstances, such as wood, water, forage, &c. &c.

for want of bridges and causeways, but by long and round-about ways, which is of detriment to commerce, augments the charge of carriages, and by a necessary consequence, the price of merchandize.

Why do not we imitate the Romans?

Augustus, Trajan, Adrian, kept above an hundred and seventy thousand men on foot, in the time of peace: Did they leave them idle in garrison? No, they knew better; experience had taught them, that the cause of all the insurrections, which had troubled the repose of the empire, was owing to the want of employment in the soldier; they took care to employ them, and to that care, we owe the great roads, of which we see the magnificent remains, in the different provinces, as also the bridges, the causeways, and the triumphal arches, which still subsist either in whole or in part; which ought to excite princes to draw the advantages which their troops, in time of peace, are at leisure to furnish.

And in his chapter upon Exercise, he gives us the following extract from marshal Puysegur.

Let us reflect a little to what we ought to reduce the manual exercise, that the battalion should perform nothing but what is essential: The principal object of the manual exercise ought to be this, viz. To inform the soldier how to lead in the most expeditious way. Secondly, To keep up his fire, or make his discharge, as occasion shall offer. Thirdly, To accustom him never to fire without command, or taking a proper aim, so as not to throw away his ammunition without doing execution, which frequently happens to troops who are not trained in this manner. Fourthly, To make him fire at a mark against a wall, or target, that he may know what progress he makes: This expence is very small, yet necessary, and all else of little consequence *.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Berlin, October 9. We have just received the following authentic Relation of the Action at Lowofchutz on the first Instant, between his Majesty's Army and that of the Austrians.

ON the 28th of September, the king set out from his camp at Sedlitz, and joined his army in Bohemia, which he had sent forward under the command of marshal Keith, in order to take possession of and secure the passes into Bohemia. This army was encamped near

Aussig, and consisted only of 25,000 men, because the king had been obliged to leave the main body of his troops in the neighbourhood of Pirna, in order to keep the Saxon camp blocked up. The king upon his arrival, resolved to march forward. He formed a vanguard of eight battalions, ten squadrons of dragoons, and eight of Hussars. He put himself at the head of this body, and marched to Tournitz, and ordered his army to follow him in two columns, the one by the way of Proscobor, and the other by the same way his vanguard had taken. From Tournitz he marched with his van towards Welmina, where he arrived that evening an hour before sun-set. There he saw the Austrian army with its right wing at Lowofchutz, and its left towards the Egra. That very evening the king himself occupied with six battalions, a hollow, and some rising grounds, which commanded Lowofchutz, and which he resolved to make use of the next day, in order to march out against the Austrians. The army arrived in the night at Welmina, where the king only formed his battalions behind one another, and the squadrons in the same manner, which remained all night in this position; the king himself setting up all night, and having no other covering but his cloak, before a little fire, at the head of his troops. On the first of October, at break of day, he took with him his principal general officers, and shewed them the ground which he intended to occupy with his army, viz. the infantry forming the first line, to occupy two high hills, at the bottom betwixt them; some battalions to form the second line; and the third to be composed of the whole cavalry.

And the king made all possible dispatch in duly strengthening the wings of his army upon these hills: The infantry at the right possessed themselves of their post, and took all their precautions in order to secure it effectually; whilst the left was forming, it fell immediately into an engagement with the enemy's pandours, croatians, and grenadiers, who were posted in vineyards, inclosed with stone walls. We advanced up in this manner, till we came to the declivity of the hills towards the enemy, from whence we saw the town of Lowofchutz filled with a great body of infantry, and a large battery of 12 pieces of cannon before it, and the cavalry formed chequerwise, and in a line between Lowofchutz and

* Lieut. gen. Oglesborpe, who learned the art of war under the great Eugene, and in concert with the famous veldt marshal Keith, and who understands discipline as well as any general officer in Europe, gave frequent prizes, to the soldiers of his regiment, to shoot for at a mark: Few regiments ever abounded with better marksmen, and now it came to be disbanded, let those wise heads reveal, who have since lost us our superiority in America. The writer of this note will venture to affirm, that Oglesborpe's regiment would have been of more service in that part of the world, than all the troops under the brave but rash Braddock. See the vol. 1744. p. 444. 541.

and the village of Sanfchitz. There being a thick fog, this was all that could be perceived. The king sent to reconnoitre, and the reports confirmed all that had been judged of the enemy's position. After the king had found, that the battalions were possessed of that hollow, in the manner he had ordered it, he thought that the first thing to be done, was to drive back the enemy's cavalry, which stood in his front. And with this view he ordered his own cavalry to advance, formed them before his first line of infantry, and immediately attacked the enemy's, which was broke; but, as the enemy had placed, behind their cavalry in hollow places and ditches, a great body of infantry with several pieces of cannon, our cavalry, thro' the briskness of their attack, found themselves exposed to the fire of this cannon and of the infantry, which obliged them to return and form again under the protection of our infantry and cannon, without the Austrian cavalry daring to pursue them. After they had formed again, they returned to the charge; then neither the fire of 60 pieces of the enemy's cannon, nor that of their infantry, which lay in those hollow places, nor the ditches, which they had in their front, could prevent them from totally defeating the whole Austrian cavalry, and from forcing the infantry, which was posted in those ditches. After this charge was over, the king ordered his cavalry up to the hill again behind his infantry, where he drew them up.

In the mean time the cannonading still continued, and the enemy made all possible efforts to flank the left of our infantry. The king perceived the necessity of supporting it, and ordered the battalions of the first line to turn to the left; the battalions of the second line filled up the intervals, which had been occasioned by this motion; so that the cavalry formed the second line, which supported the infantry.

At the same time, the whole left of the infantry, marching on gradually, wheeled about, attacked the town of Lowoschutz in flank, in spite of the cannon and the prodigious infantry of the enemy, set the suburbs on fire, carried the post, and put the whole army to flight: After which marshal Brown retired to the other side of the Egra, and took his camp at Budin. The king of Prussia not only gained the field of battle, but that day established his head quarters at Lowoschutz. The prince of Bevern has signalized himself beyond any thing that can be said in his praise. Never were such instances of valour seen as well in the cavalry as infantry.

The enemy's army was 60,000 men strong; and, notwithstanding such superiority, our infantry forced inclosed vineyards, and stone houses; and from seven in the morning till three in the afternoon, they sustained the fire of the cannon and of the infantry, and especially the attack of Lowoschutz, which lasted, without any intermission, till the enemy was drove out of it. Major Muller, of the artillery, behaved to admiration. The major generals of cavalry, Luderitz and Oertz are killed, as well as col. Holzendorff of the Gens d'Arms. General Quadt, of the infantry, is also killed. The loss of the enemy is computed to amount to between 6 or 7000 men, killed and wounded. We have taken 500 prisoners, amongst whom is prince Lobkowitz; five pieces of cannon, and three pair of colours, are fallen into our hands, and we have lost, in all, 2000 men, killed and wounded.

Brussels, Oct. 15. A courier is arrived here from Vienna, with marshal Brown's relation to their Imperial majesties, of the battle of the first of October.

The 30th of September, the king of Prussia marched in the night, at the head of 40,000 men, towards the Imperial army. Marshal Brown being informed of it, caused the vineyards and avenues to be occupied by more than 1000 croats on each side, and from thence began to fire about two o'clock in the morning. At break of day the Prussian army was seen thro' the narrow passes of Welmina, where they formed themselves on the hills to the right, on the left, and in the bottom of Lowoschutz, and the battle began at seven o'clock, when the fog cleared up. The fire on both sides was very brisk, and the Prussian cannonade such, that every one agreed they had never heard any thing like it; notwithstanding which, the Imperial troops performed prodigies of valour, by sustaining the fire of the artillery with the greatest firmness, and by repulsing the enemy's attacks several times. The Prussians finding their efforts vain, began to throw red-hot balls into the village of Lowoschutz, and set fire to it; our infantry thus finding themselves between the fire of the village and the enemy's attack, were obliged to quit the eminence on the right of the village, to form themselves in the plain; after which the fire slackened, and ceased entirely at three o'clock in the afternoon. His Prussian majesty retired behind the field of battle, upon which marshal Brown remained the whole night; but finding the next day that they were in want of water, his excellency returned

For the Lond. Mag.



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1756.*

returned to the camp at Budin on the second, and the Prussians had not yet taken possession of the village of Lowoschutz. The Imperial cavalry performed wonders, driving back that part of the enemy twice, so that they did not dare appear again, and were obliged to retire behind their infantry.

The numbers of the killed and wounded on the part of the Imperialists do not amount to 2000 men; of the officers of distinction gen. Radicati and col. Szentilani are killed, gen. prince Lobkowitz is wounded and taken prisoner, gen. Rantzow, col. Caroli, adjutant gen. Hager, and the marshal's son, wounded, Gourville and Laffi are also wounded.

The enemy's loss must be much more considerable; we are assured, that three of their generals are wounded; we have made some hundreds prisoners, among whom are a great many officers.

The Preavis, or previous Resolution of Amsterdam, and the Towns of Dort, Haarlem, Gouda, Rotterdam, and Enckhuysen, in relation to col. York's Demand of the 6000 Men, pursuant to a solemn Treaty.

THAT it were to be wished the republick were in such a formidable condition as to have no reason to fear the menaces of France, and to be able to assist Great-Britain: But the case being otherwise, it follows of course,

That the interest of the republick requires that she should carefully avoid whatever might involve her in danger, or perhaps cause her total ruin, when she is under no obligation by treaty to engage in it.

That as to the treaties, it is past all doubt, that the republick is not obliged by any treaty to take part in differences, or a war kindled between other powers out of Europe.

That the troubles at present in question owe their rise to differences concerning the respective possessions of England and France in America: And since the first cause of the hostilities, which are now transferred to Europe, doth not concern the republick, so she cannot be obliged to intermeddle in its effects. It was in this manner that the states-general reasoned on occasion of the war in Poland; witness the secret resolutions of their noble and great mightinesses of the 8th and 11th of July, 1753, and of the 13th of January, 1734. And England thought at that time in the same manner, as appears from the secret notulas of their noble and great mightinesses of the third of February, 1734.

That if, however, the treaties were to be applied to the present case, when the

hostilities are transferred to Europe, the question would be, who ought to be adjudged the aggressor in Europe? And the uncontrovertible answer must be, that England is the aggressor in Europe, by her seizing a considerable number of French ships.

A That the treaty of 1678, and the subsequent explanations in 1716, and others, being only defensive, cannot of consequence take place in the present case.

That the treaty of 1713, by which the succession to the crown of Great-Britain is guarantied by the republick to the most serene house of Hanover, cannot now be alledged, because that succession is no ways concerned at present, Great-Britain being threatened with an invasion by his most christian majesty, only to revenge, and obtain reparation for the injury which his majesty pretends to have suffered by the capture of his ships of war and of the trading ships belonging to his subjects.

C So that when the *casus fœderis* proceeding from the aforesaid treaty actually exists, it will then be time to deliberate on it, that is, when the said succession is really in danger.

That the republick not being obliged by the tenor of treaties, as has been said, to furnish at present the succours in question, it has, moreover, been judged, that neither the expediency of the thing itself, nor the republick's strict union with Great-Britain, which seem to be motives for granting the succours, corresponds in any wise to the interest and present situation of the republick, inasmuch as they could be of no advantage to his Britannick majesty, because, according to the declaration made by France to the state, the sending of these succours would immediately lay the republick under a necessity of demanding, in her turn, succours from Great-Britain.

E It appearing, then, from what is said above, that the republick is not bound by her engagements, she is at liberty to declare rather for an exact neutrality, than to endanger the state, by giving England the succours demanded without being obliged to it by treaty.

F That they had well considered, that the chusing this part would not be exempt from difficulties; but that necessity, and the interest of the republick, obliged them to take it, in consideration of her present situation.

G CHARLES Frederick, the present illustrious monarch of Prussia, with whose head we have obliged our readers, was born Jan. 24, 1711-12, being the eldest

son of the late king, Frederick-William I. and his queen Sophia-Dorothea, daughter of king George I. and sister to his present majesty. On June 12, 1733, he was married to the princess Elizabetha-Christina of Brunswick-Lunenburgh-Beveren, and succeeded on the death of his father, May 20, 1740, to his extensive dominions. His majesty has three brothers and six sisters, one whereof is the present amiable queen of Sweden. As in our former volumes every transaction of this hero is recorded, we shall refer our readers thereto, in such a series as will afford them his compleat history, from his accession to the throne, to the present time. See our volumes for 1740, p. 303, 355, 386, 459. 1741, p. 51, 103, 155, 207, 259, 311, 415. 1742, p. 311, 363, 51, 155, 207, 259, 211. 1743, p. 260, 318, 632, 633. 1744, p. 414, 466, 519, 571, 621, 622. 1745, p. 631, 632. 1746, p. 71, 72, 103, 135, 616, 617. 1749, p. 143, 196. 1750, p. 295, 431, 432, 480. 1751, p. 47, 191, 239. 1752, p. 504, 603. 1753, p. 197, 390. 1755, p. 142, 398, 598, and our Magazines for the present year 1756.

WE have obliged our readers with the annexed correct and beautiful Map of Bohemia, with part of the bordering states, as the late battle fought, and the present transactions in that country, must make such a Map absolutely necessary to those who would have a clear idea of the motions of the several armies engaged against each other in that kingdom; which was also so torn and harassed in the last general war; to the principal events of which, regarding Bohemia, we think it not improper to refer. See our Magazines for 1741, p. 571, 623. 1742, p. 51, 415, 465, 625. 1744, p. 414, 466, 622. See also a plan of its capital, Prague, in 1742, p. 460, and our Magazines for the present year.

The JORDAN. A POEM: In Imitation of SPENSER, by ———, Esq;

I.

AN antique vase of sovereign use I sing, [Jordan hight,
Well known to young and old, and
The lovely queen, and eke the haughty king,
Snatch up this vessel in the (a) murky night.
[wight,
Ne lives there poor, ne lives there wealthy
But uses it in mantle brown or green;
Sometimes it stands array'd in glossy white,
And oft in mighty (b) dortours may be seen,
Of China's fragile earth with sprigs of
flow'rs atween.

(a) Dark. (b) Dormitories. (c) A loose person. (d) Behaviour. (e) Companies
(f) Daunted. (g) Lovers. (h) Burn. (i) Sorrows. (k) Youth.

II.

The virgin comely as the dewy rose,
There gently drops the softly-whispering
rill;
The (c) frannion, who ne shame, ne
At once the potter's glossy vase doth fill;
It whizzes like the waters of a mill.
Here frouzy housewives clear their loaded
reins;
The lumpish justice, with a ready will,
Grasps the round-handled jar, and tries,
and strains, [water drains,
While slowly dripping down the scanty
III.

The dame of Fraunce shall without shame
convey,

This ready needment to its proper place;
Yet shall the daughters of the lond of say,
Learn better (d) amenaunce and decent
grace:

Warm blushes lend a beauty to their face,
For virtue's modest tints their cheeks adorn,
Thus o'er the distant hillocks you may trace
The lucid beamings of the infant morn;
Sweet are our blooming maids, the sweetest
creatures born.

IV.

None but the husband, or the lover true,
They trust with management of their affairs,
Nor even these their cloister moments view;
When the soft (e) beavies seek the bow'r
by pairs, [tim'rous hares,
Then from our sight (f) accoy'd like
From their dear (g) Bellamours the virgins
fly;
[scornful airs,
Think not, bright youth, that these are
Think not for hate, they shun thine
am'rous eye, [youth to die,
Soon shall the fair return, nor doom the
V.

While Belgick frowns across a charcoal stove,
Replenish'd like the vestals' lasting fire,
(b) Bren for whole years, and scorch the
parts of love,

No longer parts that can delight inspire,
Ere caves of bliss, now monumental pyre.
O British maids, for ever clean and neat,
For whom I aye will wake my simple lyre,
With double care preserve that dun retreat,
Fair Venus' mytick bow'r, Dan Cupid's
feather'd feat.

V.

So may your hours soft-gliding steal away,
Unknown to gnarring slander or to (i) bale,
O'er seas of bliss, peace guide her gondelay,
Ne bitter dole empest the fragrant gale;
O sweeter than the lilies of the dale,
In your soft breasts the seeds of joyance
grow,
Ne fell despair be here with visage pale,
Brave be the youth for whom your bosoms
glow, [springal know,
Ne other joys but you the blooming (k)

J O U R -

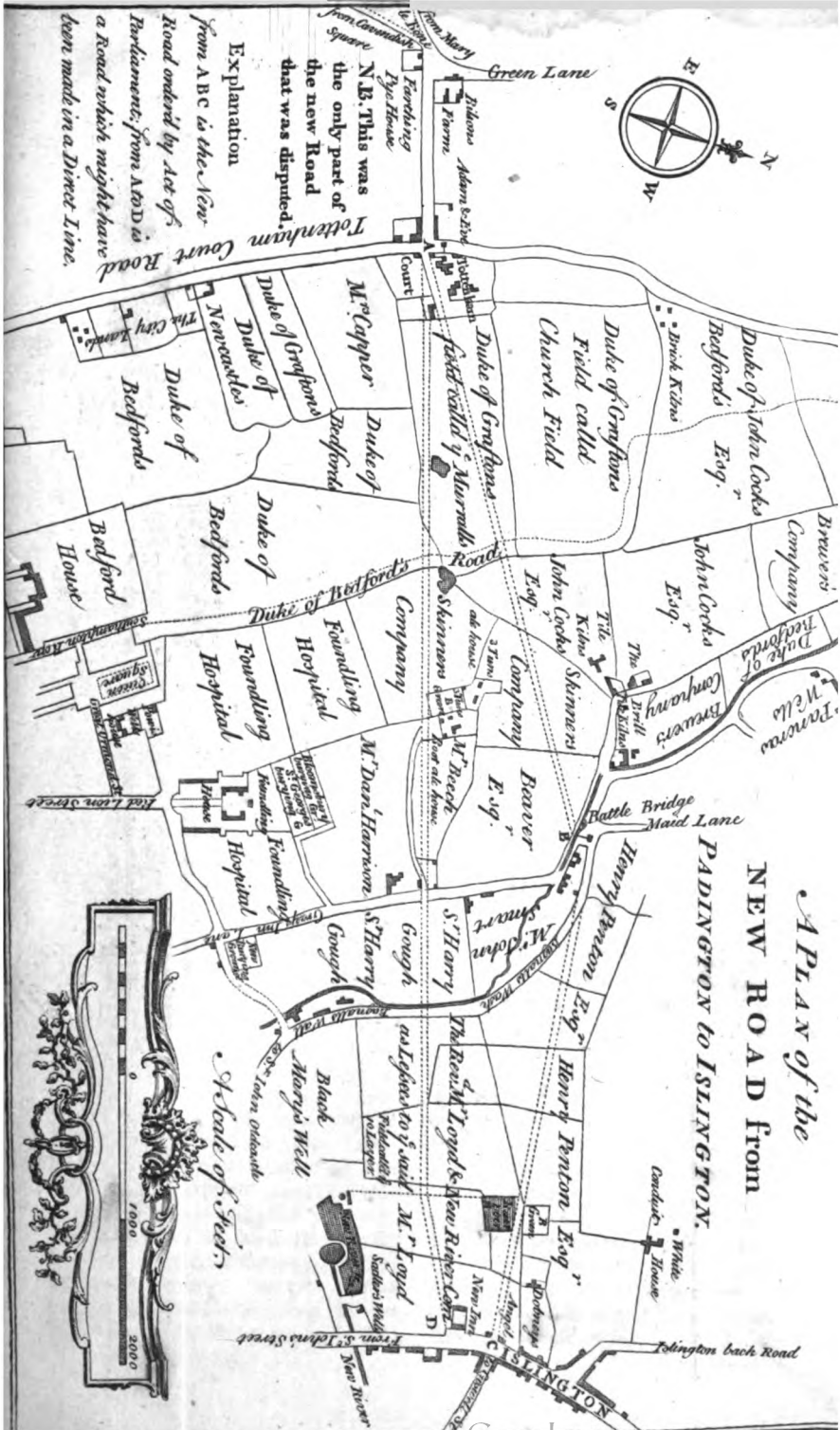


PADINGTON to ISLINGTON.



Explanation

from ABC is the New Road ordered by Act of Parliament, from AFD is a Road which might have been made in a Direct Line.



JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 424.

In the Debate begun in your last, the next that spoke was A. Posthumus, whose Speech was to this Effect.

Mr. President,

S I R,

WHEN the noble lord who spoke last talked of diverting a drowning man from laying hold of a rope by which he might have saved himself, his lordship should have shown where that rope was to be found; but this he did not attempt to do, for a very good reason, because the noble lord who spoke before him had shewn, that it was impossible. The militia to be provided by this bill may perhaps be compared to a twig, by which the nation could not save itself from the present danger; but as the soil is good, it is to be hoped that this twig will, by proper cultivation, grow up in a few years to a large trunk, by which the nation may always be able to steer itself safe to the shore: Whereas, if you never put this twig into the ground, you can not expect that it will ever grow to be of any service; and if the soil should be quite impoverished by a continual culture of foreign weeds, it will then be too late to think of planting any thing that may be useful. What I mean by the soil, Sir, is the natural spirit and courage of our men, for, while these are preserved, a little exercise and discipline will always make them good soldiers; and a sufficient number of such men, when assembled together, will always deserve to be called an army. But ever since we took it into our heads to keep up a standing army of mercenary troops, and to call in foreign auxiliaries as often as we had occasion for them, we have most

October, 1756.

industriously endeavoured to extinguish the natural spirit and courage of our men, by discouraging the use of arms, and every sort of military exercise, inasmuch that many of the inferior rank of people amongst us, are now afraid of handling a gun or a sword, and are terrified at the very name of a soldier; and if this should once become general among our people, it will then be too late to think of establishing a militia, for a fellow that has been bred up from his infancy in such a way of thinking, must be several years in the army before he can, if he ever can, surmount the prejudice of his education.

From hence, Sir, we may see, that what I have called the soil may at last be altogether impoverished by the continual culture of that foreign weed called a standing army; for so I must call our present standing army, even tho' composed of what we call national troops. Such an army never was the natural produce of this kingdom; and while it is under its present regulation, I can hardly call those that belong to it Englishmen; because they live under a quite different sort of laws, and are very uncertain of its being ever in their power to restore themselves to the enjoyment of the laws of their country; which makes our standing army of much more dangerous consequence to our liberties than it would otherwise be; for if the soldiers of our army were by law intitled, as they are in France, and most other countries in Europe, to have their discharge upon demand, after a certain number of years service in the army, they would have some regard for the preservation of those liberties which they knew they might at a certain short period restore themselves to the enjoyment

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enjoyment

enjoyment of ; but as no soldier, no nor any officer in our army, according to its present regulation, is by law intitled to have his discharge at any time in his whole life, we could not wonder should they upon any occasion concur in abolishing those invidious liberties, which they could never with any certainty hope to have a share in. And upon this occasion I must observe, that if the soldiers of our army were by law intitled to have their discharge upon demand, under proper regulations, after five or six years service, we should always have a great number of disciplined soldiers in the kingdom, besides those belonging to our army, which would add very much to our security against any invasion ; but it seems to have been the governing principle in our late politics, to prevent, as much as possible, our having a disciplined soldier amongst us, besides those belonging to our standing army, or subject to our military law ; and this is what has greatly contributed to our present danger, and to the necessity we are now under of calling in foreign auxiliaries for our defence.

But this danger, and this necessity, Sir, will I hope open our eyes, and shew us the folly of this principle. Every man must now be convinced, that we ought to have always amongst us as many disciplined soldiers as possible ; and that, for this purpose, we ought to introduce some new regulations, as it is evident from experience that our present laws are ineffectual. I shall most heartily concur with the noble lord, who spoke last, in thinking, that, if it were possible, every freeman in the kingdom ought to be bred to arms, and taught military discipline ; and it is for this very reason I am for passing the bill now under our consideration ; because the design of it plainly is, to make it the interest of every man in the kingdom to breed himself to arms, and to make himself master of military discipline. The militia to be established by this

bill is not to be confined to the number appointed to be first chosen by lot : On the contrary, they are to serve but for three years ; and when that time is expired, they are to be replaced by a new choice of the like number in every parish, from among those that had not before served, which choice is to be repeated at the end of every three years, so that by rotation, as the bill expressly says, all persons, not excepted, must serve for three years in person, or by substitute.

Thus, Sir, it is plain that every man in the kingdom, not excepted, and the exceptions are as few as possible, must serve for three years in the militia, or procure one to serve as his substitute ; and we cannot suppose that any man can procure one to serve for him as his substitute, without paying him a considerable allowance for every day he is obliged to attend the service ; so that it will be every man's interest to serve himself, and consequently it will be every man's interest to breed himself up to arms, and to make himself master of military discipline. This bill therefore goes as far, in my opinion, as it is possible for us to go by law, towards rendering every freeman in the kingdom a disciplined soldier ; and I hope all the gentlemen of family and fortune in the kingdom will endeavour to render the law effectual, not only by their example, but by dispensing all the favours they have to bestow, to such as render themselves most remarkable for their diligence in the militia service, and their expertness in military discipline.

By this means, Sir, the antient military spirit may be revived among all ranks of men, without reviving those military tenures which rendered the tenant so dependent upon his lord, that our great barons could as easily raise an army against, as in favour of the government of their country, and were but too often ready to join with, instead of opposing the invaders

vaders of their country. But no step towards reviving this military spirit can be expected from private men, unless the legislature begins with passing some new law for the purpose, and the bill now before us is, I think, as proper a law for this purpose as can be thought of. There may perhaps be some imperfections in it, some things that are not so clearly expressed, or so sufficiently provided for, as may afterwards be found to be necessary; but I have not as yet heard any thing mentioned that can induce us to reject the bill, as no inconvenience can ensue before we shall have an opportunity to explain and amend it by a new bill in the next sessions; and by having, before that time, a beginning made towards carrying the law into execution, we shall be much better able to judge what explanations or amendments may then be thought necessary; for till such a beginning be made we can have nothing but theory, which never does, in such a case, communicate such certain knowledge as practice.

Of this, Sir, we may be fully convinced by the very first objection that was made by the noble lord who spoke last: He was pleased to observe that, as gentlemen are not by the bill obliged to accept of being deputy lieutenants or commissioned officers in the militia, it may be found difficult, if not impossible, to find in many countries a sufficient number of gentlemen, qualified as the law directs, that will accept of such commissions. Experience, I hope, Sir, will shew this observation to be without any foundation. As we are all now become sensible of the danger this nation is, and always must be, exposed to, by not having a well regulated and well disciplined militia, I hope there is so much publick spirit among the landed and rich gentlemen of this kingdom, that they will all be not only ready, but proud of serving their country as deputy lieutenants or commission-

ed officers in the militia. But this we cannot certainly know until we have made the experiment, and we cannot make the experiment without passing this, or some such bill as this into a law. If it should by experience be found, that the landed and rich gentlemen of this kingdom are so void of publick spirit, and so regardless of the honour and safety of their native country, that few or none of them will accept of being deputy lieutenants or commissioned officers in the militia, methods must then be contrived, either for compelling them by penalties, or for tempting them by immunities or privileges,

This objection is therefore, Sir, an argument in favour of the bill now before us, as the legislature of every country ought to have the most certain knowledge how far the publick spirit of the people may be depended on, because from thence alone they can judge in what cases rewards or punishments may be necessary, for inducing or compelling men to do their duty to their country; and to qualify ourselves for defending our country by arms, when it becomes necessary, will, I believe, be admitted by all, but those enthusiasts called quakers, to be a duty incumbent upon every man of a proper age, and not labouring under any natural or legal incapacity. Then as to the other objection mentioned by the noble lord, it proceeded entirely from an oversight in his lordship, which in such a long bill I am not at all surpris'd at; for the bill expressly provides, that if any person so chosen by lot to serve in the militia, not being a quaker, shall refuse or neglect to take the oaths, and to serve in the militia, or provide a substitute, every such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten pounds, and shall, at the end of three years, be appointed to serve again. Surely, if any person chosen by lot should neglect to appear at the time

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and

and place appointed by the notice duly served upon him, he must be deemed to fall under this provision, and consequently to be liable to this penalty; for tho' he cannot be said to refuse, it must be allowed that he neglects to take the oaths, or to provide a substitute that will. But if any doubt should arise upon this head, for it is impossible to foresee, or at once to provide against all the doubts that may be started by captious lawyers: I say, if any doubt should arise from this head, when the law comes to be carried into execution, it will be extremely easy to remove it by a new bill next session, which may be passed into a law before this doubt can produce any inconvenience, either to the publick or to any private man.

I hope, Sir, I have now shewn, that this bill is intended, and that it will at least contribute to produce that effect which the noble lord who spoke last seems to be fond of: I mean, that of having all the freemen of this kingdom bred to arms, and taught military discipline; and this he was pleased to allow, and I most heartily concur with him in allowing it, to be the best guard we can have for our liberties, and the best military force we can provide for our defence. This, I say, is evidently the plan of the bill, consequently his lordship must in so far approve of it; and I think I may venture to say, that I have fully answered the only two objections he made to the form in which the bill now appears, therefore, I hope, I shall have the satisfaction to find his lordship concurring with me in opinion, that the bill ought to be passed into a law.

The next Speaker in this Debate was C. Plinius Cæcilius, who spoke in Substance as follows.

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

WE have it from the highest authority, that, in the multitude of councillors there is safety;

but we in this nation may from experience say, that in the multitude of legislators there is confusion; for our statute books are increased to such an enormous size, that they confound every man who is obliged to look into them; and this is plainly owing to a great change which has by degrees crept into our constitution. In old times almost all the laws which were designed to be publick acts, and to continue as the standing laws of this kingdom, were first moved for, drawn up, and passed, in this house, where we have the learned judges always attending, and ready to give us their advice and assistance. From their knowledge and experience they must be allowed to be best able to tell, whether any grievance complained of proceeds from a non-execution of the laws in being, and whether it be of such a nature as may be redressed by a new law. In the former case a new law must always be unnecessary, and in the latter it must be ridiculous; and when by the opinion and advice of the judges we find, that neither of these is the case, we have their assistance, whereby we are enabled to draw up a new law in such a manner as to render it effectual and easy to be understood. This is the true reason why in former times we had but very few laws passed in parliament, and very seldom, if ever, a posterior law for explaining and amending a former.

This, I say, Sir, was almost the constant method of law-making in old times; and that this method of law-making is most agreeable to the nature of our constitution, must appear from the very words of the writs of summons to parliament; for the writs of summons to the members of this house are *ad consulendum*, whereas the writs for the other house are only *ad consentiendum*. But this method seems now to be quite altered: Every member of the other house takes upon him to be a legislator, and almost every new law is first drawn up and passed in the other

other house, so that we have little else to do, especially towards the end of the session, but to read over and consent to the new laws they have made: Nay, some of them are sent up so late in the session, that we have hardly time to read them over, and consider whether we shall consent or no, which is remarkably the case with respect to the bill now under consideration: A bill which consists of near threescore different clauses, and a bill which underwent many alterations in the other house, and took up so much of their time, that they have scarcely left us so many days to consider it, as they employed months in framing it.

By this new method of law-making, Sir, the business of the two houses seems to be so much altered, that I really think the writs of summons ought to be altered: Those for the other house ought now to be *ad consulendum*, and those to the members of this *ad consentiendum*. But this is far from being the only inconvenience: The other house by their being so numerous, and by their being destitute of the advice and assistance of the judges, are too apt to pass laws, which are either unnecessary, or ridiculous, and almost every law they pass stands in need of some new law for explaining and amending it; and we in this house, either thro' complaisance, or thro' want of time, are but too apt to give our consent, often without any amendment. By this means it is, that our statute books have of late years increased to such an enormous size, that no lawyer, not even one of the longest and most extensive practice, can pretend to be master of all the statutes that relate to any one case that comes before him; and this evil goes on increasing so much, every year, that it is high time for this house to begin to put a stop to it, by resolving not to pass any bill for introducing a new and standing law,

that comes from the other house, unless it comes up so early in the session as to leave us sufficient time to take the advice and assistance of the judges upon it, and to consider every clause of it maturely; and in every such case we ought to consider, whether a new law be necessary for the purpose intended; for no new law ought ever to be made, unless it appears to be absolutely necessary, as a multitude of useless laws is one of the greatest plagues a people can be exposed to: In the next place we ought to consider, whether the inconvenience, or grievance intended to be removed, be of such a nature, as to admit of being cured by any human law; for if it be not, we render ourselves ridiculous by the attempt: In the third place we ought to consider, whether by endeavouring to remove the grievance or misfortune then complained of, we may not probably introduce a much greater: And in the fourth place we ought to examine very strictly, whether the law be conceived in such terms as may be effectual for the end intended, and the several clauses so clearly expressed as can admit of no doubt.

I believe, Sir, every one that hears me will agree, that we ought to have all these things under our consideration, before we give our consent to the passing any bill into a law; and from hence every one must, I think, agree, that we cannot this session have time to consider such a long, such an important bill as this now before us, in such a serious and deliberate manner as we ought to do, before we give our consent to its being passed into a law. For my own part, I must confess, that I have not had time to examine this bill near so thoroughly as is duty to my country I think myself obliged to do; and from the cursory manner in which I have examined it, I cannot satisfy myself upon any one of the heads I have mentioned.

Perhaps,

Perhaps, a due execution of the laws now in being might render our militia more serviceable than they are at present, or, if any new regulation were necessary, it might, perhaps, be sufficiently provided for by some few amendments to the laws now subsisting: In either case, such a new and such an extraordinary regulation as is to be introduced by this bill, would be quite unnecessary. We have still subsisting many old laws for breeding the people up to arms, particularly one so late as towards the latter end of Henry VIII. by which it was enacted, That parents and masters should provide for each of their sons and male-servants, between seven and seventeen, a bow and two shafts, and cause them to exercise shooting; and that sons and male-servants, between the age of seventeen and sixty, should be furnished with a bow and two arrows, and should practise shooting therewith. Suppose this law were amended, and muskets and pistols put instead of bows and arrows: I believe it would contribute more towards propagating, or, if you please, reviving a martial spirit among the people, than any thing contained in the bill now before us; and if you can revive a martial spirit among the people, it will contribute more towards rendering our militia useful, than any law you can make for its regulation; for it is not so much the defect of the militia laws made in king Charles the Second's reign, as the decay of this martial spirit among the people, that has made our militia so contemptible and useless, as it is at present.

But this spirit, Sir, can never be revived or propagated solely by any law for assembling and training the militia: Every sort of popular spirit depends more upon fashion than upon law, and the fashions in every country proceed from, and depend upon, the example or practice of the rich and great. If they, in every

part of their behaviour, shew a true martial and active spirit; if they are every day seen employing themselves in some sort of military exercise; and if they shew a superior regard to such of their inferiors as they find most expert at those exercises; the spirit would soon spread like wild-fire among all ranks of people, and then the laws you already have would be fully sufficient for rendering the militia useful: Gentlemen of the best families and fortunes in the kingdom would not only accept, but aspire to have commissions in the militia: Instead of having but one general muster in the year, or training, by single companies, but four times in a year, they would all concur in desiring the lord-lieutenant, or the deputy-lieutenants, of their respective counties, to muster and train them as often as he or they pleased; and every man would gain esteem among his companions, according to the knowledge he acquired of military discipline, and the agility and expertness he shewed in the performance of all sorts of military exercises. Our militia might then, indeed, be as good as any regular troops; because they would then be actuated by as true a martial spirit as any regular troops ever were, and in a year or two would be as much masters of military discipline as any regular troops can be.

This I say, Sir, would be, without any new law, the consequence of your reviving and propagating a true martial spirit among the people in general, and unless you can do this, no law you can make will ever render our militia useful, or at least not so useful as to be depended on against an invading army of foreign veterans. Therefore this bill is not only unnecessary, but really it seems to me to be ridiculous, as it aims at doing what, in the nature of things, cannot be directly done by any new law, but, if ever done, must be done by introducing a new fashion, and in this, I fear, we shall never be able

to

to obtain the concurrence of the rich and great amongst us, without which no new fashion can ever be introduced ; for whilst they have another way of recommending themselves to the notice of our government, to wit, by voting and speaking in parliament, or by their influence at elections, I am afraid, they will never be at the pains to aim at recommending themselves by their knowledge of military discipline, and their daily practice of military exercises.

The third consideration, Sir, which I mentioned, as always necessary for us to have in view when we are about passing any new law, was, whether we are not by removing one grievance exposed to the danger of introducing a much greater ; and from hence there appears to me a very strong objection against our passing this bill into a law. I shall grant, that it would tend to the honour and safety of the nation, to have all our men of any property indued with a true martial spirit, provided with proper arms, and instructed in military discipline, but I am afraid of carrying it down to the very lowermost rank of our people, because it might produce two very dangerous effects. In the first place, it would take their minds very much off from industry or labour, and in the next, it would incline them to be mutinous and riotous. This was, perhaps, the reason why, in the militia act passed after the restoration, persons of no property were not charged towards the militia, nor obliged to serve in the militia, unless hired to serve for others. But by the bill now before us, the ploughman and journeyman tradesman must serve his three years as well as his master, nay, I believe, it will be such only that will serve, because I doubt if any man will serve who can spare to hire one to serve for him : Thus none but the very lowest rank of our people are by this bill to be bred to arms, or taught military discipline ; and as the arms are to be lodged in places where the mob may

easily come at them, we may again see a Wat Tyler or Jack Cade triumphing, with much greater success, over all the men of property in the kingdom ; for if such a mob should once get to any head, especially near London, I am afraid most of the common men of our regular army would join them. Thus a Patrona Ali might overturn our government, and place a new sovereign upon our throne, as well as he did at Constantinople ; but as the mob of this country have no such religious regard for the royal family as they have in Turkey, that new sovereign would certainly be one, and probably one of the most infamous and cruel amongst themselves.

These, Sir, are in general my sentiments of the bill now under our consideration. Perhaps they may be wrong ; but if they are, it proceeds from my not having had time to consider the bill so thoroughly as I ought, and not from any prejudice against the measure supposed to be intended. The measure itself I highly approve of : I most heartily wish that all the men of property in the nation were bred to arms and taught military discipline, but my wish does not go so low as journeymen, day-labourers, and servants. Our men of property are our only freemen, according to the meaning of the word amongst the old Grecians and Romans : They had no such men amongst them as those we call servants : Their servants were all slaves ; and they never put arms into the hands of their slaves, but when they were in the greatest danger and distress. Even then they made them free the very moment they had put arms into their hands. This bill is therefore so far from being agreeable to my wish, that it is directly contrary to it ; for as I have said, the certain consequence will, in my opinion, be, that our servants will be the only men amongst us that are to be bred to arms and taught military discipline.

This,

This, I am convinced, Sir, was not the end intended by the Hon. gentlemen who had the drawing up of this bill, therefore it is evident that it is not conceived in such terms as may be effectual for the end intended; and as to the several clauses, if I were to enter into a particular examination of them, I could shew that doubts must arise upon almost every one of them, and that some of them are such as will in practice be found absolutely inexecutable. Even as to the appointment of deputy-lieutenants and commissioned officers, I am in some doubt whether those that shall be appointed may not, if properly qualified, be obliged to serve; for the laws for empowering our sovereign to appoint sheriffs, do not, by any clauses in them, oblige those who are appointed to serve; and yet we know that they are, and have always been obliged to serve. If this doubt should be determined in the affirmative, it will be deemed such a hardship as must raise a general discontent; and if it should be determined in the negative, I am, with the noble lord who spoke first against this bill, fully convinced, that in many counties it will be impossible to get gentlemen to accept. This, it is true, cannot be certainly known until a trial be made, but to make a law which shall upon trial be found absolutely inexecutable, will surely derogate from the character of the legislature, and this we ought to avoid for own sakes, as well as for the sake of our constitution, which would be in very great danger, if the people should conceive a mean opinion of the wisdom of the legislature.

For this reason, Sir, I am of opinion, that the objection made to the bill by my noble friend, is far from being weakened by the answer that has been made to it; and his other objection did not proceed from a mistake or oversight of his, but from a mistake or oversight in the drawing up of the bill. We all know how strictly our penal laws are interpreted, how strictly they always ought to be interpreted; for upon this the safety of every man's life, liberty, and property, in a great measure depends. Therefore, whatever the noble duke may think, I do not believe that any cautious judge would, I am sure no judge ought, to subject a man to a penalty for not appearing, when the law inflicts that penalty only upon his refusing or neglecting to take the oaths. Besides it might have been out of the man's power to have appeared at the time and place appointed; therefore this clause ought to have been drawn up in a more full manner, and some room

left for unforeseen and unavoidable accidents, by which a man's appearance might be prevented.

This bill likewise, Sir, labours under the same inconvenience that most of our late new laws labour under, by which I mean that of multiplying excessively, and in most cases needlessly the number of oaths. We have already rendered oaths so frequent, that even perjury itself is, I fear, become familiar to many of the vulgar, and this bill will add greatly to the misfortune. I can see no reason why any man should be obliged to swear to his qualification, as he is to be fined if he acts without being duly qualified; and in many cases an oath is to be administered where it is quite ridiculous to require any such solemnity: A militia man cannot by this bill be punished for being absent, for being drunk, for giving the lie to his serjeant, or for any other little peccadillo, without a solemn oath before a justice of the peace. But, Sir, it would be endless to take notice of all the errors, oversights, and imperfections of this bill, therefore I shall add no more, but conclude with declaring, that, in the light I view it in at present, I cannot give my consent to its being passed into a law.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

MR. Ferguson, in his *Astronomy explained*, lately published, has the following observations upon the History of our Saviour's Crucifixion, which I hope you will insert in your Magazine, because, for the benefit of Christianity, they ought to be made as publick as possible; and therefore I send them to your Magazine, as being that which, I believe, goes into more hands than all the others put together.

Mr. Ferguson, after having given a full, clear, and distinct account of eclipses, observes as follows.

§. 347. From the above explanation of the doctrine of eclipses, it is evident, that the darkness at our Saviour's crucifixion was supernatural. For he suffered on the day that the passover was eaten *; and the celebration of the passover is strictly commanded in several places of the Old Testament to be on the 14th day of the first month, or moon †, which day, according to the Jews way of reckoning, from the first appearance of the moon after her change, fall upon the day of her being full. But the moon, when full, is in the side of the heavens, opposite

* St. John, ch. xviii. ver. 28.

† Exod. ch. xii. ver. 6, and many other places.

site to the sun, and therefore cannot at that time cast her shadow on the earth, neither does the total darkness in natural eclipses of the sun last five minutes, whereas the darkness at the crucifixion lasted three hours *; and seems to have overspread much more of the earth than was possible from an interposition of the moon.

§. 348. The Jews always began their day at sun-setting, and kept the passover on the day of the first full moon after the vernal equinox (which, in our Saviour's time, fell on the evening of the 22d day of March.) For Josephus expressly says †, "The passover was kept on the 14th day of the month Nisan, according to the moon, when the sun was in Aries." And the sun always enters the sign Aries at the vernal equinox.

§. 349. There is a remarkable prophecy in Daniel, ch. ix. ver. 26, 27. concerning the year in which the Messiah should be cut off. *And he shall confirm the covenant with many for one week; and in the midst of the week he shall cause the sacrifice and the oblations to cease.* Now, as it is generally allowed, that by each of Daniel's prophetick weeks was meant seven years, the middle of the week must be in the fourth year. And, as our Saviour did not enter upon his publick ministry, or confirming the covenant, until he was baptized, which, according to St. Luke, ch. iii. ver. 23. was in the beginning of his 30th year, or when he was full 29 years old; this prophecy points out the very year of his death; namely, the 33d year of his age, or fourth year of his publick ministry. Let us now try whether we can ascertain that year from astronomical principles and calculations.

The author then proceeds to this trial, and in the three following paragraphs clearly demonstrates, from astronomical principles and calculations, that our Saviour's death or crucifixion must have been in the 33d year of his age, or fourth year of his publick ministry; after which he observes as follows.

§. 353. The above 33d year was the 4746th year of the Julian period, and the last year of the 202d Olympiad; which is the very year that Phlegon informs us an extraordinary eclipse of the sun happened. His words are, *In the 4th year of the 202d Olympiad there was the greatest eclipse of the sun that ever was known: It was night at the sixth hour of the day, so that the stars of heaven were seen.* This time of the day agrees exactly with the time that the darkness began, according to Matthew, ch. xvii. ver. 25. Mark, ch. xv. ver. 33. and Luke, ch. xxiii. ver. 44. October, 1756.

* *Matth. ch. xxvii. ver. 45.*

But whoever calculates, will find that a total eclipse of the sun could not possibly happen at Jerusalem any time that year in the natural way.

All this (from §. 348. to 353. inclusive) seems sufficient to ascertain the true time of our Saviour's birth and crucifixion to be according to our present computation; and to put an end to the controversy among chronologers on that head. From hence likewise may be inferred the truth of the prophetick parts of scripture, since they can stand so strict a test as that of being examined on the principles of astronomy.

B To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

*A land, which from her seems to push the rest,
A land, whichin herself with wonders blest.*

Anonymous Dutch on the Island of
[Great-Britain.

O Fortunatos nimium sua se bona norint!

VIRGIL.

C S I R,

WHOEVER has a true regard for the honour and welfare of Protestantism, his present majesty, and his illustrious house, or in other words for *Church and State*, and is but tolerably versed in history, and will sit down with a serious concern to ruminate on the present state of this nation, in its civil, military and ecclesiastical capacity, must lament to see how nearly it resembles the Grecian and Roman empires when they were verging towards the point of their dissolution. That general deluge of luxury and pride, profligacy of morals, and an open and avowed contempt of the Deity, **BRIBERY** and **VENALITY** which overflowed them just before their ruin, is but too lively a picture of this nation, tho' too sad and disagreeable to the eye of every true Briton to behold with the least satisfaction. (See p. 427.) To consider it in its civil and military capacity, is a point that I shall leave to others; my design at present, Sir, being only to make a few reflections upon it in its ecclesiastical one. That regulations as to the income of the *Clergy* in the present state of the *Church*, are much wanting, is too visible to be denied; but how this is to be done, and by whom, I submit to those whom it more particularly concerns to consider. That there should be subordinate degrees of the *Clergy* in the government of the *Church* is a point which needs no proof. That there should be a suitable provision made for each degree, and all due honour and respect paid to them, so long as they behave worthy of the *sacred Order*, is another point equally

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† *Antiq. lib. iii. ch. x.*

as plain ; but that there should be such unjust inequalities as to their income for support, is a *Phænomenon* much less difficult to solve, than to cure the grievance ; but you know, Sir, *Tempora mutantur, &c.* It must certainly give offence to the enemies of the *Church*, as well as grief and concern to her friends, to see the great *Dignitaries* rolling in their coaches, and "sating sumptuously every day," whilst the poor *Curate* is chained down by his generous *Rector* to supply himself and some acts of charity to his necessitous neighbours out of 30 or 40*l.* per ann. only, very few curacies exceeding that sum. Indeed there are too many livings (especially in this diocese) of too little revenue to support a clergyman and a family ; and where the rectors or vicars of two such incompetent livings, are at too great a distance to serve both ; their stipend to the curate can be only (as indeed it ought) in proportion to the duty and value of the living. It would be needless I suppose, Sir, to go back only about a century and half, to show upon how different a footing the disposal of livings and settlement of the cure were then : Needless, I say, because a proposal now of establishing church preferment in a more equal way, and of performing *Divine Service* in such a manner as would tend most to the honour of God, and the comfort of the necessitous part of his ministers, would, in these *tenacious, self-interested* times, be treated with too much ridicule and contempt. I am as far, Sir, from being a friend to the *Jewelling Scheme* among the *Clergy* as any man whatever, as that must, in its own nature, be not only absurd, but also quite inconsistent with an *episcopal* government of the *Church* : In God's name, Sir, let their graces and their lordships enjoy the revenues of the *Church*, but (with all due submission !) let them enjoy them with propriety and decency ; I mean, in following, as their abilities and opportunities serve, the noble example of a late *Primate of Ireland*, whose memory will for ever reign in the hearts of all good and considerate men for his princely and munificent acts of piety and charity, as well to the necessitous part of the inferior *Clergy*, as to other indigent objects in his province. The miseries and hardships of the inferior *Clergy* of this nation, are most pathetically and honestly represented by one, who is well known to have drank deep of the *Cup* himself, to whose account I refer your readers ; and I would fain know in what spirits a clergyman of sense and learning can collect his thoughts, who is forced to be rocking the cradle with one foot, and writing his sermon upon a pair of bellows supported

by the other : For the following hint may very well be applied to the present state of the *Clergy*, as honest *Matt. Prior*, in a similar case of joint labour, with no less truth than humour, says to his friend Mountrague,

" Nor would I have it long observ'd,
" That one *Mause* eats while t'other's
" starv'd."

To consider now a little the secular and mercenary views of some of the *Clergy*, the merit of others neglected, and the generous, gentleman-like usage of some *Rectors* to their *Curates*. A certain great *Dignitary* being reminded once, " That the church was in danger," replied, " Poh, poh, brother, never fear but it will last out our time." This puts me in mind of an honest *Prebend*, who, at a dividend of the *Dean and Chapter*, cried out to a brother that sat next him, " On my conscience, (at the same time sweeping the money off the table, with a leering smile, into his broad beaver) I do think that the *Church of England* is the best-constituted church this day upon earth." That it is so, taking it altogether, I am firmly persuaded myself, but in a sense somewhat different from those who regard only the mere *Opus operatum*. To be serious : When *Hooker's* book of Ecclesiastical Polity was shown to the *Pope*, and he was told afterwards how poorly that pious and learned author was provided for ; his Holiness replied, to some of the cardinals that were with him, " I never fear that *Church* that can neglect such men as *Hooker*." Was I to enumerate, Sir, all those learned and laborious men, who have so nobly drawn their pens in defence of the *Christian Cause*, but at the same time been shamefully suffered (by those who were so well able, and whose duty it was to have made a better provision for them) to be oppressed with poverty, and at last die upon a poor rectory or vicarage, I should trespass too much upon the patience of your learned readers, and therefore, with all due deference to the rest of the worthy and learned, but neglected, labourers in the *Vineyard*, let the ever-memorable names of *Stephens*, and *Earbury*, two ingenious and learned defenders in the *Arian* and *Banjerian* controversies ; and of a late honest, diligent, and judicious compiler * of the best and noblest writings in the Christian world, reflecting no less lustre upon the authors themselves, than upon that *Cause* which they so gloriously serve to defend, be sufficient. To proceed : I could mention to you, Sir, several *Vicars* and *Rectors*, who (no doubt, for the Honour of God and

* Our correspondent we hope considers absolute purity of morals, as one necessary recommendation to orders, at least to preferment in the established church.

his Church) think themselves good accountants, in higgling with a poor Curate for a very few pounds per ann. and take care to prefer those the most, who will serve their fat benefices for them the cheapest. But, thro' my respect to the Sacred Order, I forbear, and only ask if all such as these are not the spawn of *Ebion*, *Cerintus*, *A* *Apollos*, &c. the grievous *Wolves*, and *Hucksters of the Gospel* prophesied of, and mentioned by St. Paul? I know a very worthy young man here in the neighbourhood, who has been upon a *Country Curacy* for these 10 years past; but, as he has the Misfortune of having much more merit than many of his contemporaries, and at the same time not a friend to promote him, I believe I may safely venture to prophecy, that he will still be no more than a Curate 10 years hence, and that he may acquiesce in his having got to his *plus ultra*; and tho' he is my particular friend, and I have had an exact knowledge of him from his first coming into life, yet I must needs give my voice against him, in saying, that he is very ill qualified for getting preferment now-a-days: For as to playing a smart game at *Whist*, riding neck or nothing in *Hunting*, being a *bon Socie* at *Drinking*, or toasting a pretty Girl, he is a mere *Ass* at all these *polite Accomplishments*, which procure such easy preferment to our dull, pliable *Coruscates*, *D* and smart *Jessamy Sprigs* of divinity, who are of such a *bappy*, *flexible* turn as to sneer at an honest man who is so awkward and ill-bred as not to know how to be a *Weather-Cock* to the times: But then, as to the learned languages, explaining and reconciling texts of scripture, a general taste for the *literæ Humaniores*, and for his probity and integrity of life and conversation, he is *Homo factus ad unguem*. But, alas! Sir, these are very unhappy talents, as I have often told him, in such a discerning age as this, for promoting merit, and will most probably be a bar to all hopes of further preferment; however, he has the great Satisfaction to hear his friends often quoting in his favour, that memorable passage of dean Swift's, "What a pity it is that something is not done for poor Mr. *Eugenio*!" These reflections, Sir, upon the present state of the Church, which I am sorry I have so much occasion to make, will perhaps bring me under the imputation of being an enemy to the Clergy: But I hope that the sensible and worthy part of that venerable body of men will be pleased to observe, once for all, that it is by no means the sacred Function I aim at, but at the base and mercenary ends in disposing of Preferment, and at those unworthy successors of the Apostles, who

have so far forgot the dignity of their high office, of being the ambassadors of heaven, as to depreciate its original and noble value with the base alloy of secular views; no, Sir, I honour that sacred Order too much; and will be bold to say, that no man alive has a profounder respect, or can have them in greater esteem and reverence: And to give them the utmost proofs I am able of the sincerity of my heart in this point, I do seriously and solemnly protest, that, was it in my power, I would buy up all the Improbations in England, and present them to the Church in a full Convocation; and should have as much real pleasure and satisfaction in seeing the Church's Temporalities restored to the Clergy, as they could have themselves in having their First Fruits and Tithes remitted to them by the Pity of an *Augustus*. Horace has long ago, Sir, observed, and very justly too, that the *Kidnulum* has generally a much stronger and better effect upon the vices and follies of the times than the *Acer*; but the present age is *bappily blist* with such a front of *Brass* as not to know what a modest blush is, and absolutely bids defiance to the one as well as the other, by a supercilious treatment of those smart and lively papers of the Spectators, &c. *Connoisseurs*, *World*, and other piquant writers; so that the sense of shame is now entirely banished from among the children of men. Indeed, with regard to religion and the Sacred Writings, we are to far arrived to the *rara Temporum falicitas*, (under the emperor *Trajan*) that, *sensire quæ velis, & quæ sentias dicere, licet*; but in all other respects, in point of morality, virtue, patriotism, and common honesty, we feel sufficiently the dismal effects of an *Iron Age*, whilst we in vain wish for the return of a *Golden one*. The goddess *Affluence*, with her beautiful train of attendants, has long since taken her flight from this once happy island, desirous of being an inhabitant of purer regions, and has left it to be poisoned and plagued with the baneful blasts of *Demons*, *Furies*, and *Harpies*. As this island is detached from the continent, it seems by its situation to have been originally designed by Providence to make its inhabitants comically happy within themselves, were they but sensible of their happiness, and knew properly how to value it aright: But God, in his just judgments, is pleased to let a Curse go forth upon some nations for their being so wilfully blind, as that they will not see their own happiness, and pursue them till they are ripe for a total excision. This, it is greatly to be feared, will be our case, and much sooner

than we imagine, if it is not timely prevented by a national repentance and reformation. Oh *England*! how art thou fallen! and how shamefully degenerated are thy *Sons* and *Daughters* from their primitive piety, virtue, and integrity! We daily wish to see better times, but as we go on, I fear, this can never be till the final *Renovation* of all things. As there is too close a parallel between the present state of this nation and that of *ancient Rome*, so justly complained of by one of her princes of poetry, and too fully verifies his prophecy of a still grosser degeneracy of that nation, with which I shall now take my leave of you, Sir, and, for the benefit of your fair readers, shall give it you as it stands in Mr. Francis's elegant translation of it into our own language. (Hor. Lib. iii. Ode 6. "*Fecunda culpa*, &c. "*Ætas parentum*, &c.)

"Fruitful of crimes, this age first stain'd
Their happy offspring, and profan'd
The nuptial bed, from whence the woes
Which various and unnumber'd rose
From this polluted fountain-head,
O'er Rome and o'er the nations spread.
More vicious than their father's age—
Our sires begot the present race,
Of actions impious, bold and base,
And yet, with crimes to us unknown,
Our sons shall mark the coming age their
own."

I am, Sir,

Norwich,

Yours, &c.

August 30, 1756.

LATENS.

From the INSPECTOR, N^o 332.

THERE is an island situated in the north-west parts of Europe, famous for the liberty its inhabitants enjoy of thinking, speaking and acting (except where the gallows is immediately threatened, and sometimes even where it is) just as prompted by the whim which at that instant predominates. It is remarkable, that the greatest abusers of this liberty are such as contend that they have no right to any at all! Where, in the perpetual mutation of their dress, they still contrive something which, in Japan, would be thought to the last degree preposterous. Where, you may behold the heirs to great titles and possessions, together with opulent esquires (who, by the way, derive this appellation from the French word *ecuyer*, a groom) nicely conforming to that elevated character, and by the means of a flouched hat, a striped flannel waistcoat, a greasy suttan frock, and a clownish behaviour throughout, aiming at the dignity of John Hostler; and yet, in a trice, the same individual persons shall issue forth the most finical coxcombs in nature.

Where, among the ladies, even of the highest quality, happy is she, who in her negligee can come nearest to the flatteringly chambermaid; or in her sack, fierce cock, and streamers, keep pace with a modish strumpet; and in her riding-habit appear like a highwayman, who would blow your brains out. Where, the fair ones, setting at nought the softness and delicacy, which formerly was the characteristic of that sex, act like the amazons of old (and contrary to the famous Robin Hood, who would associate with no man who could not beat him) seem resolved not to match unless with such as they are sure they can beat. These are distinguished by the name of Bucks, renouncing that of Dame, which in French signifies a Lady, or a Doe. Where, a fashionable scoundrel, gamester, pimp, or sycophant is caressed, whilst modest merit is discountenanced. Where, daring to do an injury, and maintain it at the point of the sword, is taken for courage and honour. Where, men of this stamp are by way of eminence stiled Bloods. Where, these Bloods and Bucks push at every one they meet, affect to have no bowels, laugh at another's calamity, and think it cowardice to fear God. Where, the generality are covetous of another's, and profuse of their own. Where, many a man has been known to squander an estate of three or four thousand pounds a year good rents, while grasping at a precarious place of one thousand. Where, another shall build him a palace so expensive, that, by the time it is finished, he has scarce a groat left to make a fire in the kitchen. Where, if you dine with an acquaintance, you are to pay his servants three times as much as your dinner is worth, besides the obligation to your host. Where, the maimed seamen are removed from the hold of a ship, into a regal edifice, adorned with all the most sumptuous orders of architecture (for the sake of which finery, the number, as well as the provisions of these poor creatures, are much limited) whilst the monarch is poorly lodged in a patched building: Where, also the horses are often better lodged than their owner.

Where, there is one form of religion established by the laws of the country, but in reality almost as many followed as there are people in it; for, besides a number of sects, who professedly maintain opposite doctrines, hardly any two of the same church or meeting, can in all points agree which is the strictest road to heaven; and thus are wrangling all their lives long, about the best manner of obtaining the peace of God. Where, there

is a whole community, who think it an indispensable duty to God, carefully to avoid shewing the least civility to man ; and where the mere infants of this species, can neither be terrified nor cajoled into pulling off the hat, making a curtsy, or drinking your health ; with whom likewise the nose is deemed a more expressive organ of speech than the mouth. Where others hold a goggle-eye, or a distorted countenance, more emphatical than the mouth. Where, some will by no means wash themselves till they are adults, and then do it to some purpose, not without the risque of drowning. Where, the idle gossips of the national church are assiduous frequenters of it (to the neglect of every social duty) as the most convenient rendezvous for making their card-matches, and retailing the calumnies of the day. Where, the sense of the text is inverted, and instead of " Godliness is great gain," most read that " Gain is great godliness."

Where, the said gossips (to the no small disturbance of the sincerely devout) trick up their persons with a profusion of embroideries, laces, brocades, and jewels ; admirably adapted to the terms, " Vile, wretched, miserable sinners," which occur in the service. Where, the greatest intimates are usually the bitterest enemies, in proportion as they have it more in their power to betray, beggar, and expose each other. Where, the sole employment (whether of mind or body) of such as can afford to be good for nothing, is to invent, and insatiably to pursue, a variety of dissipations. Where, to ape the aperies, cultivate the language, export their own money, import the tawdry manufactures, cooks, wines, barbers, valet-de-chambres, and all the debaucheries of a fantastical, insidious, and implacable neighbour, is looked upon as the height of gentility. Where, among the great, the shadow is often taken for the substance ; and tho' eternally out, they are never cured by experience, the mistresses even of fools. For instance, they will swagger, and even give an enemy a knock on the pate, without being provided against his resentment, the consequence of which is, being run thro' the body. Where, their own proverbs, such as, " Shutting the stable door when the steed is stolen, Coming a day after the fair, &c." (originally meant as cautions) are become so many standing rules for practice.

Where, if the estate needs a steward, the lord a secretary, the ship a pilot, and so on, it is rarely considered who is the best suited to that office, but whom the office best suits. Hence a brute, fop, or coward, is frequently employed on a con-

juncture requiring sedateness, masculine resolution, and conduct. Hence a man who has ruined his affairs, and dare not shew his face in his own country, is sent to lick himself whole by a superintendency in a remote province. Where, if a trespass be threatened or committed, these

A stewards reject the assistance of the brave tenants, who are able, willing, and greatly interested in opposing such incroachments on their properties, and hold it more advisable, at a monstrous expence, to procure hirelings, who care not a farthing what becomes of the landlords, tenants, or lands. Where, power assumes a prerogative of begetting a total change

B in the nature of things. Where, the ready way to riches, &c. is not at all to merit them, but with confidence to assert that black is white ; and tho' all the senses give the lie to these bold assertors, yet luckily for them (and for those who knowing black to be really black, will make their advantage of that knowledge) this country abounds with dupes. Where,

— But the Inspector does not think it prudent to indulge this correspondent any further at present, tho' he will not be displeased to hear from him again on any future occasion.

Copy of a Letter from a learned Gentleman at Naples, dated Feb. 25, 1755, concerning the Books and ancient Manuscripts dug out of the Ruins of an Edifice, near the Site of the City of Herculaneum, (See p. 416.)

I N obedience to your commands, I send you the best account I can of the writings. You must know then, that within two years last past, in a chamber of a house, (or more properly speaking, of an ancient villa, for by many marks it is certainly known, that the place where they are now digging, was never covered with buildings, but was in the middle of a garden) there has been found a great quantity of rolls, about half a palm long, and round ; which appeared like roots of wood, all black, and seeming to be only of one piece. One of them falling on the ground, it broke in the middle, and many letters were observed, by which it was first known that the rolls were of papyrus. The number of these rolls, as I am told, were about 150, of different sizes. They were in wooden cases, which are so much burnt, as are all the things made of wood, that they cannot be recovered.

G The rolls however are hard, tho' each appears like one piece. Our king has caused infinite pains to be taken to unroll them, and read them ; but all attempts were in vain ; only by sitting some of them, some words were observed. At length Signor Ailemani

Affemani, being come a second time to Naples, proposed to the king to send for one father Antonio, a writer at the Vatican, as the only man in the world who could undertake this difficult affair. It is incredible to imagine what this man contrived and executed. He made a machine, with which, (by the means of certain threads, which, being gummed, stuck to the back part of the papyrus, where there was no writing) he begins, by degrees, to pull, while with a sort of engraver's instrument he loosens one leaf from the other, (which is the most difficult part of all) and then makes a sort of lining to the back of the papyrus, with exceeding thin leaves of onion (if I mistake not) and with some spirituous liquor, with which he wets the papyrus, by little and little he unfolds it. All this labour cannot be well comprehended without seeing. With patience superior to what a man can imagine, this good father has unrolled a pretty large piece of papyrus, the worst preserved, by way of trial. It is found to be the work of a Greek writer, and is a small philosophick tract (in Plutarch's manner) on music; blaming it as pernicious to society, and productive of softness and effeminacy. It does not discourse of the art of musick. The beginning is wanting, but it is to be hoped, that the author's name may be found at the end; it seems however to be the work of a stoic philosopher; because Zeno is much commended. The papyrus is written across in so many columns, every one of about twenty lines, and every line is the third of a palm long. Between column and column is a void space of more than an inch. There are now unrolled about thirty columns, which is about a half of the whole, this roll being one of the smallest; the letters are distinguishable enough. Father Antonio, after he has loosened a piece, takes it off where there are no letters; and places it between two chrystals for the better observation; and then, having an admirable talent in imitating characters, he copies it with all the lacunæ, which are very numerous in this scorched papyrus; and gives this copy to the canon Mazzocchi, who tries to supply the loss, and explain it. The letters are capital ones, and almost without any abbreviation. The worst is, the work takes up so much time, that a small quantity of writing requires five or six days to unroll, so that a whole year is already consumed about half this roll. The lacunæ, for the most part, are of one or two words, that may be supplied by the context. As soon as this roll is finished, they will begin a Latin

one. There are some so voluminous, and the papyrus so fine, that unrolled they would take up an hundred palms space. They tell me that some of the Latin ones are in a running hand; which confirms the opinion of the marquis Maffei, "That the character, by us absurdly called Gothic and Lombard, is the antient running-hand, corrupted by time." However, I have not seen any of these last. The curiosity of these papyri is, that there is no little staff of wood, on which they were rolled.

Thus I have told you all that I know, concerning these papyri.

We may comfort ourselves that the affair is in good hands; being under the care and conduct of so learned an antiquarian as the canonico Mazzocchi, and of this able and adroit father Antonio.

A DECLARATION of the MOTIVES which have obliged his Majesty the King of Prussia, to prevent the Designs of the Court of Vienna. Berlin, 1756.

EVER since the conclusion of the peace of Dresden, the court of Vienna has industriously employed itself in finding out means to invalidate, or break it. To this end, her measures, as well secret, as avowed, have been directed.

It is stipulated by the 8th article of the peace of Breslau, renewed by that of Dresden, "That the commerce of Austria and Silesia should remain upon the foot on which it was in the year 1739, before the war, until a new regulation is agreed upon."

The court of Vienna, who respect the faith of treaties no otherwise, than as the execution of them is enforced by arms, began, from the year 1753, to lay a duty of 30 per cent. on all merchandizes manufactured in Silesia; and, in spite of the representations made by several Prussian commissaries, sent at different times, for that purpose, to Vienna, scarce had they concluded the late treaty of Versailles, but they raised this duty to 60 per cent.

Altho' this proceeding is unfriendly, oppressive, and contrary to the faith of treaties; and tho' a prince, more ambitious than the king, might find, in the non-observance of a treaty of peace, guaranteed by all the powers of Europe, a pretext for a lawful war; this object, which becomes but a trifle, when compared with the other grievances, which subsist against the court of Vienna, is passed lightly over.

To avoid all useless declamation; it will be sufficient to bring to light the vast projects of the court of Vienna, whose dangerous

* Original—Trents.
Trents.

† The Dutch knew how the empress has executed the Barrier

dangerous designs discover themselves, as well by their secret negotiations, as by their present conduct.

Scarce had the empire returned into the new house of Austria, but those ambitious projects were renewed, which the emperor, Ferdinand II. would have executed, had there not been a cardinal Richelieu, prime minister of France, and a Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, both of them his co-temporaries, to oppose them.

In imposing servitude on the princes of Germany; establishing despotism in the empire; abolishing the protestant religion, the laws, the government, and the immunities, which that republic of princes and sovereigns enjoy: The court of Vienna found as obstacles in their way, after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, France, guarantee of the peace of Westphalia; Prussia, whom all sorts of motives obliged not to suffer such enterprizes; and lastly, the Gravel Signior, whose divisions in Hungary might overturn the best concerted measures.

These were so many bulwarks, which it was necessary to undermine successively. The court of Vienna judged it necessary to begin with Prussia, because, under colour of reclaiming a province, which they had yielded up to the king of Prussia by the peace, they might divert the eyes of the publick from those more dangerous designs, which they intended to conceal.

For this purpose the treaty of Petersbourg was concluded. The court of Vienna, not content with a defensive alliance, against which no objection could be made, laid a scheme to embroil the court of Berlin with that of Petersbourg, and to make a treaty with the empress of Russia against the Ottoman Porte.

Both these projects succeeded. The treaty against the Porte was concluded; and by sparing neither impostures nor calumnies, the Austrian ministers brought about a misunderstanding between the king and the empress of Russia; tho', in reality, these two courts had no disputes to discuss. Their plenipotentiaries were mutually recalled, in order that, such troublesome inspectors being removed, the Austrian ministers might the more easily carry on their impostions.

They armed Russia, and induced them to make all those warlike demonstrations on the frontiers of Prussia, which we have seen renewed every year, in the hopes that chance might furnish an occasion of rupture between the two powers.

It was wished for at Vienna, where they flattered themselves, that they should only appear in that war, as auxiliaries of

the empress of Russia. The hopes of the Austrian ministers might have been easily accomplished; for there is but one step from preparations to hostilities; and war would have been kindled, if the king had not, by a steady and moderate conduct, carefully avoided every occasion, which might embroil him with the court of Russia; as one removes from a fire, they mean to extinguish all combustible matter, which would serve only to increase it.

Things were in this situation, when the affairs of America began to disturb the tranquillity of Europe. A general war answered the purpose of the court of Vienna, as it was necessary, that the great powers should be taken up with their own interests, in order that she might bring her designs to a happy conclusion.

The views of the court of Vienna were unknown at London. The king of England being engaged in a war with France, demanded of the empress-queen, the succours, which he thought he had a right to expect from her good faith and her gratitude. He was persuaded, that, after having lavished his treasures and his troops, after having sacrificed the interests of his kingdoms, and even exposed his sacred person, to reinstate that princess in the possession of the inheritance of her fathers, her gratitude would be proportionable to the service he had done her.

Great, therefore, must have been his surprize, when he understood, that that princess would not hear of furnishing any succour, unless England would enter into the plot, which she had formed against the king's dominions and possessions.

The king of England, whose sentiments are too noble, and too generous, to adopt schemes, which were incompatible with his good faith, rejected all the propositions which were made to him.—From that time, he took measures with the king, with whom he is united by the ties of blood; and these two princes, in order to avert the storm, which threatened Germany, made the convention of neutrality signed at London.

The tranquillity of Germany was too incompatible with the designs of the court of Vienna, for them to neglect any method of frustrating the measures taken for the maintenance of it, by those princes, who had the good of their country at heart. Intrigues were immediately renewed at Petersbourg with redoubled application, and the Austrian ministers there, formed a plan tending to dismember all the king's possessions.

But this was not enough.—It was necessary also to put France out of the question,

question, in order to have their hands entirely at liberty in Germany ; and this gave rise to the treaty of Versailles.

The king does not impute offensive views to the court of France, in the conclusion of this alliance. His majesty does justice to the purity of the most Christian king's intentions ; but he is sorry he cannot say the same of the court of Vienna, whose conduct, since the signing of that treaty, has but too clearly proved the contrary.

From that time intrigues were redoubled in France ; and as the end proposed at Vienna tended to nothing less, than insensibly to bring on a rupture between France and Prussia ; no kind of sinister methods, no malicious insinuations, no devices, nor fallacious subtuges were spared, in order to attain it.

In so critical a juncture as this, when the court of Vienna was at work all over Europe, in stirring up enemies against the king, in calumniating his proceedings, and in giving bad interpretations to the most innocent things ;—when they were endeavouring to dazzle, to seduce, and to lull asleep, the several powers, according as they judged it useful to their designs ;—when offensive measures are taken against the king ;—when the court of Vienna are amassing warlike stores and provisions in Moravia and Bohemia ; making powerful armaments ; and forming camps of 80,000 men in their dominions ;—when lines of Hungarians and Croats are posted along the frontiers of Silesia ; and camps are marking out on the king's limits ;—when peace resembles war, whilst, at the same time, the Prussian troops were quiet, and there is not a single tent pitched :—The king thought, that it was time to break silence.

His majesty ordered M. Klinggrafe, his plenipotentiary minister at the Imperial court, to demand of the empress-queen, whether all those great preparations of war, which were making on the frontiers of Silesia, were designed against the king, or what were the intentions of her Imperial majesty ?—The empress-queen answered in express terms, “ That, in the present juncture, she had found it necessary to make armaments, as well for her own defence, as for that of her allies, and which did not tend to the prejudice of any body.”

So vague an answer, in so critical a minute, required a more precise explanation. Wherefore M. Klinggrafe received fresh orders ; and represented to the empress : That, after the king had dissembled as long as he thought consistent with his safety and his glory ; the bad designs which were imputed to the empress

would not suffer him longer to disguise any thing ; that he had orders to inform her, That the king was acquainted with the offensive projects, which the two courts had formed at Petersburg ; that he knew, they had engaged to attack him together unexpectedly ; the empress-queen with 80,000 ; the empress of Russia with 120,000 men ; that this design, which was to have been put in execution in the spring of the year, was deferred till next spring, on account of the Russian troops wanting recruits ; their fleets, mariners ; and Livonia, corn to support them ; that the king made the empress arbiter of peace or war ; that, if she desired peace, he required of her a clear and formal declaration, consisting of a positive assurance, that she had no intention to attack the king, either this year or the next ; but that he should look upon any ambiguous answer, as a declaration of war ; and that he called heaven to witness, that the empress alone would be guilty of the innocent blood that should be spilt, and of the unhappy consequences of war.

To so just and equitable a demand was given an answer, still more haughty, and less satisfactory, than the former ; the purport whereof is sufficient to convince the publick of the ill intentions of the court of Vienna.

This answer contains in so many words ; —“ That his majesty, the king of Prussia, had already been employed for some time in all kinds of the most considerable preparations of war, and the most disquieting with regard to the publick tranquillity, when, on the 26th of last month, that prince had thought fit to order explanations to be demanded of her majesty, the empress-queen, upon the military dispositions which were making in her dominions, and which had not been resolved upon till after all the preparations which his Prussian majesty had already made.

That these facts were known to all Europe ;

That her majesty, the empress queen, might, therefore, have declined giving explanations upon subjects which did not require them ; that, however, she had been pleased to do it, and to declare with her own mouth to M. Klinggrafe, in the audience she granted him on the 26th of July ;

That the critical state of publick affairs made her look upon the measures, which she was taking, as necessary for her safety and that of her allies ; and that, in other respects, they did not tend to the prejudice of any one ;

That her majesty, the empress-queen, had undoubtedly a right to form what judgment

judgment she pleased, on the circumstances of the times ; and that it belonged, likewise, to none but herself to estimate her dangers ;

That, besides, her declaration was so clear, that she could never have imagined, that it could be thought otherwise ;

That being accustomed to receive, as well as to practice, the attentions which sovereigns owe to each other ; she could not hear, without astonishment and the justest sensibility, the contents of the memorial, presented by M. Klinggrafe the 20th instant, an account of which had been laid before her ;

That this memorial was such, both as to the matter and the expressions, that her majesty, the empress-queen, would find herself under a necessity of transgressing the bounds of that moderation, which she had prescribed to herself, were she to answer the whole of its contents. But yet, that, in answer to it, she was pleased, that M. Klinggrafe should be further acquainted ;

That the informations, which had been given to his Prussian majesty, of an offensive alliance against him, between her majesty, the empress-queen, and her majesty the empress of Russia, as also all the circumstances and pretended stipulations of the said alliance, were absolutely false and forged ; and that no such treaty against his Prussian majesty did exist, or ever had existed ;

That this declaration would enable all Europe to judge, of what weight and quality the dreadful events are, which M. Klinggrafe's memorial announces ; and let them see, that, in all events, they can never be imputed to her majesty the empress-queen."

Such is the second answer of the court of Vienna.—A short recapitulation will shew the insufficiency and incongruity of it.

The facts, which that court would have to be looked upon as known to all Europe, are so different from what they declare them to be, that this article must be further cleared up.—Upon the Russian armaments in the month of June, the king caused four regiments to pass into Pomerania ; and his majesty gave orders, that his fortresses should be put into a state of defence ; and this is what gave so great umbrage to the court of Vienna, that an army of above 80,000 men was ordered to assemble in Bohemia and Moravia.—If the empress had detached troops out of Bohemia into Tuscany, would the king have had room for apprehensions for Silesia, and for assembling a numerous army there ? It is plain then, that the

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march of these four regiments for Pomerania, only served the court of Vienna, as a pretext to palliate her ill intentions. Upon the news, that the Austrian army was assembled in Bohemia ; the king ordered three regiments of foot, which had been in quarters in Westphalia, towards Halberstadt ; and, to avoid every thing that could give umbrage to the court of Vienna, he did not send a single regiment into Silesia ; the troops remaining quiet in their garrisons, without even horses, and the other necessaries for an army which is to encamp, or which has designs of invasion. But the court of Vienna, continuing, on one hand, to hold the language of peace, and, on the other, to take the most serious measures for war ; not content with all these demonstrations, caused another camp to be marked out, near a town, named Hotzenplotz, situated on a spot belonging indeed to them, but which lies directly between the fortresses of Neisse and Cosel ; and moreover, her army in Bohemia is preparing to occupy the camp of Jaromir, within four miles of Silesia. Upon all these advices, the king thought it time to make the dispositions which his safety and his dignity required of him, and he gave orders for his army to provide themselves with horses, and to be in readiness to march, that he might not lie at the discretion of a court so well-intentioned to his interests as that of Vienna. If his majesty had had any formed design against the empress, he might, with ease, have put it in execution two months sooner, without giving her time to assemble such strong armies. But the king was negotiating, whilst his enemies were arming. He has done no more than follow the measures of the Austrians ; so that this article, which the court of Vienna lays so much stress upon, serves only to set their ill designs in a full light.

Another passage of their answer, which is equally inconclusive, is, where mention is made of that so clear declaration which was given to M. Klinggrafe.—This declaration, tho' called so clear, still remains unintelligible. Who are the allies of the empress, that are threatened with war ? Is it the court of France ? Or that of Russia ? Really, one must be strangely blinded, to attribute to the king a design of attacking either of those courts : And such an enterprise would surely require something more than four regiments being sent into Pomerania. The court of Vienna say, that they do not mean to attack any body ; might they not as easily have said, that they would not attack the king of Prussia, by name ?

P p p

M. Kling-

M. Klinggrafe's memorial, the subject-matter of which the court of Vienna complains of, could not have appeared disagreeable, but to a court which has no mind to give their neighbour assurances of the purity of their intentions.

In fine, the article on which the court of Vienna insists the most, in this answer, is her alliance with Russia, the stipulations of which, as they say, are absolutely false and forged. It is easy for the Austrian ministers to deny this convention; but besides the facts that are published relating to it, there are circumstances which seem sufficiently to indicate, at least, a concert.—In the beginning of June the Russian troops approached the frontiers of Prussia.—An army of 70,000 men was formed in Livonia, at the same time that they were preparing at Vienna to assemble a strong army in Bohemia, which was to appear there under the name of an army of observation.—Towards the middle of that month, the Russian troops received orders to return into their quarters, and the Austrian camps were put off till next year.—Notwithstanding these suspicions and indications, the king would have been glad to hear from the court of Vienna, that they deny projects which would do no honour to their moderation; if they had vouchsafed to add a word of answer to the demand which had been made them.—The point was, to give assurances that they would not attack the king, either this year or the next. This was the most essential article of M. Klinggrafe's memorial; and it is precisely to this, that no manner of answer is given. Does not this silence sufficiently shew what the designs of the court of Vienna tend to? And, indeed, the contradiction between their words and their actions, is but too visible. —Let pacifick language on the one hand, and numerous armies on the frontiers of Silesia on the other; let a pretended aversion to war, and at the same time a refusal of those positive assurances the king thought he had a right to demand, be considered; and then let it be asked, which of the two wishes for war, the power whose armies are encamped on his neighbour's frontiers, or that whose troops are quiet in their quarters?

It is plain, then, by this haughty and disdainful answer, that the court of Vienna, far from desiring peace, breathe nothing but war; and propose, by continual artifices and haughtiness, to drive the king into it, in order to have a pretext for reclaiming the assistance of their allies; but it is not to be imagined, that

those allies have promised succours, to authorize the injustice of such proceedings, and to hinder the king from preventing designs which are but too evident; since, by refusing the assurances which the king demanded, they shew plainly enough, that they are resolved to disturb the peace and tranquillity which Germany has hitherto enjoyed.

Altho' this answer leaves no further doubt about the designs of the empress-queen; and altho' it lays the king under the necessity of taking the only part which is consistent with his honour and glory; his majesty has been pleased still to make one last attempt to shake the inflexibility of the court of Vienna: And, in taking the necessary measures for his security, thought he ought not to neglect the only means of preserving peace.—It is with this view, that M. Klinggrafe has had orders to declare a third time, that, if the empress would yet actually give a positive assurance, that she would not attack the king, by name, either this year or the next; in that case, his majesty would directly withdraw his troops, and would restore things to the state wherein they ought to be.—But, this last step having been as fruitless as the former ones; his majesty flatters himself, that, after having exhausted all that could be expected from his moderation, all Europe will render him the justice which is his due; and will be convinced, that it is not the king, but the court of Vienna, that would have war.

If the empress sincerely desired peace, as she would have it believed, why did she not explain herself in clear terms, and in a formal manner, when it was left to her option?—But an answer which is equivocal, and susceptible of any interpretation; and a constant refusal to give the only explanation that could satisfy the king; are, properly speaking, nothing but a tacit avowal of the dangerous projects of which she is accused.—This conduct, on the part of the house of Austria, gives the king no certainty for the future. —On the contrary, his majesty, who has closely attended to the conduct of that court in all their negotiations, is well acquainted with their practices, and with the insinuations which they throw out to all the princes of Europe, where they are actually at work to form leagues against Prussia.—It is the knowledge of these pernicious designs which puts the king under the necessity of preventing them.

It is certain, that the king does commence, hostilities.—But, as this term has been frequently confounded with aggression;

on ; and as the court of Vienna is always attentive and ready to misrepresent the proceedings of Prussia ; it is thought necessary to distinguish the meaning of these words. By aggression is understood every act which is diametrically opposite to the sense of a treaty of peace. An offensive league :—The stirring up of enemies, and prompting them to make war upon another power :—Designs of invading another prince's dominions :—A sudden irruption :—All these different circumstances are so many aggressions ; altho' the last only can be properly called an hostility.

Whoever prevents these aggressions may commit hostilities ; but is not the aggressor. —In the succession-war, when the troops of Savoy were in the French army in Lombardy, the duke of Savoy made a treaty with the emperor against France :—The French disarmed these troops, and carried the war into Piedmont :—It was, therefore, the duke of Savoy who was the aggressor ; and the French who committed the first hostilities. —The league of Cambray was an aggression :—If the Venetians had then prevented their enemies, they would have committed the first hostilities ; but they would not have been the aggressors.

Since, then, the court of Vienna will break thro' treaties, guarantied by all the powers of Europe :—Since their ambition wantonly overturns the most sacred bars to the avarice of mankind :—And since they want to open to themselves a way to despotism over the German empire ;—and their vast designs aim at nothing less than to overthrow that republic of princes which it is the duty of emperors to support :—The king has resolved generously to oppose the enemies of his country ; and to prevent the fatal consequences of this wicked project.

His majesty declares, that the liberties of the Germanic body shall not be buried, but in the same grave with Prussia.—He calls heaven to witness, that, having, to no purpose, employed the most proper means to preserve his own dominions, and all Germany, from the calamities of war, with which they were threatened ; he is forced to take up arms, to dissipate a conspiracy formed against his possessions and his crown ; after having vainly tried every method of reconciliation, even so far as to leave the empress arbiter of peace or war.

If his majesty departs from his usual moderation, it is only because it ceases to be a virtue, when his honour, his independency, his country, and his crown, are at stake.

A little Piece has been lately published relating to Admiral BYNG's Conduct, which seems to have been wrote by an Author, who had his Information, either from the Admiral himself, or from one who is well acquainted with his Story.

A THIS piece is entitled, A Letter to a Member of Parliament in the Country, from his Friend in London, relative to the Case of Admiral Byng. With some original Papers and Letters which passed during the Expedition ; and the author gives us an account of several mutilations in the letter published in the Gazette of June 26, as the extract of a letter from admiral Byng*, as follows: After mention of being joined by his majesty's ship Phoenix, off Majorca, two days before, the following passage is omitted—" by whom I had confirmed the intelligence I received at Gibraltar of the strength of the French fleet, and of their being off Mahon. His majesty's colours were still flying at the castle of St. Philip's ; and I could perceive several bomb-batteries playing upon it from different parts. French colours we saw flying on the west part of St. Philip's. I dispatched the Phoenix, Chesterfield, and Dolphin a-head, to reconnoitre the harbour's mouth, and capt. Hervey to endeavour to land a letter for general Blakeney, to let him know the fleet was here to his assistance, tho' every one was of opinion we could be of no use to him, as by all accounts no place was secured for covering a landing, could we have spared any people. The Phoenix was also to make the private signal between capt. Hervey and capt. Scrope, as this latter would undoubtedly come off, if it were practicable, having kept the Dolphin's barge with him : But the enemy's fleet appearing to the S. E. and the wind coming at the same time strong off the land, obliged me to call those ships in, before they could get quite so near the entrance of the harbour, as to make sure what batteries or guns might be placed to prevent our having any communication with the castle."

Again, after giving an account, that the Captain, Intrepid, and Desiance, were much damaged in their masts, these words should have been added ;—" so that they were endangered of not being able to secure their masts properly at sea, and also, that the Squadron in general were very sickly, many killed and wounded, and no where to put a third of their number, if I made an hospital even of the 40 gun ship, which was not easy at sea."

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* See Lond. Mag. for June last, p. 263.

Tho' the Gazette indeed informs us, that Mr. Byng called a council of war, and collected the opinions of the land-officers upon the present situation—it forbears to add—"of Minorca and Gibraltar, and make sure of protecting the latter, since it was found impracticable to either succour or relieve the former, with the force we had; for tho' we may justly claim the victory, yet we are much inferior to the weight of their ships, tho' the numbers are equal; and they have the advantage of sending to Minorca their wounded, and getting reinforcements of seamen from their transports, and soldiers from their camp; all which undoubtedly has been done in this time that we have been laying too to rest, and often in sight of Minorca, and their ships have more than once appeared in a line from our mast-heads. I send their lordships the resolution of the council of war." Immediately after the following passage is wholly omitted—"I hope, indeed, we shall find stores to refit us at Gibraltar, and if I have any reinforcement, I will not lose a moment's time to seek the enemy again, and once more give them battle, tho' they have a great advantage in being clean ships, that go three feet to our one, and therefore have the choice how they will engage us, or if they will at all, and will never let us close them, as their sole view is the disabling our ships, in which they have but too well succeeded, tho' we obliged them to bear up."

Nor was the following article thought proper to be inserted—"I cannot help urging their lordships for a reinforcement, if none are yet sailed on their knowledge of the enemy's strength in these seas, and which, by very good intelligence, will, in a few days, be strengthened by four more large ships from Toulon, almost ready to sail, if not now sailed to join them."

The Gazette, in another part, inserts these words, "*making the best of my way to Gibraltar,*" instead of *to cover Gibraltar*; and here, by the way, let me observe, that there is a deeper design in the omission of this *single word*, than perhaps you may at first be aware of: It was doubtless thought, this significant word might chance to furnish too great an insight into the *real orders* of the admiral; and it was much more for the interest of some particular persons, that the people should rather believe Mr. Byng went of his own accord to screen himself at Gibraltar, than that he went thither, in consequence of his orders to cover it.

Then he gives us the following letters which were never before published, viz.

From Admiral Byng, dated Ramillies, in Gibraltar Bay, May 4, 1756.

S I R,

"THIS comes to you by express from hence by the way of Madrid, recommended to Sir Benjamin Keene, his majesty's minister at that place, to be forwarded with the utmost expedition.

I arrived here with the Squadron under my command, the 2d instant in the afternoon, after a tedious passage of twenty-seven days, occasioned by contrary winds and calms, and was extremely concerned to hear from capt. Edgcombe (who I found here with the Princess Louisa and Fortune sloop) that he was obliged to retire from Minorca, the French having landed on that island, by all accounts, from thirteen to fifteen thousand men.

They sailed from Toulon the 10th of last month, with about one hundred and sixty, or two hundred sail of transports, escorted by thirteen sail of men of war; how many of the line I have not been able to learn with any certainty.

If I had been so happy to have arrived at Mahon, before the French had landed, I flatter myself, I should have been able to have prevented their getting a footing on that island; but as it has so unfortunately turned out, I am firmly of opinion, from the great force they have landed, and the quantity of provisions, stores and ammunition of all kinds they brought with them, that the throwing men into the castle, will only enable it to hold out but a little time longer, and add to the numbers that must fall into the enemy's hands; for the garrison, in time, will be obliged to surrender, unless a sufficient number of men could be landed to dislodge the French, or raise the siege; however, I am determined to sail up to Minorca with the Squadron, where I shall be a better judge of the situation of affairs there, and will give general Blakeney all the assistance he shall require; tho' I am afraid all communication will be cut off between us, as is the opinion of the chief engineers of this garrison, (who have served in the island) and that of the other officers of the artillery, who are acquainted with the situation of the harbour; for if the enemy have erected batteries on the two shores near the entrance of the harbour (an advantage scarce to be supposed they have neglected) it will render it impossible for our boats to have a passage to the Saltee port of the garrison.

By the enclosed list, delivered to me by capt. Edgcombe, their lordships will observe

serve the strength of the French ships in Toulon, and by the copy of a letter from Marseilles, to general Blakeney, which I herewith transmit to you, their lordships will perceive the equipment the French have made on this occasion. It is to be apprehended, when they have got all the ships they possibly can ready for service, they may think of turning their thoughts this way.

If I should fail in the relief of Port-Mahon, I shall look upon the security and protection of Gibraltar as my next object, and shall repair down here with the Squadron.

I am sorry to find, upon enquiring of the naval officer here, that there are few or no stores in the magazines to supply any of the Squadron that may be in want of them; and it appears by a letter I have received from the store-keeper and master shipwright, that the careening wharfs, store-houses, pits, &c. are entirely decayed, and I am afraid we shall find great difficulty in getting them repaired, there being no artificers to be got here, and at present he can have no assistance from the carpenters of the fleet on account of our sailing.

It requiring a proper person to inspect into and manage those affairs, I have taken upon me to give Mr. Milbourn Marth (his majesty's naval officer that was at Mahon, and who came down with capt. Edgumbe) an order to act as master shipwright, which, I hope, their lordships will approve, and have given him orders to use his best endeavours to put the wharf, &c. in the best condition he can, for very soon they will be wanted, as I apprehend this is the only place the ships of the Squadron can come to refit at, and many of them are in want of repairs and careening, particularly the Portland, who has not been cleaned these twelve months, nor the Chesterfield ten; besides many of the ships that came out with me are foul: I fear from the inconveniences we shall meet with here, there will be great difficulty in keeping the ships clean, as there is but one wharf for them to prepare and careen at.

By a council of war, held by general Fowke, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, it was not thought proper to send a detachment equal to a battalion for the relief of Minorca, as it would evidently weaken the garrison of Gibraltar, and be no way effectual to the relief of that island for the reasons therein given; but, as I had represented, that there was a deficiency of men on board the ships late under the command of capt. Edgumbe, on account of his having left a number of sailors and marines at Mi-

norca, to assist in the defence of that place, and that it was necessary to send a detachment on board those ships to help to man them, this the general complied with, and I shall distribute some seamen from the ships that came out with me to compleat their complement.

The Chesterfield, Portland, and Dolphin, are on their passage from Mahon for this place. The Phoenix is gone to Leghorn, by order of capt. Edgumbe, for letters and intelligence, and the Experiment is cruising off Cape Pallas, where I expect in every hour.

By a letter from Mr. Banks, our consul at Carthagena, to general Fowke, dated the 21st of April, it appears, that twelve sail of Spanish men of war are ordered for Cadiz and Ferrol, which are expected at that port, but on what account he could not tell the governor.

We are employed in taking in wine, and compleating our water with the utmost dispatch, and shall let no opportunity slip of failing from hence.

Herewith I send you enclosed a copy of such papers as have been delivered me, which I thought necessary for their lordship's inspection." I am,

S I R,

Your most humble servant,

J. R.

Hon. J—n C—d, Esq;

To Admiral Byng, dated Admiralty-Office,
June 8, 1756.

S I R,

"HIS majesty having received an account, that the Squadron under your command, and that of the French under the command of M. Galissonniere, came to action off of the harbour of Mahon, the 20th of last month, and that the French (tho' inferior to you in force) kept before the harbour, and obliged you to retreat; I am commanded by my lords commissioners of the Admiralty, to send you herewith an extract of M. Galissonniere's letter to his court, giving an account of the action, and to acquaint you, that his majesty is so much dissatisfied with your conduct, that he has ordered their lordships to recal yourself and Mr. West, and to send out Sir Edw. Hawke, and rear-admiral Saunders, to command the Squadron.

I am extremely sorry to be obliged to inform you of such a disagreeable event, being with great regard,

S I R,

Your most obedient humble servant,

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From

From Admiral Byng, dated Gibraltar Bay,
July 4, 1756.

S I R,

"BY Sir Edward Hawke I have received their lordships orders, and your letter of the 8th of June, which I have immediately complied with, and have only to express my surprize at being so ignominiously dismissed from my employment, in the fight of the fleet I had commanded, in fight of the garrison, and in fight of Spain, at such a time, in such a manner, and after such conduct, as I hope shall shortly appear to the whole world. It is not now for me to expostulate; I flatter myself, that Mr. West and I shall make evident the injury done to our characters, which I know of nothing in the power of any being whatever that can atone for; so high an opinion I have of that, which was ever unfulfilled before, and which, I hope, to make appear has been most injuriously and wrongfully attacked now, on the grounds of a false gaffeade of an open enemy to our king and country, and which would have evi-

dently appeared, had the possible time been allowed for my own expresse arrival, in which there was nothing false, nothing vaunting, nothing shameful, nor any thing which could have prevented our receiving his majesty's royal approbation, for having, with a much inferior force, fought, met, attacked, and beat the enemy: Of this, it is needless for me to say more at present, than that I am sorry to find Mr. West, with the captains, lieutenants, and officers of the ships we had our flags on board of, are to be sufferers for what I alone, as commander in chief, am answerable: But it is so much of a piece with the whole unheard of treatment I have met with, that neither they, the fleet, or myself, can be more astonished at that particular, than at the whole." I am,

S I R,

Your very humble servant,

J. B.

To the Hon. J—n C—d, Esq;

The author likewise gives us the following state of the two squadrons when they engaged the both of May last.

ENGLISH SQUADRON.

Ships Names.	Guns.	Wt. of M ^{tal} on the			Men.
		Lo. De.	Mid. De.	Up. De.	
Ramillies	90	32	18	12	780
Callosa	74	32		18	600
Buckingham	68	32		18	535
Lancaster	66	32		18	520
Trident	64	24		12	500
Intrepid	64	32		18	480
Captain	64	24		12	480
Revenge	64	24		12	480
Kingston	60	24		9	400
Defiance	60	24		12	400
Princess Louisa	56	24		12	400
Portland	48	24		12	300
Frigates.	778				5875
Deptford	48	24			280
Chesterfield	40				250
Phoenix	22				160
Dolphin	22				160
Experiment	22				160
Total	932				6885

FRENCH SQUADRON.

Ships Names.	Guns.	Wt. of M ^{tal} on the		Sailors.	Soldiers.	Men.
		Lo. De.	Up. De.			
Foudroyant	84	52	24	700	250	950
La Couronne	74	42	24	650	150	800
Le Guerrier	74	42	24	650	150	800
Le Temeraire	74	42	24	650	150	800
Le Redoutable	74	42	24	650	150	800
Le Hipopothame	64	36	24	500	100	600
Le Fier	64	36	24	500	100	600
Le Triton	64	36	24	500	100	600
Le Lion	64	36	24	500	100	600
Le Content	64	36	24	500	100	600
Le Sage	64	36	24	500	100	600
L'Orphée	64	36	24	500	100	600
Frigates.	828			6800	1550	8350
La Juno	46		18	300		300
La Rose	30		18	250		250
La Gracieuse	30		18	250		250
La Topaze	24		18	250		250
La Nymphé	24		18	200		200
Total	982			8050	1550	9600

This list of the French ships, was given by a French officer made a prisoner in a Tartan, the morning of the day of action.

A SUMMARY of the most important Affairs in the last Session of Parliament, continued from p. 439.

AS to the bills brought in last session which had not the good fortune to be passed into laws, the only one we have occasion to take notice of, was that entitled, *An Act for the better ordering of the Militia Forces in the several Counties of that Part of Great-Britain, called England*. On Monday, Dec. 8, the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; stood up, and after shewing the bad state of the militia of this kingdom, and the necessity we were under of having some sort of militia regularly established, and properly armed and disciplined, he concluded with a motion to resolve, That the house would, on Thursday 18, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the laws in being, which relate to the militia of this kingdom; which motion was agreed to *nemine contradicente*; and it was resolved accordingly; but on that day the order was put off to Wednesday, Jan. 21, when the house resolved itself into the said committee, and came to a resolution, which being presently reported by Mr. Charles Townshend, was agreed to, and it was accordingly thereunto resolved by the house *nem. con.* that the laws then in being, for regulating the militia, were ineffectual; whereupon it was ordered likewise *nem. con.* That leave should be given to bring in a bill for the better ordering the militia forces, in the several counties of that part of Great-Britain, called England; and that Mr. Townshend, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Charles Townshend, Mr. Legge, the lord Strange, the Marquis of Granby, the lord George Sackville, the lord Pulteney, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Potter, Dr. Hay, Mr. Banks, Sir Richard Lyttelton, Mr. Stanley, Sir Henry Ereskine, Mr. Samuel Martin, Mr. Crowle, Mr. Northey, Mr. Vyner, jun. and the lord Hobart, should prepare and bring in the same.

As upon such an important subject the sentiments of gentlemen must always be widely different, and as it is extremely difficult to contrive how to establish any sort of militia that shall be useful, and at the same time of no dangerous consequence to our liberties, it was so long before the model of this bill could be settled, that it was March 12, before it was brought in, when it was presented by Mr. Townshend, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed. On the 19th it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house; and on the

25th the house resolved itself into a committee upon the said bill, which it likewise did on the 30th; and having gone thro' the bill with several amendments, the report was ordered to be received next morning. Accordingly Mr. Potter made the report next morning, when the bill was recommitted to a committee of the whole house, and the house resolved itself into the said committee on April 5, as it likewise did on the 7th, 8th, and 9th, when they went thro' the bill, and Mr. Bacon made the report, which was ordered to be taken into consideration on the 28th, but was then put off to May 5, when some of the amendments were disagreed to, the rest, with amendments to several of them, agreed to, and a clause was added, and several amendments were made by the house; after which the bill was ordered to be ingrossed, and on the 10th it was read a third time, when several new amendments were made, and the bill was passed with little or no opposition, and Mr. Townshend ordered to carry it to the lords, and desire their concurrence.

As soon as the bill was read a first time in the house of lords, their lordships ordered it to be printed; and it was read a second time, committed, and reported with very few amendments; but upon its being read a third time, May 24, and a motion made for its being passed, a long debate ensued, in which the principal speakers for the motion were, the earl of Stanhope, the duke of Bedford, the lord Talbot, the earl of Halifax, the earl of Temple, the earl of Bath, and the lord Ravenworth; and the principal speakers against it were, the earl of Granville, the lord Chancellor, the earl of Cholmondeley, the lord Sandys, the duke of Newcastle, and the lord Raymond. But at last the question being put, it was carried in the negative by 59 to 23.

And as to those affairs wherein no bill was brought in, or designed to be brought in, the first we shall take notice of was as follows. Jan. 26, upon a motion's being made, the 25th and following sessions of an act of the 4th of queen Anne, intitled, *An Act for the better Security of her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown of England in the Protestant Line*, were read. And upon another motion, the entry of the reasons offered by the lords at a conference, for insisting upon their amendments to a clause, added by the house to the bill, entitled as above, and contained in the journal of the house of Feb. 11, 1705, was also read. Then it was moved, that an humble address be presented to his majesty, most humbly to beseech his majesty, that

he would be graciously pleased to inform the house, upon what grounds his majesty had been advised to appoint three persons to the office of vice-treasurer, and receiver general, and paymaster general of all his majesty's revenues in his kingdom of Ireland; and also of treasurer of war there; and whether the said number of three persons, or more, have been employed in the execution of the said office, at any time, before the first day of the session of parliament, holden in the 4th year of the reign of her late majesty queen Anne, within the true intent and meaning of an act passed in that year, entitled, as before. This motion being opposed, it occasioned a long debate, and upon the question's being put, it was carried in the negative. However, a motion was next made, and being agreed to, it was ordered, that there should be laid before that house, a copy of the last grant of the office of vice-treasurer, and receiver general and paymaster general of all his majesty's revenues in the kingdom of Ireland, and also of treasurer at war there, together with a list of all such persons as had been respectively appointed to the said office, to the present time, with the dates of their respective appointments thereto. Then, upon a motion's being made, the 28th section of the aforesaid act was again read; and upon another motion, the 27th section of an act made in the 6th year of queen Anne, entitled, *An Act for the Security of her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown of Great-Britain, in the Protestant Line*, was read; after which a motion was made, for the house to take the said clauses into consideration upon that day sevensnight. But the question upon this motion was, after debate, carried in the negative.

As the papers desired by the above-mentioned motion were of course among the records in Ireland, they were presently sent for, and on March 10, it was moved, that the order upon that motion might be read, which being read accordingly, the house was acquainted that the said papers had been returned to Sir Robert Wilmot, and were then in his hands, whereupon he was ordered to lay them before the house next morning, which he accordingly did, together with the letter in which they came inclosed; and he having been examined in relation to the said papers and letter, they were ordered to lie upon the table, but nothing further was done in this affair.

Now as some of our readers may not understand the meaning of all these motions, we shall acquaint them, that in this last session an act was passed for enabling

John earl of Sandwich, George earl of Cholmondeley, and Wellbore Ellis, Esq; to take in Great-Britain the oath of office as vice-treasurers, &c. of Ireland, and to qualify themselves for the enjoyment of the said offices; which offices had never before been granted, as was supposed, to above two persons, and as it was well known, that one person could easily do all the business, this grant to three persons was looked on by some gentlemen as a splitting of offices without any necessity, which is certainly of dangerous consequence to the independency of parliament, and consequently to the liberties of the people, as it is an unnecessary increase of the number of officers. Therefore, they intended to have got some resolution of the house against the practice, as being contrary to the above-mentioned acts, which provide, that no greater number of commissioners shall be constituted for the execution of any office, than had been for such office before Oct. 25, 1705; or at least to have got a resolution for declaring, that all such offices, after being thus split and granted to more persons than usual, should be deemed new created offices, and consequently that the persons to whom granted, were by the above-mentioned acts disabled from being elected members, or holding a seat in parliament.

March 2, upon a motion made by Mr. Secretary Fox, it was ordered, that a committee should be appointed, to consider of the hardships of innholders, and other public-house keepers, in the counties of Essex, Kent, and Surry, and in the city of Canterbury, from the late quartering of extraordinary numbers of officers and soldiers upon them, which the then exigency had rendered unavoidable; and that they should report the same to the house, with their opinion, as to what might be proper for the speedy relief of such innholders and public-house keepers. And a committee being accordingly appointed, petitions were presented on the 18th from several places in the counties of Hertford and Sussex, who had suffered in the same way, and praying relief; which petitions, with another of the same kind from Staines, in Middlesex, afterwards presented, were referred to the said committee. On the 29th the resolutions of the said committee being reported by Mr. Rigby, they were all agreed to, and were as follows: First, That there had been a very extraordinary number of troops quartered in the counties of Essex, Kent, and Surry, and in the city of Canterbury, and in some towns in the counties of Hertford and Sussex, since Michaelmas then last. Secondly,

condly, That in consequence of the additional charge brought upon the innholders and other publick-house keepers, in the respective places, where the burthen had been most grievous, many of them had been obliged to shut up their houses merely upon that account, and many more were likely to be obliged to undergo the same fate. Thirdly, That the sufferings of such innholders and other publick-house keepers, was a case of compassion worthy the consideration of the house, especially as the grievance had arisen from a wife and proper disposition of his majesty's forces in that critical conjuncture. Fourthly, That an humble address should be presented to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order such allowance, as his majesty should judge reasonable, to be made to the innholders and other publick-house keepers, in the several counties of Essex, Kent, and Surry, and in the city of Canterbury, and in the several towns of Hertford, Ware, and Hoddeston, in the county of Hertford, and Lewes, Cliff, Southover, and East-Grinstead, in the county of Sussex, in consideration of the great expences they had been put to, by the very extraordinary number of officers and soldiers which had been necessarily quartered upon them during the last winter, especially as the grievance had arisen from a wife and prudent disposition of his majesty's forces in that critical conjuncture; and to assure his majesty, that that house would make good such expence as should be incurred by his majesty upon that account.

Having now given an account of all the most remarkable affairs of last session, we shall conclude with observing, that, May 27, his majesty came to the house of Peers, and, after giving the royal assent to all the bills then ready, he made a most gracious speech to both houses, which our readers may see in our Magazine for that Month, p. 225, after which the lord chancellor signified his majesty's pleasure, that both houses should severally adjourn themselves until Friday, June 18, which they accordingly did, and on that day they again adjourned themselves to July 15; but on July 7, they were prorogued to August 17, which put an end to the session.

The WORLD, Sept. 30.

IT is a vulgar notion, and worthy of the vulgar, for it is both false and absurd, that passionate people are the best-natured people in the world. *They are a little busy, it is true; a trifle will put them in a fury; and while they are in that fury,*

October, 1756.

they neither know nor care what they say or do: But then as soon as it is over, they are extremely sorry and penitent for any injury or mischief they did. This panegyric on these choleric good-natured people, when examined and simplified, amounts in plain common sense and English to this; that they are good-natured when they are not ill-natured; and that when in their fits of rage they have said or done things that have brought them to jail or the gallows, they are extremely sorry for it. It is indeed highly probable that they are; but where is the reparation to those whose reputations, limbs, or lives they have either wounded or destroyed? This concern comes too late, and is only for themselves. Self love was the cause of the injury, and the only motive of the repentance.

Had these furious people real good-nature, their first offence would be their last; and they would resolve at all events never to relapse. The moment they felt their choler rising, they would enjoin themselves an absolute silence and inaction, and by that sudden check rather expose themselves to a momentary ridicule (which, by the way, would be followed by universal applause) than run the least risk of being irreparably mischievous.

I know it is said in their behalf, that this impulse to wrath is constitutionally so sudden and so strong, that they cannot stifle it, even in its birth: But experience shews us, that this allegation is notoriously false; for we daily observe that these stormy persons both can and do lay those gusts of passion, when awed by respect, restrained by interest, or intimidated by fear. The most outrageous furious does not give a loose to his anger in presence of his sovereign, or his mistress; nor the expectant heir in presence of the peevish dotard from whom he hopes for an inheritance. The solicitous courtier, tho' perhaps under the strongest provocations, from unjust delays and broken promises, calmly swallows his unavailing wrath, disguises it even under smiles, and gently waits for more favourable moments: Nor does the criminal fly in a passion at his judge or his jury.

There is then but one solid excuse to be alledged in favour of these people; and if they will frankly urge it, I will candidly admit it, because it points out its own remedy. I mean, let them fairly confess themselves mad, as they most unquestionably are: For what plea can those who are frantic ten times a day, bring against shaving, bleeding, and a dark room, when so many much more harmless

harmless mad-men are confined in their cells in Bedlam for being mad only once in a moon? Nay, I have been assured by the late ingenious Dr. Monro, that such of his patients who were really of a good natured disposition, and who, in their lucid intervals, were allowed the liberty of walking about the hospital, would frequently, when they found the previous symptoms of their returning madness, voluntarily apply for confinement, conscious of the mischief which they might possibly do, if at liberty. If those who pretend not to be mad, but who really are so, had the same fund of good-nature, they would make the same application to their friends, if they have any.

There is in the Menagiana a very pretty story of one of these angry gentlemen, which sets their extravagance in a very ridiculous light.

Two gentlemen were riding together, one of whom, who was a cholerick one, happened to be mounted upon an high-mettled horse. The horse grew a little troublesome, at which the rider grew very angry, and whipped and spurred him with great fury; to which the horse, almost as wrong-headed as his master, replied with kicking and plunging. The companion, concerned for the danger, and ashamed of the folly of his friend, said to him coolly, *be quiet, be quiet, and shew yourself the wisest of the two.*

This sort of madness, for I will call it by no other name, flows from various causes, of which I shall now enumerate the most general.

Light unballasted heads are very apt to overset by every gust, or even breeze of passion; they appropriate things wrong, and think every thing of importance, but what really is so: Hence those frequent sudden transitions from silly joy to sillier anger, according as the present silly humour is gratified or thwarted. This is the never failing characteristic of the uneducated vulgar, who often, in the same half-hour, fight with fury, and shake hands with affection. Such heads give themselves no time to reason; and if you attempt to reason with them, they think you rally them, and resent the affront. They are in short, over-grown children, and continue so in the most advanced age. Far be it from me to insinuate, what some ill-bred authors have bluntly asserted, that this is in general the case of the fairest part of our species, whose great vivacity does not always allow them time to reason consequentially, but hurries them into testiness upon the least opposition to their will. But at the same time, with all the partiality which I

have for them, and nobody can have more than I have, I must confess that in all their debates, I have much more admired the copiousness of their rhetoric, than the conclusiveness of their logic.

People of strong animal spirits, warm constitutions, and a cold genius (a most unfortunate and ridiculous, tho' common compound) are most irascible animals, and very dangerous in their wrath. They are active, puzzling, blundering, and petulantly enterprising and persevering. They are impatient of the least contradiction, having neither arguments nor words to reply with; and the animal part of their composition bursts out into furious explosions, which have often mischievous consequences. Nothing is so outrageous or criminal for them to say or do in these fits; but as the beginning of their frenzy is easily discoverable by their glaring eyes, inflamed countenances, and rapid motions; the company, as conservators of peace (which by the way, every man is, till the authority of a magistrate can be procured) should forcibly seize these madmen, and confine them in the mean time, in some dark closet, vault, or coal-hole.

Men of nice honour, without one grain of common honesty (for such there are) are wonderfully combustible. The honourable is to support and protect the dishonourable part of their character. The consciousness of their guilt makes them both fore and jealous.

There is another very irascible sort of human animals, whose madness proceeds from pride. These are generally the people, who having just fortunes sufficient to live idle and useless to society, create themselves gentlemen, and are scrupulously tender of the rank and dignity which they have not. They require the more respect, from being conscious that they have no right to any. They construe every thing into a slight, ask explanations with heat, and misunderstand them with fury. *Who are you? What are you? Do you know who you speak to? I'll teach you to be insolent to a gentleman,* are their daily idioms of speech, which frequently end in assault and battery, to the great emolument of the round-house and crown-office.

I have known many young fellows, who at their first setting out into the world, or in the army, have simulated a passion which they did not feel, merely as an indication of spirit, which word is falsely looked upon as synonymous with courage. They dress and look fierce, swear enormously, and rage furiously, seduced by that popular word spirit. But

I beg leave to inform these mistaken young gentlemen, whose error I compassionate, that the true spirit of a rational being consists in cool and steady resolution, which can only be the result of reflection and virtue.

I am very sorry to be obliged to own, that there is not a more irritable part of the species, than my brother authors. Criticism, censure, or even the slightest disapprobation of their immortal works, excite their most furious indignation. It is true indeed that they express their resentment in a manner less dangerous both to others and to themselves. Like incensed porcupines, they dart their quills at the objects of their wrath. The wounds given by these shafts are not mortal, and only painful in proportion to the distance from whence they fly. Those which are discharged (as by much the greatest numbers are) from great heights, such as garrets, or four-pair-of-stair rooms, are puffed away by the wind, and never hit the mark; but those which are let off from a first and second floor, are apt to occasion a little smarting, and sometimes festering, especially if the party wounded be unfound.

Our great Creator has wisely given us passions, to rouse us into action, and to engage our gratitude to him by the pleasures they procure us; but at the same time he has kindly given us reason sufficient, if we will but give that reason fair play, to controul those passions; and has delegated authority to say to them, as he said to the waters, "Thus far shall ye go, and no farther." The angry man is his own severest tormentor; his breast knows no peace, while his raging passions are restrained by no sense of either religious or moral duties. What would be his case if his unforgiving example (if I may use such an expression) were followed by his all-merciful Maker, whose forgiveness he can only hope for, in proportion as he himself forgives and loves his fellow creatures?

The WORLD, Oct. 7.

By the Earl of CHESTERFIELD.

IF we give credit to the vulgar opinion, or even to the assertions of some reputable authors, both ancient and modern, poor human nature was not originally formed for keeping: Every age has degenerated; and from the fall of the first G man, my unfortunate ancestor, our species has been tumbling on, century by century, from bad to worse, for about six thousand years.

Considering this progressive state of de-

terioration, it is a very great mercy that things are no worse with us at present; since, geometrically speaking, the human ought by this time to have sunk infinitely below the brute and the vegetable species, which are neither of them supposed to have dwindled or degenerated considerably, except in a very few instances: For it must be owned that our modern oaks are inferior to those of Dodona, our breed of horses to that of the Centaurs, and our breed of fowls to that of the Phoenixes.

But is this really the case? Certainly not. It is only one of those many errors which are artfully scattered by the designs of a few, and blindly adopted by the ignorance and folly of the many. The moving exclamations of—these sad times! This degenerate age! The affecting lamentations over declining virtue and triumphant vice, and the tender and final farewell bidden every day to unrewarded and discouraged public spirit, arts and sciences, are the common-place topics of the pride, the envy and the malignity of the human heart, that can more easily forgive, and even commend, antiquated and remote, than bear cotemporary and contiguous merit. Men of these mean sentiments have always been the satyrists of their own, and the panegyrists of former times. They give this tone, which fools, like birds in the dark, catch by ear, and whistle all day long.

As it has constantly been my endeavour to root out, if I could, or if I could not, to expose the vices of the human heart, it shall be the object of this day's paper to examine this strange inverted entail of virtue and merit upwards, according to priority of birth, and seniority of age. I shall prove it to be forged, and consequently null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

If I loved to jingle, I would say, that human nature has always been invariably the same, tho' always varying; that is, the same in substance, but varying in forms and modes, from many concurrent causes, of which perhaps we know but few. Climate, education, accidents, severally contribute to change those modes; but in all climates, and in all ages, we discover thro' them the same passions, affections and appetites, and the same degree of virtues and vices.

This being unquestionably the true state of the case, which it would be endless to bring instances to prove from the histories of all times and of all nations, I shall, by way of warning to the incautious, and of reproof to the designing, proceed to explain the reasons, which I have but just hinted at above, why the human nature

of the time being has always been reckoned the worst and most degenerate.

Authors, especially poets, tho' great men, are, alas ! but men ; and, like other men, subject to the weaknesses of human nature, tho' perhaps in a less degree ; but it is however certain, that their breasts are not absolutely strangers to the passions of jealousy, pride and envy. Hence it is that they are very apt to measure merit by the century, to love dead authors better than living ones, and to love them the better the longer they have been dead. The Augustan age is therefore their favourite æra, being at least 1700 years distant from the present. That emperor was not only a judge of wit, but, for an emperor, a tolerable performer too ; and Mæcenas, his first minister, was both a patron and a poet : He not only encouraged and protected, but fed and fattened men of wit at his own table, as appears from Horace : No small encouragement for panegyric. Those were times indeed for genius to display itself in ! It was honoured, tasted and rewarded. But now—*O tempora ! O mores !* One must however do justice to the authors, who thus declaim against their own times, by acknowledging that they are seldom the aggressors ; their own times having commonly begun with them. It is their resentment, not their judgment (if they have any) that speaks this language. Anger and despair make them endeavour to lower that merit, which till brought very low indeed, they are conscious they cannot equal.

There is another, and much more numerous set of much greater men, who still more loudly complain of the ignorance, the corruption, and the degeneracy of the present age. These are the consummate volunteer, but unregarded and unrewarded politicians, who, at a modest computation, amount at least to three millions of souls in this political country, and who are all of them both able and willing to steer the great vessel of the state, and to take upon themselves the whole load of business, and burthen of employments, for the service of their dear country. The administration, for the time being, is always the worst, the most incapable, the most corrupt that ever was, and negligent of every thing but their own interest. Where are now your Cecils and your Walsinghams ? Those who ask that question could answer it, if they would speak out. Themselves. For they are all that, and more too.

I slept the other day, in order only to enquire how my poor country did, into a coffee-house, that is, without dispute, the

seat of the soundest politics in this great metropolis, and sat myself down within ear-shot of the principal council table. Fortunately for me, the president, a person of age, dignity and becoming gravity, had just begun to speak. He stated, with infinite perspicuity and knowledge, the present state of affairs in other countries, and the lamentable situation of our own. He traced, with his finger upon the table, by the help of some coffee which he had spilt in the warmth of his exordium, the whole course of the Ohio, and the boundaries of the Russian, Prussian, Austrian and Saxon dominions ; foresaw a long and bloody war upon the continent, calculated the supplies necessary for carrying it on, and pointed out the best methods of raising them, which, for that very reason, he intimated would not be pursued. He wound up his discourse with a most pathetic peroration, which he concluded with saying, " Things were not carried on in this way in queen Elizabeth's days ; the public was considered, and able men were consulted and employed. Those were days !" " Aye, Sir, and nights too, I presume, (said a young fellow who stood near him) some longer and some shorter, according to the variation of the seasons ; pretty much like ours." Mr. President was a little surprized at the suddenness and pertness of this interruption, but recomposing himself, answered with that cool contempt that becomes a great man, " I did not mean astronomical days, but political ones." The young fellow replied, " O then, Sir, I am your servant," and went off in a laugh.

Thus informed and edified, I went off too, but could not help reflecting, in my way, upon the singular ill-luck of this my dear country, which, as long as ever I remember it, and as far back as I have read, has always been governed by the two or three people, out of two or three millions, totally incapable of governing, and unfit to be trusted. But these reflections were soon interrupted by numbers of people, whom I observed crowding into a public house. Among them I discovered my worthy friend and taylor, that industrious mechanic, Mr. Regnier. I applied to him to know the meaning of that concourse ; to which, with his usual humanity, he answered, " We are the master taylors, who are to meet to-night to consider what is to be done about our journeymen, who insult and impose upon us, to the great detriment of trade." I asked him whether under his protection I might slip in and hear their deliberations. He said yes, and welcome ; for that they should do nothing to be ashamed of. I profited

profited of this permission, and following him into the room, found a considerable number of these ingenious artists assembled, and waiting only for the arrival of my friend, who it seems was too considerable for business to begin without him. He accordingly took the lead, opened the meeting with a very handsome speech, in which he gave many instances of the insolence, the unreasonableness, and the exorbitant demands of the journeymen taylor, and concluded with observing, "that if the government minded any thing now-a-days but themselves, such abuses would not have been suffered; and had they but been attempted in queen Elizabeth's days, she would have worked them with a witness." Another orator then rose up to speak; but as I was sure that he could say nothing better than what had just fallen from my worthy friend, I stole off unobserved, and was pursuing my way home, when, in the very next street, I discovered a much greater number of people (tho' by their dress of seemingly inferior note) rushing into another publick house. As numbers always excite my curiosity, almost as much as they mutually do each others passions, I crowded in with them, in order to discover the object of this meeting, not without some suspicion, that this frequent senate might be composed of the journeymen taylor, and convened in opposition to that which I had just left. My suspicion was soon confirmed by the eloquence of a journeyman, a finisher I presume, who expatiated with equal warmth and dignity upon the injustice and oppression of the master taylor, to the utter ruin of thousands of poor journeymen and their families; and concluded with asserting, "it was a shame that the government and the parliament did not take notice of such abuses; and that had the master taylor done these things in queen Elizabeth's days, she would have mastered them with a vengeance, so she would."

I confess I could not help smiling at this singular conformity of sentiments, and almost of expressions, of the master politicians, the master taylor, and the journeymen taylor. I am convinced, that the two latter really and honestly believed what they said; it not being in the least improbable that their understandings should be the dupes of their interests: But I will not so peremptorily answer for the interior conviction of the political orator; tho' at the same time I must do him the justice to say, that he seemed full dull enough to be very much in earnest.

The several scenes of this day suggested to me, when I got home, various reflecti-

ons, which perhaps I may communicate to my readers in some future paper.

A MEMORIAL presented to their High Mightinesses the STATES-GENERAL, by his Majesty the King of POLAND's Resident at the Hague, concerning the Prussian Invasion into the Electorate of Saxony.

High and mighty Lords,

THE invasion of the electorate of Saxony, by the Prussian troops, is one of those attacks against the law of nations which, from the great respect due to it, demands the assistance of every power interested in the preservation of its own liberty and independency.

The king, my august master, has seen his hereditary dominions invaded in a time of the profoundest peace; altho' his majesty avoided with the greatest care every measure that might possibly give the least umbrage to his neighbours.

From the first glimpse of a misunderstanding between the courts of Vienna and Berlin, his majesty expressly enjoined his ministers at all the courts of Europe to declare, that it was his firm resolution, in the present conjuncture of affairs, to observe the strictest neutrality.

A plain recapitulation of the facts alone will be sufficient to demonstrate to your high mightinesses, the outrages that have been committed in the hereditary dominions of the king, and how much it imports all the powers of Europe to stop a torrent, by which even they themselves may be carried headlong.

From the account I gave the king my master, of the first impressions which the king of Prussia's hostile entry into the electorate of Saxony had made upon the people in your high mightinesses dominions, his majesty became highly sensible of that antient and constant friendship which has subsisted between him and your republick.

To represent to you, high and mighty lords, a state, free, tranquil and neuter, invaded by an enemy who disguises himself under a mask of friendship, who without alledging the least complaint, or any pretension whatsoever, but founding himself solely on his convenience, makes himself master, by armed force, of all the towns, and even of the capital, dismantles places, such as Wittemberg, fortifies others, such as Torgau; this is but a feeble sketch of the oppressions under which the faithful subjects of his majesty groan; the burghers disarmed, the magistrates carried off to serve as hostages for the unjust and enormous contributions of provisions and forage, the publick coffers

coffers seized, the revenues of the electorate confiscated, the arsenals of Dresden, of Leipzick, of Weissenfels, and of Zeitz broke open, the artillery and the arms plundered and transported to Magdebourg; all these proceedings were nothing but preliminaries to the unheard-of treatment which was reserved for a queen, whose virtues ought to have commanded respect even from her enemies. It is from the sacred hands of that august princefs, that the archives of the state were forced away by menaces and violence, notwithstanding the security which her majesty might promise herself under the protection of all laws, human and divine, and notwithstanding the reiterated assurances given to her in the name of the king of Prussia, that not only her person and residence should be absolutely safe, but that even the Prussian garrison should be under her orders.

This august and tender mother of her faithful subjects, who, to make a sacrifice of herself to the happiness of the Saxons, had remained at Dresden, expected in the midst of tumult to govern in security the states of her august consort, who, prompted by cares equally important, had hastened away to head his army, to defend his injured honour, and give to the zeal and love of his people what they had ground to expect from the valour and firmness of so magnanimous a prince. This princefs has seen the activity of the privy council abolished, and instead of the lawful government an arbitrary directory substituted, which acknowledges no other law but its own will.

Such are, high and mighty lords, the first exploits of a prince, who declares that he undertakes the war solely to defend the liberty of the Germanic body, and to protect the protestant religion, to which he gives a stroke the more dreadful, as he begins with crushing that very state to which that religion owes its establishment and the preservation of its most valuable rights, when, at the same time, he breaks through the most respectable laws, which constitute the union of the Germanic body, under the pretext of a defence, of which the empire at present stands in no need, except against himself.

A solemn treaty of neutrality, which his majesty offered, nay every security, that was compatible with his sovereignty, were not sufficient to stop the projects formed to invade and crush Saxony. The king retired within his camp, could have no occasion for any other argument but his own honour, and the affection of his people, for inducing him to reject (as indeed they deserved) the unpredented

proposals, which had been made to him, *To yield up the command of his army, and the government of his dominions, to the king of Prussia, during the present war.*

The cause of Saxony, is a common cause to all the powers of Europe, as her fate foretells them what they must expect to undergo, when the law of nations, and the faith of treaties, are no more to be respected.

Your high mightinesses will see by the annexed copy of the declaration, which the king has caused to be published in his camp, that the king of Prussia, while he protests not to have entered Saxony but as a friend, insists on no less than the entire sacrifice of that electorate; that these enormous pretensions have obliged his majesty to declare to that prince, that he is resolved to defend his just cause to the last drop of his blood, rather than accept of conditions so infamous and so injurious to his glory.

By the second annexed copy, your high mightinesses will observe, that the *so-called Prussian* directory, in the declaration of motives, published under the nose of a prince to whom friendship is pretended, think it superfluous to alledge even any pretext, to colour the usurpation of his majesty's territories and revenues.

In these circumstances the king promises himself, that all states to whom honour is dear, and in particular your high mightinesses, who in all times have been so jealous of your liberty and independency, will give his majesty, by employing their good offices, and by other more efficacious means, those succours which every state, for its own interest, owes to another that is unjustly oppressed, even altho' not bound by any treaty.

At the Hague,
Sept. 29, 1756.

Signed,
KAUDERBACH.

Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS in AMERICA, continued from p. 431.

BUT the French soon began their usual treacherous practices, for the very moment after we had put them again in possession of Cape-Breton, they set their priests in Nova-Scotia to work, and by their means they induced the Indians to attack our infant colony at Halifax, which they did before the end of September, and killed some of the people whom they found cutting wood at a distance from the town, for they never durst venture to attack the town itself. But from this time they continued to hover about at a distance, and cut off, or made captive, every straggler they could meet with, so that our people could never go about any business at a distance but in great

• See Lond. Mag. 1749, p. 574.

great parties, which very much retarded their improvements; and such of them as were made captive, the Indians carried and delivered to the French at Louisbourg, in exchange for arms and ammunition; which purchase the French cunningly pretended to make out of compassion, in order to prevent these unfortunate captives from being murdered by the Indians, but they always took care to make us pay double or treble the purchase for their redemption.

As these Indians were always headed, directed, and assisted by Frenchmen, complaints were made to the governor of Louisbourg, but his answer always was, that he had no power over the Indians, and that the French among them were some of the renegade French inhabitants of Nova-Scotia. But the governor of Canada acted more openly against us; for, in October 1749, he sent M. la Corne at the head of 70 regular troops, and a party of Canada militia, to take post on Chignecto bay, and to fortify himself there, under pretence that a great part of the peninsula, and in particular the neck of land which joins it on the continent, belonged to France, and was under his government. This was such a direct and such an avowed infraction of the treaty which the French had concluded but a year before, that it deserved the most immediate and the most violent resentment; however, we continued to negotiate, and the French to encroach, and by means of their Indians to make inroads upon, and to murder and captivate our people in Nova-Scotia; for by means of la Corne's post, the Indians from the continent had a free entrance into the Peninsula, and a safe retreat in case of their being pursued. Nay farther, the French, by means of this post, supported and encouraged the French inhabitants, who were very numerous in their neighbourhood, in an open rebellion against our government, therefore, in April 1750, major Lawrence was sent to reduce them to obedience; but upon his approach, they set fire to their town, being on what the French were pleased to allow to be on our side of the frontier line, and after reducing it to ashes, they crossed the river which made a part of the line, and threw themselves under Mr. la Corne's protection, which he presently granted, and both joined together to the number of 1500 men well armed, and well provided with ammunition, to repel major Lawrence if he attempted to cross the river, whereupon he demanded an interview with the French commandant, to know his reason for acting in such a manner; but all the answer he could ob-

tain was, that he had orders to defend his post, so that the major was obliged to return without doing any thing, as his party was not strong enough to attack their united force, and probably he had orders to avoid committing any hostilities against the French *.

A But as soon as major Lawrence, with the forces under his command had retired, these French inhabitants not only returned, and took possession of the country they had abandoned, but continued to make inroads upon, and to plunder, and murder or captivate, our people, therefore col. Cornwallis, our governor of Nova-Scotia †, resolved to drive them out of that country. For this purpose major Lawrence was again sent with about 1000 regular troops by sea to Chignecto, where he found the French had intrenched themselves to prevent his landing. This obliged him to land with a detachment of chosen men at about a mile and a half from their intrenchment, and marching up by land attacked and forced their intrenchment, after killing a great number of them, and with the loss on his side of only five or six men. As their intrenchment was just upon the south side of Chignecto river, they soon saved themselves by crossing that river, and putting themselves under the protection of the French regular troops, who stood ready upon the north side to receive them; and the major, it seems, had orders not to pass that river to attack the French. However, he built a fort upon the south side of that river, which was called from him, St. Lawrence Fort, and was situated almost over against the French fort, which they had called Beau Sejour; and as he left a strong garrison in that fort, it prevented any of the French inhabitants from returning, but such as were willing to live peaceably, and submit to our government.

Yet this did not prevent our people in the interior part of the peninsula from being often attacked by the Indians and the French rebels, as they ought to be called, and not French neutrals, as we had most ridiculously accustomed ourselves to call them. In June, 1751, a party of them came by surprise upon the little town of Dartmouth upon the other side of Chebucto bay, over-against Halifax, where they killed and scalped a number of people, and carried off 14 prisoners ‡; and as they were always furnished with arms and ammunition, and even sometimes with boats and canoes, by the French, they continued their hostilities and cruelties, without our attempting to dislodge the French from the neck

* See Lond. Mag. 1750, p. 521. † Ditto, p. 521. ‡ Ditto 1751, p. 341, 475.

neck of land, where, besides Beau Sejour, they had built another fort on the opposite shore, called Bay Verte *, in order to make themselves compleat masters of that neck, and thereby furnish their Indians with a safe ingress and egress to the peninsula. This tameness on our side only encouraged the French to proceed in their incroachments; for they built another fort at the mouth of St. John's River, on the north side of the Bay of Fundy; but at last their incroachments on the west side of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, forced us into the present war, the history of which we hope to be able to give, with pleasure, in a few years hence, if it be conducted on our side with but tolerable vigour and prudence, especially if we should establish such a militia as we may depend on for our defence at home, so as to be able to fend most of our regular troops to America.

[To be continued in our next.]

The CONNOISSEUR, who has so frequently imparted his rational and pleasing Entertainment to our Readers, having closed his Undertaking, we shall insert part of his farewell Paper for their Satisfaction, sincerely condoling with the Publick for the Loss of so able and so amusing a Monitor.

From the CONNOISSEUR, Sept. 30.

"PERIODICAL writers, who retail their sense or nonsense to the world sheet by sheet, acquire a sort of familiarity and intimacy with the publick peculiar to themselves. Had the † two volumes in folio, which have swelled by degrees to their present bulk, burst forth at once, Mr. Town must have introduced himself to the acquaintance of the publick with the awkward air and distance of a stranger: But he now flatters himself, that they will look upon him as an old companion, whose conversation they are pleased with; and, as they will see him no more after this time, will now and then perhaps miss their usual visiter.

However this may be, the authors of the Connoisseur now think proper to close the undertaking, in which they have been engaged for near three years past: And among their general thanks to the indulgent readers of their papers, they must include, in a particular manner, their acknowledgements to those, who have been pleased to appear in them as writers."

After having enumerated his correspondents, and marked their several contributions, he, or they, thus proceed: "We now come to the most important discovery of ourselves, and to answer the

often repeated question of, Who is Mr. Town? it being the custom for periodical writers, at the same time that they send the hawkers abroad with their last dying speech like the malefactors, like them also to couple it with a confession. The general method of unravelling this mystery is by declaring, to whom the different signatures affixed to different papers are appropriated. For ever since the days of the inimitable Spectator, it has been usual for a bold capital to stand, like a centry, at the end of our essays, to guard the author in secrecy: And it is commonly supposed, that the writer, who does not chuse to put his name to his work, has in this manner, like the painters and statuaries of old, at least set his mark. But the authors of the Connoisseur now confess, that the several letters, at first pitched upon to bring up the rear of their essays, have been annexed to different papers at random, and sometimes omitted, on purpose to put the sagacious reader on a wrong scent. It is particularly the interest of a writer, who prints himself out week by week, to remain unknown during the course of this piecemeal publication. The best method, therefore, to prevent a discovery, is to make the road to it as intricate as possible; and, instead of seeming to aim at keeping the reader entirely in the dark, to hang out a kind of wandering light, which only serves to lead him astray. The desire of giving each writer his due, according to the signatures, has in the course of this undertaking often confused the curious in their inquiries. Soon after the publication of our first papers, some ingenious gentlemen found out, that T, O, W, N, being the letters that formed the name of TOWN, there were four authors, each of whom sheltered himself under a particular letter; but no paper ever appearing with an N affixed to it, they were obliged to give up this notion. But, if they had been more able decyphers, they would have made out, that tho' T, O, W, will not compose the name of TOWN, yet by a different arrangement of the letters it will form the word T W O; which is the grand mystery of our signatures, and couches under it the true and real number of the authors of the Connoisseur.

Having thus declared Mr. Town to consist of two separate individuals, it will perhaps be expected that, like two tradesmen, who have agreed to dissolve their partnership, we should exactly balance our accounts, and assign to each his due parcel of the stock. But our accounts are of so intricate a nature, that it would

* See our last vol. p. 349, 350, 359. † These two volumes in folio will make four in duodecimo the two first of which are already published, and the third and fourth preparing for the press.

would be impossible for us to adjust them in that manner. We have not only joined in the work taken altogether, but almost every single paper is the joint product of both: And, as we have laboured equally in erecting the fabrick, we cannot pretend, that any one particular part is the sole workmanship of either. An hint has perhaps been started by one of us, improved by the other, and still further heightened by an happy coalition of sentiment in both; as fire is struck out by a mutual collision of flint and steel. Sometimes, like Strada's lovers conversing with the sympathetic needles, we have written papers together at fifty miles distance from each other: The first rough draught, or loose minutes of an essay, have often travelled in the stage-coach from town to country, and from country to town; and we have frequently waited for the postman (whom we expected to bring us the precious remainder of a Connoisseur) with the same anxiety, as we should wait for the half of a Bank note, without which the other half would be of no value. These our joint labours, it may easily be imagined, would have soon broke off abruptly, if either had been too fondly attached to his own little conceits; or if we had conversed together with the jealousy of a rival, or the complaisance of a formal acquaintance, who smiles at every word that is said by his companion. Nor could this work have been so long carried on, with so much cheerfulness and good humour on both sides, if the Two had not been as closely united, as the two students, whom the Spectator mentions as recorded by a *Terra Filius* at Oxford, "to have had but one mind, one purse, one chamber, and one hat."

It has been often remarked, that the reader is very desirous of picking up some little particulars concerning the author of the book, which he is perusing. To gratify this passion, many literary anecdotes have been published, and an account of their life, character, and behaviour, has been prefixed to the works of our most celebrated writers. Essayists are commonly expected to be their own biographers: And perhaps our readers may require some further intelligence concerning the authors of the Connoisseur. But, as they have all along appeared as a sort of Sosas in literature, they cannot now describe themselves any otherwise, than as one and the same person; and can only satisfy the curiosity of the publick, by giving a short account of that respectable personage Mr. Town, considering him as of the plural, or rather (according to the Grecians) of the dual number.

October, 1756.

Mr. Town is a fair, black, middle-sized, very short man. He wears his own hair, and a perriwig. He is about thirty years of age, and not more than four and twenty. He is a student of the law, and a bachelor of physick. He was bred at the university of Oxford; where having taken no less than three degrees, he looks down on many learned professors his inferiors: Yet having been there but little longer than to take the first degree of bachelor of arts, it has more than once happened, that the Censor-General of all England has been reprimanded by the censor of his college, for neglecting to furnish the usual Essay, or (in the collegiate phrase) the Theme of the week.

This joint description of ourselves will, we hope, satisfy the reader without any further information. For our own parts, we cannot but be pleased with having raised this monument of our mutual friendship and esteem: And if these essays shall continue to be read, when they will no longer make their appearance as the fugitive pieces of the week, we shall be happy in considering, that we are mentioned at the same time. We have all the while gone on, as it were, hand in hand together: And while we are both employed in furnishing matter for the paper now before us, we cannot help smiling at our thus making our *exit* together, like the two kings of Brentford smelling at one nosegay."

T. W. O.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

WHILST publick spirit, and a regard to posterity, seem to be greatly upon the decline, permit me to rejoice in an instance of both, in the publication of the best Latin Dictionary, for the use of schools, that ever came from the press; if we consider either the great judgment shewn in the compilation, by the learned author, whose abilities are well known, or the beauty and clearness of the type, the elegance of the paper, and the typographical correctness with which it makes its appearance. I need not acquaint you, that I mean the Rev. Mr. Young's Latin Dictionary, in one volume, 8vo. and as the knowledge of the utility of so valuable a performance, may be diffused abroad as widely as possible, I hope you will oblige me by inserting the following extract from the preface, which will be acknowledged with great respect, by

S I R, Your constant reader,

PUBLICUS.

R r r

After

After the author has lamented the great want of a work of this kind ; for none has appeared since Coles's Dictionary, in the year 1677, he tells us, that such a performance was now capable of the highest improvement, by the many accurate and copious Latin Dictionaries published since that time, which he enumerates, and then proceeds as follows. " From the excellent materials mentioned above, it has, at length, been thought quite necessary to compile a new, portable English-Latin Dictionary, which should free the schoolmaster from the difficulties he laboured under, and contribute to the scholar's acquiring the Latin tongue, with greater facility and expedition ; for no person, who has not superintended the education of youth, can conceive the pain, and mortification the tutor must undergo, who is obliged to be a perpetual comment upon the books his pupils make use of ; the fatigue of cautioning them against error and barbarism, being more than equal to the task of their whole instruction. To produce a reformation of these evils, much time and attention have been employed in this work, and it is not doubted, but, upon examination, it will be found such, as will recommend itself to all those gentlemen who are employed, or concerned in teaching the Latin tongue, to the British youth, and that it will also be found a necessary manual for those more advanced and perfected in their studies. The great complaints, against the former dictionary of this size, were, that great numbers of the English words and phrases were grown quite obsolete, many of them interpreted in a wrong sense, and very injudiciously translated into Latin ; and that the Latin-English part was defective, both with regard to the several senses of the Latin words, and the citation of the Roman writers, proper to fix their authority. In the present work all these errors have been avoided, obsolete words and phrases have given place to those of modern standard, which are elucidated by a judicious interpretation, and the Latin words are such as are warranted by truly classical writers, from whose works this Dictionary has been chiefly improved, and the additions in both parts are so numerous as to constitute it almost an entire new production."

A S O N G.

MY Sukey, while I fondly gaze,
On all the beauties of thy face,
Where shall I fix my kiss ?
Thy eyes, the little stars of love,
By ev'ry sparkling twinkle prove,
That there's the seat of bliss.

But soon to these a rival's found,
In either cheek's bright swelling round,
Where all the morning glows :
Who would not wish on them to dwell ?
Who would not wish to taste and smell,
The lilly and the rose ?

A Yet most thy pretty mouth invites,
The fullest vintage of delights,
And worthiest to be prest ;
My lips quick know their destin'd sphere,
And while they gather nectar there,
My eyes kiss all the rest.

EPI TAPH on a BLACK SMITH.

B Here lieth T—— S——,
Who, whilst he liv'd, was *botly employ'd*,
In the service of his country ;
He had abilities for matters of *weights*,
And, whatever came upon the *anvil*,
He *turn'd* to advantage.
He was *dextrous* in *penetrating* into things ;
Few were so *hard* or *close*,
C But he would *screw* into them, and *spy*
thro' them :

He shew'd *great strokes* of his *strong parts*,
As well in *cutting asunder* the *firmest connections*

Which lay in his way,
As in *uniting* what he found *asunder*
To answer his purpose.

D Whatever *black contrivances* were *forged*,
He soon blew them up,
And was successful in *quenching*
The *red-hot* fury of those he had in hand :
His station was an *unquiet* one ;
But, by a judicious use of *instruments*,
Of which he was master,
And by making even *vices* itself
Subservient to his work,
E He secured his *points* ;

And, by *bitting the right nail on the head*,
Arrived to the *height* of his desires,
And lived with *spirits*,
In the common way :

In which situation,
He *best* himself to be serviceable
To his neighbourhood,
F Among whom he wrought a *good under-*
standing,

And when things went *wrong*, or *lame*,
Would *scoop*

To set them on a *better footing*.

He was not *linked* to any party ;
Old and new

Were equally his interest :

He made a *great noise* in the world,

And *shone* in his station,

Till age spread a *rust* over him,

And death put out his *fire*,
And here are laid his *dust* and *ashes*.

LIST of Ships taken from the French, continued from p. 447.

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Whence.</i>	<i>Where bound to.</i>	<i>Captors. Ports sent into.</i>
Dauphin	Rochelle	Calais	Different cruizers. Portsmouth.
Deux Fils	Rochelle	Nantz	
St. Esprit	Rochelle	Nantz	
Amiable	Nantz	Martinico	
St. Jean	Newfoundland	Havre	
Prudence	St. Domingo	Bourdeaux	
Duc de Penthievre	St. Domingo	Bourdeaux	
Diadem	Rochelle	Cape Breton	
St. Catherine	Sudre	Dunkirk	
St. Joseph	Cette	Havre	
Damoiselle Marie	Rochelle	Dunkirk	
Union	Cette	Dunkirk	
Tartanne		Dunkirk	
Amiable	Martinico	Nantz	
Esperance	Bourdeaux	St. Domingo	
Providence	Marennes	Honfleur	
Poli	Rochelle	Dieppe	
Amiable	Rochelle	Calais	
Le Beaufile	Newfoundland	Nantz	
L'Astre	Newfoundland	Nantz	
Hercule	Port L'Orient	Guinea	Different cruizers. Plymouth.
La Estrie	Senegal	Port L'Orient	
Solide	St. Domingo	Havre	
Charles	St. Domingo	Nantz	
Expedition	St. Domingo	Bourdeaux	
Nouvelle Concorde	St. Domingo	Bourdeaux	
Puritie	St. Domingo	Bourdeaux	
Compte de Mirepoix	St. Domingo	Bourdeaux	
Michael & Francis	Iceland	Sable Doulans	
L'Aigle	Lisbon	Rochelle	
St. Nicholas	Newfoundland	Dieppe	
St. Jean	Newfoundland	Granville	
Robert	Newfoundland	Granville	
Jean Catherine	Newfoundland	Granville	
Amiable Union	Newfoundland	Havre	
Badine	Leogan	Nantz	
St. Esprit	Amsterdam	Bayonne	
Amiable Marie	Cape Francois	Dunkirk	
Macverfe	Canada	Brest	Different cruizers. Plymouth.
Marie Magdelaine	Newfoundland	Granville	
Marie Louise	Rochelle	Martinico	
L'Heureuse Marie	Martinico	Honfleur	
Margarite	Granville	Newfoundland	
Jagues & Marie	Granville	Newfoundland	
La Triumphe	Newfoundland	Havre	
La Jeune Henriette	Newfoundland	Havre	
Constantia	St. Domingo	Rochelle	
Amiable Martha	Newfoundland	Rochelle	
Jagues & Marie	Newfoundland	St. Maloes	Different cruizers. Portsmouth.
L'Hirondelle	Newfoundland	St. Maloes	
Jeune St. Jean	Newfoundland	St. Maloes	
La Jeune Amitie	Newfoundland	St. Maloes	
Dolphin			
Thetis	Newfoundland	St. Maloes	
Lange	Newfoundland	St. Maloes	
Duc de Luxembourg	Newfoundland	Bourdeaux	
Fidele	St. Domingo	Bourdeaux	
Aqu Ion	St. Domingo	Bourdeaux	
Reine des Anges	Newfoundland	St. Maloes	
Le Vierme	Newfoundland	St. Maloes	

[To be continued in our next.]

R r r 2

The

The musical score is written for a four-part vocal ensemble (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The melody is in the Soprano part. The lyrics are as follows:

The lillies of France and the fair English rose Could never
 gree, as old history shows ;
 But our Edwards and Henrys those lillies have torn, And
 in their rich standards such ensigns have borne, To shew that old
 England beneath her strong lance Has humbled the pride and the
 glory of France.

2.

What wou'd these Monfieurs ? Wou'd they
 know how they ran ? [Ann.
 Why look at the annals of glorious queen
 We beat 'em by sea, and we beat 'em by
 land, [command ;
 When Marl'rough and Ruffel enjoy'd the
 We'll beat them again buys, so let 'em ad-
 vance,
 Old England despises the insults of France.

3.

Why, let the grand monarch assemble, his
 host, [coast ;
 And threaten invasions on England's fair

We bid them defiance, so let them come
 on, [done ;
 Have at 'em, their business will quickly be
 Monfieurs we will teach ye a new English
 dance, [all France.
 To our grenadiers march, that shall frighten

4.

Let's take up our muskets and gird on our
 swords, [our words ;
 And Monfieurs you'll find us as good as
 Beat drums, trumpets found, and huzza
 for our king, [thou canst bring ;
 Then welcome Belleisle, with what troops
 Huzza for old England, whose strong
 pointed lance, [France.
 Shall humble the pride and the glory of

A COUNTRY DANCE.

Much ado about nothing.



First couple foot to the second woman, and turns her \curvearrowright ; the same to the second man \curvearrowleft ; cross over two couple \curvearrowright ; leap up to the top, foot it and cast off \curvearrowright ; lead thro' the third couple, cast up into the second couple's place \curvearrowleft ; hands round all fix.

Poetical ESSAYS in OCTOBER, 1756.

The FRIENDLY CAUTION, in an Epistle to a Young Lady.

*But tho' to ruin post they run,
They think it hard to be undone.*

Visions in Verse.

DEAR Emma, when I view that face,
Adorn'd with ev'ry female grace;
When I reflect upon that mind,
Where spirit, sense, and wit are join'd;
I think you something near divine,
And almost worship at your shrine.
But Emma, when you idly sing;
Dress, as the one essential thing;
Or with the silliest female vie,
To fix some coxcomb's wand'ring eye;
Or give, uncall'd upon, your toast,
I find you mortal maid at most.
Believe me, time will make you start
At this gay negligence of heart.
You often have declar'd, its true,
A married life's the life for you:
Then quit those foibles, or you'll find,
They'll make you shun'd by half mankind;
That half the wisest and the best,
And you, I'm sure, wou'd shun the rest.
Thus some being lost, and some rejected,
Down drops the temple you'd erected;
And my poor Emma, I'm afraid,
Instead of wife must be old maid.
No earthly object moves my spleen
Like forward girls about eighteen,
All other kinds may come to good,
Indeed its pity but they shou'd;

1

But their decree is fix'd as fate,
To die despis'd without a mate.
Then all your modest sense exert,
From that fair breast to drive the flirt,
Blend all your sprightly wit with ease,
And aim much less to charm than please;
This conduct will your reign restore,
Make those pursue who fled before;
And then the choice alone remains,
To ease one captive of his chains:
And here let friendship claim a part,
In the direction of your heart;
And teach you to avoid the snare,
Most dang'rous to the virtuous fair.
'Tis needy merit, passion's slave,
A youth, chaste, tender, good and brave;
Who thinks by making you his wife,
To baffle ev'ry storm of life.
Mistaken pair how short your reign!
See poverty and all her train!
The husband wont to smile before,
When want affails will smile no more,
Care will his waking hours molest,
And care disturb his balmy rest.
His tender brood—another joy,
Each distant hope of peace destroy.
When e'er he plans their future fate,
Dispair and anguish round him wait;
Passing near fifteen years between,
He views a melancholy scene;
When the dear youth and lovely maid,
(Depriv'd of education's aid)
Like half-blown roses in the shade,
For want of sunshine lose their hue,
And early wither where they grew.

}

Ex'en

E'en love that balm for ev'ry woe,
 For once he fondly thought it so,
 Now only aggravates the ill—
 Single he had been happy still,
 Or not involv'd, howe'er distress'd,
 The dearer partner of his breast.
 But turn, my Emma, from the view,
 A happier fortune waits on you ;
 Yet think not if this path you shun,
 No other leads to be undone ;
 For in the hymeneal road,
 Full many a bramble has been strew'd,
 Which oft the unregarding wife
 Sweeps up, and finds it cling for life.
 The bully, boisterous and loud,
 The jealous coxcomb—and the proud,
 The fot—half madman—or whole fool,
 You'd strive in vain to love—or rule.
 Shun these, for vanity's dear sake,
 And more than all the lawless rake ;
 Think not your virtue can reclaim,
 A wretch who's lost to virtue's name :
 Remember a Clarissa's wreck,
 And this reforming passion check ;
 Nay, since there'll be great joy in heaven,
 When a poor sinner is forgiven,
 Tho' his repentance shou'd be true,
 Grieve not, he'd no reward from you ;
 Before that power he must appear,
 Who only knows if he's sincere ;
 And in the worlds of endless bliss,
 Be nobly paid for pain in this.
 But Emma, frowning, seems to say,
 " Have done dear moralizer pray ;
 " What, not one glimm'ring ray of light !
 " God gave us more of day than night."
 Then guide your eye with care, my friend,
 Thro' the perspective's brighter end ;
 A Spencer, Pembroke, Dartmouth view, }
 And let the youth who aims at you
 These bright originals pursue.
 " So shall you cloudless skies behold,
 " And your calm sun-set beam with gold."

Upon a Young Lady's BIRTH-DAY.

SCARCE fourteen years their annual orbs
 had run,
 When Cælia languish'd for the fifteenth sun ;
 Her beauty's blossoms just began to blow,
 And her young heart to flutter at a beau ;
 Just bid adieu to all her toys at home,
 And thought on conquests for the time to come.

Then Venus, careful of the rising fair,
 Call'd all her light inhabitants of air.
 " When twelve revolving moons have run
 " their race,
 " O Sylphs, be ready for your destin'd place.
 " Know then 'tis Cælia claims your watch-
 " ful care,
 " Cælia the future envy of the fair.
 " Yours is the task invisible to fly
 " Round the bright orbits of her radiant
 " eye ;

" Direct its motion with becoming art
 " To flash its lightning, and to strike the
 " heart ;
 " To take her precious lip's important care ;
 " To dress her words in aromatic air :
 " To give her notice of impending fears :
 " To guard the portals of her virgin ears :
 " Of empty coxcombs give her quick alarm ;
 " When merit sues to call forth ev'ry charm :
 " This charge I give to fifty Sylphs alone,
 " But let five hundred guard her virgin zone."

Thus to her Sylphids spoke the queen of
 loves, [doves,
 And flew through æther on her harmless
 Instant the reach'd Olympus starry height,
 And stop'd her chariot in Minerva's sight.
 The queen, unable to conceal her mirth,
 Related all the news she brought from earth :
 What careful orders she had given there,
 'Gainst Cælia enter'd on her sixteenth year.
 The name of Cælia struck th' Athenian queen,
 " But sure, she cries, she's not the same I
 " mean ?

" Cælia's my constant and my only care,
 " I found her thoughtful, not like other fair ;
 " I took her early out of nature's hand,
 " And form'd her tender years to my com-
 " mand :
 " I bid the graces on her words attend,
 " And sober prudence marks her for her
 " friend. [" prove ?

" Can this be she, whom Venus can ap-
 " peal as the object of Cythera's love ?"

Some questions pass'd, which here we
 need not name, [same.

In short, each charming Cælia prov'd the
 They both were glad one fair at last to find,
 So happily suited to each other's mind ;
 For ne'er, till then, did they their powers
 combine,

To make one mortal maid compleatly shine.
 The day is come ; her ripen'd charms appear,
 And Cælia closes now her fifteenth year.
 The airy Sylphs, her ministerial band,
 Obedient take their delegated stand ;
 To each fair feature give peculiar grace,
 And add new lustre to an angel's face.

Fair maid, with gratitude these presents
 view, [too.
 The gods, who gave them, will preserve them
 Windfor.

*Advice to a NEW MARRIED LADY, by her
 Schoolfellow.*

DEAR Peggy, since the single state
 You've left, and chose yourself a mate ;
 Since metamorphos'd to a wife,
 And bliss or woe insur'd for life ;
 A friendly muse the way would shew,
 To give the bliss and miss the woe.
 But first of all we may suppose,
 You've with mature reflection chose ;
 And this premis'd, I think you may,
 Soon find to marry'd bliss the way.

Small

Small is the province of a wife,
And narrow is her sphere in life;
Within that sphere to move aright
Should be her principal delight;
To guide the house with prudent care,
And properly to spend and spare;
To make her husband bless the day
He gave his liberty away;
To form the tender infant mind:
These are the tasks to wives assign'd.

Then never think domestic care
Beneath the notice of the fair,
But daily those affairs inspect,
That nought be wasted by neglect;
Be frugal plenty round you seen,
And always keep the golden mean;
Not nice your house, tho' neat and clean,
In all things there's a proper mean;
Some of your sex mistake in this,
Too anxious some, some too remiss.

The early days of wedded life
Are oft o'ercast by childish strife;
Then be it your peculiar care
To keep that season bright and fair;
For then's the time, by gentle art,
To fix your empire in his heart;
With kind obliging carriage strive
To keep the lamp of love alive,
For should it thro' neglect expire,
No art again can light the fire.

To charm his reason, dress your mind,
Till love shall be with friendship join'd;
Rais'd on that basis 'twill endure,
From time and death itself secure.
Be sure you ne'er for pow'r contend,
Or try by tears to gain your end:
Sometimes the tears which cloud our eyes,
Thro' pride and obduracy rise;
Heav'n gave to man superior sway;
Then heaven and him at once obey.

Let sullen frowns your brow ne'er cloud;
Be always chearful, seldom loud;
Let trifles never discompose
Your features, temper, or repose;
Abroad for happiness ne'er roam,
True happiness resides at home;
Still make your partner easy there,
Man finds abroad sufficient care:
If ev'ry thing at home be right,
He'll always enter with delight.

Your converse he'll prefer to all
Those cheats the world does pleasure call;
With chearful chat his cares beguile,
And always meet him with a smile;
Should passion e'er his soul deform,
Serenely meet the bursting storm;
Never in wordy war engage,
Or ever meet his rage with rage;
With all our sex's softening art
Recall lost reason to his heart;

* On which account the sagacious Tommy Tagg assures us (in his preface to a collection of pretty poems, for the amusement of children three feet high) that he is not so unreasonable as to expect either the good will or good word of a poet: For,

What author e'er cou'd bear to see,
A brother write as well as he.

Thus calm the tempest in his breast,
And sweetly sooth his soul to rest.

Be sure you ne'er arraign his sense,
Husbands ne'er pardon that offence,
'Twill discord raise, disgust it breeds,
And hatred certainly succeeds:
Then shun, O shun that fatal self!
And think him wiser than yourself;
If otherwise you should believe,
Ne'er let him such a thought perceive.

When cares invade your partner's heart
Bear you a sympathising part,
And kindly claim your share of pain,
And half his troubles still sustain;
From rising morn till setting night,
To see him pleas'd your chief delight.

But now, methinks, I hear you cry,
Shall he pretend, O vanity!
To lay down rules for wedded life,
Who never was herself a wife!
I own you've ample cause to chide,
And blushing throw the pen aside.

On the AUTHOR of the Reply to the Adviser.
See Lond. Mag. for September, p. 443.

—Formas se vertit in omnes. VIRG.

WHAT then at last I've caught him,
have I,

And made my friend cry out *peccavi*?
A Proteus, I profess, that apes
A hundred characters and shapes.
Sometimes a lover, whining, canting,
A bully roaring now and ranting.
His name A. A. in days of yore,
But metamorphos'd now to O. R.
Tho' still a special care is shewn
To keep conceal'd his precious own;
Yet, I cou'd tell him, if I list'd,
That he's far better known than trust'd.

OCT. 13.

An Author's ANSWER to his Adviser, in the
Lond. Mag. for August, p. 400.

*Infelix operam perdas: Ut si quis afellum
In campo doceat parentem currere frænis.* HOR.

POETS (as some affirm) are full of spite,
And fancy, none, except 'emselves, can
write *. [fool;
But, Sir, whate'er you think, I'm no such
I scorn to act by such a scurvy rule:
Nor want I, friend, with proud, ambitious aim,
By scribbling epigrams to purchase fame.
No;—such a puny dwarf, (I must confess)
With all humility, should acquiesce,
Nor be dissatisfy'd with that low stature,
Or mod'rate intellect, assign'd by nature;—
Much less, (that lovely lyric, Horace like)
Stars with a tow'ring head attempt to strike.
Perhaps

Perhaps you'll say too, that the longest ears
Should not prick up beyond their proper
spheres.

Why, so think I; and for this cause,—above
My nat'ral strength (I trust) have never
srove.

Nor have I, Sir,—in any shape or sense,
To lionhood e'er made the least pretence:
Nor once to imitate shou'd I much care
A barking prick-ear'd cur, or surly bear.

But, since you've mention'd Æsop, Sir,—
no doubt, [out.
You've read that sage mythologist through-
If so,—to what he says, you're then no
stranger,

Of a four, worthless mongrel, in a manger,
That, with the provender tho' not contented,
The ox from eating hay wou'd have prevented.

One person's meat another's poison proves;
Yet, critics to be candid it behoves:

Since some, perhaps, may that provision prize,
Which others seem determin'd to despise.
I'm dull enough;—but, dear Adviser, (pray!)
Tho' I can't sing, yet suffer me to bray;

And, like my predecessor, me permit
T'expostulate awhile (if you think fit)
With such as ride us hard, (you must confess)
And love the wages of unrighteousness.

Against corruption let me strain my throat,
My country's good with all my might pro-
mote,

After my hoarse, rough fashion harshly chimes:
And, for the reason's sake, excuse the rhyme.

"Reason! you'll say;—why, sure there's
no such thing,

"Nor sense, in suff'ring such as you to sing,
"Good God!—what impudence can yours
"surpass?" [“afs”!]

"Go!—get you gone!—you obstinate jack-
Nay, prithee! now,—don't be so mortal
cross;

Since your afs-jest has made me thus jocular.
You your just merit, friend, I shall allow:
Your fable's vastly complaisant, I vow;
I mean, thereof, the application candid,

Which in last Magazine about was handed.
But, as I still persist, in manner strange,
His mind, perchance, my monitor may
change,

The fool quite deaf to good advice declare,
Of his amendment utterly despair,
And, since I madly thus proceed to bawl,
'Steal of long ears, now think, I've none at
all †. [Billy!]

In short,—poor, envious, barking, biting
Tho' you've pronounc'd me to be soft and silly,
On further trial you, perhaps, may feel,
Tho' somewhat rough, that I'm as hard as
steel:

And, O invidious viper!—thus to gnaw
Th' avenging file, can never fill thy craw.

One complimentary flow'r of rhet'ric more
(If you'll insist on't, friend) I have in store.
The sweetest rose, 'tis certain, has its thorns,
And wits abound with Pharisaic scorns.

But, monitor, methinks, an errant nettle
You may be term'd; and not a man of nettles:
And, if you can forgive a childish toy,
“In dock, out nettle,” give me leave to cry.

Sir! in a word,—whatever I may be,
In this same sentiment let's both agree;—
That lubbers still should be allow'd to whistle,
And the most stupid afs may mump a thistle.

And now, my dear remarker!—to con-
clude;— [rude.

Without a cause, don't think me downright
If, by an afs when piss'd upon and kick'd,
So bright a genius to the heart be prick'd,
Acknowledge fairly,—supercillious elf!

That, for such usage, you may thank yourself.
Sept. 18, 1756. †

A S O N G.

I.

WHEN Nicholls, form'd by ev'ry grace,
To Venus first was shewn,
Surpris'd the pow'r beheld a face,
And form, so like her own;
Where loves and smiles the dimply maze
In sweet assemblage join,
As nobly emulous to raise
The human to divine.

2.

Surpris'd the goddess saw and smil'd,
Sweet as the rosy day;
And thus the muse, in accents mild,
Thus, faithful, heard her say:
“To charms ev'n envy must approve,
“I half my realms resign,
“Content henceforth to reign above,
“Be mortal empire thine.”

OÆ. 15.

BOVIVADENSIS.

S I R,

I N an excursion I made this summer, I
saw, on a beautiful hill in a gentleman's
park, a sort of temple, Gothic, hexago-
nal and terminating in a pyramid: On each
side is inscribed one of the following lines,
which may not be displeasing to those ac-
quainted with the poet to whose honour it
was erected:

*Per me s'en va l'incerto viandante,
Qui non s'alberga un orribil gigante,
Nè della fata Alcina il bel sembiante,
Castello non son io del mago Atlante;
Ma, benche rozzo cumulo, son pesto
Pegno d'amor verso il divino Ariosto.*

T H E

• Ridebit monitor non exauditus: Ut ille
Qui malè parentem in rupes detruxit asellum
Iratus. Quis enim in vitum servare laboret?
† Narrare putaret asello
Fabellam fuisse. ————— Mon.

HOB.

Monthly Chronologer.

The following is of too interesting a Nature to be omitted in the London Magazine.



N E William Schroeder, a Hanoverian soldier, was, on the 13th of September, detected in the crime of stealing privately and feloniously, in the shop of Mr. Christopher Harris, at Maidstone, two silk handkerchiefs, of the value of eight shillings, the property of the said Harris; which offence is commonly called shoplifting, and made capital by the statute 10 and 11 William III. Cap. 23. by which act the apprehender is entitled to a certificate to exempt him from ward and parish offices, on the conviction of the offender. And the said soldier being apprehended and carried before the mayor, and another justice of peace for the corporation of Maidstone; and the fact being clearly proved upon oath, the justices, in order to shew all the lenity in their power, committed him to prison as for common felony, and not shoplifting, and bound the prosecutor, by recognizance, to appear at the next general quarter sessions. But on the next day gen. Kilmanfack applied to the mayor, and demanded the release of the soldier, and talked of using force if his demand was not complied with, insisting, that by treaty, or agreement, neither the Hanoverians nor Hessians are to be any ways subject to the laws of this kingdom, either for murder, felony, or any other crime whatsoever; and the mayor, upon this, sent for the deputy recorder of the town, for his advice on the occasion; who declaring, as his opinion, that the abovementioned forces, during their continuance here, are, and ought to be, subject to the laws of this kingdom, in cases of murder, theft, and other heinous offences; he, the mayor, did not think proper to discharge the soldier: Whereupon the general declared, that an application should be immediately made to the king. And on Saturday the 18th, about five o'clock in the morning, one of his majesty's messengers arrived at Maidstone, with an order from the Rt. Hon. the earl of Holderness, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, requiring the mayor of Maidstone immediately to discharge the soldier out of prison, and deliver him up to gen. Somerveldt; and he was discharged and delivered accordingly: And gen. Somerveldt has sent orders to the mayor, deputy recorder, and the constable of Maidstone, that for the future none of the Hanoverian forces are to be committed to prison, and punished by the laws of England for any offence whatsoever, but must be delivered up to be tried and punished by their own laws. Accordingly the soldier was severely, as we are told, punished by running the gauntlet amongst his own countrymen. This affair needs no comment, the consequences are evident.

FRIDAY, October 1.

The following Address from the City of Chester was presented to his Majesty at Kensington.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's dutiful and faithful subjects, the mayor, recorder, aldermen, sheriffs, and common-council of your antient and loyal city of Chester, in common-council assembled, do, in behalf of ourselves and fellow-citizens, beg leave to approach your throne, and, with a fidelity ever distinguishing this city, endeavour to express our heart-felt concern at present ills and impending dangers.

We see the nation burthened with foreign mercenaries, denied the aid and defence of its natives, grievously taxed, nearly overwhelmed with an immense debt, and, by cowardice or treachery, deprived of that once glorious acquisition, the island of Minorca; a loss accompanied with utter ignominy, and almost indelible disgrace!

These, together with the dilatory and perplexed ordering of our fleets and armies, both in Europe and America, and the very little availment of most extraordinary supplies, too fatally evince a strange mismanagement among those to whom the care of the levied treasures and publick weal have been, alas! unhappily intrusted.

Permit us, therefore, humbly to intreat your majesty, out of regard to your royal self, for the sake of your illustrious house, for the security of the Protestant succession, and for the welfare of your kingdom, soon to direct a full enquiry into the conduct of those who have (as it is presumed) abused your authority, and brought distress and infamy upon these nations.

S s s

W

October, 1756.

We further most dutifully and earnestly desire, that your people may have their natural and constitutional guard, a well-regulated militia, which, we are persuaded, will prove the most effectual and permanent defence of your majesty's sacred person, and this much endangered country.

We beg leave, likewise, to add our sincere professions of a hearty zeal for your majesty's service; and that we will always readily contribute, to the utmost of our power, to retrieve our losses, to guard these realms, and to render Great-Britain, as heretofore, honoured in peace, and terrible in war.

Given under our common seal, this 17th day of September, 1756.

SATURDAY, 2.

A proclamation was issued by the lords justices and privy-council of Ireland, ordering an immediate embargo upon all ships and vessels laden with beef, pork, or butter, going from any of the ports in that kingdom, except such ships, &c. as shall be employed in carrying provisions to his majesty's dominions in America, or elsewhere.

SUNDAY, 3.

Several houses were consumed by fire at Maidstone.

THURSDAY, 7.

After a poll of seven days, between Mr. alderman Dickinson and Sir Richard Glynn, the former of whom had a majority of 1087, Sir Charles Apgill being returned with Mr. Dickinson to the court of aldermen, they made choice of the latter to be lord-mayor of this city for the year ensuing. At the holding up of hands, the two knights had the majority, and it was confidently asserted that Marthe Dickinson, Esq; would be set aside, the objection to him being, that, as a member of the house of commons, he had voted to address his majesty for the introduction of *lawless* mercenaries. (See p. 449.)

At Penrith, in Cumberland, about one in the morning, a most dreadful hurricane happened, which continued with increasing violence till five o'clock. It blew down the north west battlement of the church, and the battlements of Mrs. Gaitsgarth's tower, which fell upon the roof of the lower house, broke thro' the same, and into a room where two young ladies, Miss Molly Bolton and Miss Dawson of Blencow, were in bed; the former was unfortunately killed, and the latter buried in the ruins, but taken out alive, tho' with but little hopes of her recovery. Scarce a house in that town but what has received some damage; and in the neighbouring country almost all the trees were shivered to pieces, or were blown up by the roots.

At Newcastle the hurricane blew down several houses, unroofed others, and many others were stripped of their chimney tops, &c. The damage done on the river was very deplorable, viz. about 40 keels were either sunk or driven to sea, and several men on board lost. The Welcome Messenger, of London, was driven to sea with her ports open, with three men and two boys on board, as was the Sarah and Margaret, of London. A Danish vessel, laden with iron for the factory at Swallow, was sunk at Burdon's-key. The Blessing, of Whitby, was overset at Jarrow-key, and four boys drowned. By travellers from Aldersmoor we are told, that the people there would have it the earth shook; so that they ran under the hedges for safety, but were soon dislodged from thence by the breaking of trees, tumbling of stones, &c.

The accounts from Sunderland are very shocking; above 40 keels being missing, and several ships damaged and drove to sea. The bodies of 12 men were taken up in the afternoon, and many more are lost.

The accounts from divers parts of that country are equally extraordinary, houses unroofed, stacks of corn and hay swept entirely away, large oak trees broke off at their middles; and many other astonishing effects have been produced.

The effects of this storm were felt at great distances and very severely, particularly thro' the bishoprick of Durham and Nottinghamshire; at Greenock and Port-Glasgow, in Scotland, great damage was done to the shipping, some hundreds of fir-trees were blown down, and many lives lost. It had the same consequences at Amsterdam and Rotterdam, which last was quite overflowed with water, as was the whole city of Hamburg, and its adjacent flat country stripped bare with the violence of the wind.

THURSDAY, 14.

A fire broke out at Mr. Smith's boat-house, at Nutkins's-corner, near East-lane, Rotherhith, about 10 at night, by which seven houses, two timber-yards, a boat-house, a sloop and a pleasure-boat, were consumed.

TUESDAY, 19.

The Paul's head in Doctor's-commons received considerable damage by fire.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

The prince of Wales, and the princess dowager and her family, came to Leicester-house, from Kew, for the winter.

SATURDAY, 23.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when William Higgins and James Baythorne, for robbing their masters, John Hughes,

Hughes, for forgery, Jonathan Hurst, for robbing capt. Brudenell in Berkeley-square, whose comrade Browning was killed by the captain, and Francis Mugford, for returning from transportation before his limited time, received sentence of death; 19 to be transported for seven years, two to be branded, and one whipped.

Addressees have been presented, since our last, from the cities of York and Exeter: And Essex, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Devonshire, Somersetshire, Exeter and Maidstone have given instructions to their members. (See p. 449.)

On Sept. 3. were taken from a woman at Heytesbury, 53 years of age, by Tho. Smith, surgeon, two large stones, one of them weighed four ounces and an half, measured eight inches and two tenths in circumference, and three inches and four tenths in diameter; the other weighed two ounces, measured six inches in circumference, and five in diameter, and she is now as well as can be expected.

The time limited by his majesty's order in council, for prohibiting the exporting out of the kingdom, or carrying coastwise, gunpowder, saltpetre, or any sort of arms or ammunition, expiring the 29th, his majesty has been pleased to order it to be continued six months longer.

The journeymen clothiers in Wiltshire, have risen against their masters, on account of their wages being lowered, and committed some outrages.

Two men of war were sent by Sir Edward Hawke, to Leghorn, on the 21st of September, as a convoy to the homeward bound ships from that port, and peremptorily to demand the release of the gallant capt. Fortunatus Wright and his crew, the St. George, which they obtained, and brought away with them. (See p. 402.)

The Powis estate at Hendon, in Middlesex, sold for 73,050l. viz. the manor for 13,400l. the demesne lands for 40,570l. and the great tithes for 19,080l.

By accounts from Barbadoes, it appears the French have actually settled the neutral islands.

Extract of a Letter from Deal, Oct. 15.

“ON Thursday last his majesty's ship Centaur, capt. Browne, being on his station at an anchor off Graveling, saw a sail to the westward of them near Calais, on which they immediately weighed and gave chase, the wind at S. S. W. at nine came up to the leeward of the chase, which they suppose to be the Prince de Soubise French privateer that engaged the Dispatch, (see the deaths) who, on seeing the Centaur, stood from them, in order to shelter himself under the three forts at

Calais: At ten the enemy got close under the Green fort at Calais, and anchored close in; but capt. Browne, rightly judging the destroying her would be of great consequence to our trade, determined, if the privateer continued afloat, to lay him on board, notwithstanding the fire of all their forts; for which made several tacks, the wind being off shore. The enemy, finding his resolution, cut his cable and ran ashore, in which situation the Centaur battered her with their cannon for two hours, in less than three fathom water, amidst the fire of all their forts, whose fire he now and then returned among some thousands of spectators, and it is supposed with some success; but the superior force of their batteries, with 36 pounders flying about him, which killed some of his people, and wounded others, besides damaging his hull and rigging, he thought it prudent, as he could no more annoy the privateer, at half past one to stand off, and return to the Downs, in order to repair their damage.”

Our privateers continue to act with surprising success, their captures greatly exceeding, in number and value, those of the enemy. In North-America and the West-Indies, the spirit of privateering prevails so much, that every port has spread the ocean with its cruisers, particularly New-York, Philadelphia, Antigua and Jamaica; and have already reaped the wished advantages from their publick spirit. (See p. 402.)

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Oct. 11. JOHN Lovdy, of Caversham, in Oxfordshire, Esq; was married to Miss Forester.

14. Thomas Davis, of the Middle-Temple, Esq; to Miss Maria Fairley, with a fortune of 5000l. and 2500l. on the birth of the first child.

15. Osman Beavoir, Esq; to Miss Perkins.

16. Thomas Powys, of Berwick, Salop, Esq; to Miss Pole, of Radbourn, in Derbyshire.

17. Mr. John Baker, saddler to the prince of Wales, to Mrs. Beckford, relict of the late alderman Richard Beckford, member for Bristol.

20. Mr. John Harding, of St. Martin's-lane, to Miss Jackson, of Southgate, with 5000l. fortune.

Sept. 29. Lady of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. was delivered of a son.

Oct. 8. Rt. Hon. lady Monson, of a son.

10. Lady Esther Pitt, wife of William Pitt, Esq; of a son.

3 3 2

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

O&c. 1. **T**HOMAS Deye, of Eye, in Suffolk, Esq; in the commission of the peace, and senior alderman of Eye.

3. John Handſad, Esq; an eminent wine-merchant.

4. Thomas Pritchard, of Bultth, in Brecknockshire, Esq; at Bath.

5. Stephen Beckingham, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Kent.

6. Benjamin Cobbe, Esq; mayor of New-Romney, Kent.

8. Thomas Skinner, of Dulish, in Dorsetshire, Esq;

9. John Wilson, of Devonorth, in Dorsetshire, Esq;

11. Mrs. Sandby, wife of Mr. Sandby, bookseller in Fleet-street.

Capt. Holbourne, nephew of admiral Holbourne, commander of his majesty's sloop Dispatch, of the wounds he received in an engagement with the Prince de Soubize, a French privateer, mounting 18 six and nine pounders, and manned with 170 men. After his death, a ragged flint stone, of the size of a large nutmeg, was extracted from his head, which the privateer made use of instead of shot. The captain behaved in the most gallant manner in the engagement.

13. Sir James Cockell, of Warwickshire, Bart.

Justice Pratt, of Bromley, in Essex.

14. John Henley, M. A. the noted orator of Clare-market, who for such a number of years has contributed to the amusement of the low and profane, by his exhibitions, and was a plain proof that repentment, vanity, pride and self-sufficiency will carry, even men of some considerable share of learning and knowledge, further than the dictates of good sense, religion or morality will justify. He was in the 64th year of his age.

George Abbot, Esq; of the Pay-office, Whitehall.

Hon. lady Phipps, of Heywood, near Westbury, in Wilts.

15. Rt. Hon. lord viscount Grimston, of the kingdom of Ireland, succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, James, now viscount Grimston.

Hon. capt. Maitland, uncle to the earl of Lauderdale.

16. Philip Devisme, of Clapham, Esq;

19. Sir Hungerford Bland, of Kippax-park, in Yorkshire, Bart.

22. John Sharpe, Esq; solicitor of the treasury, and member for Callington, in Cornwall.

Edmund Foster, of Shropshire, Esq;

Rt. Hon. the earl of Drumlanrig, the

only remaining son of his grace the duke of Queensberry. (See our vol. for 1754, p. 501.)

On June 30, the Rev. Mr. Johnson, son of Dr. Johnson, commissary at New-York.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, O&c. 2. The king has promoted Dr. John Greene to the deanery of Lincoln, vacant by the death of Dr. George.

Rev. Dr. Sumner was elected provost of King's-college, Cambridge, in the room of the late Dr. George.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Ranby was presented to the vicarage and parish church of Aston St. Mary, in Somersetshire.—Mr. Thomas Walker, to the vicarage and parish church of Whittington, in Lancashire.—Mr. Richard Ireland, to the rectory of Hampton, in Hampshire.—Mr. Bowry, to the vicarage of Messing, in Essex.—Mr. John Bishop, to the rectory of Sidlescombe, in Suffex.—Mr. Samuel Thomas, to the rectory of Chedson, in Gloucestershire.—Mr. Jonathan Ridout, to the vicarage and parish church of Hembury, in Wiltshire.—Mr. Thomas Morris, to the vicarage of Downham, in Hampshire.—Mr. Richard Banister, to the vicarage and parish church of Brindley, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Charles Davy, to the rectory of Runcton cum Wallington, in Norfolk.—Mr. Edward Chapman, to the living of Huntley, in Dorsetshire.—Mr. Thomas Reade, to the rectory and parish church of Hecklington, in Wiltshire.—Richard Griffiths, B. A. to the rectory of Ahoy, in Denbighshire.—Mr. Willoughby, to the vicarage of Standon, in Devonshire.—Robert Kempstone, B. A. to the vicarage of Ethingam, in Yorkshire.—Mr. William Tomlins, to the rectory and parish church of Upham, in Hampshire.—Dr. Tucker, to a prebend in the cathedral church of Bristol.

A dispensation passed the seals to enable William Tomlins, M. A. to hold the rectories of Collingborne St. Andrews, in Wiltshire, and of Upham, in Hampshire.—To enable Mr. Escot, to hold the rectories of Kitsford and Heathfield, in Somersetshire, worth 250l. per ann.—To enable John Windfor, M. A. to hold the vicarages of Luppatt and Uffcum, in Devonshire, the latter worth 300l. per ann.—To enable Jonathan Lypeal, M. A. to hold the rectories of Bubbingworth and of Eldistone, in Essex.—To enable Robert Cane, B. D. to hold the rectories of Welby and Harlaxton, in Lincolnshire, worth 250l.

250l. per ann — To enable Owen Owen, M. A. to hold the rectories of Montgomery and Lland-fair, in Montgomeryshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 25. The king has been pleased to grant unto the Hon. William Murray, Esq; his majesty's attorney general, and the heirs male of his body, the dignity of a baron of the kingdom of Great-Britain, by the name, stile and title of lord Mansfield, baron of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham. And also at the same time to appoint him to be chief justice of the court of King's-bench, in the room of the late Sir Dudley Ryder.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Rt. Hon. lord Bathurst, is appointed captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners, in the room of the earl of Buckinghamshire.

Bartholomew Burton, George Aufrere, Robert Fetherstonehaugh, George Wombwell, John Barker, Nicholas Linwood, Timothy Brett, Robert Wilson, Henry Saxby, Samuel Touchet, Albert Nesbitt, John Cleveland, jun. John Eames and John Gwilt, Esqrs. appointed commissioners for the sale of prizes taken before the declaration of war.

Dr. Reeve rechofen president, Dr. Dawson, Dr. Batt, Dr. Askew, and Dr. Muncckly, censors; Dr. Wilbraham, treasurer, and Dr. Laurence, register, of the royal college of physicians.

B—KE—TS.

CHARLES Pearson, of York, tailor.
John Hoffer, of Denbigh, salesman.
Josiah Sheppard, of Allhallows Barking, tallow-chandler.
George Surridge, of Chancery-lane, vintner.
John Mundy, of Hounslow, woollendrapery and salesman.
John Gouldsmith, of Dickleburgh, Norfolk, grocer and draper.
Robert Hamilton, of Leeds, in Yorkshire, linen-draper.

Thomas Charles, of St. George, Hanover-square, cowkeeper.
Hans Bellman, of Old Fish-street, sugar-refiner.
James Turner, of Bell Savage-yard, Ludgate-hill, innholder.
Edward Howes, of Norwich, butcher.
John Woolford, jun. of Ipswich, sack-weaver.
Thomas Barry, of May's-buildings, mercer.
Joseph Taylor, of Scarborough, haberdasher.
Thomas Withered, of Cobham, butcher.
John Braddock, of Hanover-square, farrier.
Michael Tovey, of Virginia-street, dealer.
John Dale, of Rotherhith, dealer.
William Lyon, of Staines, vintner.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1756.

Amsterdam	—	36 5
Ditto at Sight	—	36 3
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price.
Hamburgh	—	36 3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Ufance	—	30 3-16ths.
Bourdeaux, ditto	—	30
Cadiz	—	37 7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37 7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37 7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	47 1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.
Genoa	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	49
Lisbon	—	55. 5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	55. 4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	7 3-qrs.

A NEW SONG.

LET the French hop and sing, and a cage relish best; [from the nest; Like birds, who their freedom have lost, But Britons, deserving a much better fate, Should they chance to be caught by the lime twigs of state, [known, Are birds that are free, and have liberty Whose songs are no more, when there freedom is gone. [hung, So Judah's sweet harps on the willows were In a land of oppression, untun'd and unstrung; [vain, To ask of the captives, a song, was in Till liberty strung them and tun'd them again.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1756.

HIS Prussian majesty having left a sufficient number of his troops to block up the Saxon army in their strong camp between Pirna and Konigstein, marched with the rest into Bohemia towards the end of last month, and this brought on the battle of the first instant, the most authentick accounts of which we have already given *. As this battle was not decisive on either side, the Austrians marched back to their former camp at Budin, and the Prussians to theirs at Sedlitz, so that the Saxon army con-

tinued blocked up as before; but by the last mail we had the following accounts.

Dresden, Oct. 14. Last Tuesday night the Saxons secretly threw a bridge of boats over the Elbe near Konigstein, and at some distance from the place, where they had for some time past attempted to make a bridge, which was only a feint to amuse the Prussian army, and conceal their real design. About nine o'clock on Tuesday night, the Saxons having first removed almost all their heavy artillery to Konigstein, struck their tents, and

* See before, p. 473.

between

between that time and seven o'clock the next morning, his Polish majesty, and the whole Saxon Army, passed the Elbe undiscovered, or at least unmolested, and without losing a single man.

This plan was concerted with marshal Brown, who, it is said, in order to facilitate the execution of it, secretly left his camp at Budin, and put himself at the head of a considerable body of horse, with which, having, in three days, marched sixteen German miles, he arrived on Tuesday in the neighbourhood of Konigstein, but on the other side of the river; and the day before general Nadasti arrived with about 6000 irregulars, which he posted at Neustadt, Honstein, and Radewalde, so as to prevent the eight Prussian battalions that were encamped on that side of the Elbe at Lomen, from being joined by the Prussians that are at Schandau.

This disposition greatly facilitated the passage of the Saxons, which was likewise favoured by the darkness of the night, and a thick fog in the morning; so that it was eight o'clock before the Prussian army at Sedlitz knew that the Saxons had left their camp.

General Winterfeldt marched immediately with about 6000 men, in order to harass their retreat; but he was obliged to stay several hours at Pirna, to repair the bridge there, which he did not pass till about one o'clock in the afternoon.

Dresden, Oct. 17. It is confirmed, that the Saxon army passed the Elbe unmolested, and without any loss; but it now appears, that when the advanced guard had got about half way up a steep mountain, over-against Konigstein, they found that the Prussians were masters of all the defiles, and that it was impossible for them to force their way; so that the whole Saxon army, finding themselves surrounded on every side, and being reduced to the greatest extremity for want of provisions, offered to capitulate.

His Polish majesty, who is in the fortress of Konigstein, has given feldt-marshal Rotowski full powers to treat for the army; and we expect every hour the news of the capitulation's being signed.

Marshal Brown had arrived the 11th instant at Lichtendorf near Schandau, and immediately acquainted the Saxons with his arrival, letting them know, that he would stay there all the next day, but no longer; however he continued there till the 14th at noon, and then retired towards Bohemia, and arrived yesterday at Kamnitz. A Prussian detachment fell in with his rear, and killed and wounded about 300 men.

His Prussian majesty is at present at Struppen, the king of Poland's former head quarters.

The communication with Konigstein is now open.

Whilst the Austrian and Prussian armies are thus in the field, the ministers of the German princes at Ratibon are busy in negotiation. No less than three imperial decrees have been published there against the king of Prussia. By the first, the emperor summons his Prussian majesty to withdraw his troops immediately from the electorate of Saxony: By the second, he orders all the vassals of the empire, employed in the Prussian service, to quit that service immediately; and by the third, he forbids any of the members of the empire to suffer any levies of soldiers or recruits for the Prussian service, to be raised within their jurisdictions. The French minister at Ratibon has likewise declared to the diet, that the proceedings of his Prussian majesty having revealed to the world the project concerted between that prince and England, to excite in the empire a religious war that might be favourable to their particular views: His most christian majesty, in consequence of his engagements with the empress-queen, and with many other princes in the empire, being resolved to succour them in the most efficacious manner, was about to march such a number of troops to their aid as might be thought necessary, not being able quietly to permit, that the Germanick body, of whose liberty he was guaranty, should be oppressed under illusive pretexts; which shewed themselves publicly in the breach of those social ties that unite sovereigns one to another.

On the other hand, the Prussian minister has declared, that his master would very soon produce the proofs that were come to his hands of the plan concerted by the courts of Vienna and Dresden, for the subversion of his electoral house, and for imposing upon him a yoke which seemed to threaten the whole empire.

The diet of the empire has therefore as yet come to no resolution either in favour of or against the king of Prussia; but the court of Russia seem to have come to a resolution against him, their minister at the Hague having communicated to the states general a declaration from his court to the following purpose, viz.

"That her imperial majesty the Czarina, having seen a memorial presented at the court of Vienna on the 20th of last August, by baron de Klingraff, the king of Prussia's envoy extraordinary, was from thence convinced, that his Prussian majesty's intention was to attack the territories

ritories of the empress-queen ; in which case she was inevitably obliged to succour her ally with all her forces. And to that end had ordered all her troops in Livonia to be forthwith assembled upon the frontiers, and hold themselves in readiness to march. Besides which proceeding, her admiralty had been enjoined to provide straitway a sufficient number of galleys, to transport a large body of troops to Lubeck."

The war between the two states of Algiers and Tunis has ended in the subversion of the latter. In August last the Algerines after taking the fort of *Quef*, which covered the frontier of Tunis, marched up and laid siege to that city, which they made themselves masters of by assault on the first of September ; but the bey of Tunis had before made his escape in a Maltese ship, and has with his family taken shelter in that island.

The Monthly Catalogue for October, 1756.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. NO Proof in the Scriptures of an intermediate State of Happiness or Misery, pr. 1s. Bladon.
2. Essays on several divine and moral Subjects. By W. Richardson, pr. 2s. 6d. Hodges.

MISCELLANEOUS.

3. The Juvenile Adventures of David Ranger, Esq; from an original Manuscript found in the Collections of a late noble Lord. Two Vols. pr. 6s. Stevens.
4. Some short Observations on the late Militia Bill, pr. 4d. Robinson.
5. The grand Objections to Inoculation considered, pr. 6d. Cooke.
6. Useful Remarks on Privateering, pr. 1s. Hooper.
7. The School Boy in Politicks, pr. 6d. Hooper.
8. Impartial Reflections on the Case of Mr. Byng, pr. 1s. Hooper.
9. The Cadet : A Military Treatise. By an Officer, pr. 5s. Johnston. (See P 459.)
10. A Letter to a Member of Parliament, relative to the Case of Admiral Byng, pr. 6d. Cooke. (See p. 483.)
11. The compleat Planter and Cyderist. By William Ellis, pr. 1s. 6d. Field.
12. A full and particular Answer to all the Calumnies, Misrepresentations and Falshoods, contained in a Pamphlet, called A Fourth Letter to the People of England, pr. 1s. Harris.
13. Motives that have obliged the King of Prussia to prevent the Designs of the Court of Vienna, pr. 1s. Owen.
14. A Bill for better ordering the Militia Forces, pr. 6d. Hookham.
15. Artificial Dearth, pr. 1s.
16. A Letter to A. B. with the Conf—n suited to a Person in his Circumstances, pr. 6d. Cooper.
17. An Essay on the Introduction of practical Gunnery. By F. Holyday, pr. 3s. Innys.
18. A Ray of Truth darting thro' the thick Cloud of Falshood, pr. 6d. Smith.

19. The Resignation, pr. 6d. Scott.
20. An Essay upon universal Monarchy. By C. Davenant, L. L. D. pr. 1s. Baldwin.

21. Some farther Particulars in Relation to the Case of Admiral Byng, pr. 1s. Lacy.

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POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.

23. Poems by the celebrated Translator of Virgil's Eneid, pr. 1s. Cooper. (See p. 464.)
24. Minorca, a Tragedy, pr. 1s.
25. Memoirs of the noted Buckhorse, in two Vols. 12mo. pr. bound 6s. Crowder.
26. Modern Lovers or Adventures of Cupid the God of Love, pr. 3s. Cook.
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28. Polydore and Julia ; or the Libertine reclaimed. A Novel, pr. 3s. Crowder.
29. An Ode to Love, pr. 6d. Scott.
30. A Lyric Poem, with a Pindaric, and an Episode on the present Times, pr. 1s. Cooper.
31. The History of two Orphans, in four Vols. By W. Toldervy. Owen.

SERMONS.

32. Morality and Religion essential to Society. A Sermon preached at the Affizes held at Leicester, on Thursday Aug. 12, 1756. By Ralph Heatheote, A. M. pr. 6d. Payne.
33. A Sermon preached at Christ's Church before the Rt. Hon. Lord-Mayor, Sept. 21. By the Rev. James Penn, pr. 6d. Say.
34. A Sermon preached at Stafford, Aug. 22, 1756, at the Affizes. By Joseph Crewe, D. D. pr. 6d. Whiston.
35. Practical Discourses on various Subjects. By T. Loveday, pr. 2s. Robinson.
36. A Sermon on the great Decrease of the Christian Faith. By J. Greenhill, A. M. pr. 1s. Crowder.

PRICES

PRICES of STOCKS for each Day in OCTOBER, BILLS of MORTALITY, &c.

BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea STOCK.	South Sea Ann. old.	South Sea Ann. new.	S. S. Ann. 1751.	Ind. Ann.	Prem.	L. S. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.	Bills of Mortality from Sept. 21. to October 26.	
											Chrif.	Males
29	133 1/4	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	21. 15	4 15 0	S. W.	fair	133	699
30	133 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	21. 15	4 15 0	S. W.	fair	133	699
1	133 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	21. 15	4 15 0	S. W.	fair	133	699
2	133 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	21. 15	4 15 0	S. W.	fair	133	699
3	133 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	21. 15	4 15 0	S. W.	fair	133	699
4	133 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	21. 15	4 15 0	S. W.	fair	133	699
5	133 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	21. 15	4 15 0	S. W.	fair	133	699
6	133 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	21. 15	4 15 0	S. W.	fair	133	699
7	133 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	21. 15	4 15 0	S. W.	fair	133	699
8	133 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	21. 15	4 15 0	S. W.	fair	133	699
9	133 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	21. 15	4 15 0	S. W.	fair	133	699
10	133 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	21. 15	4 15 0	S. W.	fair	133	699
11	133 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	21. 15	4 15 0	S. W.	fair	133	699
12	133 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	21. 15	4 15 0	S. W.	fair	133	699
13	133 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	21. 15	4 15 0	S. W.	fair	133	699
14	133 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	21. 15	4 15 0	S. W.	fair	133	699
15	133 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	21. 15	4 15 0	S. W.	fair	133	699
16	133 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	21. 15	4 15 0	S. W.	fair	133	699
17	133 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	21. 15	4 15 0	S. W.	fair	133	699
18	133 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	21. 15	4 15 0	S. W.	fair	133	699
19	133 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	21. 15	4 15 0	S. W.	fair	133	699
20	133 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	21. 15	4 15 0	S. W.	fair	133	699
21	133 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	21. 15	4 15 0	S. W.	fair	133	699
22	133 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	21. 15	4 15 0	S. W.	fair	133	699
23	133 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	21. 15	4 15 0	S. W.	fair	133	699
24	133 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	21. 15	4 15 0	S. W.	fair	133	699
25	133 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	21. 15	4 15 0	S. W.	fair	133	699
26	133 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	21. 15	4 15 0	S. W.	fair	133	699
27	133 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	21. 15	4 15 0	S. W.	fair	133	699
28	133 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	21. 15	4 15 0	S. W.	fair	133	699

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Wheat 38s. 10d. 1/2	10l. 10s load	12l. 00s load	07l. 19s load	11l. 00s load	08l. 19s load	11l. 00s load	08l. 19s load	11l. 00s load	08l. 19s load	11l. 00s load	08l. 19s load	11l. 00s load	08l. 19s load	11l. 00s load	08l. 19s load	11l. 00s load	08l. 19s load	11l. 00s load	08l. 19s load
Barley 20s. to 23s. od.	17s to 19 qr	15s to 19 qr	14s to 16 qr	13s to 19 qr	14s to 16 qr	13s to 19 qr	14s to 16 qr	13s to 19 qr	14s to 16 qr	13s to 19 qr	14s to 16 qr	13s to 19 qr	14s to 16 qr	13s to 19 qr	14s to 16 qr	13s to 19 qr	14s to 16 qr	13s to 19 qr	14s to 16 qr
Oats 16s to 17s 6d.	13s to 16 od	11s to 17	10s to 16	10s to 16	10s to 16	10s to 16	10s to 16	10s to 16	10s to 16	10s to 16	10s to 16	10s to 16	10s to 16	10s to 16	10s to 16	10s to 16	10s to 16	10s to 16	10s to 16
Beans 26s to 28s od.	27s to 29 od	20s to 16	20s to 25s	21s to 24 ood	24s to 26	21s to 24 ood	24s to 26	21s to 24 ood	24s to 26	21s to 24 ood	24s to 26	21s to 24 ood	24s to 26	21s to 24 ood	24s to 26	21s to 24 ood	24s to 26	21s to 24 ood	24s to 26

Lottery Tickets, Sept. 29, 11l. 19s. 6d.—Oct. 4, 11l. 17s.—9, 11l. 15s.—15, 11l. 14s.—19, 11l. 10s. 6d.—26, 11l. 12s. 6d.—27, 11l. 13s. 6d.—28, 11l. 13s

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 XXV. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.
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The other piece of M. C. of Oxon, now in hand; the Resignation, and many other productions in prose and verse, will be inserted in December; for, notwithstanding an additional half sheet, we were obliged to defer them.



T H E L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E. F o r N O V E M B E R, 1756.

JOURNAL of the Siege of Fort Geriah, in a Letter from an Officer on board his Majesty's Ship the Kent. (See p. 561.)

*East-Indies, Geriah Harbour,
March 1, 1756.*

Dear Sir,



AD M I R A L Watfon left the Coromandel coast in October, and came to Bombay in order to refit and clean his squadron. Not having been able to get the least certain intelligence, either in respect to the depth of water, or to the situation of Geriah, he thought fit to send his first lieutenant, Sir Wm. Hewet, in one of the company's armed vessels, to make observations on these matters: In a fortnight, or three weeks, he returned, with such information as was very satisfactory.

On the sixth of February all things being ready, by Mr. Watfon's particular desire, a council of the sea and land officers, belonging to his majesty and the company met, at which meeting, in order to remove all difficulties, and all probable cause of dispute, amongst other things, the shares of prize money to every class, on the supposition of success in the intended expedition, were settled.

The same day the troops were got on board, belonging to the king's train, the company's military, to the number of
Second, Bridgewater.
Fifth, Cumberland.

Seventh, Protector, comp. ship.

The Revenge led the division of the company, consisting of Revenge, Bombay Grab, and Guardian frigates: Drake, Warren, Triumph, and Viper bomb vessels; the bomb ketches under the protection capt. Tovey, of his majesty's train of artillery, the Galleywatts and small vessels forming a line without all. At two P. M. the c-
November, 1756.

about 700 Europeans, 300 Topasses, and 300 Seapoys, commanded by lieutenant colonel Clive: On the seventh we failed with his majesty's squadron, and the East-India company's marine force.

The Moratta fleet we found here, consisting of three or four grabs, and 40 or 50 smaller vessels, called Galleywatts, they lay to the northward of Geriah in a creek called Rajipore, whose small fort the Morattas had lately taken from Angria: This fleet was commanded by Naripunt; there was also an army of 3 or 4000 horse, and perhaps as many foot, the whole under Ramajee-punt.

B On the 11th the adm. summoned the fort to surrender, and received answer, "That those within it had been well apprized of his power, but that it was inconvenient for them to give it up, so if the admiral, agreeable to his summons, was resolved to be the master of it, in that case, he must take it by force, and that they should defend themselves to the utmost."

C The following Minutes of the Siege, I fancy will not displease you.

February 12, moderate and fair, the first and latter parts, the middle, light airs and calms; at half past one made the signal, and weighed, as did the rest of the squadron, and stood in for Geriah harbour in two columns, or divisions, the Kingsfisher sloop leading that of his majesty's ships, which failed in the following order.

Third, Tyger. First, Kingsfisher.
Sixth, Salisbury. Fourth, Kent.

nemy fired upon the king's fisher, at seven minutes past, the Revenge returned the fire, at 10 minutes past, made the signal to engage; at 20 minutes past the Revenge anchored and the Tyger began to fire; at 22 we began to fire; at 25 minutes, braced our yards fore and aft one, one way, the other, the other way;

T t t 2 to

to keep a stern of the Tyger; at 44 ditto by the Tyger's coming to an anchor without any signal being perceived by us, our ship having little way, and the tide taking her quarter, we fell aboard of her, carried away her bowsprit end, and broke her spreetail yard; but she veering we soon got clear of each other; at 46 minutes made the signal and anchored, ditto left off firing; at 55 minutes sent orders to the Guardian to slip, and get out of the way; at three o' clock we swang, and brought our larboard side to bear, at half past ditto, sent orders to the Guardian and Revenge to leave off firing; at 3 r minutes past sent orders to the Tyger and Salisbury to direct their whole fire at the N. E. bastion of the fort; at 46 minutes ditto a shell from capt. Tovey fell into the Restoration grab, and set her on fire; made the signal for all pinnaces and barges, manned and armed: At four o' clock the greatest part of Angria's grabs and vessels were in a blaze; at 24 minutes past four, observing very little fire from the enemy, made the signal for the Squadron to cease firing; at 29 minutes past four having laid a warp in shore, weighed our anchor and warped in under the Cumberland's stern, where we anchored in four fathoms, it being nearly high water; at 35 minutes past ditto the enemy having renewed their fire, made the signal, and began to engage; at half past six the fort was on fire from a shell; at 35 minutes made the signal, and ceased firing, the enemy having ceased theirs. At half past seven col. Clive, with the troops, disembarked, in order to land where they could best do it, to the eastward of the fort; at 50 minutes past eight burnt two false fires in answer to two burnt by col. Clive, as a signal that he was happily landed, and that the troops, which we had observed in the afternoon, on the hill to the eastward of the fort, were Morattas. The bomb vessels continued throwing shells into the fort till day light. The admiral then ordered the line of battle ships, and the Protector, to warp close in, ready to batter in breach, when the signal should be made, and for that purpose only to fire their lower tier, unless it should be necessary to silence any fire from the enemy, in which case they were permitted to use their upper deck guns till that was effected; soon after sent an officer with a flag of truce to the governor of the fort, with a summons to surrender the place.

February 13, at half past noon, the officer returned with the governor's refusal to surrender, upon which the admiral sent the frigates, barges, and pinnaces, manned and armed, under the command of Sir William Hewit, up the river, in search of

some vessels he was informed, lay about three miles off.

At one P. M. warped within about one cable's length of the foot of the walls in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ fathoms, made the signal and began to engage, the enemy returned but a few shot, and threw four or five shells. At 55 minutes past one, a magazine in the fort blew up; at four minutes past four, they threw out a flag to capitulate; made the signal, and ceased firing; ditto sent lieutenant Richard King a shore, with orders to demand an immediate entrance for all our troops, and that in confirmation of their agreement, our colours should be hoisted directly; at 55 ditto he returned with their consent to hoist our colours and admit of five or six persons to remain for the night, and that in the morning they would give up the place; at five P. M. made the signal and renewed our fire; at 15 minutes past ditto they hung out their flag again; at 20 ditto made the signal and ceased firing. Col. Clive came on board with a person from the fort with proposals, which were agreed to, and an officer sent on shore, to take possession of the fort; at 23 minutes they struck their colours; at 36 ditto the English colours were hoisted, and captains Forbes and Buchanan, with 60 men, marched into the fort, and took possession of it; at sunset Sir William Hewet returned with an account of their having taken possession of a grab and a snow. At sun rise the whole body of our troops marched in. This conquest, thank God, has not cost the whole Squadron much more than 20 men killed, and wounded, and most of those few were by one unlucky shot on board the Cumberland, yet every ship has received, at least, 20 or 30 shot in her hull, masts, or rigging.

By this happy stroke the notorious Angria is entirely destroyed; for all his country, which extended about four degrees of latitude is taken from him, and every fort along his coast hath since surrendered: He himself hath hitherto escaped us, but hath fallen into the Morattas hands: It appears he left his fort a day or two before it was attacked, and committed the government of it to his wife's brother, under whose protection also he put his two wives and two pretty children; both of the last, and one of the first, have been since taken ill with the small-pox, and have been attended by Mr. Watson's surgeon, in fulfilment of a promise the admiral made them the first interview he had with the family, after the surrender of the place, that he would be their friend. At this meeting people here saw a very moving scene; for upon Mr. Watson's entering

tering their house, the family appeared making a grand salem, or reverential bending of their bodies, touching the very ground with their faces, and shedding floods of tears: The admiral bid them to have comfort, and told them, they were now under his protection, and that he would take care they should not be hurt; they then again made the salem; the mother of Angria told the admiral, the people had no king, she no son, her daughter no husband, nor the children any father, to which he replied, they must therefore look on him now as their father and friend; upon which the youngest boy, of about six years old, sobbing, said, "Then you shall be my father," and immediately took the admiral by the hand, and called him his father; this overpowered the brave man's heart, and obliged him to turn around, to prevent the tears that stood ready to gush from his eyes. He proposes to take the family, and settle them in Bombay, so soon as their illness will admit, and this seems very agreeable to them, who above all things, dread being in the hands of the Morattas.

Tullagee Angria was an absolute cruel tyrant, making his licentious desires the laws for his government; he originally was tributary to the Su-Raja, but finding himself powerful, had long denied, all such subjection, and had insolently treated some ambassadors sent to put him in mind of his duty, slitting their noses, and bidding him to acquaint their master that he would send him his private parts to treat with him: It is in this kind of language they affront each other in this part of the world, instead of our custom of swearing, and calling abusive names; and it was for this behaviour the Morattas, our allies and neighbours, solicited our assistance for his destruction, and not for any dislike they had, I suppose, to his having been a notorious pirate on all the world.

A plan of the fort, the harbour and country around, hath been taken, and will be brought home by Sir William Hewet, to whose first draught and observations Mr. Watson says he is greatly obliged.

Every body acknowledgeth the harbour is an exceeding good one, by much the best on the coast; that the fort is very strong, both by nature and art, and might be made still more so; had cannon enough, together with six mortars, to have done a great deal more mischief to our ships, had it been defended with the spirit and resolution with which it was attacked. The cannon were irregular, of iron and brass, in all about 250; the situation of the fort, on an eminence. A

very large quantity of gun powder, as much as will fetch, it is said, 500000. ball, shells, and grain are found in it, and such other materials and provision, as speak he designed to sustain a much longer attack. We have found, in silver rupees, near 100,000. and the other effects will probably turn out to 30,000. more. And now, my friend, are my wishes, in a great measure, fulfilled, for not only Mr. Watson, but other worthy men, in his little happy squadron, will return to their native country with honour and some riches, leaving this part of the world with great esteem and in high reputation. I am, &c.

B *A List of Prisoners found in Geriah, and relieved from Slavery.*

Mr. Robinson,	}	English.
Nicholas Maund,		
Gamble Conner,		
Thomas West,		
Stephen Rice,		
Jos. Gallington,	}	Scotch.
James Theft,		
John Brown,		
James Duree,		
William Colly,		
Jacob Buffy,	}	Dutch.
Garret Blough,		
Abraham Phaenick,		

D *The CAPITULATION of the Saxon Army, with all the Articles at large, as proposed by Field Marshal Count Rutowski, with the King of Prussia's Answer to each of them. (See p. 510.)*

Art. 1. **T**HE army of the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, just as it is actually posted at Ebenbert, at the foot of Lillienstein, shall surrender to the king of Prussia prisoners of war.

E Answer. If the king will give me that army, it is needless to make them prisoners of war.

F 2. The generals, the field-officers, the persons employed as commissaries and purveyors, and all the other officers of the army, shall keep their baggage and effects, as well those which they have actually with them, as what they may have left in other places; and the subaltern officers and soldiers shall be allowed to keep their clothing, arms, and knapsacks.

Ans. All that can be preserved or recovered of their baggage, shall be faithfully restored to them.

G 3. His Prussian majesty is chiefly requested to cause the army to be furnished with the necessary provisions and forrage; and that he would be pleased to give proper orders for this purpose.

Ans. Granted, and rather to-day than to-morrow.

4. The generals, commandants, and all persons ranking as officers, engage themselves, in writing, not to bear arms against his majesty the king of Prussia till peace be restored; and they shall be left at liberty to stay in Saxony, or to retire whithersoever they think proper.

Anf. Those that intend to enter into my service, must, from this very moment, have liberty to do so.

5. The life-guards, and the grenadier-guards, shall not be included in the first article; and his Prussian majesty will be pleased to appoint the place in the electorate of Saxony, or in the territories depending thereon, where the said two corps shall be distributed. The field marshal count Rutowski, as captain of the grenadier-guards, the chevalier de Saxe, in quality of commandant of the life-guards, and all the other officers of those two corps, verbally engage, and even in writing, if desired, not to make, under any pretext whatever, nor without the approbation of the king of Prussia, any change in the quarters that may be assigned them.

Anf. There is no exception to be made, because it is known that the king of Poland did give orders for that part of his troops, which is in the said kingdom, to join the Russians, and to march, for this purpose, to the frontiers of Silesia; and a man must be a fool to let troops go which he holds fast; to see them make head against him a second time, and to be obliged to take them prisoners again.

6. The generals and field officers, and all the officers, shall keep their swords, but the arms, belts, and cartridges, both of the subalterns and soldiers, horse and dragoons, &c. shall be carried to the castle of Konigstein, together with the colours, standards, and kettle-drums.

Anf. Kettle-drums, standards, and colours, may be carried to Konigstein, but not the arms, no more than the cannon belonging to the regiments, the warlike stores, and the tents: The officers, no doubt, shall keep their swords; and I hope that such of them as are of willing mind, will make use of them in my service.

7. The same thing shall take place with regard to the field-artillery and the provision-waggons.

Anf. Granted.

8. His Prussian majesty shall give assurances, that no officer, or soldier, shall be obliged, against his will, to take on in his army; and that, after peace is restored, they shall all be sent back to the king of Poland: And, on the other hand, his Polish majesty may not refuse dismissal to the generals and other offi-

cers of his army, who may engage in any other service.

Anf. Nobody need trouble his head about this. No general shall be forced to serve against his will; that is sufficient.

9. As to what is to be furnished to the life-guards and grenadier-guards, if his Prussian majesty pleases, we shall agree about the manner of proceeding therein, and settle at the same time with that monarch the funds out of which the salaries of the generals, officers, and other persons attendant on the army, are to be paid monthly, according to the estimates that shall be drawn up by major-general Zeutich, commissary at war.

Anf. It is very reasonable I should pay those who will serve; and this payment shall be made out of the clearest receipts of the contributions. As to the generals, they shall be treated like men who have honourably served, and it will be very easy to provide for their subsistence.

10. His said majesty should also explain himself about the quarters and subsistence to be granted to the several regiments of cavalry and infantry, as well as to the engineers and the artillery corps.

Anf. I take upon me the maintenance of the army; and it shall be paid more regularly than heretofore, on the same footing as my own troops.

11. The king of Prussia will be so good as to order when and how the generals, and the whole army, without exception, with the baggage, shall file off from the post in which they are at present.

Anf. This point may be settled in a quarter of an hour. One must chuse the most commodious road, and the places nearest at hand, for giving them subsistence.

12. His Prussian majesty will be pleased to allow the necessary measures to be taken for removing and lodging the sick that are incapable of following the army, and that they may be properly attended.

Anf. Granted.

13. The generals, the field and subaltern officers, as also the soldiers, who have hitherto been made prisoners, or have been left behind, shall be included in the present capitulation.

Anf. Granted.

Done at Ebenbert, at the foot of Lilienstein.

Signed, **RUTOWSKI.**

Art. 14, and separate. I am authorized to oblige the army to lay down their arms, but I have no authority to free them from the oath of allegiance they have taken, nor to oblige them to take another. As for all the rest, it is left to his Prussian majesty's disposal. Lieutenant-general Winterfeld made me hope this

this monarch would have made no difficulty to grant one squadron more of life-guards. His majesty will be so good as to resolve about the fortrefs of Konigstein, where the company of cadets, and the grenadier-guards, are at present, with his Polish majesty.

Done the 16th of October, 1756.

Signed, RUTOWSKI.

Ans. Konigstein must be a neutral place during the course of the present war.

Signed, FREDERICK.

ADDRESS of the Borough of Southwark.

To the KING's most excellent majesty.

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, humbly beg leave to assure your majesty of our inviolable affection and attachment to your majesty's royal person, family and government, and that we are, and will be, ready at all times, to give the strongest proofs of our most determined resolutions to support and defend those wise and equitable views which have ever engaged your majesty's attention.

But permit us, most gracious sovereign, at this critical conjuncture, with the greatest humility, to express how deeply we are affected and concerned to find our hopes of success against the inveterate and implacable enemy of these kingdoms frustrated, and the glory of your majesty's arms eclipsed, by the total loss of that valuable island of Minorca, at a time too when our naval power so eminently exceeded that of our enemy, and the destination of theirs had been so long apparent. We cannot reflect on this and other fatal events without the greatest degree of grief and amazement.

Stedfast in our allegiance, unalterable in our loyalty, unanimous in the defence of your majesty's sacred person and government, and animated with a just sense of your majesty's martial virtues, if supported by a well regulated militia, we fear not the vain threats of foreign invaders; and most humbly beg leave to assure your majesty, with the greatest sincerity, that we will cheerfully devote the utmost exertion of our abilities to crush all impious attempts, either foreign or domestick, to subvert our present happy constitution; and also to support and invigorate those measures which your majesty's great wisdom shall dictate in conducting the scenes of this most necessary and important war, and for bringing to justice those, however dignified and exalted, who by their bad council or misconduct have occasioned this unforeseen and distressed situation.

No Account having been given, from above, of the Loss of Oswego, we must be obliged

to the French for the following mortifying Relation, which, however, is left so, than another they have since published.

Paris. Oct. 30. **T**HE marquis de Vaudreuil, governor and

lieutenant general of New-France, whilst he provided for the security of the frontiers of Canada, was principally attentive

A to the lakes. Being informed that the English were making vast preparations at Oswego for attacking Niagara and Frontenac, he took and razed in the month of March the fort where they had formed their principal magazine, and in June following destroyed, on the river of Chonegan

B (Oswego) a convoy of 200 vessels; on which occasion 500 English were killed or made prisoners. The success of these two expeditions encouraged him to act offensively, and to attack the enemy at Oswego. This settlement is an invasion or encroachment which they had made in a time of profound peace, and against which the French had continually remonstrated.

C It was at first only a fortified magazine; but in order to avail themselves of its advantageous situation in the center almost of the French colonies, the English added, from time to time several new works, so that it consisted of three forts, fort Ontario, the old fort Oswego, and fort George. The troops destined for this expedition amounted to near 3000 men, 1300 of which were regulars.

D To conceal his design, Mr. Vaudreuil pretended that he was providing for the security of Niagara and Frontenac. The marquis of Montcalm, major general Dieskau's successor, who commanded on this occasion, arrived on July 29, at Frontenac; and having given the necessary directions for securing his retreat in case it should be rendered inevitable by a superior force, sent out two vessels, one of 12, and the other of 16 guns, to cruise off Oswego, and posted a chain of Canadians and Indians on the road between Oswego and Albany to intercept the couriers. All the forces and the vessels with the artillery and stores being arrived in the bay of Nixoure, the place of general rendezvous, M. de Montcalm ordered his advanced guard to proceed to a creek called Anse aux Cabannes, three leagues from Oswego.

E The first division being arrived there on the 20th at two in the morning, the van guard proceeded at four in the afternoon, by land, across woods, to another creek within half a league of Oswego, in order to favour the debarkation. At midnight the first division repaired to this creek, and there erected a battery on lake Ontario.

The

The 11th and 12th were employed in making gabions, saucissons, and fascines, and in cutting a road cross the woods from the place of landing to the place where the trenches were to be opened. The second division arrived on the 12th in the morning, with the artillery and provisions, which were immediately landed. Tho' dispositions were made for opening the trenches at night, it was midnight before they could begin the trench, which was rather a parallel of about 100 toises in front, and opened at the distance of 90 toises from the Fosse of fort Ontario, in ground embarrassed with trunks of trees, &c.

This parallel being finished at five in the morning the workmen began to erect the batteries. The fire of the enemy, which had been very hot from day break, ceased at six in the evening; and we perceived that they had evacuated the fort, and retired across the river into Oswego. Mr. Montcalm immediately took possession of fort Ontario, and ordered the communication of the parallel to be continued to the bank of the river, where, the beginning of the night, we began a grand battery placed in such manner, that it could not only batter fort Oswego and the way from thence to fort George, but also the entrenchments of Oswego.

On the 14th a body of Canadians and savages crossed the river, some by swimming, and others by wading with the water up to their middles in order to invest and attack the fort on the side of the woods. This bold action, by which the communication between the two forts was cut off, the celerity with which the works were carried on in ground that the enemy thought impracticable, and the fire of a battery of nine guns, forced the enemy to hang out a white flag.

By virtue of the capitulation that garrison surrendered prisoners of war, and the French immediately took possession of Oswego and Fort St. George, which they entirely destroyed, agreeably to their orders after removing the artillery, warlike stores, and provisions. There were at Oswego seven armed ships, viz. one of 18 guns, one of 14, one of 10, one of eight, and three others mounted with swivels, besides 200 Batteaux of different sizes, the officers and crews of all which were included in the capitulation.

The enemy had 152 men killed or wounded; col. Mercer, the commander, is of the number of the former. On our side we had only one engineer, one Canadian, one soldier, and one gunner killed, and 20 slightly wounded. We have made 1600 prisoners, including 80 officers. These are Shirley's and Pepperel's regi-

ments, and a part of Schuyler's regiment of militia.

We found in the forts 111 pieces of artillery, 55 of which, are cannon of different bores, and 14 mortars, with a great quantity of ammunition and provision.

A ODE for his MAJESTY's Birth-Day. By Colley Cibber, Esq;

R EC I T A T I V E and A I R.

W H E N Cæsar's natal day
Demands our annual lay,
What empire of the earth explor'd,
Can hope to raise
A pyramid of praise,
Superior to Britannia's lord?

A I R.

If length of life lifts up to heaven our prayer,
[there.

'Tis that we place our greatest blessing
R EC I T A T I V E.

In Europe then, where reigns the king
can say,

Longer than Cæsar he has liv'd a day?

T R I O.

Such high distinction, sure, from heaven,
Can only be to royal virtues given:

What higher joys, from heaven,

Could pious prayers procure,

What dearer pledge be given,

Than such a grandson, prince mature?

R EC I T A T I V E and A I R.

Not in great Edward's days renown'd
Could be a greater blessing found;

Tho' from the hard-fought field of Cressy
won

The monarch from a hill beheld the son,
Against superior pressing force, press on,

And stem the torrent of the fray.

Yet he conceiv'd the joy more glorious
To see that son alone victorious,

E Than that his royal aid should share the day.

A I R.

Thus lives, to Britons ever dear,

Our black prince sam'd in story;

Reserve, kind heaven, for George the fair,

An equal blaze of glory.

R EC I T A T I V E and A I R.

What once has been, again may be:

Should then our neighbours burn,

His hostile visit to return,

Let them still know our far-sam'd fire

Has left a race of equal fire,

Whose martial bosoms glow,

With British bands, e'er conquer'd
lands,

Again to drive the foe.

A I R.

Refulgent thus in Cæsar's line

May still successive glory shine,

That truth may say, when Cæsar reign'd,

Then were our highest hopes obtain'd.

A I R and C H O R U S.

In days so blest, his realm shall ring
With, long and glorious live the king.

J O U R.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 472.

In the Debate continued in your last, the next that spoke was T. Quintinus, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows :

Mr. President,

S I R,

I SHALL grant that, since the Revolution, the number of our statutes has increased far beyond its due proportion, with respect to any preceeding period, but this increase is entirely owing to the vast increase in the number of our taxes ; for if all the laws for imposing and regulating our taxes were to be left out of our statute books, the size of those books, since the Revolution, would not, I believe, much exceed their due proportion ; and, notwithstanding the form of our writs, it is certain that money bills have always been first prepared and passed by the other house before they could be brought into this : Even the bill now before us was, I think, most properly first prepared and brought in by the orders of the other house ; for as they are the representatives of the people, they are the best judges what sort of militia will be least burthensome to the people, and what number of men may be furnished by each respective division. I therefore hope, it will not be considered as an objection to the bill now before us, that it was first brought in and passed by the other house ; for if we be ever so lucky to obtain a law for establishing a useful militia, the bill for that purpose must, I believe, be first brought in and passed by the other house ; and that bill must be passed by us : I hope it will be passed by us, even tho' upon the third reading some objections should be made to it ; for as it is much easier to criticise

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than to compose, it is impossible for the wit of man to form a bill so as to prevent its being possible to start an objection to any part of it. In all such cases, if the objections be such as cannot then be removed by amendments, and the errors such as cannot produce any great inconvenience, the best thing we can do is to pass the bill as it stands ; because when the law comes to be carried into execution it will then most clearly appear, whether the objections were well founded, and if they were, the proper amendments will be most easily made.

A This, I say, Sir, ought to be the conduct of every one who approves of the design of the bill, and consequently it ought, upon this occasion, to be the conduct of every lord in this house, who really and sincerely wishes to see such a militia established as we may depend on for our defence in time of danger. But even this, which ought to be a general rule, I do not think at all necessary to be insisted on, with respect to the bill now under our consideration ; for I have not heard one objection made to it that to me appears to have the least foundation. I was indeed surprised to hear the learned lord endeavouring to shew, that the bill is unnecessary : Can any one think so who considers the contemptible state in which our militia has been for many years, and the little security we found from it, both in 1715 and 1745, against a confused rabble of disaffected Highlanders ? Would not the danger we were, at both these times, exposed to have enforced a due execution of the laws in being, if it had been thought possible thereby to render our militia serviceable ? As the learned lord has so long, and so deservedly, had a great influence

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in his majesty's councils, and a great share in the executive part of our government, can we do him so much injustice as to imagine, that he would not have adviſed and enforced a due execution of our laws, had he thought that our militia could thereby have been rendered of any uſe.

It is therefore plain, Sir, that ſome new law muſt be neceſſary for regulating our militia; and as it is generally eaſier and more eligible to build a new houſe, than to repair and make additions to an old one, I believe it is generally the ſame with reſpect to laws. I ſhall grant that the amendment propoſed by the learned lord to the law of Henry VIII. might be of ſome ſervice: It might render our common men better acquainted with fire arms, and better markſmen, than they are at preſent: But would it teach them the exerciſe of the fire-lock? Would it teach them to form in rank and file, or in battallion, and to alter their diſpoſition without confuſion, as often as it might become neceſſary from the circumſtances of a march or an engagement? This amendment would therefore of itſelf have little effect; and beſides, it would be attended with a greater expence than moſt maſters of families would like to be at. The uſe of the bow and arrow required nothing but the firſt coſt; but the uſe of the muſket, beſides the firſt coſt, would require a continual expence of powder and ball; conſequently I muſt think, there is no way of making our people accuſtom themſelves to fire-arms, and learn to be good markſmen, but the method propoſed by this bill; which is to ſet up butts, and to provide powder and ball, and prizes, at the publick expence, for the militia men to contend for by ſhooting at a mark.

This, Sir, with their meeting every Sunday to go thro' their military exerciſe, would raiſe ſuch an emulation among all ranks of men, that, I am perſuaded, nothing that can be

propoſed by a publick law, could contribute more towards raiſing a martial ſpirit in our people, or towards introducing that faſhion, to which the learned lord was pleaſed to allow the moſt deſirable effect, and without which he inſiſted, that every law for regulating our militia would be ridiculous. I ſhall indeed concur with him in opinion, that no faſhion can be eſtabliſhed in any country, unleſs it be praſtiſed by the rich and great; but there are in all countries fashionable virtues as well as fashionable vices, and the former have often been introduced and eſtabliſhed by laws proper for the purpoſe: Nay, the former have ſometimes been firſt introduced by the very loweſt rank of people, which, we know, was the caſe with reſpect to the Chriſtian as well as to the Proteſtant religion; for if any virtue once becomes general among the lower rank of people, the rich and great will be induced by their ambition to praſtiſe it, and this muſt have a greater effect in this country, by the nature of our conſtitution, than in moſt others, becauſe of the dependance which the rich and great have upon the lower rank of people with reſpect to elections. If we could once eſtabliſh a true martial ſpirit, and render it general, even among the inferior rank of our people, the rich and great would be obliged to ſhew, that they were actuated by the ſame ſpirit, in order to have an influence at any election, and he would always be the moſt ſucceſſful candidate, who had ſhewn himſelf to be the beſt and braveſt officer. This was the caſe among the Romans, whiſt the body of the people continued to be actuated by a true and martial ſpirit, and their wars were carried on by armies raiſed, as occaſion offered, from the body of the people, or what we may very properly call their militia: From hence we ſo often read in their hiſtory, that the candidates for popular favour endeavoured to ſucceed

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by exposing their honourable scars to the view of the people : But when, by keeping up standing mercenary armies, they had extinguished that martial spirit by which the body of the people had so long been actuated, the sordid methods of bribery and corruption began to prevail at all their elections, and the rich and great among them not being any longer under a necessity to practise the military virtues, they thought only of shewing their purses, instead of their scars, the consequence of which was, as it always will be, a most abandoned and most abject slavery.

To prevent this fatal consequence, Sir, and to revive a martial spirit among all ranks of men in this nation, is the chief design of this bill. If we can render this spirit general among the lower sorts of people, I make not the least doubt of its prevailing soon among the rich and great, because, let a man's rank or fortune be what it will, he can then no way recommend himself to the notice of our government, but by gaining the character of being a brave and expert soldier : When this comes to be the case, no gentleman will serve by substitute in our militia, if it be possible for him to give his personal attendance, so that we have no reason to fear our militia's consisting of none but those of the very lowest rank amongst us ; for on the contrary, I believe, the master will often serve in the room of his servant : But supposing that a labouring man or mechanick should be obliged to attend in person the militia service, I cannot comprehend why his spending a part of the Sunday or holyday in military exercises, should have a worse effect upon his industry, than his spending the whole of it in idleness or drunkenness ; and if all our men of property were bred to arms and taught military discipline, we could never be in any danger from a seditious insurrection among those of no property, even supposing

they should possess themselves of the arms provided for the militia. If any such thing should ever happen, they would have the same fate with the followers of Wat Tyler and Jack Cade ; for we have no example of a government's having been overturned by such an insurrection, but in countries where absolute power was established and supported by a standing mercenary army.

But now, Sir, supposing that the law should upon trial be found not to answer all the good ends intended by it, we should from that trial be able to judge wherein it was deficient, and by what means those deficiencies might be supplied. This, surely, is a knowledge we can never acquire, if we never pass any militia bill ; and if we ever do pass any such bill, it is a knowledge which, I believe, we shall have occasion for, let that bill be never so perfect. The acquiring or making a proper use of such knowledge can never derogate from our character among the people ; for tho' the parliament be called the wisdom of the nation, I do not know that we ever pretended to be infallible, or desired that any man in the nation should think so. Every human assembly must be subject to human weakness, consequently must be liable to mistakes or oversights, and therefore the only thing they can do is to rectify their mistakes or oversights as soon as by experience they have discovered them. We could not therefore suffer in our character by passing this bill, were it more imperfect than it has been represented to be, even by those who oppose it. But when a well regulated and well disciplined militia appears to be so necessary for our defence, when the establishing of such a militia is so universally called for by all ranks of men in the kingdom, I tremble to think of the consequences that may ensue from our rejecting the bill now before us. Our having so long neglected to pass any law for establishing

a well regulated and well disciplined militia, can no way add to our character for wisdom, either at home or abroad : I am afraid it will confirm what foreigners have often said of us, that no new law in this country is ever owing to our foresight, but our feeling. But if we pass no new law for the purpose, now that we have so sensibly felt, and so dearly paid for the want of such a militia, what will every man abroad, what will every man without doors at home, say of the wisdom of the British nation ?

I hope, Sir, I have now answered all the general objections made by the learned lord against the bill now under our consideration, and as to the objections against the particular clauses, they are really, in my opinion, so trifling, that I am ashamed to take up your lordships time with making an answer to any of them. If a man chosen by lot to serve in the militia should, by any accident, be prevented from appearing, according to his summons, before the deputy-lieutenants and commissioners of the land-tax, he would certainly be excused upon his appearing at the next meeting, and entered from that time into the militia service. But if, during the whole three years, he should never once appear, he would as certainly, in that case, become liable to the penalty of 10*l.* inflicted by the express words of the bill, upon a man's neglecting or refusing to take the oaths and serve in the militia, or provide a substitute ; for I must observe, that this 10*l.* is not to be forfeited till after the expiration of the three years, from the time of his first neglecting to appear and take the oaths.

Then, Sir, as to the oaths prescribed by this bill, I must think that every one of them is absolutely necessary : The oath to be taken by the officers, as to their qualification, is to prevent men of no fortune from thrusting themselves into such commissions, contrary to the intent of

the bill, which is, that none but men of fortune shall have the command of our militia, and every one must allow that it is a right intention. And as to the oaths to be administered upon trials before justices of the peace, the offences to be there tried and punished are, it is true, but trivial ; but I hope it will always be thought, that no free subject of this kingdom is ever to be subjected to any penalty or punishment without an accusation and conviction upon oath. I am very sensible that oaths are often, by our laws, very inconsiderately imposed, and generally very indecently administered ; but the imposition of oaths can never be apt to occasion perjury, except when they are imposed in cases where a man may by self-interest be tempted to swear falsely, which can never be the case with respect to any of the little offences to be punished by this bill, as the informer or witness is in no case to have any share of the penalty, or any other sort of reward for his information or evidence ; and besides, the offences to be thus punished are of such a nature, that their having been committed or no, must be known to many, so that a false accusation could never escape being detected and punished.

In short, Sir, the objections that have been made, and, in my opinion, all that can be made, are so trifling, that whatever some lords amongst us may profess, the people without will, from our rejecting this bill, conclude that the majority of this assembly are against the nation's ever having a well regulated and well disciplined militia, and consequently, that we are for loading them continually with the maintenance of a more numerous mercenary army than we have at present, because of the emoluments which many of us reap, and must always reap, from our having commissions in that army ; and how this may affect the character of this hitherto august and respectable

respectable assembly it is very easy to judge, so easy, that if I had very material objections against the bill, I should nevertheless be for its being passed into a law, because I know that all such objections might be removed by a new bill to be passed the very next ensuing session.

The next Speech I shall give was that made in this Debate by Junius Brutus, which was in Substance thus.

Mr. President,

S I R,

THE notice that has been taken in this debate of the many taxes we are now loaded with, and the multitude of laws that have been made for imposing them, or for enforcing the payment and regulating the collection of them, could not but make me reflect upon a duty incumbent upon every one that has the honour of a seat in this august assembly: The duty I mean, is to take care that the publick shall never be burthened with any unnecessary expence, or for any purpose that can be of no real benefit to the nation. This duty we ought always to attend to, but more particularly upon the present occasion; for this bill, if passed into a law, will occasion a very great expence to the publick, as well as to almost every man in the nation; therefore before we pass it into a law, we should seriously and deliberately consider, whether that expence be necessary, and whether the purpose for which it is intended can be of any real benefit to the nation; and I confess I cannot satisfy myself as to either of these particulars. If a serviceable militia could be formed by a due execution of the militia act now subsisting, we have certainly no occasion for loading the publick or the people with a new expence, or our statute book with a new act for that purpose; and if a serviceable militia

cannot be formed by a due execution of the act now subsisting, I am of opinion, that no such militia can ever be formed by the law now proposed to be enacted; for the chief difference between them seems to me to be, that by a due execution of the old act we might have a militia of 100,000 foot and 10,000 horse at least, whereas by the law now proposed our militia could never amount to above 63 or 64,000 foot, without so much as one troop of horse, which is, I think, a very great defect in what is now proposed especially as infantry not absolutely masters of the most exact discipline, could not be supposed to stand against a brisk attack from a body of cavalry.

By the law now in being, Sir, his majesty may issue commissions of lieutenantancy for every county, city, or place in England: Those commissioners may appoint colonels, majors, captains, and other officers; and those officers may exercise the militia men. What more can his majesty do in this respect by the law now proposed? Nay, in this respect the old law has the advantage; for by the bill now before us, the power of the crown is so circumscribed, that, in most places, I believe, it will be impossible to find a sufficient number of officers qualified as the bill directs. Then with respect to the exercise, single companies are by the old law drawn out and trained four times a year, and general musters to be made once a year, or as often as the king in council shall specially direct; so that in a time of danger, the king may order the training and mustering both of companies and regiments, and even of the whole militia of the county, as often as he pleases, without any militia man's receiving any pay from the publick, or even from the man for whom he serves, except only for the days he is employed in exercise, or travelling to the place of muster.

Whereas

Whereas, by this bill a whole company is never to meet, in most country places, to be trained and exercised, but once a year, nor can the king upon the approach of any danger, order them to meet oftener, unless he, at the same time, orders both the officers and private men into the immediate pay of the publick, at the same rate with his other troops.

With regard therefore, Sir, to the forming of a serviceable militia, I must think, that the act now subsisting would, if duly carried into execution, be more effectual than the law now proposed; and, as to the expence, the former is by far the most preferable, because, by the law now in being, the whole of the expence must always fall upon those that have some considerable property, and consequently are able to bear it; whereas by the law now proposed the expence will fall chiefly upon the publick, which, under its present load of debt, is very little able to bear it: I say chiefly, for besides the expence to the publick, every man who does not serve in person, must be at the expence of hiring one to serve for him, because, I believe, no man who serves as a substitute will be satisfied with what may be allowed him by the publick: What that allowance is to be, or how our militia men are to be provided with arms, I can not comprehend, for there is no provision made for either by the bill now before us; and yet a provision for both seems to be absolutely necessary, as by this bill the very poorest sort of our people are, in their turn, to serve in the militia; and such men surely must be provided with arms and accoutrements at the publick expence, for it would be impossible for them to provide themselves. It would even be absolutely necessary to give them some sort of pay or reward; for it would be cruel to oblige a man who has laboured hard for six days of the week, to travel 12 miles on the Sun-

day, and to continue four or five hours at his military exercises, without any pay or reward. In this likewise the old law has an advantage of what is now proposed, for by that law none are to be charged with the militia service, but such as can provide arms and accoutrements for themselves, or for such as they employ to serve, and none but such as cannot be supposed to have laboured hard any one day of the week; and the pay which they are to allow to such as they employ to serve is settled in the body of the act itself.

Another advantage, Sir, which the militia law now subsisting has over that which is now proposed, is an advantage which very much deserves our consideration, I mean that of arming, and propagating a warlike spirit among the people. It is certain that nothing so much propagates a warlike spirit among the people of any country as their being possessed of arms, and often handling and making use of their arms. By the law now in being, every man of 50*l.* a year, or upwards, is obliged to have of his own, and in his own possession, one or more stand of arms, in proportion to the number of men he is charged with in the militia; but by the law now proposed no man in the kingdom is to be obliged to have either gun, bayonet, or sword of his own, nor is any man to have the possession and use of the arms to be provided by the publick, but only on the days of exercise; therefore this bill may be justly called a bill for establishing a popular militia by disarming the people; and how a man is to learn the exercise of the fire-lock, who is never to handle a fire-lock but for four or five hours of a Sunday, or how a man is to learn to form in battallion, that is never to see a battallion, or so much as a whole company formed, but once a year, I leave to your lordships to judge.

Thus,

Thus, Sir, it is to me evident that if a serviceable militia cannot be formed by the law now subsisting, no such militia can ever be formed by the law now proposed; and as near 100 years experience has convinced us that no such militia can be formed by the law now subsisting, I must think it even ridiculous to hope that such a militia can ever be formed by the law now proposed; consequently I must think it inconsistent with our duty to load the publick with a very considerable expence, that so evidently appears to be for a purpose, from whence the nation can never reap any real benefit. I know it may be said, that the reason why we have never had a regular serviceable militia formed by means of the law now subsisting is, because the executive power of our government have always neglected to carry it into execution, and that this neglect has been owing to the design they have always had of keeping up, even in time of peace, a standing army of regular troops, which they knew the parliament would never consent to, should we be provided with such a well regulated well disciplined militia as we might depend on for our defence, against invasions from abroad as well as insurrections at home. But if this has been the case with respect to the old laws, may it not be the case with respect to the new? It certainly may, as the crown is, by the bill now before us, to have not only the nomination of all the lieutenants, deputy lieutenants, commissioned officers, and staff-officers, but also the displacing of them, and appointing others in their stead, whenever it shall please the crown, that is to say the ministers of the crown, to do so. Some share of this power is, I know, to be lodged in the lords lieutenants, but as the crown has the absolute power of naming continuing, or removing them, we cannot suppose that any lord lieutenant will be continued who refuses

to obey the instructions he receives from the ministers of the crown, therefore the whole of this power will be ultimately lodged in the crown, and the crown may appoint such lieutenants and officers as will, by private instructions, neglect the training and exercising of the militia men as much in time to come as it has been in time past.

If this neglect therefore has been the only reason of our disappointment under the old law, we may expect to meet with the same disappointment under the new. But the truth is, I believe, Sir, that this neglect was not the reason of our disappointment, or at least the reason assigned was not the reason of this neglect: The true reason was I believe, that all gentlemen who understood the military, saw that it was impossible to discipline a militia so as to make them fit for service, without calling them out to exercise in half companies, whole companies, battalions, and brigades, much oftener than could be done by that law. And that this was the chief, if not the only reason of our government's never attempting to carry that law into execution, I am convinced, from what I have been informed of by every officer I have ever talked with upon the head of military discipline. The art of war is now carried to such a height, that even that part of it which belongs to a common soldier, is not to be learned without frequent and long practice. Nay, all the officers I have conversed with assure me, that it is impossible for a man who is to depend upon his daily labour for his subsistence, to spare so much time for exercise, as may qualify him to serve in a regular and well disciplined militia; and therefore I am of opinion, that it is ridiculous to think of ever being able to form a serviceable militia which is to consist chiefly of such men. A gentleman who lives upon the yearly income from his estate or

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even a farmer or master tradesman, in short every man who is not obliged to earn his bread, by what we call hard labour, may spare an hour or two every day, or every other day, to practice the exercise of the firelock, in company with some of his neighbours; and such men may likewise spare many days in a year, to meet in companies, battalions, and brigades, in order to learn how to form them with quickness and without confusion, and how to perform the several military evolutions now practised, or that may hereafter be practised. If you can, by any means, prevail upon such men to agree to do this, and to be fond or proud of doing it with dexterity, you may soon have a brave and serviceable militia, without any expence to the publick; and, unless you can do this, I despair of our being ever able to form such a militia as we may depend on against foreign veterans. But for doing this, Sir, I think the bill now before us is so far from being properly calculated, that it will produce the quite contrary effect: It will make every man of property ashamed of the militia service: No gentleman would chuse to be drawn up in a company or battalion behind his footman, and yet this he must be, if the footman be the taller man of the two. The consequence therefore must be, that every man of property who happens to be chosen by lot, will pick up some loose, abandoned fellow to serve as his substitute; and of such only all the common men of our modern militia will always consist.

I shall grant, Sir, that there must always be too many of such sort of men in our standing army, but there the officers have, by the military law, power enough to hold them to their duty, and to prevent their being riotous or seditious; whereas, in this modern militia, the officers will not have power sufficient to make such fellows learn their exercise, or to prevent their often becoming riotous and seditious. Therefore I must think, that by such a militia our domestic tranquillity is more liable to be disturbed than preserved; and if such a militia should ever, by the care and vigilance of an ambitious prince, be rendered fit for service, it would be of the most dangerous consequence to our liberties, because it would be a standing army kept up by a standing law, and without the annual consent of parliament. How such a prince would use such an army we may easily judge; for if the common men consisted of none but the poorest and most abandoned part of the people, noblemen, or gentlemen of incumbered fortunes, might be found in each county

to command them, who would be as subservient to the sovereign's commands as any soldier of fortune can be supposed to be; or if such could not be found, can we suppose that such common men would inquire, whether the officers appointed over them were men of fortune or no, especially after their being drawn out, and put into constant pay? Or that they would inquire, whether the occasion of their being drawn out had been communicated to parliament? This restriction therefore could never be of any use under a bad prince, and would always be dangerous under a good one, as it might put it out of his power to draw out the militia time enough to put a stop to an unforeseen invasion or sudden insurrection.

These apprehensions of mine, Sir, are far from being chimerical; for they are confirmed by the practice and history of all states that have once enjoyed freedom, and afterwards sunk into slavery. No free state ever at first trusted the arms of the commonwealth in the hands of the poor and indigent; and every one of those we read of in history, lost their liberties soon after they began to do so. The regulation made by Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome, and long observed in that commonwealth, is well worth our most serious attention upon this occasion. That wise king divided the citizens of Rome into six different classes, the first of which consisted of those that were worth 100,000 pounds weight of brass, the only metal of which their current coin then, and for many years after, consisted: The second class consisted of those that were worth under 100,000, and not under 75,000 pounds weight of the same metal: The third, of those who were worth under 75,000, and not under 50,000 pounds: The fourth, of those who were worth under 50,000, and not under 25,000: The fifth class of those who were worth under 25,000, and not under 12,000; and the sixth comprehended all those who had no estate, or whose effects did not amount to this last sum. Now what was then the proportion between the price of brass and silver, cannot, I believe, be easily ascertained; but according to the present proportion between our copper and silver money, a pound weight of copper, is worth 18d. in silver; consequently, by this regulation, all the citizens of Rome who had no estate, or whose estate or effects did not amount to 825l. sterling, were to be ranked in the lowest class; and with respect to the militia, all those of that class were, as the historian says, *immunes militia*, that is to say, they were not admitted to the honour of being of the

the militia of their country. Even those who were of the fifth class, were not to be incorporated into their legions, but only attended them with missile weapons, as our archers formerly did our men at arms; and each of the other four classes were distinguished by their arms, among whom the first had the best arms, either for offence or defence, and consequently were most depended on.

After having so fully shewn that this bill must either be insignificant or dangerous, I think, Sir, I need not be at the pains to shew any of the inaccuracies in the several clauses; but one of them I cannot well pass over in silence, because it is an absolute inconsistency. In one and the same clause of the bill it is enacted, That each company shall consist of 80 men besides officers, that every fourth Sunday they shall be exercised in half companies at least, and that no man shall be obliged to travel from home above six miles to perform his exercise on Sundays. Now it is certain, that, in many parts of the country, it will be impossible to bring 40 militia men together, without obliging some of them to travel above six miles from home; so that this bill will, in many places, be found absolutely inexecutable. As this is such a glaring inconsistency I shall add no more, because this alone I must think sufficient for excusing my being against passing this bill into a law.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

The following, being in few Hands, will no doubt be pleasing to our Readers, who from the Settlement of his present Royal Highness's Household, &c. may be led into Speculations of this Nature.

Opinion of ten of the Judges in the Case of the Prince's Children, viz. Lord Chief Justice PARKER, Lord Chief Justice KING, Lord Chief Baron BURY, and the Judges PRATT, POWYS, MOUNTAGUE, DORMER, BLENCOE, TRACY and FORTESCUE.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,

I N humble obedience to your majesty's commands, signified to us by the Rt. Hon. the lord chancellor *, requiring the opinion of all your majesty's judges upon the following question, viz.

Whether the education and the care of the persons of his majesty's grandchildren, now in England, and of prince Frederick, eldest son of his royal highness the prince of Wales, when his majesty shall think

November, 1756.

fit to cause him to come into England, and the ordering the place of their abode, and appointing their governor and governesses, and other instructors, attendants and servants, and the care and approbation of their marriages, when grown up, belongs of right to his majesty, as king of this realm, or not?

A We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being ten of your majesty's judges here, together with the other two judges, having taken the same into consideration, and after the most diligent search that we could in this time make, into acts and proceedings of parliament, treaties, public instruments and records, histories and law books, and consideration of the powers and prerogatives, which, from time to time, in very many instances have been exercised, and owned to belong to your majesty's royal ancestors and predecessors, with relation to the marriages and care of the persons of the branches of the royal family, and of the great concern of the whole kingdom, in so important a trust: And after having, pursuant to your majesty's farther commands, signified in like manner to us, heard a learned serjeant at law †, who, by command of his royal highness, laid before us several things relating to the question aforesaid; and after several conferences and deliberations upon all the matters aforesaid, and what occurred to us and the other judges thereupon; We are humbly of opinion, that, the education and the care of the persons of your majesty's grandchildren, now in England, and of prince Frederick, eldest son of his royal highness the prince of Wales, when your majesty shall think fit to cause him to come into England, and the ordering the place of their abode, and appointing their governors and governesses, and other instructors, attendants and servants, and the care and approbation of their marriages, when grown up, do belong of right to your majesty, as king of this realm.

All which, &c.

F *Mr. Baron PRICE's and Mr. Justice EYRE's Opinion upon the Prince's Case.*

Feb. 1, 1717.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,

G I N humble obedience to your majesty's commands, signified to your judges by the right honourable the lord chancellor, we have taken into consideration the following question, viz.

Whether the education and care of the persons of your majesty's grand-children,

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now

* Cowper. † Mr. Serjeant Reynolds, afterwards lord chief baron of the Exchequer.

now in England, and of prince Frederick, eldest son of his royal highness the prince of Wales, when your majesty shall think fit to cause him to come into England, and the ordering the place of their abode, and appointing their governors, governesses, and other instructors, attendants, and servants, and the care and approbation of their marriages, when grown up, belong of right to your majesty, as king of this realm, or not ?

And we are humbly of opinion, that the education and care of the persons of your majesty's grand children, the ordering the place of their abode, and appointing their governors, governesses, and other instructors, attendants, and servants, belong to the prince their father. But, that the care and approbation of their marriages, when grown up, belong to your majesty, as king of this realm.

This, Sir, is our humble opinion : But when we acquaint your majesty, that the care and approbation of the marriages of your grand children belong to your majesty, as king of this realm, we desire to be understood as speaking of a care and approbation not exclusive of the prince their father : But as your majesty's care will be always employed for the good of the royal family, and the welfare of your people ; so it is a duty incumbent upon every member of the royal family to apply to your majesty, and receive your royal approbation upon every occasion of this kind ; for we find that all negotiations of marriages in the royal family have been carried on by the intervention of the crown, and such marriages as have been contracted without the royal consent and approbation, have been thought contempts of the regal authority ; but we find no instance where a marriage has been treated by the crown, for any person of the royal family, without the consent of the father ; and we beg leave to assure your majesty, that there is no one expression in any of our law-books that warrants any such assertion.

As to the other part of the question, in answer to which we cannot concur with the other judges ; it is our duty humbly to lay before your majesty, that in our opinion the father hath in all cases a right to the custody and education of his children, and this we take to be clear from the general rule of law.

This right of the father, as it is said, in our books, to be founded *jura naturæ**, and to be annexed by nature to the person of the father, in case of younger children, never was disputed ; and in regard to the eldest son, or daughter and heir, to whom lands descended from a

collateral ancestor, the right of the father obtained even against the lord †, tho' his seignorial right to the wardship of his tenant during the minority prevailed against the grand-father, and all other ancestors, lineal and collateral. Littleton, Coke, and Vaughan ‡ all agree, that none can have the custody of a man's son and heir apparent from the father ; and in the common case of a tenure in socage §, even the mother has the right of guardianship, after the death of the father, preferable to the grandfather. From hence we take it to be the general rule of law, that the guardianship of the children is a right common to every subject of this kingdom, who is a father, without exception.

[The remainder in our next.]

Pursuant to our Promise in our Magazine for September, p. 442, we shall now give our Correspondent's Account of the Interview between the NABOB and the Admirals WATSON and POCOCCKE, and we cannot help being pleased, that our prophetic Expressions in regard to these two Admirals, have been verified by the late agreeable Accounts from the East-Indies.

“WHILST our Squadron lay at fort St. David, the Nabob, in whose interest we are engaged, in his way to Arcot, one of his principal cities, passed that neighbourhood. As soon as he drew nigh, colonel Aldercron, with a captain's guard, paid him a visit, as did, the same day, Mr. Stark the deputy governor of St. David, and his council. The morning following, the Nabob having encamped, admirals Watfon and Pococke, accompanied by the several captains, lieutenants, and midshipmen of the Squadron, at least as many as well could be spared from the ships, paid him their visit also ; having before sent, and learned that he was prepared to receive them. The order observed was thus ; the admirals, captains, and lieutenants, about 36 in number, were carried in palanquins, two a breast ; you know these are the genteel carriages of the country ; a kind of couch, with velvet bed, and pillows, decked with silver tassels, and covered with scarlet cloth ; and this cover lined with silk, the feet often of silver, carried on six men's shoulders. Most of the midshipmen, for palanquins could not be got for so large a number, walked on foot, all in their uniforms, and with their swords, a head of the palanquins, four a-breast. At our drawing near to the Nabob's tent, we were met by his captain general, who was sent, in complement, to meet the admiral : By him admiral Watfon was con-

* 7 Co. 13. † 30 E. 3. 17. ‡ Littleton, §. 114. 33 H. 6. 55. Co. Litt. 84. 84. b. 3. Co. 38. Vaugh. 180. § Litt. §. 123.

conducted to the door of the tent, where stood the Nabob himself, who, with great politeness received and embraced him in his arms. Mr. Watson immediately presented him his brother officer admiral Pococke, and after him his captains, lieutenants, and midshipmen, acquainting the Nabob, as he received them severally to his embraces, in what character they stood; this first ceremony over, the Nabob shewed us his tent, into which we all entered; he placed admiral Watson on a kind of wool pack, which made his seat something more raised than any others. This seat was on a rich carpet, which nearly covered the whole floor of the tent; on Mr. Watson's left hand Mr. Pococke was seated, and to the left of him the captains, lieutenants, &c. On the admiral's right hand, the Nabob placed himself, and by him, in order, were ranged the several officers of his court. The Nabob is between thirty and forty years of age, of a copper colour, middle stature, is comely, and has a lively discerning eye, with a graceful genteel air: The admiral soon entered into conversation with him, by means of a black interpreter, in which he expressed his pleasure at seeing the Nabob in such good health, and the opportunity he now had of paying him this token of the friendship he had entertained for him; to which the Nabob made a very handsome reply; the admiral added his extreme sorrow for the calamities which had been felt in his country, the late seat of war; but hoped better times were now opening to his view. The Nabob replied, it is true, Sir, I have suffered much, but the remembrance of those troubles are no more; the heavens have rewarded me fully for these misfortunes in the honour I have from your visit. Mr. Watson, with a heart full of honesty, and with a countenance which spoke the sincerity of his British soul, assured him that all he wished for was, occasions to do him service, and for that, and that purpose only, the king his master had sent him; at which the Nabob appeared extremely pleased, and immediately turned to the officers of his court, repeating what the admiral had said, and thereby produced from them a look of joy and satisfaction. The Nabob now ordered a rich perfume of rose-water to be brought him, which he put into his own hand, and applied to admiral Watson's breast, as a token of high honour; he afterwards did the like to admiral Pococke, and his captains, lieutenants, and midshipmen, beetle-nut and chinam, were then distributed, and showers of rose-water fell upon us all. He then begged of Mr. Watson to give him leave to make him a present, which the admiral declined, repeating to him, "The king of Great-Britain had sent him

to do him good, to secure to him, as far as lay in his power, his country and therein his happiness; that commission he would most faithfully execute; but never would distress him by accepting presents, which he knew, from the circumstances of things, could just now be but ill spared, and therefore he hoped the Nabob would, as he begged of him to do, excuse it, ending, by desiring him always to look on him as his well-wisher, who was come thus far to shew him marks of the friendship which his king and countrymen had for him, and his interest." The Nabob appeared surprized, but, however, not displeased, and soon after they parted, exchanging a more familiar embrace than at their meeting; the admiral returned to the fort with all his company, one hundred in number, for whom he had ordered a very handsome entertainment, and all had the honour of dining with him. The day following the Nabob was waited on, also, by the commanding officer of his majesty's artillery, capt. Haslop, who he is esteemed here to be as good, as honest, as brave, and as experienced a soldier, as any in the king's service, all his officers accompanied him, and he met with a very gracious reception. The Nabob returned these several complements, two or three days after paying them, in the order his judgment directed, to the admiral, colonel, governor, and commanding officer of the train. From his camp, to near the fort where the admiral resided, he came on an elephant's back, seated in a kind of castle, in which were also two beautiful boys, his sons, whom he introduced to the admiral; at a small distance from the fort he left his elephant, and was carried from thence in a palanquin, very richly adorned with gold. Our admirals met him at the door of the fort, and, as they were now acquainted, familiarly embraced him, and led him between them, up the stairs to the great room designed for his reception, wherein was placed a seat with crimson velvet cushions, embroidered with gold, he, seated between the two admirals. On his entering the fort he was saluted by the guns of the garrison, and by all the troops and officers of the garrison, under arms, and, as soon as he got up stairs, the Squadron fired, having a signal given from the fort; the Nabob eyed the ships, seeming pleased even with this distant view, for they were at least three miles off: Mr. Watson gave him an invitation to go on board, but he seemed to decline it, as we imagined on account of the surf of the sea which generally is pretty rough; however, he desired that his generals and some other of his officers curiosity might be indulged, and they accordingly went, attended by some of the officers

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cers of the ships; whilst they were visiting the squadron, the Nabob took his leave of the admiral, and directed his course to the water side, where he encamped, dined, and entertained himself with the sight of the ships; after dinner he returned col. Aldercron's, and the governor's visit, and the next day capt. Haflup's: His train consisted of six elephants, 10 or 12 camels, 3 or 400 horses, 5 or 6000 seapoys, and perhaps 10,000 coolies and spectators. When his general returned from the fleet, the Nabob had such an extraordinary account, that he resolved to go on board himself, and to that end signified his desire, by message, to the admiral, who accordingly appointed the morning for that purpose: Both the admirals accompanied him to the Kent, the ship in which Mr. Watson's flag is hoisted, he passed the surf without any appearance of fear, and heard the ship salute him, after he got on board, without the least surprize, or emotion at the noise; he was struck with wonder on entering the ship, for it was the first he was ever on board of: Admiral Watson led him by the hand to every part; he was very inquisitive, and full of astonishment at so vast, so curious, and so useful a contrivance: Above all things, the lower gun battery struck him as he stood in the gun-room looking forwards; to be sure it is a grand one, consisting of 28 guns, carrying balls of 32 pounds. The admiral ordered the gunners to exercise a few of the cannon, as if for engaging; after he had been thoroughly pleased within board, and retired to the great cabin, the admiral told him he would now present him with the view of a man of war under sail, and accordingly he threw out the Tyger's signal to chase to windward: Capt. Latham split his cable immediately, set all his sails, worked to windward, and, as he passed the admiral's stern, saluted: This was a great addition to the Nabob's pleasure, who with great politeness expressed his thorough sense of the honours done him: After he had thus most agreeably passed three or four hours, he made a motion for the shore; both admirals returned with him, and, on his leaving the ship, the whole squadron saluted together, the yards were manned, the seamen giving three hearty cheers. This general acclamation fired him with joy, and he ordered the interpreter to tell the admiral it was most exceedingly warlike. At his tent the admirals took their leave, and received the last and warmest expressions of his gratitude. He remained within the boundaries of Fort St. David a few days, no one

passing without reciprocal compliments on both sides, and before he decamped for good, he received repeated visits from the flaga."

Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS in AMERICA, continued from p. 496.

AS to the land produce of Nova-Scotia, it consists, as yet, of little else besides timber, planks, deals, hoops, staves, and other sorts of lumber; but the fishing upon its coasts is much better to us than mines of gold and silver, because the fish taken by our people save or bring into the nation yearly their value in gold and silver, and the fishing and freight greatly increases the number of our seamen, a sort of men the most necessary, when our own, for our safety, and the most dangerous when belonging to our enemies.

And now, before we return to the southward, we shall give a short history of Newfoundland, which was, indeed, the first part of the continent of America that was frequented by any number of our people, tho' we cannot as yet be said to have any colony properly settled there. This island was first discovered by the Cabots in 1497, who not only took possession of it in the name of our king Henry VII. but brought three of the natives to England; but as the climate was so cold and the soil none of the most fertile, no settlement was made upon the island for many years after. However, it is highly probable that, from this time, our people began to fish upon the coasts, for in the reign of Henry VIII. some of our people attempted to make a settlement, among whom was a son of his majesty's physician Sir William Butts: In 1583, Sir William Gilbert was sent there with a commission from queen Elizabeth, who by virtue thereof gave orders that none but her subjects should be allowed to fish upon the coasts of that island; and in 1615, capt. Whitburn, by virtue of a commission from our admiralty, impanelled a grand jury there, by whom presentments of several abuses in the fishery were made, and signed by no less than 170 masters of English ships. But no grant of any lands in the island was made by the crown until 1610, when king James made a grant of all that part of the island from cape Bonavista to cape St. Mary, to the earl of Southampton, Sir Lawrence Tanfield, lord chief Baron, and others; among whom were several eminent merchants of Bristol, from whence the settlement they made was called the Bristol plantation; and in 1620, Sir George Calvert,

Calvert, afterwards lord Baltimore, obtained a grant, from the company, of some lands upon the south-east coast south of Goose island, whither he presently sent a colony, and, in a few years, went over himself, and built a fine house and strong fort at a place called Fairyland; but as the Baltimore family soon after got a grant of, and settled in Maryland, they abandoned their settlement in Newfoundland, which, in 1654, was taken possession of by Sir David Kirk who lived sometime, and died in that island, but never had any commission or authority to make a settlement, and as the Bristol company had entirely abandoned their project, such of our people as remained in the island continued to live without any legal sort of government, or any publick authority for establishing one.

This neglect of ours the French took advantage of, and not only sent great numbers of ships yearly to fish upon the coasts, but at last settled a colony, and built a regular fort at Placentia, which was garrisoned by a number of regular troops, and all at the expence of their government; yet, notwithstanding the danger we were thus exposed to of losing our sole right to the island, and not only our sole but our whole right to the fishery upon its coasts, our government never put themselves to any expence for the sake of vindicating the one or preserving the other. This, indeed, is not to be wondered at during the reigns of Charles and James II, because our parliaments kept the crown at such short allowance, that our ministers could never, or but rarely, think of any thing besides our protection at home; and the short war we had with France in 1665 and 1666, did not expose us to much danger upon such a distant coast as that of Newfoundland: Besides, we were at that time involved in a most heavy and dangerous war, not having any thing to see but enemies coasts, as the French king ordered his ministers to tell us, from the extremity of Norway to Bayonne *. But, after the year 1688, when our parliaments began to be liberal in their grants to the crown, and when we had the greatest part of Europe joined with us in a war against France alone, it is surprising our government did not then seriously think of vindicating and securing our sole right to the island of Newfoundland and the rich fisheries upon its coasts.

'Tis true, we made an attempt at last upon the French fort at Placentia, but with so little force, and so ill provided, that we did not seem to be serious, or rather seemed to court a repulse; but the

French in 1696, returned our complement with much better success; for they not only attacked but destroyed most of our fishing stages upon that island, and carried a great number of our people prisoners to France, besides the captain and crew of one of our frigates, the *Saphire*, which the crew had set on fire, after finding they could not defend her. Nor would this perhaps have roused our government from its lethargy, with respect to our settlements in America, if the affair had not been brought before, and highly resented by the next session of parliament. This obliged our government to be at a little expence for the security of our fishing upon the coasts of Newfoundland; and, accordingly, the next summer a squadron, with 1500 land forces on board, was sent thither under the command of commodore, afterwards, Sir John Norris. Soon after his arrival at St. John's, or Torbay, he was informed, that the French admiral M. de Pointi, was arrived in Conception bay with the rich spoils of Carthage. How it came to be made a question, whether or no our fresh squadron should attack this weather-beaten French squadron we do not know; but in order to determine this questionless question, the commodore called a council of war, consisting of 11 land officers and 13 sea-officers, and the question was most surprisingly determined in the negative by all the former, being joined by five of the latter: Thus Mr. Norris, by admitting land officers to consult about a sea fight, lost an opportunity of doing signal service to his country, and enriching himself and all under his command; for Mr. Pointi left Conception bay as soon as possible, and sailed for France, without waiting for the French squadron under Mr. Nesmond, which he expected to have found, and would have found there, if it had met with a fair wind when it first sailed from France.

So careful were the French court of their possessions in Newfoundland, that as soon as they heard of our intending to send a squadron thither, they fitted out a stronger squadron under this Mr. Nesmond, which sailed from Brest only two days after Mr. Norris sailed from St. Helens, but the former having been forced back by contrary winds, it did not arrive at Newfoundland till Mr. Norris, and the land forces, had so fortified themselves at St. John's, that it durst not attack them; and after the retreat of the French squadron our people not only raised a regular fort at St. John's, but secured the harbour by a strong chain, and then they returned to England, without so much as attempting

attempting any of the French forts on that island. Thus tho' no care was taken during the war to drive the French out of that island, or to stipulate a surrender of it by the treaty of peace at Ryswick, yet so ridiculous were we as to enact, by an act of parliament passed in 1699, "that no alien shall hereafter take any bait, or use any trade of fishing in Newfoundland, the seas, rivers, lakes, or places in and about the same, or the islands adjacent." And tho' we had passed an act, yet we did not take any one measure for enforcing the same, during the war that ensued in 1702, nor did the parliament ever take any notice of this amazing neglect in the executive part of our government. Soon after the beginning of that war, indeed, Sir John Leake was sent with a squadron to Newfoundland, where he destroyed three French men of war and 30 merchant ships, in the bay of St. Peter's, between the bays of Fortune and Placentia: He likewise attacked and made himself master of the little fort which the French had there, but having no land-forces on board, he could not keep it, therefore he quite demolished it, tho' it would have been of good service to us in any future attack upon Placentia, which he could not then, for the same reason, attempt; and so far were we from following this blow, that in the next year, 1705, we left both the island and our fishery destitute of any proper squadron for their defence, tho' we knew, or ought to have known, that the French were preparing for an expedition against it. Accordingly the French that summer made themselves masters of St. John's town, and laid siege to the fort, which they continued for five weeks, without being disturbed by any squadron from hence; but as the fort had been greatly improved by col. Richards, the former governor, who was a good engineer, and was then bravely defended by its governor, capt. Lloyd, the besiegers found themselves at last obliged to leave it: However, they quite demolished the town, with all the fishing stages in or near it, and carried off a great number of our people prisoners to France or Quebec.

From this time nothing extraordinary happened at Newfoundland during that war; and the island having been surrendered to us by the peace of Utrecht, Placentia has ever since been the capital; but our sole right of fishing having been by the same treaty sacrificed, notwithstanding the abovementioned act of parliament, which still stands unrepealed, the French have ever since greatly interfered with us in that valuable and useful

branch of trade; and as nothing very material has since happened, relative to this island, we shall conclude with observing, that tho' we draw great advantage from the seas round it, we have not yet drawn any from the land, and the accounts we have of the soil and climate seem to shew that we never can; for it is said, that the cold is so intense in the winter as to be almost insufferable, and the soil is nothing but a mixture of gravel, sand and stones, so that its very meadows produce nothing but a sort of moss instead of grass; but when we become better acquainted with the country, we may find a better soil in many parts of it; for as there is great plenty of deer and hares, and also of partridges and other fowls that live upon seeds, there must be food for them, and consequently some sort of herbage and feed-bearing vegetables; and as there are plenty of furs in the island, if any coal mines could be found, of which it is probable there are some, the winter might be rendered tolerable. But be this as it will, the island is, on account of its fishing, well worth preserving; for we bring from thence, yearly, between 2 and 300,000 quintals of fish, besides 4 or 5000 hog-heads of oil, by which a very large sum of money is saved, or brought into this kingdom yearly, and a great number of our brave and hardy seamen maintained.

[To be continued in our next.]

The WORLD, Nov. 4.

OF all the improvements in polite conversation, I know of nothing that is half so entertaining and significant as the *double entendre*. It is a figure in rhetoric, which owes its birth, as well as its name, to our inventive neighbours the French; and is that happy art by which persons of fashion may communicate the loofest ideas under the most innocent expressions. The ladies have adopted it for the best reason in the world: They have long since discovered that the present fashionable display of their persons is by no means a sufficient hint to the men that they mean any thing more than to attract their admiration: The *double entendre* displays the mind in an equal degree, and tells us from what motive the lure of beauty is thrown out. It is an explanatory note to a doubtful text, which renders the meaning so obvious, that even the dullest reader cannot possibly mistake it. For tho' the *double entendre* may sometimes admit of a moral interpretation, as well as a wanton one, it is never intended to be understood but one way; and he must be a simple fellow indeed, and totally

totally unacquainted with good company, who does not take it as it was meant.

But it is one thing to invite the attacks of men, and another to yield to them ; and it is by no means a necessary implication, that because a lady chuses to dress and talk like a woman of the town, she must needs act like one. I will be bold to assert that the contrary happens at least ten or a dozen times within the space of a twelvemonth ; nay, I am almost inclined to believe, that when an enterprising young fellow, who, from a lady's displaying her beauties in public to the utmost excess of the mode, and suiting her language to her dress, is apt to fancy himself sure of her at a *séte à séte*, it is not above four to one but he may meet with a repulse. Those liberties, indeed, which are attended with no ruinous contingences, he may reasonably claim, and expect always to be indulged in ; as the refusal of them would argue the highest degree of prudery, a foible, which, in this age of nature and freedom, the utmost malice of the world cannot lay to the charge of a woman of condition : But it does not absolutely follow, that because she is good-humoured enough to grant every liberty but one, she must refuse nothing.

It may possibly be objected, that there is neither good-breeding nor generosity in a lady's inviting a man to a feast, when she only means to treat him with the garnish : But she is certainly mistress of her own entertainment, and has a right to keep those substantials under cover, which she has no mind he should help himself to. A hungry glutton may (as the phrase is) eat her out of house and home ; and if he will not be satisfied with whips and creams, he may carry his voraciousness to more liberal tables. A young lady of œconomy will admit no such persons to her entertainments ; they are a set of robust unmannerly creatures, who are perpetually intruding themselves upon the hospitable and the generous, and tempting them to those costly treats that have in the end undone them, and compelled them ever after to keep ordinaries for their support.

From this consideration, it were heartily to be wished that the ladies could be prevailed upon to give fewer invitations in public places ; since the most frugal of them cannot always answer for her own œconomy ; and it is well known, that the profusion of one single entertainment has compelled many a beautiful young creature to hide herself from the world for whole months after. As for married ladies indeed, who have husbands to bear the burden of such entertainments, and

rich widows who can afford them, something may be said ; but while gluttons may be feasted liberally at such tables, and while there are public ordinaries in almost every parish of this metropolis, a single lady may beg to be excused.

But to return particularly to my subject. The *double entendre* is at present so much the taste of all genteel companies, that there is no possibility either of being polite or entertaining without it. That it is easily learnt is the happy advantage of it ; for as it requires little more than a mind well stored with the most natural ideas, every young lady of fifteen may be thoroughly instructed in the rudiments of it from her book of novels, or her waiting-maid. But to be as knowing as her mamma in all the refinements of the art, she must keep the very best company, and frequently receive lessons in private from a male instructor. She should also be careful to minute down in her pocket-book the most shining sentiments that are toasted at table ; that when her own is called for, she may not be put to the blush from having nothing to say that would occasion a modest woman to blush for her. Of all the modern inventions to enliven conversation, and promote freedom between the sexes, I know of nothing that can compare with these sentiments ; and I may venture to affirm, without the least flattery to the ladies, that they are by no means inferior to the men in the happy talent of conveying the archest ideas imaginable in the most harmless words, and of enforcing those ideas by the most significant looks.

There is indeed one inconvenience attending the *double entendre*, which I do not remember to have heard taken notice of. This inconvenience is the untoward effect that it is apt to have upon certain discreet gentlewomen, who pass under the denomination of old maids. As these grave personages are generally remarked to have the quickest conceptions, and as they have once been shocked by what they call the indelicacy of this figure, they are ever afterwards carrying it in their minds, and converting every thing they hear into wantonness and indecency. To ask them what o'clock it is, may be an ensnaring question ; to pull off your gloves in their presence is beginning to undress ; to make them a bow may be stooping for an immodest purpose, and to talk of bedtime is too gross to be endured. I have known one of these ladies to be so extremely upon her guard, that having dropt her gold watch case in a public walk, and being questioned by a gentleman who took it up, whether it was her's or not,

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was so alarmed at the indecency of throwing aside her apron to examine, that she flew from him with precipitation, suffering him to put it into his pocket, and go fairly off with it.

This false modesty, which most evidently owes its birth to the *double entendre*, is a degree of impudence that the other cannot match. The possessors of it have unfortunately discovered, that the most immodest meaning may be couched under very innocent expressions; and having been once put into a loose train of thinking, they are perpetually revolving in their minds every gross idea that words can be made to imply. They would not pronounce the names of certain persons of their acquaintance for the whole world, and are almost shocked to death at the sight of a woman with child, as it suggests to their minds every idea of sensuality.

It will doubtless be very astonishing to the reader to be told, that even the purity of my own writings has not at all times exempted me from the censure of these maiden gentlewomen: It is from their complaints that I have entered at present upon the subject of this paper, which I cannot conclude without expressing some little dislike to the *double entendre*; since with all the pleasantry and merriment it occasions, it has produced this false modesty, which, in my opinion, is impudence itself.

From the London Evening-Post.

Fiat Justitia.

S I R,

IN a certain corrupt nation, which need not be named, when the persons entrusted with the management of their public affairs, have, by a long series of misconduct, brought the state into the most imminent danger; when, by raising immense fortunes on the ruins of the people, by long squandering away and rioting in the public treasure, by bartering away its territories, by neglecting its commerce, by forsaking its colonies, and by a long catalogue of other ruinous measures, they have, at last, raised the resentment of the people so far, that they find it impossible for them to stem the torrent, and are therefore under dreadful apprehensions of receiving that punishment they have so justly deserved; there hath, of late years, been introduced a method of deluding public justice, and of escaping such punishment, by making a kind of compact, or agreement, to resign their places to others, who are, for such consideration, not only to screen them from public justice, but reward

them also with titles or pensions. That nation, Sir, where justice is thus deluded; and the greatest crimes go, thus, by compact, unpunished, must never expect to have honest and able servants.

When persons in power know they may rob and plunder with impunity; when they are assured, that whatsoever crimes they may commit to the publick, the worst that can befall them; is but to resign their places to others, and that they may carry off all their ill-gotten plunder with safety, it would, in this degenerate age, be a miracle to find them honest. In such a nation, where justice is thus deluded, where a sort of dispensation for committing all kinds of offences on the publick, is thus delivered from hand to hand, how can the people, with any colour of reason, expect that a change of men should produce a change of measures? It is, Sir, a certainty, that nothing but executing justice impartially will make men honest; nor can any thing be more absurd, than for the people to expect an honest and prudent management of their affairs, where the greatest offenders are suffered to escape punishment by such resignation treaties.

One compromising scheme between those in place, and those that would be; between those who are afraid of punishment, and those who are ambitious of power; by which justice is obstructed; and the people's interest dropt; their cries unregarded; and their grievances left unredressed; doth more detriment to a nation, than a long series of mal-administration. We can all remember that important crisis in this nation, when the father of corruption was hunted down, and the hopes of the people ran high, how the house was then adjourn'd to give time for such a compromising intrigue, and how it too well succeeded; how Herod and Pontius Pilate then shook hands, and left the people destitute of justice, and hopeless of all relief. From that infamous period, how hath all patriotism and publick spirit been ridiculed and laughed at! And how hath corruption, unexisted, like a deluge overflowed the land! If therefore, in this nation, such another crisis should ever happen; when great offenders should, to avoid that punishment they have justly deserved, enter into such another compromising scheme, the people must not, if they would expect honest men, and hope for happier days look upon such resignations as any sort of satisfaction for such offences, nor let such crimes pass unpunished, but insist on justice.

BRITANNICUS.

The

The following Papers are so curious, and the People they relate to so incommunicative and so little known, that we make no doubt our Publication of them, without Abridgment, will be agreeable to our Readers.

QUERIES sent to a Friend in Constantinople, by Dr. Maty, F. R. S. and answered by his Excellency James Porter, Esq; his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, and F. R. S.

1. WHETHER we may know, with any certainty, how many people are generally carried off by the plague at Constantinople?

2. Whether the number of inhabitants in that capital may be ascertained?

3. Whether what has been advanced by some travellers, and from them assumed by writers on politics, be true, that there are more women than men born in the east?

4. Whether plurality of wives is in fact, as it was confidently affirmed to be, in the order of nature, favourable to the increase of mankind?

5. What is the actual state of inoculation in the east?

6. What is become of the printing-house at Constantinople? and are there any original maps of the Turkish dominions, drawn from actual surveys?

7. What sort of learning is cultivated among the Greeks, and among the Turks?

Answer 1. The only plague which I observed at Constantinople, in the course of seven years, was that of the year 1751: There are almost annually dispersed accidents, some perhaps real, some suggested by trick and design, to serve sinister purposes.

I attempted that year to throw some observations on paper; but all that I could make out of them was so unsatisfactory, trite and imperfect, that I thought them, on a review, scarce worth notice.

I am convinced, that whatever is told of that distemper is scarce to be depended on; rather conjecture than observation; rather the play of imagination than fact. However, I had made it a principal study to attain to some data, whereby I could draw a probable conclusion concerning the number of the dead that year, which might also have led me to have ascertained that of the inhabitants at Constantinople.

Ans. 2. The Turks have no register, no bills of mortality: They are prohibited, by their law, to enumerate the people. I applied to the Reis Effendi, and other ministers of the Porte, to know what November, 1756.

probable calculation they could make concerning the number of the dead; but they all concurred in one general answer, that they had no other but what was founded on the decrease of the consumption of the quantity of corn or bread; and in general talked of about 150,000. **A** I therefore betook myself, with all my care and industry, to try what probable conclusions I could draw from that imperfect datum. Corn is delivered out by an officer of consideration, and an exact register kept.

Before the commencement of the plague, that was in March and April 1751, the consumption of corn was 19,000 measures, called khilos. On its continuance and decrease it diminished to 17,000, and on its total cessation it was found not to amount to above 14,000. A khilo weighs 22 oke: It is ground to 18 okes of flour. The bakers have generally the secret to make out of this last quantity 27 okes of bread. They add to an oke of flour one of water, besides some salt; **C** and as their bread is almost dough, few of the watry particles are exhaled; and it is thought of the best, if it is not double in quantity, when taken out of the oven.

The common people, and even most of the middling and easy, live principally on bread; the former with onion, garlic, fruits or pulse, according to the seasons; the latter with very small portions of flesh or fish. The more laborious professions, as labouring-men, stone cutters, carpenters, &c. eat from two to two and a half okes a day; the other, according to the common run of families, composed of men, women and children, half an oke each; **E** so that the lowest calculation, on a medium, may be about an oke and a quarter daily, eaten by each person at Constantinople.

But should it be thought too much, an oke, which is two pound three quarters English, we may suppose nearer truth: The following conclusions then will result: That therefore on the highest number of 19,000 \times 27 we have 513,000, the quantity of okes of bread consumed, and consequently the number of souls at Constantinople. That on the decrease of the plague to 17,000, 54,000 persons were either dead or missing. That when the quantity was reduced to 14,000, on the cessation, those either died or dead amounted to 135,000. **G**

It is said by some, that Constantinople contains near 3,000,000 of inhabitants; but on whatever supposition we take the consumption of the quantity of bread, that quantity will be found erroneous.

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On a gross calculation made by some of the principal men, and particularly the Chiorbachees, or colonels of Janizaries, who had their stations at the most noted and only places where the funerals pass, they reckoned for six weeks, whilst the plague was at its height and in its crisis, from 900 to 1000 *per diem*; and that the whole amount of the dead in that time might be about 40,000; and from the time it was in its increase and decline, they added 15 to 20,000 more. If therefore we admit 60,000 in the whole, it will be as that sum to 513,000, or as 1 to 8 $\frac{1}{20}$.

There is a remarkable coincidence between this proportion, and the number of dead which was carried out of the Adrianople-gate, during 12 days, the same season of the year 1752; and of the like number of days in 1751.

1752, Health.		1751, Plague.	
June 14—11		June 12—24	
15—3		13—26	
16—5		14—31	
17—5		15—35	
18—4		16—24	
19—8		20—50	
20—3		25—34	
22—3		22—37	
23—5		23—52	
24—4		July 14—56	
25—5		15—57	
26—3		16—59	
59		489	

So that the number of dead, at least thro' that gate, in time of common health, was to those in that of sickness, as 59 to 489, or as 1 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, nearly.

The Adrianople-gate is reckoned the greatest passage for the dead, on account of its vicinity to the most extensive burial-places.

A great deduction must be made for the vast decrease of the consumption of wheat towards the cessation of the plague, from the considerable number who fled into Asia, the islands of the Archipelago, and Romelia.

A cogent argument with me to demonstrate, that Constantinople is not peopled in proportion to its extent, is the immense care which the late sultan Mahmud took, not to admit new inhabitants or strangers; none could remain a night in the city without commands from the Porte, and those were with great difficulty obtained.

It is extreme difficult, if not impossible, to come at any other *computus* of the number of inhabitants, much more so of houses, at Constantinople. The city is

divided somewhat in the manner it was under the Grecian empire, that is into different quarters, called Mahales, and each under the special direction of an *Imaum*. As far as it extends to their immediate advantage, they are informed of the number of families in their district; but whoever would dare to collect from them, might not only risk the censure of the government, but his head. Besides, if the enquiry is general concerning houses, it is impossible to fix a determined idea; they confound palace, seraglio, shop, room, and call them indiscriminately houses. The Jews say, that they have 10,000 houses at Constantinople. But in what we call a house there are perhaps 10 families, and the distinct number of the latter they dare not mention. I endeavoured with persuasion, and all my weight, to induce the Greek and Armenian patriarchs to obtain for me a register of the births and burials of their respective communities; but at length they acknowledged it impossible. Their parishes are farmed to curates, by the diocesan bishops; the income arises from births and burials; so that to conceal the former, they must likewise the latter, and they never exhibit a faithful register.

Ans. 3. That there are more women than men born in the east, seems a figment of travellers, rather than founded in truth; it is scarce to be known where polygamy is lawful. The apparent conclusion may seem natural, because many of the harems of the opulent, especially in the great cities, are numerous; But these are not composed of the natives of those cities, but are brought from countries where the Christian rites are observed; in time of peace, from Georgia; and of war, from Hungary and Russia, &c. so that if more women are found in such families than men, they must be looked upon as an extraneous production, annually or daily imported.

I think I can aver, on good foundation, that we have not yet extant an exact, genuine account of the customs, manners and practices of these people, nor really of these countries. Those which I have read are extreme faulty, not to say worse, in many particulars which have fallen under my own knowledge. What then am I to conclude, as to those that have not? And how can a Tournefort, and many others I could name, in running over vast tracks of countries in two years or less, sometimes by night, sometimes by day, with hasty caravans, give us a true history? Even Ricaut's, he who dwelt some years in these countries, is founded on very imperfect memoirs: What

What he says of the interior of the seraglio is impossible to be known ; and I find by some original letters of his, from Hamburg, to a nephew he had, as secretary to this embassy, that he begged for some notes of one Mr. Coke, formerly in that office, in order to continue his history. Now it is evident, that all such notes must have been only the hearsay of the Christians of Pera, who neither have, nor ever had, knowledge or observation sufficient to be depended on ; nor dare they venture to enter into intimate particulars with such Mahometans as could truly inform them.

Credulity and vulgar errors abound as a consequence of their faith ; for they are all Greeks or Romanists. Those are taken traditionally. To instance in one collected from them, and universally received by travellers ; they tell us, that the Turks make publick prayers and processions in time of plague, when 1000 corps a day are carried out of Adrianople-gate. This tradition was current in the year 1751. I knew it must be false from the very Koran. However, I had the question put to many, particularly to the Reis Effendi, great chancellor of the empire, who let me know they never numbered them, nor inquired minutely how many died ; that in time of great calamity or sickness, they only ordered a passage of the Koran to be read in their Mosches. Thus, by a single enquiry, I detected a fable which has passed current since Mahomet the second's time. This is one example of many.

Ans. 4. I can affirm, with truth, what may seem a paradox, that in general, Mahometans, notwithstanding their law, procreate less than Christians. The rich, who are the only persons that can maintain concubines, have seldom four or five children. Few, I have heard of or known, exceed two or three ; many of the former, and most of the middling or poorer sort, have generally but one wife. The latter indeed exchange them with facility ; but yet we do not perceive they have a numerous progeny. I take this to arise from a cause different from that which is commonly assigned, not from their being enervated by variety, but rather from their law. The frequent ablutions, required by the doctrine of purity and impurity, perhaps may check the libidinous passion ; or when it is at its height they find themselves prohibited enjoyment. To enforce this observation might lead me into some singular reflections.

Ans. 5. Inoculation is practised at present among the Greeks, and, notwithstanding religious scruples, among the

Romanists : With the few whom I have known it generally succeeded ; but the numbers will not admit of comparison. There are not perhaps twenty in a year inoculated. The Timoni family pretend, that a daughter had been inoculated at six months old, but afterwards acquired the small-pox in the natural way, and died at 23 years. The evidence is doubtful. Timoni's account is incorrect ; his facts are not to be depended on. Pylarini's is more exact. It was neither Circassians, Georgians, nor Asiatics who introduced the practice. The first woman was of the Morea ; her successor was a Bosniac ; they brought it from Thessaly, or the Peloponnesus, now Morea. They properly scarified the patient, commonly on many parts ; sometimes on the forehead, under the hair, sometimes on the cheeks, and on the radius of the arm. A father told me, that the old woman not being able, thro' age, to make the incision on his daughter with the razor, he performed that operation. The needle has also been used. The Turks never inoculate ; they trust to their *fatum*. Whence the method had its origin seems here unknown. A Capuchin friar, whom I often see, was on a mission in Georgia for above 16 years ; he has returned about two years ; he is a grave, sober man, who gives an historical account of the virtues and vices, good and evil, of that country, with plainness and candour. The usual introduction and security of these missionaries is the pretence to the practice of physic, that in destroying bodies they may save souls : So that this honest man, who is extremely ignorant, was in high reputation both as physician and confessor : It was therefore impossible, as he himself observes, that either the public or private practice of inoculation could be concealed from him ; but he has most solemnly declared to me repeatedly, that he never heard one word about it at Akalsike, Imirette or Tiflis ; he is persuaded, that it has never been known among them. He has often and frequently attended the small-pox, which is almost certain death there ; and generally, if not always, of the confluent kind.

Ans. 6. Printing was introduced by an Hungarian renegade, who called himself Ibrahim Effendi : It had no long continuance. The copies are not many, and are now very dear and scarce ; few even to be bought.

The maps did not exceed three or four ; one of Persia, one of the Bosphorus, and one of the Euxinus or Black-sea ; they are not to be found but in private hands.

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All our maps of these countries are extremely imperfect and incorrect.

The jealousy and superstition of the people, tho' the government should permit Christians to raise any printing house, would be an irresistible impediment; and they are too ignorant themselves to be ever capable of doing it. The adoptive son of this Ibrahim Effendi, who bears the same name, is secretary under the interpreter of the Porte; he has all the materials for printing, but never could find, since his father's death, and during sultan Mahmud's reign, money to carry it on. The question now is, whether sultan Osman is not too strict a Mussulman to continue the permission.

Ans. 7. The progress of arts and sciences, and literature, seems travelling on, *gradatim*, to the westward, from Ægypt to Greece, from Greece to Rome, thence to the west of Europe, and I suppose at last to America. We find few traces in the east: The Greeks, who should be the depositaries of them, are the same Greeks they ever were, *Homines contenti-onis cupidiores quam veritatis*. They have retained all the vices, imperfections and ill habits of their ancestors; but have lost all publick spirit and publick virtue. The clergy, who should support the whole machine of learning, are themselves the source of ignorance; all their talents and acquisitions consist in bribing amongst the Turks, and soliciting to destroy one patriarch in order to make another; to raise from a curacy to a bishoprick, and to exchange from an indifferent one to a better. They endeavour to cultivate literal Greek, and some study it, but advance no further. There are neither grammarians, critics, historians nor philosophers among them; nor have they the proper preceptors or masters to instruct. They have formed a sort of academy at Mount Athos for their youth, which will scarce survive the person who has undertaken it: He has himself but the mere elements of science. However, his desire of knowing may improve him; and he may perhaps lay the foundations in some youth with success.

The Turks have many books amongst them, tho' exceedingly dear; folios I have seen cost 100 to 2 and 300 dollars each, i. e. from 15l. to 45l. The few printed folios, some of which I picked up some years ago, cost 5l. to 6l. sterling. Their scribes spend many years about a few copies. Their learning consists principally in abstruse metaphysics: Some few touch the surface of science. I have looked out with great industry for old

Arabian manuscripts in the mathematical way: What they brought me were translations of some propositions of Euclid, Theodosius, Archimedes and Apollonius. They have some parts of Aristotle; but their favourite philosophy is the atomical or Epicurean, which with them is called the Democritical, from Democritus. Many of their speculative men have adopted that system, and conform to it in their secret practice. The institutes and practice of physic are taken from Galen. Eben Zyna or Avicenna is a principal guide: Mathiolus is known. But with all this, as the sole drift and end of their study is gain, there does not seem the least emulation towards true knowledge: So that the state of letters may be said to remain deplorable, without the least glimmering or remote prospect of a recovery. Constantinople, Feb. 1, 1755. J. P.

Since the Reception of these Answers, Dr. Maty has received another Letter from the same Gentleman, in which he finds some new Facts, tending to clear up the Accounts relating to the Practice of INOCULATION among the Georgians.

Constantinople, May 17, 1755.

I AM now to correct the report of the Capuchin concerning inoculation in Georgia. One of their physicians, a most ignorant fellow, who lives by his profession here, avers that among those who follow the true Georgian rites, not Romanists, the practice is common. It has its rise from mere superstition. He tells us, "That the tradition and religious belief of the people is, that an angel presides over that distemper, that therefore, to shew their confidence in him, and to invite him to be propitious, they take a pock from the sick person, and, by a scarification, they insert it in one in health, generally between the fore-finger and the thumb. It never misses its effect, and the patient always recovers. To attract the angel's good will more effectually, they hang the patient's bed with red cloth or stuff, as a colour most agreeable to him. He has been assistant to this practice, and declares it to be common." Perhaps the only good effect ever known produced by that monster superstition! The Capuchin acknowledges, that it might be amongst the Georgians the doctor mentions, and not have fell under his knowledge. To vindicate his ignorance, he distinguishes the parts of Georgia, or its divisions. He has never been at Cackett, and staid but three weeks at once in Tiflis.

J. P.
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The JESUITS BARK being usually applied for the Cure of an Ague, and often without the Advice of any Physician, the following Remarks made upon that Medicine by the late Dr. Woodward may be of Service to many of our Countrymen, and therefore we shall give them a Place in our Magazine. They are taken from a Book just published, intitled, Select Cases and Consultations in Physick, by the late eminent John Woodward, M. D.

THE Jesuits bark, says the doctor, works wholly as an absorbent and astringent; and where it is not equal to the febrile matter rising, and in emotion in the stomach, it cannot be capable of dealing with and stifling of it. On the contrary, this medicine is frequently the cause of the febrile matter flowing into the blood, in greater quantity than otherwise would have happened. When there is of this matter, in the stomach, so great a proportion as by its collocation, the fumes it emits, and the crowd it makes at the pylorus, somewhat to obstruct that passage, and hinder its own egress there, a lesser charge must be made upon the blood in course. In this case, the Jesuits powder given can never possibly wholly surmount the febrile matter. It can only stifle part; by which means the collocation, fumes, and crowd will be lessened, egress thro' the pylorus promoted, febrile matter dispatched into the blood, and thereby the fever increased. This is the case in the administration of the Jesuits powder in continual fevers, and in such fevers as remit, where the febrile cause is considerable. And indeed, in intermitting fevers, where the morbid cause is great, the Jesuits powder will not be able to surmount it, without discharges and evacuations of it. With these interposed I have had happy success, by use of only small doses of that powder; and the body has been left in vigour and good plight. Whereas without such evacuations, I have seen loads of that medicine given to little other end than the detriment of the patient. As this medicine, where there happens to be an overcharge of bile in the stomach, sometimes by the accident set forth above, letting that bile loose upon the blood, fires it, excites perturbations there, and a fever too great for the fabrick to sustain; so, where there happens to be an over-glut of phlegm in the stomach, this medicine given, becomes accidentally the means of letting

that loose in like manner, and thereby of over-chilling the blood, thickening the mass of it, impeding and making a glut and obstructions in the capillary vessels, and so lessening the heat, the sense, and the strength of the member to which those vessels belong, causes a chilliness, weakness, and numbness of it, sometimes to such a degree as to bring on a palsy, of which I have heard several instances. There is no doubt but that this is a truly noble medicine, and of great service where properly administered: But without such discretion and caution, great ills and inconveniencies frequently ensue. The people would not entertain the great prejudice they so generally have to this medicine, wholly without any cause. They who administer it do not feel the struggles and combustion that they who take it frequently do; even where it happens to cure and put an end to the ague, and thro' the firmness of the constitution, and the organs acquitting themselves with great energy and power, no apparent or lasting evil may ensue. There is no jesting with edged tools. The best medicine, and those that have the greatest power, do the greatest mischief, where not rightly applied. For my own part, even in youth, and the most vigorous bodies, where I have found symptoms and intimations of an over-charge of humours in the stomach and bowels; or where, upon administration of this medicine, the success hath not answered in due time, I have immediately had recourse to proper evacuations; constantly to the benefit of the patient, and the gaining of my point, without any of the inconveniencies that, where such precaution is not used, ordinarily ensue.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Some Remarks on the Republication of Dr. Chandler's Charge in 1740, to the Grand-Jury at Durham, with an Intent towards stopping an ill-grounded popular Clamour, with Riots and Punishments thence arising.

S I R,

THIS charge was delivered July 16, 1740, a time of the year, when if nobody had been so provident as to lay by corn, more than for his own use, we must have starved till harvest. Ingrossing is founded on a law, enacted 5th and 6th of Edward VI. above 200 years ago, when corn,

* By the very same accident, opiates, that commonly abate the pain of the colic, become sometimes the means of letting choleric matter loose out of the stomach, where it was before latent and quiet, into the guts, where, being in emotion, it causes pains and gripes. This was the case of Mr. Ange, and some others that I have known. By the same accident, astringents become now and then the causes of purgings sometimes very great.

corn, of all sorts, was sold at less than a fourth part of the present prices; the act accordingly gave liberty, to all persons, to engross and lay by corn, when bought, wheat at 6s. or under, malt and barley 3s. 4d. and oats at 2s. a quarter; so the act allowed engrossing at low prices; and who now engrosses at high prices? Ingrossing at low prices is a benefit to the farmers, by supplying them with money, and to the poor, by keeping corn for them; the legislature then saw this, but did not foresee that money would be more plenty, nor that what was then or had been called a pound, would be called three pounds; nor the great alterations, which would be made in 200 years, by the discovery of America, and the gold and silver there, and the extension of our trade, to and from thence, and the whole globe, much more of which was then unknown than now is; so it is as fit this law should be repealed, as that against witchcraft, 1 James I. (a much more modern law) lately (9 Geo. II.) was; which repeal has produced no bad effect; or else that this old law should be modernized, and the poor taught, that they who lay by corn, from harvest to harvest, and coals in summer for winter, are their benefactors, tho' paid for it; they naturally sell, from time to time, as wanted, often at such prices, as hardly pay the difference; if not, why have we not more ingrossers? The more the better, as the supply must be the greater, and the prices the less; but what monied man does not shun every general odium, and popular danger, and every risque of loss, without a reasonable probability of an adequate gain? And who but a monied man should, or can engross? He to whom money is of the least value can best afford the risque, and is most like to be content with a small gain, and to be therefore the poor's benefactor in time of need.

The piece before us contains twenty pages, including (not the usual method) the title page, and editor's introduction to the republication, which with the grand jury's request of the first publication, and two blank sides, are 10.—In p. 15, 16, 17, 18, (four out of the bishop's own 10) he speaks, I doubt not, with much truth, of the scarcity, as magnified, and but feared, and only a pretence for riots, and of the riots, as barbarous, rather increasing, than having any tendency towards relieving the cause, if any, of complaint; things abhorred by him, and condemnable by the laws of God and man; and of exporting, not ingrossing, as the cause of scarcity; and speaks also of plunder, private pique, and revenge, and the over-

turning of right and property; not public justice, nor any sort of relief, as the things sought by the miscreant, idle rioters; and again, speaks of the farmer and merchant as no aggressors, but of them, as plundered by a spirit of rebellion, in defiance of authority, order, and subjection; like our feet assuming the place of the head, or rather its office, and pretending to conduct the body, as well as carry it; and of popular commotions, as the letting out of waters.

But the editor, who sells this piece at 4d. each, or 3s. 6d. a dozen, attempts, as he says, to stem the torrent of reigning vices, in those of higher rank; and speaks of his glimmering hopes of our magistrates paying regard to the prelate's charge, as pointed at the ingrossers of corn, and then calls them cannibals, and the worst and most unnatural enemies of their king and country, and treats them as the aggressors, saying, very untruly (for no such thing appears in the charge) that his lordship gave in charge, that it would be more proper for the grand jury, to find bills against them, than against the unhappy objects, forced to transgress the laws; and that the grand jury (here he seems to forget, or not know, their oath) like wise and honest men, returned every bill of indictment not found; and yet says, the vile ingrossers opened their graineries, and supplied the markets with corn, at the usual prices; then he speaks of the bishop's charge, as, tho' worthy of letters of gold in every court of justice, now entirely forgot by some base proceedings against the industrious poor, on a similar occasion, and complains of their being condemned as rioters; and goes on with some portions of scripture, nothing to the purpose of ingrossing corn, in our days and manner, taking no sort of notice of the caution given to mankind, so early as Jacob's days, and his son Joseph's, of providing in years of plenty for the years of scarcity, by the seven lean kine eating up the seven fat kine, and the seven thin ears of corn devouring the seven full ears; what was Joseph in Egypt, according to this editor, but a vile ingrosser?

What would our editor say, if he should be told, that the law against ingrossing is obsolete, because the prices in it are such, as corn has not been sold at in this century, or the last? If he says he finds the whole act, printed as in force; so, if he will look a little farther back, he will find 28 Henry VIII. ch. 14. that none shall sell French wines, at more than 8d. a gallon; and he may find Wingate's Abridgment of the Statutes in force in the

the last century, omitted the prices; why, but as obsolete? Again, what says our editor as to the encouragement or bounty given by law out of our publick treasure, for the exportation of corn, when it sells at prices far exceeding those at which the law, if it still exists, allows corn to be bought for ingrossing? And how far would he have the law restrain corn-chandlers, meal-men, and millers, and all mankind from buying corn of the farmer, and selling it to the baker? Can the one keep it, till the other makes it into bread? or can he buy it, and pay for it before hand? All this concerns wheat almost wholly: What says he about barley, malt, and oats? Maltsters, brewers, innholders, gentlemen, and other consumers? How would he act as a juror, and regard his oath? In short, let him say, if he can, what he drives at, besides getting money, without considering the event, save as to self-interestedness only, the thing he first attacks.

Your, &c.

LIBERTAS RATIONALITER.

P. S. The scarcity of wheat is not general, but only in some places of this island, whilst others have plenty; this appears by the following collection of the prices at different places, per quarter, in July and August last, and must be owing solely to want of good and short roads, and of navigable rivers, to assist the sea, and the Thames, and others to already.

London.	Birmingham.
July 1l. 6s.	1l. 16s.
August 1l. 19s.	1l. 13s.
Henly on Thames.	Devizes.
1l. 17s. 6d.	1l. 14s.
1l. 17s. 6d.	1l. 8s.

The INSTRUCTIONS from the CITY of LONDON to its Representatives in Parliament.

To the Right Hon. Slingsby Bethell, Esq; Lord Mayor, Sir John Barnard, Knt. Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. and William Beckford, Esq; Representatives in Parliament for the City of London.

WE the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London in common-council assembled, justly alarmed at the critical and unhappy situation of these kingdoms, do most earnestly call upon you, our representatives, to exert your utmost ability towards procuring a strict and impartial parliamentary enquiry into the causes of these national calamities.

An almost total neglect of our important fortresses in the Mediterranean of such inestimable consequence to the trade and power of these kingdoms, and the permitted absence of their principal offi-

cers many months after the commencement of hostilities, the actual loss of Minorca, and apparent danger of Gibraltar, are circumstances which fill us with amazement and concern; but when we reflect on the great preparations for an embarkation of troops and artillery, and the equipment of a powerful fleet publicly known to be carried on at Toulon, whose neighbourhood to Minorca was sufficiently alarming, we cannot impute these fatal events to neglect alone, and therefore conjure you to enquire, why a respectable fleet was not immediately sent from hence, and why at last so small a squadron was ordered upon this important service, without any frigate, fire-ship, hospital-ship, transport, or troops beyond their ordinary complement, and this at a time when our naval force was confessedly superior to the enemy's.

The cruelties suffered, and losses sustained by our fellow-subjects in North America, have long called for redress, whilst the mismanagements in the attempts for their support, and the untimely and unequal succours sent to their relief, have only served to render the British name contemptible: We therefore require you, to use your utmost endeavours for detecting all those, who, by treachery or misconduct, have contributed to those great distresses, his majesty having been graciously pleased to assure us, that he will not fail to do justice upon any persons, who shall have been wanting in their duty to him and their country.

To these interesting enquiries, we have but too much reason to add our pressing request, that you use your earliest endeavours to establish a well regulated and constitutional militia, as the most honourable defence of the crown, and the most consistent with the rights of a free people. And this we are more anxious to recommend to your particular care and attention, as every apprehension of danger has furnished a reason for increasing the number of our regular forces, and for the introduction of foreign mercenaries, the expence of which is insupportable. We therefore trust that you will pursue this measure before you consent to the grant of supplies, experience having convinced us, that your laudable endeavours afterwards may prove fruitless.

The insult offered to our laws by a claim of exemption, which these foreigners are said to have made, demands that you strictly enquire, whether the ordinary course of justice has been interrupted or suspended on their account, or whether any person in authority under his majesty has given countenance to such claim

claim, which if you should discover, we confide in your resolution and integrity, that nothing will be wanting on your part, to bring to justice the advisers and instruments of such a violation of the bill of rights, as the only means of quieting the minds of his majesty's loyal British subjects; and at all events we recommend it to you, to oppose the continuance of any foreign troops within the kingdom, a circumstance which must ever be considered as a reproach to the loyalty, courage, and ability of this nation.

We also hope, that you will endeavour to limit the number of placemen and pensioners of late so remarkably increased, and at a proper season to restore triennial parliaments, as we conceive it the only means to obtain a free representative of the people.

The immense sums so cheerfully paid, when almost every measure reflects national disgrace, call upon you strictly to enquire into their application, and we trust, that you will carefully watch and endeavour to prevent all unnatural connections on the continent, in order to preserve the independency of these kingdoms.

By rendering these necessary services to your king and country, you will give his majesty the strongest testimony of your duty and affection, and most effectually secure to his government obedience and respect.

At the same time we desire you thus publicly to accept our most grateful acknowledgements of your past conduct in parliament, and we enjoin you at all times to hold sacred and inviolable the act made for establishing his majesty's right to the crown of these realms, and securing the rights and liberties of the subject; and that you oppose every measure tending to weaken that compact, which under the Divine Providence will ever prove the best security to his majesty's sacred person, and the succession in his illustrious house.

INSTRUCTIONS of the Borough of Southwark, to William Belchier and William Hammond, Esqrs. their Representatives.

Gentlemen,

WE take this opportunity of expressing our satisfaction and thanks for your diligent attendance in parliament, and attachment to his majesty's person and government, in the ready concurrence to those supplies, which the necessity of affairs so justly required; but we beg leave at the same time, to recommend to your strictest enquiry, how these immense sums have been appropriated.

The fatal loss of the valuable island of Minorca, the late disgrace of the British

flag in the Mediterranean, and the want of timely care for the support of our colonies in America, furnish us with matter of the utmost astonishment and concern, and urge us to request your most particular examination into the causes of these misfortunes, and to exert yourselves in bringing all delinquents to justice.

A Permit us to desire you again to repeat your endeavours for obtaining a well regulated militia, which will not only prevent the necessity of calling foreign forces to our assistance, but enable us to defend our king and country against all invaders in the most natural and effectual manner, and give his majesty's navy a greater opportunity of acting offensively against the common enemy.

B Among the many gloomy prospects that surround us on every side, and almost in every view, in which we consider publick affairs, there is more than a glimpse of hope left in the consideration of our being a free people. But for this, we might give ourselves up for gone, since in that case we should not have either right or power to demand a discovery of our circumstances, which is the only way to come at the true causes of our miscarriages, disappointments, defeats, neglects, and dissipation. In the body politick, as well as natural, the perfect knowledge of the disease must lead us to the cure.

D The addresses, the representations, and the instructions from several counties and corporations, and which will be followed by many more, sufficiently testify that we are, and have a just sense of our happiness, in being a free people; and a proper spirit of resentment against any attempt to raise money upon us, with specious promises; and after raising it, thinking of them no farther, and preferring any expedient to avert danger to the only just and effectual method of securing publick safety, which with infinite patience our representations brought into order, and unanimously recommended as the palladium of the state.

F In consequence of the sense of the people, thus declared; and the gracious reception their sentiments have met with, when humbly and dutifully laid before the throne; we have a rational fund of consolation: And as in former ages our ancestors, so we, now in the present, expect our salvation from the next sessions of parliament. As representatives of the commons of Great-Britain, no doubt they will enquire into, and expose the causes of our miscarriages; examine into the accounts of the distribution of the immense sums they gave, and prevent, in succeeding times, the committing the protection of British liberties, to those who are not subject to the laws of Britain.

Having

*Having in our last given the Saxon Memorial against the King of Prussia *, we shall now give, A Memorial presented to their High Mightinesses the States General, by M. de Hellen, his Prussian Majesty's Minister at the Hague; in Answer to the said Saxon Memorial.*

THE king, my master, could not but be very much concerned to hear of the efforts made by the Saxon resident, in a memorial presented on the 29th past, to prepossess your high mightinesses against the step which his majesty has been obliged to take with regard to the court of Dresden; by representing it in false colours, and by artfully exaggerating every circumstance of what has passed upon that occasion. His majesty, who has ever been solicitous of preserving the friendship and confidence of your high mightinesses, and of leaving you no doubt as to the justice of his actions; has given me express orders, not to lose a moment in obviating the bad impressions which it has been endeavoured to give you; and, for this purpose, to lay, briefly, before you, the just motives which have directed all his majesty's steps in this affair; till such time, as he shall have leisure to unveil to all Europe the equally unjust and dangerous conduct, which the court of Saxony has held towards him.

It ill becomes that court, to reclaim against the king the respectable laws of nations, which they themselves have been the first to violate towards his majesty. The publick is already, in part, and shall be more fully, apprized of the dangerous designs which the court of Vienna has formed against the king, my master; and which tend to nothing less, than the dispossessing him of Silesia, and even the destruction of his whole power. The court of Saxony has adopted every part of this scheme; but, by consent of the principal parties, they have been allowed this reservation, that Saxony shall not appear in it, till the king's forces should be so weakened or divided, that they might then pull off the mask with impunity. That court has even gone so far, as to negotiate with the court of Vienna an eventual partition of his majesty's dominions; and to stipulate for their share, the dutchies of Magdebourg, and Crossen, with the circles of Zullichau, Cottbus, and Schwibus.

Till an opportunity should offer to execute these vast projects, the Saxon ministers have played off, in all the courts of Europe, every engine of unwarrantable politicks, in order to prepare the way to the execution of their plan. They

November, 1756.

have endeavoured to give an odious turn to all the king's most innocent actions; and have spared neither malicious insinuations, nor even the most atrocious calumnies, in order to alienate all the world from his majesty, and to raise up enemies against him every where.—These are facts which shall soon be laid before the publick, with the most authentick proofs.

The great preparations of the court of Vienna, joined to other appearances, which betrayed the approaching execution of that court's vast designs, having obliged his majesty to prevent them; the king was well informed, that the court of Saxony intended to let its troops pass freely, and afterwards to wait events, in order to avail themselves of them, either by joining his enemies, or by making a diversion in his dominions. It can now be proved, that this intelligence, which otherwise agrees so well with the known system of the court of Saxony, was not ill grounded.

Such being the dispositions of that court, and his majesty seeing himself threatened on all sides by the court of Vienna and its allies; he could not avoid having recourse to the only means which were left him to prevent inevitable ruin, by putting it out of the power of the court of Saxony, till a future peace, to increase the number of his enemies. All laws, both divine and human, and the court of Dresden's own conduct, authorize such a step; and the whole impartial world must acknowledge, that his majesty could not abandon himself to the discretion of a secret enemy, who was the more dangerous, by his lying in wait for the first favourable opportunity of striking a mortal blow in the heart of his dominions, when naked and defenceless.

Considerations so urgent as these; the experience of past times; and the way of thinking peculiar to the Saxon ministry; did not permit the king to trust to proposals of neutrality, which would undoubtedly have been evaded, as soon as it could be done with any security; and which, besides, was perfectly combinable with the dangerous system of an apparent neutrality, adopted by the court of Saxony, with the secret consent of that of Vienna.

All the measures which his majesty has pursued in Saxony, and which they endeavour to paint in such odious colours, are but the necessary consequences of the first resolution, which he was forced to take for his own preservation; and he has done nothing but deprived the court of Saxony of the means of hurting him. This, however, has been done with all

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the moderation which the circumstances could admit of. The country enjoys all the security, and all the tranquillity, it could expect in the very midst of peace; the king's troops observe the most exact discipline; and there are no more of them left in Saxony, than what are necessary to observe his Polish majesty's camp. All the respect is shewn to her majesty, the queen of Poland, which is due to her rank; and it was only by the most suitable representations, that she was prevailed upon to suffer some papers to be taken out of the state-paper office at Dresden, (without the other archives being touched) of which the king already had copies, and thought it necessary, in order to ascertain the dangerous designs of the Saxon ministers against him, to secure the originals, the existence and reality of which might otherwise have been denied.

The king is extremely sorry, that he has been forced to take steps so disagreeable to his majesty the king of Poland. His majesty's personal esteem and friendship for that prince are always the same; but he could not sacrifice to those sentiments the safety of all his dominions; and it is to the pernicious counsels of ill-intentioned persons, to whom his Polish majesty gives himself up with too much confidence, and without reserve, and to them only that he must impute his misfortunes.

In his majesty's present critical situation, he could listen to no other consideration, but that essential duty which binds him to the happiness of his people. Every man has a right to prevent the mischief which he is threatened, and to resort to it upon its author. Neither the constitutions nor the laws of the empire can obstruct the exertion of a right, so superior to all others, as that of self-preservation and self-defence; especially when the depository of those laws is so closely united to the enemy, as manifestly to abuse his power in her favour.

The union of the Germanick body can have nothing to fear from a prince who is so much concerned in its preservation; and all those who have the same interest as his majesty, to support the liberties of Germany, and the Protestant cause, must with success to his arms; since it is certain, that the oppression of one of the most powerful princes of the Germanick body, and of the Protestant communion, would necessarily be followed with the total destruction of the one and the other: Whereas that country, which boasts of having given birth to the Protestant religion, would be but a weak bulwark for

its security, whilst it is already but too much affected by the direction of affairs relating to its interest at the diet of the empire, being in the hands of a prince of another communion.

This being the true state of the present crisis; the king, my master, promises himself, from your high mightinesses friendship and superior wisdom, that you will acknowledge the justice of the measures which his majesty has been forced to take; and that, instead of listening to the malicious insinuations of his enemies, you will rather use your good offices towards inspiring moderation into those powers, who seem to have sworn ruin to a country, the fate whereof ought not to be indifferent to your republick.

Hague, Oct. 15, 1756.

And his Prussian majesty has since caused to be published, a memorial setting forth the conduct of the courts of Vienna and Saxony towards the king of Prussia, and their dangerous designs against him; together with the original documents in proof of them. From which memorial we shall give the following extracts.

"The reasons which have laid the king under the necessity of taking up arms against the court of Vienna, and of securing the king of Poland's hereditary dominions during the present war, are founded upon the strictest rules of justice and equity. They are neither motives of ambition, nor views of aggrandisement.—It is a series of projects, conspiracies, and treachery, on the part of these two courts, that has obliged his majesty to provide for his own defence and safety. The discoveries he has made on this important subject, set this truth in a full light, and amount to a demonstration of the justice of his cause, and the wicked practices of those who have forced him to come to these sad extremities.

His majesty, tho' long ago apprized of all the intrigues which were clandestinely carrying on against him, could have wished, he had been at liberty to let them lie buried in the recesses of darkness from whence they sprung; but being driven to extremities by the impending execution of the vast projects of the court of Vienna, and by the obstinacy with which this court has rejected every means of reconciliation; he is forced, against his will, to lay before the publick the proofs, which are in his hands, of the evil intentions, and dangerous designs of the courts of Vienna and Dresden against him. These proofs will evince the necessity, as well as justice, of the measures which his majesty has taken; and make it appear, that nothing has been

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given out, but what can be proved by authentic pieces, which have long since come to his majesty's knowledge, but of which he has further thought it incumbent upon him to procure the originals, in order to put it out of the power of his enemies to deny the real existence and truth of them.

To come at the source of the vast plan, upon which the courts of Vienna and Saxony have been employed against the king, ever since the peace of Dresden; we must go back as far as the war which preceded this peace. The fond hopes which the two allied courts had conceived, upon the success of the campaign in 1744, gave occasion to a treaty of eventual partition, which they concluded the 18th of May, 1745, agreeably to which the court of Vienna was to have the dutchy of Silesia and the county of Glatz; and the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, the dutchies of Magdeburg and Crossen, the circles of Züllichow and Swibus, together with the Prussian part of Lusatia; or only part of those provinces, in proportion to their conquests.

After the peace of Dresden, which was signed the 25th of December, 1745, and in which the king gave such shining proofs of his love of peace, of his disinterestedness and moderation; there was no further room for a treaty, of so extraordinary a nature, as that of an eventual partition, with regard to a power with whom the two contracting parties lived in peace; and yet the court of Vienna made no scruple to propose to the court of Saxony (perhaps a few days after signing the peace) a new treaty of alliance, in which they should likewise renew the treaty of eventual partition, of the 18th of May, 1745, as can be proved from the very draught of it, which was then delivered at Dresden.

The court of Saxony thought it necessary, in the first place, to give a greater consistency to their plan, by grounding it upon an alliance between the courts of Russia and Vienna. These two powers did, in fact, conclude a defensive alliance at Petersburg, on the 22d day of May, 1746, as appears by the instrument of it, which has been made publick. But it is easy to perceive, that the body or ostensible part of this treaty was drawn up merely with a view to conceal the six secret articles from the knowledge of the publick; the fourth of which is levelled singly against Prussia, according to the exact copy of it, which is to be found amongst the documents.

In this article, the empress-queen of Hungary and Bohemia sets out with a protestation, that she will religiously ob-

serve the treaty of Dresden; but she explains her real way of thinking upon this point, a little lower, in the following manner. "If the king of Prussia should be the first to depart from this peace, by attacking either her majesty the empress-queen of Hungary and Bohemia, or her majesty the empress of Russia, or even the republick of Poland, in all which cases the rights of her majesty the empress-queen to Silesia and the county of Glatz would again take place, and recover their full effect; the two contracting parties shall mutually assist each other with a body of 60,000 men, to reconquer Silesia, &c."

These are the titles which the court of Vienna proposes to avail itself of for the recovery of Silesia! Every war that can arise between the king and Russia, or the republick of Poland, is to be looked upon as a manifest infraction of the peace of Dresden, and a revival of the rights of the house of Austria to Silesia; tho' neither Russia, nor the republick of Poland, are at all concerned in the treaty of Dresden; and tho' the latter, with which the king has otherwise the satisfaction to live in the most intimate friendship, is not even in alliance with the court of Vienna. According to the principles of the law of nature, received among all civilized nations, the most the court of Vienna could be authorized to do, in such cases, would be to send those succours to her allies which are due to them by alliances; without her having the least pretence, on that account, to free herself from the particular engagements which subsist between her and the king. It is therefore left to the judgment of the impartial world, whether, in the fourth secret article of the treaty of Petersburg, the contracting powers have kept within the bounds of a defensive alliance; or whether that article does not rather contain a plan of an offensive alliance, tending to wrest Silesia from the king.

It is obvious, that, by this article, the court of Vienna has prepared three pretences for the recovery of Silesia; and by comparing it with her conduct from that time, it is very visible, that she thought to attain her end, either by provoking the king to commence a war against her, or by kindling one between his majesty and Russia, or Poland, by her secret intrigues and machinations.

It is no wonder then, that the treaty of Petersburg has been the hinge upon which all the Austrian politicks have turned, from the peace of Dresden to this time; and that the negotiations of the court of Vienna have been principally directed to

strengthen this alliance, by the accession of other powers.

The court of Saxony was the first that was invited to this accession, in the beginning of the year 1747. They eagerly accepted the invitation, as soon as made; furnished their ministers at Petersburg, count de Vicedom and the sieur Pezold, with the necessary full powers for that purpose; and ordered them to declare, that their court was not only ready to accede to the treaty itself, but also to the secret article against Prussia, and to join in the arrangements made by the two courts, provided measures were better taken than before, as well for the security and defence of Saxony, as for its indemnification and recompence, in proportion to the efforts and progress which should be made. In regard to the last point, the court of Saxony declared: That if, upon any fresh attack from the king of Prussia, the empress-queen should, by their assistance, happen not only to re-conquer Silesia, and the county of Glatz, but also to reduce him within narrower bounds; the king of Poland, as elector of Saxony, would stand to the partition stipulated between his Polish majesty and the empress-queen, by the convention signed at Leipzick, the 18th of May, 1745. Count Lofs, the Saxon minister at Vienna, was charged, at the same time, to open a private negotiation, for settling an eventual partition of the conquests which should be made on Prussia, by laying down as the basis of it, the partition treaty of Leipzick, of the 18th of May, 1745.

The particulars of all this will be seen in the documents, by the instructions given the 23d of May, 1747, to the Saxon ministers at Petersburg; by the memorial which these ministers delivered, accordingly, to the Russian ministry the 25th of September, 1747; and by the instructions given to count Lofs, at Vienna, the 21st of December, 1747.

It is clear then, and ascertained by all these authentick pieces, that the court of Saxony betrayed their readiness to enter into all the offensive engagements of the treaty of Petersburg; that since the peace they have been the revivers of the partition-treaty, made against the king during the last war; and that they have thereby justified his majesty in resenting a treaty made against him, notwithstanding the general amnesty settled by the peace of Dresden.

It has, indeed, been affectingly supposed, throughout this negotiation, that the king would be the aggressor against the court of Vienna. But what right can the king of Poland draw from thence to

make conquests upon the king? Or, if his Polish majesty, in the quality of auxiliary, will also become a belligerent party; it cannot be taken amiss, that his majesty should treat him accordingly, and regulate his conduct by that of the court of Saxony. This is a truth which has been acknowledged even by the king of Poland's own privy council, in the opinion they gave when consulted upon the accession to the treaty of Petersburg; witness the two extracts which are amongst the documents, where the said privy-council gives the king of Poland to understand, that the principle laid down in the fourth secret article of the treaty of Petersburg went beyond the common rules; and that, if his Polish majesty should approve of it by acceding thereto, his Prussian majesty might look upon it as a violation of the peace of Dresden.

Count Brühl being, without doubt, thoroughly convinced himself of this truth, did all in his power to conceal the existence of the secret articles of the treaty of Petersburg. For at the time that he was eagerly negotiating in Russia upon his court's accession to it, and to its secret articles, he caused a solemn declaration to be made at Paris, "That the treaty of Petersburg, to which his Polish majesty had been invited to accede, did not contain any thing more than what was in the German copy which had been communicated to the court of France, without any secret and separate article having been communicated to the king of Poland; and that in case any such secret and separate article did exist, his Polish majesty would not come into any thing which could tend to give his most Christian majesty offence;" as appears from count Brühl's letter to count Lofs, of the 18th of June, 1747, and by the memorial which count Lofs delivered, in consequence of it, to the ministry of Versailles.

It is true, that the court of Saxony did yet defer, from one time to another, their acceding in form to the treaty of Petersburg; but they did not fail to let their allies know, again and again, that they were ready to accede to it, without restriction, as soon as it could be done without too evident risk, and the share of the advantages to be gained should be secured to them.

This principle is clearly expressed in the instruction given the 19th of February, 1750, to general d'Arnim, when he was going to Petersburg as minister from Saxony; and an hundred dispatches might be produced, if there was occasion, to prove that the Saxon ministers have always held the same language.

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The court of Saxony being invited afresh, in the year 1751, to accede to the treaty of Petersburg, declared its readiness to do it, in a memorial delivered to the Russian minister at Dresden, and even sent full powers, and other necessary papers for that purpose, to the sieur Funck, their minister at Petersburg; but required, at the same time, that the king of England, as elector of Hanover, should previously accede to the secret articles of the treaty of Petersburg; and, as his Britannick majesty never would be concerned in this mystery of iniquity, count Brühl found himself obliged to wait the issue of the project which had been formed, to make another alliance of so innocent a nature as to be producible; as appears in a letter from count Brühl to the sieur Funck, of the 22d of May, 1753.

The courts of Vienna and Saxony thought it necessary to put on these outward appearances of moderation, that they might not wound the delicacy of such of their allies as were staggered at the secret views of the alliance of Petersburg; but for their part, they never lost sight of their darling plan, to divide the spoils of the king of Prussia before-hand, in keeping constantly to the 4th article of the said treaty as their basis. This appears clearly by a letter from count Flemming, of the 28th of February, 1753, in which he gives count Brühl an account: "That count Uhlefeld had charged him to represent afresh to his court, that they could not take too secure measures against the ambitious views of the king of Prussia, and that Saxony, more especially, as being the most exposed, could not be too cautious in guarding against them: That it was of the highest importance to strengthen their old engagements, upon the footing proposed by the late count Harrach, in 1745, and that this might be done upon occasion of the accession to the treaty of Petersburg."

Count Brühl, in his answer to this dispatch, of the 8th of March, 1753, says, "That his Polish majesty was not disinclined to treat afterwards, in the utmost secrecy, with the court of Vienna about succours, by private and confidential declarations, relative to the fourth secret article of the treaty of Petersburg, upon condition of reasonable conditions and advantages, which, in this case, ought to be granted him. It is my previous opinion, adds he, that what was promised us by the empress-queen's declaration of the 3d of May, 1745, may serve for a basis *."

In a word, to set the system of the court of Saxony, concerning this accession, in

its full light, one needs only quote the very words of a dispatch from count Flemming to count Brühl, of the 16th of June, 1756, in which the former expresses himself very naturally, in saying, "Your excellency knows the great objections which the court of Petersburg made to us in the last war, when we reclaimed the *casus fœderis*; and your excellency will also remember the answer which their ministers gave us, when we were pressed to accede to the treaty of Petersburg of 1746, and we shewed our willingness to do it, upon condition, that we should not appear upon the stage, until after the king of Prussia should be attacked, and his forces divided; that we might not, from the situation of our country, hazard our falling the first sacrifice."

The allies of Saxony at length came into this plan of the court of Dresden; witness, among other proofs, a remarkable passage contained in the sieur Funck's dispatch of the 17th of June, 1753, wherein he sends word, that, "Having had the question put to him at Petersburg, whether his court would take up arms, in case of a war with Prussia? And having replied, that the situation of Saxony did not permit it to enter the lists, until its powerful neighbour should be beat out of the field." He was answered, "That he was in the right, that the Saxons ought to wait until the knight was thrown out of the saddle."

It is evident then, from all the proofs which have been now produced, that the court of Saxony, without having acceded to the treaty of Petersburg in form, is not less an accomplice in the dangerous designs which the court of Vienna has grounded upon this treaty; and that, having been dispensed with by their allies from a formal concurrence, they had only waited for that moment when they might, without running too great a risk, concur in effect, and share the spoils of their neighbour.

In expectation of this period, the Austrian and Saxon ministers laboured in concert, and underhand, with the more ardour, to prepare the means of bringing the case of the secret alliance of Petersburg to exist. In this treaty it was laid down as a principle, that any war whatever, between the king and Russia, would authorize the empress-queen to retake Sillesia. There was nothing more then to be done, but to raise such a war. In order to bring this about, no means were found more proper, than to embroil the king irreconcilably with her majesty the empress of Russia, and to provoke that princess by all sorts of false insinuations, impositions,

* This is the treaty of partition; the court of Vienna's copy bearing date the 3d of May, and that of the court of Saxony on the 18th of May, 1745.

impostures, and the most atrocious calumnies, in laying to the king's charge various sorts of designs, sometimes against Russia, and even the empress's own person; sometimes with regard to Poland; and at other times with regard to Sweden."

The memorial then goes on to mention several of these contrivances, particularly, that the ministers of Vienna and Saxony had concerted schemes for making the court of Russia believe, 1st. That the king of Prussia had engaged in a plot for getting the empress of Russia assassinated. 2. That he had offered to assist the king of Denmark in conquering the duchy of Holstein, which belongs to the prince royal of Russia. 3. That he had formed a design to subdue Courland, Polish Prussia, and the city of Dantzick. 4. That under pretence of trade, he was sending officers and engineers in disguise into the Ukraine, to reconnoitre the country, and stir up a rebellion. And, 5. That, in conjunction with France and Sweden, he was hatching vast projects in case of a vacancy of the throne of Poland.

By these contrivances, and many such as these, they had raised such ideas in the mind of the empress of Russia, as had carried her enmity to the highest pitch; so that at last it was resolved, in a great council held in October 1755, *To attack the king of Prussia, without any farther discussion, whether that prince should happen to attack any of the allies of the court of Russia, or one of the allies of that court should begin with him.* And that this attack would have been last summer, if the Russians had not found themselves in want both of good sea-officers and seamen, as well as of magazines and forage for the land forces; but that the preparations were to be continued, under pretence of keeping themselves in a condition to fulfil their engagements contracted in the last subsidiary convention with England, and when all were finished, then to fall suddenly upon the king of Prussia.

These and many other facts are set forth in the memorial, and all the facts mentioned in it are proved by the documents annexed, which consist of original papers or letters, now in the possession of his Prussian majesty. And the memorial concludes thus:

"From a cursory review of all the facts which have been alledged above, it will

be easy to form a just notion of the conduct of the court of Saxony towards the king; and to judge of the justice of his majesty's actual conduct towards that court.

The court of Dresden has had a share in all the dangerous designs which have been formed against the king:—Their ministers have been the authors and chief promoters of them:—And tho' they have not, formally, acceded to the treaty of Petersburg, they have, however, agreed with their allies to suspend their concurrence therein, until such time only as the king's forces should be weakened and divided, and they might pull off the mask without danger.

The king of Poland has adopted as a principle, That any war, between the king and one of his Polish majesty's allies, furnished him with a title to make conquests upon his majesty:—And it is in consequence of this principle, that he thought he could, in time of peace, make a partition of the dominions of his neighbour.

The Saxon ministers have founded the alarm against the king all over Europe; and they have spared neither calumnies, nor falsehoods, nor sinister insinuations, in order to increase the number of his enemies.

Count Brühl has eagerly entered into the late plot of the court of Vienna, by the injurious report he undertook to propagate:—And it has been made appear, that there is already a secret concert existing between the courts of Vienna and Saxony, in consequence of which, the latter did intend to let the king's army pass, in order to act, afterwards, according to events, either in joining his enemies, or in making a diversion in his dominions, unprovided with troops.

Such is the situation the king was in with the court of Saxony, when he resolved to march into Bohemia, in order to avert the danger which was prepared for him. His majesty could not therefore abandon himself to the discretion of a court, whose ill-will he was thoroughly acquainted with; but found himself forced to take such measures as prudence and the security of his own dominions required, and which the conduct of the court of Saxony towards him has authorized him to pursue."

For assisting the Memory of our Readers we shall give them the following alphabetical List of the Ministers mentioned in the above Memorial.

<i>Ministers Names.</i>	<i>From what Court.</i>	<i>To what Court.</i>	<i>At what Time.</i>
General Arnim	Saxon	Russian	1750.
Count Berner	Austrian	Saxon	1748.

Alcibiades

<i>Ministers Names.</i>	<i>From what Court.</i>	<i>To what Court.</i>	<i>At what Time.</i>
Count Bernes	Austrian	Russian	1748.
Count Brühl.	Saxon prime minister.		
Count Esterhafi	Austrian	Russian	1756.
Count Flemming	Saxon	Austrian	1753, 1756.
Mr. Funck	Saxon	Russian	1751, 53, 55.
Mr. Grofs	Russian	Prussian	1749.
Do.	Do.	Saxon	1755, 1756.]
Count Kaunitz	Austrian chancellor		1756.
Count Kayserling	Russian	Saxon	1751.
Do,	Do.	Austrian	1756.
Mr. Keith	British	Do.	Do.
Mr. Klingrafe	Prussian	Do.	Do.
Count Lofs	Saxon	Do.	1747.
Mr. Pezold	Saxon	Russian	Do.
Mr. Prasse	Saxon	Do.	1756.
Mr. Pretlack	Austrian	Do.	1747.
Count de Puebla	Austrian	Prussian	1749.
Count Rutowski	The Saxon general.		
Baron Sack	Saxon	Swedish	1756.
Count Uhlefeld	One of the chief ministers at Vienna		1748.
Count de Vicedom	Saxon	Russian	1747.
Mr. Weingarten	Austrian	Prussian	1748.

N. B. The above list will likewise be of great service to those who incline to read the said memorial and the documents at full length.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

THE late bill brought into parliament for a militia being a national concern, which has engaged the attention of the publick, a few thoughts on that subject will, I hope, not be disregarded. It is with particular pleasure I have observed, that the several addresses, on this head, mention a *Constitutional Militia*: In order, therefore, that we may better judge what kind of militia is consistent with, and natural to, the British constitution, the following important Queries are proposed, the solving of which will, I apprehend, lead us directly to that plan which ought to be laid down for the establishment of so great a military force in a free nation.

Q. 1. Whether the intended militia must not be on such an establishment as never to be used but with the joint and concurrent consent of king and parliament, and so as no way to infringe the several rights of the three estates of the realm, or break or disturb the balance and distribution of the executive and legislative power we now enjoy; and if it should, whether it may not in time entirely deprive us of the happy constitution we now possess?

2. Whether, as the city of London, and many other of our cities and towns, (being counties of themselves) have a peculiar government within themselves, separate from the counties at large, and by ancient privileges are to have the command of the military forces to be raised

among themselves, it will not be necessary to preserve those rights inviolable; or whether the breaking in upon those privileges and jurisdictions, on account of a militia, will not take away from us one of the lesser balances in our constitution?

3. Whether so great a military force will not tend to controul the power of the civil magistrates, who are intrusted with the execution of our laws, unless provided for in a special and very effectual manner?

4. Whether, as this militia is only intended to secure peace at home, and prevent an invasion, proper provision must not be made that the men be all of them known protestants, and well affected to the settlement of the government in the present protestant line; and also that a sufficient number of the middling rank, (who have some property, and are men of good behaviour) be incorporated with them, that so it may not be too much composed of the dregs of the people, who cannot be relied on, and may prove more dangerous as militia men, than when under the strict discipline of our regular forces?

5. Whether, in places where elections for members are popular, as the power of the civil magistrate is often found too weak to prevent nocturnal riots and outrages at such a juncture, it will not be needful for the weak part of our constitution to be strengthened by a reduction of the number of electors, and that the militia men shall not vote except they are of rank or property? And whether, to prevent danger, in county elections, the qualification

ification of a vote should not be raised to 10l. per ann. and in boroughs to the payment of 40s. to the parish rates, or for such as have votes and do not reside in the boroughs, to be worth 100l. in land or personal estate, and none of the militia to be present unless electors?

6. Whether the constitution of a militia must not be so framed, as to put no clog or hindrance to our trade and manufactures, which are the support and wealth of these kingdoms; nor to lessen our regard to religion, which is the only real glory and stability of a nation?

7. Whether, upon the whole, any but persons of some property and fortune, and who have something to lose, are likely to be kept in strict discipline by fines and imprisonment, or by any other means than the military laws?

8. Whether it will not be consistent with the wisdom of the legislature, that such a militia bill be a temporary one?

Thus would I humbly recommend these few hints to the cool and candid consideration of every true Briton; and would only conclude with those lines of the ingenious Mr. Addison:

Remember, O! my friends, the laws,
the rights, [down,
The gen'rous plan of power deliver'd
From age to age, by your renown'd fore-
fathers, [blood!
So dearly bought, the price of so much
O! let it never perish in your hands,
But piously transmit it to your children!"

I am, S I R, &c.

THE DRUID.

A S N—— late retreating,
From the curses of the town;
Left his r—— m—— weeping,
For the honour of his c——;
Down to C——'s shades he bended,
See his circle ready stand,
Parsons, placemen, peers attended,
Leeches of this fainting land.
Flatt'ring tongues, alas! no comfort
To an evil conscience bring,
They're the ruin of a nation,
They're the poison of a king.
Hark! he hears the Gallic thunder,
Hark! he hears old Blakeney groan;
Mixt with hideous cries of victims,
Bravely dying at Mahon.
Pale and restless he retired,
Sore afflicted and afraid,
Where the baleful yew and cypress
Cut a deep and awful shade;
When a voice majestic issu'd
From a reverend British oak;
'Twas an ancient British Druid
Who to trembling P—— spoke.

"On that turf thou li'st dejected
Full five hundred years I've stood;
Every neighb'ring shrub protected,
King of all this neighb'ring wood;
Full of honour, full of glory,
'Till thy hatchet thin'd the grove;
Through thy power, O fatal story!
Foreign trees with native grove.
Mighty Edward once reclining,
Near this branch that sweeps the ground,
Call'd his blooming offspring to him,
Princes, nobles standing round:
Hear, my son, thy aged father,
British valour France has won;
Trust thy faithful subjects ever,
Foreign troops and vassals shun.
Edward bow'd, and view'd his nobles,
Gen'rous tears ran trickling down,
Native courage warm'd each feature,
And his face was mercy's throne;
Heav'n forbid, my virtuous sire,
I disclaim these valiant hands,
Or, like former tyrants, venture
Britain's fate in foreign hands.
'Twas beneath my spreading branches,
Mary mourn'd her Calais lost,
Dunkirk lavish Charles lamented,
Now the dread of England's coast:
But within these woods refounded,
Ne'er, 'till now, these horrid cries,
D Ne'er, 'till now, our fleets retreated,—
Eatal fight to British eyes!
See our naval force dishonour'd,
See a giant stern advance,
Strong enough to strangle freedom,
Yet too weak to cope with France;
F— behind him, freedom's terror,
Pleas'd derides my quick decay,
E While his hungry band of creatures,
Hover round like birds of prey,
Silly P——, ever climbing,
While the lab'ring vessel's toft;
Where's thy triumph, where's thy safety,
If the vessel's wreckt and lost?
Trust no longer venal faction,
But yourself your country save;
F Loose our nobles, arm the people,
Make 'em free, you'll find 'em brave."

AN ÆNIGMA.

I N jerkin short, and nut-brown coat I live,
Pleasure to all, and pain to all I give;
Quivers I have, and pointed arrows too,
Gold is my dart, and iron is my bow;
Nothing I read, yet many things I write;
G I never go to war, yet always fight;
I never eat, and yet am always full,
Poison from herbs, and sweets from flowers
I cull;
Distorted back I have, and leathern scrip,
Black is my face, and blubber is my lip;
No eyes I have, and yet I always weep,
Sleeping I wake, and waking I do sleep.

L I S T

LIST of Ships taken from the French, continued from p. 499.

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Whence.</i>	<i>Where bound to.</i>	<i>Captains. Ports sent into.</i>
Amiable Rose	Canada	Rochelle	} Different cruisers. Portsmouth.
Colombe	Oporto	Bordeaux	
Bontemps	Gaspie	Bordeaux	
Jean Pierre	Gaspie	St. Maloes	
Amiable Marg.	Gaspie	Bordeaux	
Affurance	Newfoundland	Honfleur	
Pucelle	Newfoundland	Honfleur	
Ceres	Newfoundland	Honfleur	
Telemachus	Newfoundland	St. Maloes	
Subtile	St. Domingo	Bordeaux	
Esperance	Newfoundland	Honfleur	} Different cruisers. Plymouth.
La Fortune	Martinico	Havre	
La Paix	St. Domingo	Nantz	
La Marg. de Vaudreuil	St. Domingo	Nantz	
Marie Therese	Newfoundland	Honfleur	
Terre-Neuve Grangett	Newfoundland	Honfleur	
L'Olivier	Newfoundland	Honfleur	
Le Jeune Virgine	Croffick		
Neptune	Newfoundland	Honfleur	
St. Matthew	Newfoundland	Honfleur	
Le Sirene	St. Domingo	Bordeaux	} Bedford.
Three large Ships			
Reine des Anges	Martinico	Havre	
Le Rencontre	Martinico	Havre	
A large Ship			
A Snow value 200,000 dol.	Marfeilles	Cadiz	
Margaida	Marfeilles	Madeira	
A Ship of 20 Tuns	Martinico	Bordeaux	
Rofette	Louisbourg	Bordeaux	
Esperance, a Man of War of 74 Guns, taken by the Orford, Capt. Stevens.			
Alcide, } Men of War, taken by Boscawen's Squadron, (see Vol. xxv. p. 347.)			
Lys, }			
20 Sail of Victuallers	Bordeaux	Canada	} Boscawen's Squadron. Experiment. Otter Sloop. Fowey. Weymouth. A Cruiser. Plymouth. Rochester. Portsmouth. Sheeracfs. Fortune Sloop. Essex. Princess Louisa. Com. Frankland. Antigua. Seaforth.
24 Sail of Ships		Canada	
Store ship	Brest	Canada	
A Brig	} Quebeck	Brest	
A Sloop			
Deliverance	Newfoundland	Havre	
Amiable Catherine	Newfoundland	Havre	
Vainqueur	Guardaloupe	Bordeaux	
St. Denis	Newfoundland	Honfleur	
Societe	Guardaloupe	Honfleur	
Phoenix	St. Domingo	Bordeaux	} Portsmouth. Sheeracfs. Fortune Sloop. Essex. Princess Louisa. Com. Frankland. Antigua. Seaforth.
Jean Lewis	Newfoundland	Nantz	
Vilembere	Newfoundland	Honfleur	
Venus	St. Domingo	Nantz	
Prince d'Angole	Martinico	Marfeilles	
	St. Domingo	Havre	
	St. Domingo	Bordeaux	
	Martinico	Bordeaux	
St. Pierre	Martinico	Marfeilles	
Grand Duc	Bordeaux	Cape François	
Partein	Africa	St. Domingo	} Com. Frankland. Antigua.
Alcion	Africa	St. Domingo	
L'Infante	Guardaloupe	Bordeaux	
Le Deux Petits	Martinico	Bayonne	
L'Amiable	Melinda	Martinico	} Seaforth.
	Newfoundland		

November, 1756.

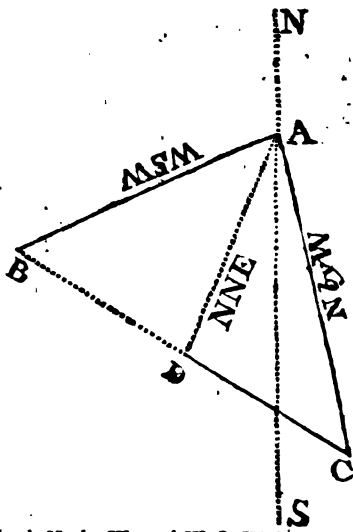
[To be continued in our next.]

4 A.

ANSWER

ANSWER to the QUESTION in our Mag. for August, p. 367. By Mr. D. Webber, of Bridgewater, in Somersetshire.

SUPPOSE (in the annexed figure) that A represents (U/hant) the place sailed from; AB the distance sailed before she tacked; BD the distance from the tack to the place of the first observation; DC the distance between the first and last observation.



Put $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \angle BAC = 78^\circ 45' = x \\ \angle BAD = 45^\circ 00' = y \\ \angle DAC = 33^\circ 45' = z \\ AB = 30 \text{ miles} = a \\ DC = 19, 98 = b \\ \angle ACD = x' \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \text{contained N. by W. and W. S. W.} \\ \text{between N. N. E. and W. S. W.} \\ \text{N. by W. and N. N. E.} \end{array} \text{ Lines.}$

By trigonometry $x : a :: g : \frac{g^2}{x} = BC$. Then $\frac{g^2}{x} - b = BD$, which for the sake of conciseness put $= x$. Then $x : x :: 2x - g + x$ (r being put radius) : $\frac{2x - g + x}{x} = AD$; and as $m : b :: x : \frac{bx}{m} = AD \therefore \frac{2x - g + x}{x} = \frac{bx}{m}$, which equation being properly reduced, gives $x = 45^\circ 58'$. Consequently the last course, viz. BC was E. S. E. $\frac{1}{4} 1^\circ 25'$ southerly; and the distance BD, viz. between the tack and first observation, = 21.08 miles.

SOLUTION to the QUESTION in our Mag. for August, p. 393, by Mr. William Marshall, of Mr. Webber's Mathematical School, at Bridgewater, in Somersetshire.

CONSTRUCTION. Let EQ (in the annexed scheme) represent the equator, A and G the ports sailed from; then having raised the perpendiculars AB and GD (according to the question) draw a line from B to D, from the middle of which let fall a perpendicular, viz. EC, and it will cut AG in C, consequently the sides BC and DC are equal, because the $\triangle BCD$ is isosceles.

CALCULATION. Put $AB = a = 40$, $DG = b = 31$, $AC + CG = c = 36$, and let $AC = x$ = the distance of the westernmost port to the place where they met, thence $c - x = CG$ the distance to the easternmost port, and (per 47 Eucl.) $\sqrt{c-x}^2 + b^2 = DC$, and $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} = BC \therefore \sqrt{c-x}^2 + b^2 = \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$, which equation being reduced, gives $x = \frac{a^2 - b^2 + c^2}{2c} = 9, 25$, wherefore

$CG = 26, 75$, and BC , or $DC = 41, 02$, the distance sailed by each ship. And (per the rules of trigonometry) the course of the westernmost ship (or rhumb sailed on) was S. by E. 1° easterly, and the easternmost S. W. by S. $3^\circ 51'$ westerly.

QUESTION, by the same Hand.

AN island, in the midst of a canal, in the middle of which is a tree 65 feet high; the breadth of the island from the tree to the edge of the water (supposing the land

land on either side the tree level with the surface of the water) is in proportion to the diameter of the tree as $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 6, and exact half the length from the top of the tree to the brink of the higher side of the water. Quere the diameter of the tree; likewise I would know the length from the top of the tree to the edge of the water, and circumference of the island.

Solution. Put x = the diameter of the tree, then as $1,5 : 6 :: x : \frac{6x}{1,5}$ = the breadth of the island from the tree to the water, $m = 65$, and let a = the length from the top of the tree to the brink of the water, then (per 47 Eucl.) $\sqrt{\frac{6x}{1,5}}^2 + m^2 = a$, and per question $\frac{6x}{1,5} \times 2 = \frac{12x}{1,5} = a \div \sqrt{\frac{6x}{1,5}}^2 + m^2 = \frac{12x}{1,5}$, which equation being reduced, gives $x = \frac{\sqrt{5,0625 \times m^2}}{245} = 9,34$; wherefore $a = 74,72$, and the circumference of the island is found to be 264,08 feet.

The domestic Evils the French Labour under, amidst all their Vaunts and Gasconades, are most feelingly set forth by the Parliament of Toulouse, in their Remonstrances to the King of the 17th of September.

"CAN we believe (say they) that the enormous produce of the *Twentieth Penny*, since the peace, was not sufficient to discharge the national debt? No; this impost, which, like a conflagration, devours every thing in its progress, and which hath already been increased to be almost equal to the *Tenth Penny*, supported by that noble oeconomy whereby great princes gain themselves honour, removes from you and your people the necessity of fresh supplies.

Be pleased, Sire, be graciously pleased to consider their distress; you can do every thing, but they cannot perform impossibilities. What burdens have been heaped upon them! The *Tailles*, which carry away a great part of estates; the *Capitation*, that impost of servitude, which means were found to establish at a time of extreme necessity; but which even the glory of our kings is concerned to abolish for ever; the *Hundredth Penny*, which often absorbs the clearest rent of an inheritance; the *Droits de Controles*, of which the tariff is so obscure, and the laws relating to it so uncertain, that they daily authorize the most grievous extor-
 tions; the *Clergy's Tythes*, so scrupulously exacted; the *Rentes fondées*, the *Donanes*, the *Ostrois*, formerly granted to the cities for their relief, but now become the fruitful seeds of much vexation and abuse.

Besides these burdens, common to all the people within our jurisdiction, Languedoc has some peculiar to itself: The *Equivalent*, which renders the consumption of wine and provisions so dear; the *Levies*, of which so shameful a traffick is made; the *Gabelles*, which make such a strange and odious difference between the

subjects of the same king. In short, Sire, every possible species of duties and imposts are accumulated upon your subjects. The country people sink under them. Nothing favours them, every thing concurs to oppress them. Beset with legal demands and undue exactions, they see the fruits of their tillage and industry vanish out of their hands. They would think themselves happy, if they could keep for themselves a portion equal to the tenth that is expected from them.

We declare it with horror to your majesty, that the *Tenth Penny* will give the finishing blow to agriculture: It declines daily. It is in vain to be busied about improving it, when it is almost destroyed. The ministers who approach your person are deceived by curious speculations. The machines presented to your majesty, and the experiments made in your presence, will not till our lands. Our fields are not to be judged of by the park of Versailles. Give them labourers, we will answer for the harvest. If a scarcity often happens, it is because the husbandmen are discouraged. They no longer sow or reap for themselves; and how should they, if they had a mind? They are taken from the plough to be employed whole months on the roads, and treated with less commiseration than felons, being denied the allowance which these enjoy. Languedoc is, God be thanked, exempted from that inhuman labour; but in the other provinces of our jurisdiction it is carried to the greatest excess. The groans uttered by the *Corvées* [men compelled by statute to work on the roads] are heard from every corner: They would have reached the throne, had they not been stifled by barbarous voices. Our remonstrances will not have that fate. Being addressed to faithful ministers, they will be delivered to your hands. You will know, Sire, that there are *Corvées*, and there will no longer be any."

BRITISH REVENGE.

Chear up my noble hearts of gold, And let it ne'er be
 said, That British failors, once so bold, Shou'd ever
 be afraid. Your king and
 country on you call, Most valiantly to fight, And do expect you,
 one and all, To do your country right.

2.
 Fear not my lads since 'tis your lot
 To have Sir Edward Hawke,
 Who'll make the monseurs go to pot,
 And not his country hawk ;
 He will be true unto his king,
 And to his nation too,
 And in the ears of France shall ring
 A peal shall make them rue.

3.
 Exert yourselves when danger's nigh,
 And ye shall sure prevail,
 And make Britannia's foe to fly,
 And in their turn turn-tail ;
 So shall ye to yourselves procure,
 Both glory and renown,
 In rend'ring solid and secure,
 Your gracious monarch's throne.

4.
 Our English Hawk shall let them know
 He is a bird of prey,
 That will not let the French cock crow,
 But make them run away ;
 Or if he dare maintain the fight,
 He'll pluck the cock's comb off,
 And strip him of his feathers quite,
 And render him a scold.

A NEW MINUET.

TO-MORROW.



Poetical ESSAYS in NOVEMBER, 1756.

To Miss S——n, with some Swan-Quill Pens.

A Silver swan that wont to glide
With convex neck and mantling pride,
And in the Trent's pellucid wave
His downy whiteness lov'd to lave;
At length, without one tuneful note,
Yields to the fatal knife his throat.
For well I ween 'tis long ago,
Since swans, with melody of woe,
Became all nightingales in death,
And sung away their parting breath.

But you, sweet bloom of ripening youth,
May turn this fiction into truth,
For while your flowing lines impart
The latent riches of your heart,
The virtues that with ceaseless care
Your parents love hath treasur'd there;
Decent reserve, complacence sweet,
Alacrity, and sprightly wit,
Joy that at others blessing glows,
And pity weeping others woes,
Bounty that cheareth all around,
Renevolence that knows no bound,
Watchful obedience, filial love,
Which yet thy fondest passions prove;
While these with daily culture grow,
And thro' thy pen expressive flow,

Thou'lt make the swan, tho' long since mute
More musical than Clio's lute,
And with engaging charms distil
Virtue and sense at ev'ry quill.

An ODE, inscribed to his Grace the Duke of
Beaufort. (See the DEATHS.)

UNKNOWN, unread by all the laureat
throne, [muse,
Yet holdly plumes her wing m'advent'rous
Eager to join the joyous rapt'rous song.
For who the rapt'rous song can well refuse,
When Beaufort's name wakes all the poet's
fire,
Directs his numbers, and exalts his lyre?

If acts illustrious merit lasting praise,
How just that praise which blazon Beau-
fort's fame?
If marchless worth demands the poet's lays
Rise all ye poets and record his name!
Trace all the virtues of his antient line,
Virtues that with distinguish'd lustre shine!

3
Where discords reign, those discords to assuage
Re-thine the office, gen'rous, worthy peer!
Whose presence can the strictest awe engage,
Win ev'ry voice, and ev'ry heart endear.
Let

Let groundless fears, let jealous factions
cease, [born peace,
He comes, and with him comes mild heav'n's

4.
Look where religion with a solemn mien
Directs her steps, and waves her spotless
hand !

(Faith, Hope and Charity compose her train)
She calls—and points to * Abby's hallow'd
land ;

Bids the sad eye behold her walls defac'd,
Her altars ruin'd, and her shrines disgrac'd.

5.
These, Beaufort, these demand thy pious care,
By thee, laborious, skilful hands employ'd
The reverend ruins of the cloysters clear,
Cloysters by sacriligious hands destroy'd.
Now the pleas'd traveller the dome surveys,
Stupendous dome ! and joins in Beaufort's
praise.

6.
Hark ! hark !—the voice of liberty I hear,
Sweet white-rob'd liberty—again she calls ;
I come, thy welcome summons I revere ;
Lo ! where she sits—on † Ragland's tot-
tering walls, [blood,
Pleas'd where her sons, regardless of their
To vindicate her cause so bravely stood.

7.
But—ah ! why steals along my cheek this
tear ? [grief can mean ?
Grief swells my breast, say what this
Sad, sad effects of dire, unnatural war !
Bloodshed—oh dwell not on the mournful
scene !

From fields of slaughter turn thy steps away,
Nor paint the horrors of that fatal day.

8.
I hear fame's trumpet fill the regions round,
And loudly Worcester's glorious act pro-
claim,

The hills reverberate the joyful sound,
And echo Worcester's never-dying name ;
Worcester, from whom a patriot race de-
scends,

To liberty, to virtue firmest friends.
Monmouth.

F. H.

An Ode on Sculpture. From the WORLD.

LED by the muse, my step pervades
The secret haunts, the peaceful shades,
Where art and sculpture reign :
I see, I see, at their command,
The living stones in order stand,
And marble breathe through ev'ry vein !

* A large monastery of the Cistercian order ; it underwent the fate of the rest of the religious
houses in the reign of Henry VIII. The rabbis of the place was lately removed by order of the duke of
Beaufort (to whom it belongs) and it deserves the notice of the curious. † Ragland-castle was
one of the last held out in England or Wales, during the late troubles, which the marquis of Worcester,
a man of eighty-four years of age, delivered up on very good conditions, when the king had neither
an army in the field, nor scarce a garrison besides it in England.

‡ Socrates, who was condemned
to die by poison. § Seneca, born at Corduba, who, according to Pliny, was orator, poet and
philosopher. He bled to death in the Bath. || Semiramis, em: ei circa cultum capitis sui occu-
patæ munitum esset Babylonem descisse ; alterâ parte crinium adluc solutâ pectus ad eam expug-
nandam cucurrit : Nec prius decorem capillorum in ordinem quam tantam urbem in potestatem suam
redegit ; quocirca statua ejus Babylone posita est, &c. Val. Max. de Ira.

Time breaks his hostile scythe ; he fights
To find his pow'r malignant fled ;
And what avails my dart, he cries,
Since these can animate the dead ?
Since wak'd to mimic life, again in stone
The patriot seems to speak, the hero frown ?"

These Virtue's silent train are seen,
Fast fix'd their looks, erect their mien.
Lo ! while, with more than stoic soul,
The † Attic sage exhausts the bowl,
A pale suffusion shades his eyes,
Till by degrees the marble dies !
See there the injur'd § poet bleed !
Ah ! see he droops his languid head ?
What starting nerves, what dying pain,
What horror freezes ev'ry vein !
These are thy works, O Sculpture ! thine to
shew

In rugged rock a feeling sense of woe.

Yet not alone such themes demand
The Phidian stroke, the Dædal hand ;
I view with melting eyes
A softer scene of grief display'd,
While from her breast the duteous maid
Her infant sire with food supplies.
In pitying stone she weeps, to see
His squalid hair, and galling chains ;
And trembling, on her bended knee,
His hoary head her hand sustains ;
While ev'ry look, and sorrowing feature prove,
How soft her breast, how great her filial love.

Lo ! there the wild || Assyrian queen.
With threat'ning brow, and frantic mien !
Revenge ! revenge ! the marble cries,
While fury sparkles in her eyes.
Thus was her awful form beheld,
When Babylon's proud sons rebell'd ;
She left the woman's vainer care,
And flew with loose dishevell'd hair ;
She stretch'd her hand, imbrued in blood,
While pale sedition trembling stood ;
In sudden silence, the mad croud obey'd
Her awful voice, and Stygian discord fled !

With hope, or fear, or love, by turns,
The marble leaps, or shinks, or burns,
As Sculpture waves her hand :
The varying passions of the mind,
Her faithful handmaids are assign'd,
And rise or fall by her command.
When now life's wasted lamps expire,
When sinks to dust this mortal frame,
She, like Prometheus, grasps the fire ;
Her touch revives the lambent flame ;
While,

While, phoenix-like, the statesman, bard,
or sage, [age.
Spring fresh to life, and breathe thro' ev'ry
Hence, where the organ full and clear,
With loud Hosannas charms the ear,
Behold, (a prism within his hands)
Absorb'd in thought, great Newton stands!
Such was his solemn, wonted state,
His serious brow, and musing gait,
When, taught on eagle-wings to fly,
He trac'd the wonders of the sky;
The chambers of the sun explor'd,
Where tints of thousand hues are stor'd;
Whence ev'ry flow'r in painted robes is dress'd,
And varying Iris steals her gaudy vest.

Here, as Devotion, heav'nly queen,
Conducts her best, her fav'rite train,
At Newton's shrine they bow;
And while with raptur'd eyes they gaze,
With Virtue's purest vestal rays,
Behold their ardent bosoms glow!
Hail mighty mind! Hail awful name!
I feel inspir'd my lab'ring breast;
And, lo! I pant, I burn for fame!
Come Science, bright ethereal guest,
Oh come, and lead thy meanest, humblest,
son, [renown!

Thro' Wisdom's arduous paths, to fair
Could I to one faint ray aspire,
One spark of that celestial fire,
The leading cynosure, that glow'd
While Smith explor'd the dark abode,
Where Wisdom sat on Nature's shrine,
How great my boast! what praise were mine!
Illustrious sage! who first couldst tell
Wherein the pow'rs of music dwell;
And ev'ry magic chain untie,
That binds the soul of harmony!
To thee, when mould'ring in the dust,
To thee shall swell the breathing bust:
Shall here (for this reward thy merits claim)
"Stand next in place to Newton, as in fame."

TO THE AUTHOR OF THE LONDON
MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS I think your Magazine is, by no means, a proper vehicle for scandal; I hope the following lines will not be looked upon as a particular address, but rather as general reflections on the melancholy condition of those unhappy fair-ones, who, thro' an improper education, and a too violent propensity to pleasure, have fallen a prey to infamy and want; and whose case is truly pitiable, from the extreme youth of many of them, the uncommon arts employed in their seduction, and the almost insuperable difficulties obstructing their return to virtue.

I am, &c.

TO A LADY OF PLEASURE.

WHILE you, gay nymph! in search of
pleasure rove
Thro' all the haunts of gallantry and love;

Make dress your study, beauty all your care,
And place your merit in a form that's fair;
Reflect how frail the transitory grace [face;
Which blooms in youth, and blossoms on a
Ev'n in the spring of life your bloom is gone,
And half your beauties fled at twenty one;
What yet remain too quickly will decay,
The lilies droop, the roses die away;
Soon from that form each transient charm will
fly,

And ev'ry sparkle vanish from your eye;
While you, neglected fair! in sad distresses,
Drag life alone, and seek in vain for ease.

Alas, how lost! while thus you heedless run
To certain woe, and seek to be undone;
Swift thro' the flow'ry paths of vice pursue
Your present joy, but future ruin too;
Life's better part thus gaily sport away,
As passion prompts, and pleasure points the
way.

But what can please when all desire is dead,
Your taste of joy and ev'ry sense decay'd?
What can support the solitary hour,
When ev'ry fading charm has lost its pow'r;
The lonesome room without the wish'd-for
guest,

The circling glasses, and the midnight feast;
When health and fame to their last periods
tend,

And you're without a lover or a friend?

What vice supplies too feebly will sustain
Old age, that comes with infamy and pain:
Virtue alone the firm support can give,
Retrieve your fame, and make your mem'ry
live;

More real joy than prosp'rous vice impart,
Smooth the knat brow, and cheer the droop-
ing heart.

Then fly, while yet you may, the fatal snare,
And think that future life is worth your care;
On a precarious gain no longer build,
But reap the fruits which industry will yield;
Learn to be pleas'd without the aid of sense,
Be blest'd with health, with peace, and com-
petence.

Liverpoole.

F180.

On Gen. C——'s drinking the Bath Waters. By
the Earl of B——.

SEE gentle C—— with gout and love oppress'd,
Alternate torments raging in his breast;
Tries at the cure, but tampers still in vain,
What lessens one augments the other pain:
The charming nymph, who strives to give
relief,

Instead of comfort heightens all his grief.
For health he drinks, then sighs for love, and
cries, [eyes;
Health's in her hand, destruction's in her
Water she gives, but at each touch, alas!
The wanton nymph electrifies the gla's:
To cure the gout we drink large draughts of
love,

And then, like Ætna, burst in flames above.

Advice.

• A noble statue of Sir Isaac Newton, erected in Trinity-college chapel, by Dr. Smith.

Advice. Sip not, dear knight, the daughter's liquid fire,
But take the healing bev'rage from the fire,
'Twill ease thy gout; for love no cure is known,
The god of physic could not cure his own.

The RETURN: An Ode written at the Close of the Oxford Long-Vacation, 1756.

1.
FROM flatt'ring scenes, where Syren indolence,
With many a wile has sooth'd the ling'ring
Fair Fame at length has wak'd my sickly
sense,
And points my steps to * Cherwell's classic

2.
Yet once again shall I transport'd stray,
A lonely pilgrim on her twilight banks,
And with the wave as her dank offers play,
View the trim Naiads trip in shadowy ranks!

3.
But chief o'er Cherwell's borders would I rove,
Where Addison, amid the † beeches green,
Met Cato's form, and smit with patriot love,
In solemn lines pourtray'd his awful mien.

4.
Or let me hold short dalliance with the nine,
Where Isis weaves her wreath of wat'ry
flow'rs,
Whose streams, diffus'd in bed capacious,
A broader mirror to th' inverted tow'rs.

5.
Nor seldom wou'd I tread with hermit pace
Fair † Trinity, thy mazy glooms among;
Where Warton, lov'd of every muse and grace,
Pay'd to soft Isis shrine his Attic song.

6.
What tho' those groves, in Autumn's fading
hues
All dearly clad, my late return shall
Yet so they best will charm my mind to muse
On her, the meek-ey'd nymph, I leave
behind. ACADEMICUS.

To PHILOMUSUS, Author of the Mossy Bower.
(See p. 350.)

THUS to disturb an hermit in his cell,
Being ask'd my motive, faith I freely
tell;

Know then this artless, unpolite address,
Without my leave was plunder'd to the press;
Wrote without thought, to please a stander-by,
And never meant to meet the publick eye;
No selfish, mean design to shew my wit,
No vile intent the reverend gown to hit;
No self-approving sop, or damning spirit,
No forward rival for poetic merit;
No spleen or rancour at your High Church
bow'r,
No rage against abuse of men in power;
(Yet such to censure now the muse shou'd
dread,

Peace to the worthy, or unworthy dead)

* One of the rivers at Oxford.

† Magdalen-college walks.

‡ Trinity-college.

No courtier, schismatic, or infidel;
Amicus loves all true believers well;
Nor frets at all, at Philomuse, but can,
Tho' four'd and angry, deem him worthy man;
And much may think as he thinks; what of
that?

The lines he thought were some of them too
And might have took a smoother polish e'er
They chim'd on Nancy's all-accomplish'd ear;
In writing on the bower, yourself must know
it,

You've more display'd the scholar than the
Then let us cease, and never more rehearse
Her name in ought but harmony of verse;
To paint her virtues, to recount them all,
Believe it, Sir—a Magazine's too small.

Yet while such honour'd names approve
your lay,

While patriots smile at all your muse can say;
You're happy, Sir, and need not mind my
railings,

Such are fit connoisseurs in both our fail-

The Modern Warrior dressing for the Fight.
From the WORLD.

THE trumpet sounds. To war the troops
advance,

Adorn'd and trim—like females to the dance.
Proud of the summons to display his might,
The gay Lothario dresses for the fight.

Studious in all the splendor to appear,
Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious
war!

His well-turn'd limbs the different garbs in-
form'd with nice art, and glitt'ring off with
gold.

Across his breast the silken sash is ty'd,
Behind the shoulder-knot displays its pride;
Glitt'ring with lace, the hat adorns his head,
Grac'd and distinguish'd by the smart cock-
ade;

Conspicuous badge! which only heroes wear,
Ensign of war, and fav'rite of the fair.

The graceful queue his braided tresses binds,
And ev'ry hair in its just rank confines.

Each taper leg the snowy guêtres deck,
And the bright gorget dangles from his
neck.

Dress'd cap-a-pee, all lovely to the sight,
Stands the gay warrior, and expects the
fight.

Rages the war; fell slaughter stalks around,
And stretches thousands breathless on the
ground;

Down sinks Lothario, sent by one dire blow,
A well-dress'd hero, to the shades below.

Thus the young victim, pamper'd and
elate,

To some resplendent fane is led in state,
With garlands crown'd, thro' shouting crowds
proceeds,

“ And dress'd in fatal pomp, magnificently

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.



Admiralty-Office, Nov. 6.

By letters from vice-admiral Watson, dated the 15th of February, and 10th of March last, in Geriah harbour, we have an account, that he arrived off that place the 11th of February, with the ships under mentioned, where he was informed Tulagee Angria was treating with the Morattoes to surrender the place to them. In consequence of this intelligence, the vice-admiral sent him a summons the next morning to surrender the town and fort to him; but receiving no answer in the time he proposed, and finding the Morattoes (from whom he has received no assistance) were trifling with him, he weighed in the afternoon, and stood into the harbour in two divisions, in the order as under mentioned. The enemy fired at the ships as they passed their batteries; but as soon as they were got by them, and were properly placed, they began such a fire as soon silenced their batteries, and likewise the fire from their grabs. Soon after four o'clock a shell was thrown into the Restoration, an armed ship which Angria some time ago took from the East-India company, which set her on fire, and very soon after his whole fleet shared the same fate, and are all entirely destroyed. In the night the vice-admiral landed all his troops, suspecting the enemy would endeavour to let in the Morattoes, which supposition was verified by a deserter, who informed Mr. Watson, that Angria (who himself was not in the fort) had sent orders to his brother-in-law, who commanded the garrison, on no account to suffer the English to come in. On the 13th in the afternoon, after several messages had passed to no purpose, the vice-admiral renewed the attack, and in about 20 minutes they flung out a flag of truce, but the admiral insisted that his troops should be let in, and their colours hauled down, and they not complying with his demand, he repeated his attack with great vigour, and the enemy very soon called out for mercy, which our troops were near enough to hear very distinctly. An officer, with 60 men, marched into the fort that night, and the next morning all our forces. The vice-admiral reports, that all his officers and men behaved with great spirits; that our loss was very inconsiderable, as well with respect to men

November, 1756.

as to damage done to the ships, inasmuch that he should have been able to have proceeded to sea again in 24 hours, had there been a necessity for so doing.

They found upwards of 200 guns in the place, six brass mortars, and a very large quantity of ammunition of all kinds; and in money and effects about 120 or 130,000l.

The grabs, which were burnt, consisted of eight ketches and one ship, besides two others that were building, one of which was to carry 40 guns; and a considerable number of small vessels called gallivats.

There were in the fort above 2000 people, 300 of whom bore arms. Among the prisoners are Angria's wife and children, his mother, his brother-in-law, and the commander in chief of his grabs.

The vice-admiral has left about 300 of the East-India company's European troops in the garrison, and as many Sapoys, and three or four of the company's armed vessels in the harbour, for the defence of the place, as it is judged to be extremely well situated for the interest of the company, and very tenable.

His majesty's division.

Kingsfisher sloop,	
Bridgewater,	24 Guns.
Tyger,	60
Kent,	70
Cumberland,	66
Salisbury,	50
Protector, East-India ship,	40

Company's division.

Revenge,
Bombay grab,
Guardian,
Drake bomb,
Warren bomb,
Triumph bomb,
Viper bomb.

FRIDAY, October 29.

His majesty, in council, was pleased to order, that the parliament which was to meet on Nov. 18, (see p. 449.) should be prorogued to Thursday, Dec. 2. next.

The embargo on provisions in Ireland was taken off, so far as related to the exportation of butter.

SATURDAY, 30.

Arrived at Plymouth the Mermaid man of war, from Boston in New-England, having on board his excellency major-general Shirley.

TUESDAY, November 2.

Being All Souls, the anniversary sermon was preached in the church of St.

4 B

Margaret's,

Margaret's, Westminster, by order of the will of Mrs. Joan Barnett, an oatmeal woman, deceased; who left by will 40s. each to 20 widows of the parish, per annum; a guinea for an annual sermon on that day; 20s. for an entertainment to the trustees, who have an oatmeal pudding at dinner; and 2s. 6d. to the clerk and sexton.

THURSDAY, 4.

Was caught at Yalden, near Maidstone, a large fresh water eel, five feet nine inches long, 13 inches round, and of the weight of 40lb. and upwards.

FRIDAY, 5.

The Hessian generals received orders to build huts, in their camp, for the reception of their men, till January, the innkeepers of the county having, upon advising with council, refused to receive any of them during their stay in England. (See p. 505.)

SATURDAY, 6.

Admiral Boscawen, in the Invincible, admiral Holbourne, in the Marlborough, with the Elizabeth, Medway, and Devonshire, arrived at St. Helens, from before Brest, where they left the admirals Mof-tyn and Norris with a fleet of 15 sail.

The barns full of grain, a large stack of corn, a stable with four horses, and all the outhouses, with the implements of husbandry, of the widow Pontyfix, at Downly, near West-Wickham, Bucks, were consumed by fire, damage 600l. The unhappy sufferer was left a widow, with seven small children, by her husband's being murdered about 18 years since: The villains who perpetrated the fact were afterwards taken, executed, and hanged in irons.

Arrived at Plymouth, the Renomee, from Quebec, having 384 officers and soldiers of the garrison of Oswego (see p. 519.) on board, to exchange for French prisoners.

TUESDAY, 9.

Marthe Dickinson, Esq; the lord-mayor elect, was sworn into that high office, at Westminster, with the usual ceremonies. The day was remarkably fine, the procession, both by land and water, very splendid, and the entertainment at Guildhall, equal in magnificence to any that can be remembered.

WEDNESDAY, 10.

Being his majesty's birth-day, when he entered into the 74th year of his age, it was observed with the usual demonstrations of joy.

THURSDAY, 11.

The great price of corn having almost starved the common people in Shropshire, Warwickshire, and parts adjacent, who had lived several days on salt and grains; in conjunction with the colliers, they rose and committed great disorders, at Much Wenlock, Shifnal, Wellington,

Broseley, &c. seizing all the provisions they could find, and pillaging the millers, farmers, grocers, and butchers. At length they were dispersed by some neighbouring gentlemen, at the head of their tenants and dependents, and several of the unhappy wretches taken prisoners and secured for punishment.—When people are starving, where there is no real dearth, it must argue a defect in the laws, or some neglect in the magistrates; and, accordingly, the author of a late pamphlet on the rise of corn, tells us, that it owes its birth to a combination of the farmers and millers, or (as they are pleased to call themselves) cornfactors. It is a common custom with these people, he says, to contract for large quantities of grain to be delivered to them, without ever being exposed in the open market, as the law directs; by which means the markets are so thinly provided, that the poor, whose interest it certainly is to purchase their corn before it is ground, are prevented from being supplied; and, what is still worse, if they apply to the farmers, at their houses, their request is rejected; it being their interest to sell it wholesale to the millers, or cornfactors, who can afford to give them an exorbitant price for the wheat, because they use no more than two thirds of that excellent grain in what is called sack-flour; at least in the low priced sortment, which is sold to the poor. He likewise says, that the greater price the miller pays for his wheat, the greater advantage he draws from the disposal of his meal. If the calculation he makes be just, a dexterous miller may, while wheat continues at the price it now bears, gain near 40 per cent. which, supposing him to make six returns in twelve months, a supposition that will be readily granted, makes his profits, from a capital of 100l. amount to 240l. per annum. In order to remedy the evils arising from the pernicious practice of engrossing corn, this writer proposes, that it be enacted, that no corn (above a quantity to be specified) should be sold any where but in the open market, at the usual hours of selling grain; that the whole of the commodity be exposed to public view, and not shewn in samples, as is now practised; that dressing mills be entirely abolished, or put under some proper restrictions; and particularly, that they be, at all times, subject to the inspection of the parish officers, the churchwardens, and overseers of the poor, and clerks of the market in cities and large towns; that the millers and cornfactors be not at liberty to treat for any quantity of grain till the poor be supplied; that the millers shall not be at liberty to receive any large quantities of corn into their storerooms, unless they have a per-

mit for that purpose, under the hand of the chief magistrate of the market-town where it was purchased; and that proper sanctions for the strict observance of this law be appointed.

SATURDAY, 13.

Vice-admiral Knowles sailed in the *Essex*, to take the command of the fleet off Brest.

THURSDAY, 18.

The dwelling-house and malt-houses of a maltster, at Milbrook, near Southampton, were consumed by fire.

FRIDAY, 19.

Arrived at Spithead the Colchester and Deptford men of war, having on board the brave gen. Blakeney, and the witnesses pro & con in Byng's affair, and under their convoy 19 transports, with the remains of the garrison of Minorca. The general was welcomed to Portsmouth by loud acclamations, ringing of bells, illuminations, &c. He was at the assembly the night of his arrival, danced a minuet with a young lady, and afterwards played at cards.

MONDAY, 22.

Began the drawing of the lottery, at Guildhall, when N^o 13,355 was the first drawn ticket, and as such entitles the possessor to 500l. Six other tickets were drawn prizes of 100l. each.

TUESDAY, 23.

General Blakeney arrived in town, and waited on his majesty and the duke of Cumberland, and was most graciously received.

SATURDAY, 27.

Between five and six in the morning, two sets of chambers, in Staple's-Inn, Holborn, were consumed by fire, and a young lady, two children, and their nurse, unfortunately perished in the flames.

The exportation of all grain in general, is prohibited by an order of council.

Four battalions of the Hanoverians have embarked at Chatham, on 28 transports, in order to return home.

The act for more effectually and speedily recruiting the land forces, which was suspended the first of May last, is again directed, by an order of council, to be put in execution.

Capt. Fortunatus Wright has, since his release, taken two French prizes worth 15,000l. (See p. 507.)

The inhabitants of Whitby sustained more than a common share of the calamity arising from the late storm, four of their best ships being lost, and six others still missing, which, it is supposed, have shared the same fate. The amount of their whole loss at that single town, cannot be less than 20,000l. (See p. 506.)

On the 12th inst. an embargo was laid upon the exportation of all kinds of grain in Ireland.

The beginning of the month his majesty's ships the *Sutherland* and *Kennington* sailed from Cork, having under their convoy 14 transports with gen. O'Farrell's regiment of foot, the additional companies, and a great quantity of stores, bound for America.

The New Yorkers, who have fitted out 20 stout privateers, have had most prodigious success, their captures, above six weeks since, amounting to above 60,000l. (See p. 507.)

New-York, Oct. 14. The earl of Loudon is now at Fort-Edward; Abercrombie's, Webb's, the Highland regiment, and 1200 of the Royal Americans, are marched to the forts Edward and William-Henry at Lake-George; Sir William Johnson also with a party of Indians. These regiments, with the Provincials, make up a considerable army. Every thing relating to the army being, since his lordship's arrival, conducted with the utmost secrecy; what is intended, or the reason of these troops marching up, is not publickly known.

Philadelphia, Aug. 19. On the 30th ult. capt. Ward marched from Fort-Granville, in Cumberland county, with his ensign and all his men, except 24 under the command of lieut. Armstrong, to guard some reapers in Sherman's valley: Soon after he left the fort it was attacked by about 100 French and Indians, who were bravely kept at a distance all that afternoon and night by our people; but the next morning the enemy took Juniata creek, and came under its bank to a gutt (said to be about 12 feet deep) and crept up till they came within about 30 or 40 feet of the fort, where the shot from our men could not hurt them: Into that gutt they carried a quantity of pine knots, and other combustible matter, which they threw against the fort, till they made a pile and train from the fort to the gutt, to which they set fire, and by that means the logs of the stockade caught, and a hole was made thro' which the lieutenant and a soldier was shot, and three others wounded, while they were endeavouring to extinguish the flames. The enemy then called to the besieged, and told them, they should have quarter if they would surrender; upon which, it is said, one John Turner immediately opened the gates, and they took possession of the fort; where they made prisoners 22 soldiers, three women, and five or six children, of which the French took the young men and women, and the Indians the older men and children; and having loaded them with flour, &c. they set off, after setting up French colours near the fort, on which they left a shot pouch with a written paper in it. When they

they had marched a little way, the French commander ordered capt. Jacobs back to burg the fort, which he did. The prisoners travelled five days with them, till they came to the place where they had left their baggage and horses, where they found 10 Indians, and some white prisoners, and heard that a number of Indians, with more prisoners, had left that place the day before they got there. One of our soldiers growing weak, and not able to keep up with them, they killed and scalped him upon the top of a hill; and another man, named Barnhold, being wounded in the arm, they did not tie him in the night, by which he made his escape, after being six days with them, and brought the above intelligence.

Extract of a Letter from Virginia, dated Aug. 20.

"Our governor sent lately a number of people to build a fort in the Cherokee country, from whom an express is just arrived with advice, that major Lewis, and the party that went with him, are extremely well; that they were kindly received by the Cherokees, and that the fort building there was in great forwardness; that 200 of their warriors were on their march to join our forces in protecting our frontiers. If we had not been very diligent we should have lost both them and the Catawbias, as they were ready to join the French, and they are together 3000 fighting men. This we think a great point gained."

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Nov. 2. **R**T. Hon. lord Feverham was married to Miss Frances Bathurst, seventh daughter of the late Peter Bathurst, of Clarendon park, in Wiltshire, Esq;

4. John Fletcher, Esq; to Miss Manby, with a fortune of 10,000l.

6. John Seare, of the Grove, near Tring, in Hertfordshire, Esq; to Miss Grantham, of High-house, in Essex.

Dr. Hinckley, physician to Guy's hospital, to Miss Marcon.

Thomas Noel, Esq; member for the county of Rutland, to the countess dowager of Gainsborough.

8. Thomas Jukes, of Wigmore-hall, in Kent, Esq; to Miss Probing, of Newland, in Gloucestershire.

9. Col. Clavering, of the first reg. of foot-guards, to the Hon. Miss Diana West, daughter of lord Delawarr.

19. Hamilton Blaire, Esq; capt. in the reg. of North British dragoons, to Miss Williams, of Herringstone, in Dorsetshire.

20. ——— Harvey, of Leicester-fields,

Esq; to Miss Benyon, of Giddy-hall, in Essex.

22. Crisp Molineux, of Garboldisham, in Norfolk, Esq; to Miss Montgomerie, of Chippenham, in Cambridgeshire, with a fortune of 20,000l.

James Cressenear, Esq; to Miss Hill.

25. Rev. Mr. Yardley, archdeacon of Cardigan, to Mrs. Charlotte Baker.

Oct. 26. Lady of John St. Leger Douglas, Esq; delivered of a daughter.

Nov. 4. Dutches of Ancafter, of a son.

10. Lady of Moses Mendez, Esq; of a son.

20. Lady of lord Robert Manners, of a daughter.

27. Lady Betty Waldegrave, of a son.

DEATHS.

Oct. 25. **E**DWARD Hawker, of Bad-dow, in Essex, Esq;

28. The most noble Charles Noel Somerset, duke of Beaufort, aged 44. succeeded in title and estate by his only son Henry, marquis of Worcester, now duke of Beaufort, who is a minor.

31. Peter Steuart Bettlesworth, Esq; a gentleman of a large estate in Essex.

Nov. 3. The lady of Sir Edw. Hawke, Knt. commander in chief of the fleet in the Mediterranean, at his seat in Hampshire.

William Fortune, Esq; receiver-general for the county of Monmouth, and agent to Guy's-Hospital.

5. Mr. William Kemp, proprietor of Peerless-Pool, near Hoxton.

Cornelius Wittenoom, Esq; an eminent vinegar merchant.

7. Mr. John Freke, senior surgeon of St. Bartholomew's-Hospital.

8. Nathaniel Garland, of Epsom, Esq; formerly an Hamburg merchant.

12. Richard Hughes, Esq; late commissioner of Portsmouth yard, aged 84, who had been 55 years a captain in the navy.

Richard Boddicoate, of Hackney, Esq; an eminent West-India merchant.

16. Robert Wilmot, of Banstead, in Surrey, Esq;

Lady dowager Elibank, in Scotland.

17. Robert Hoblyn, Esq; representative in the two last parliaments for Bristol.

19. Moses Hart, of St. Mary-Axe, Esq; Dr. Colby, an eminent physician at Stamford.

20. William Morgan, Esq; formerly a South-Sea director.

21. Mrs. Nugent, wife of Robert Nugent, Esq; a lord of the treasury.

Rev. Dr. Smith, provost of Queen's-college, Oxford.

Rev. Sir John Dolben, Bart. a prebendary of Durham.

23. Rev. Arthur Ashley Sykes, L. L. D. an eminent and worthy clergyman; a constant advocate for liberty of sentiment, truth and virtue, as his many valuable writings will ever testify.

Vere Warner, of Chelsea, Esq;

26. Mrs. Pownall, relict of the late col. Thomas Pownall.

27. John Phillipson, Esq; member for Harwich, and deputy governor of the South Sea company.

On Sept. 8. at Newport, Rhode-Island, the Hon. Jonathan Nicholls, Esq; deputy governor of that colony.

The marquis de la Galissoniere, and vice-admiral Macnamara, two principal officers in the French navy.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

THE Rev. Joseph Smart, M. A. was presented to the rectory of St. John, in Cornwall. — Samuel Salter, D. D. to the rectory of St. Bartholomew, near the Exchange. — Mr. James Baldwin, to the rectory of Little Brandon, in Norfolk. — Mr. Thomas Brown, to the rectory and parish church of Bingley, in Cumberland. — Thomas Hiad, M. A. to the rectory and parish church of Burrows, in Devonshire. — Mr. Collington, to the rectory of Wimbley, in Worcestershire. — William Dudley, B. A. to the vicarage of Laburn, in Lancashire. — Mr. John Brownrigge Leake, to the rectory of Naughton, in Suffolk. — Thomas Denton, B. D. to the rectory of Marston, in Worcestershire. — John Brown, D. D. to the rectory of Great Horkley, in Essex, worth 300l. per ann. — Mr. Henry Griggs, to the rectory of Lillingstone, in Devonshire. — John Yates, B. D. to the vicarage of Litton St. Andrews, in Cornwall. — John Bowles, M. A. to the vicarage of Shillington, in Bedfordshire. — Mr. Jonathan Peters, to the vicarage of St. Clements, in Exeter. — Mr. Richard Reece, to the living of Lettle Birch, in Herefordshire. — John Blair, L. L. D. to the rectory of Burton Coggles, in Lincolnshire. — Mr. Thomas Ashley, to the rectory of Pudsey, in Dorsetshire. — Richard Dean, B. A. to the vicarage of Spelwell, in Nottinghamshire. — Richard Langton, B. A. to the vicarage of Hemesbury, in Lincolnshire. — Thomas Bynon, M. A. to the vicarage of Abergwilly, in Carmarthenshire.

A commendam passed the seals, for the bishop of Chichester, to hold the rectory of Gessing, in Suffex, together with his bishoprick.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable Thomas Stephenson, B. L. to hold the rectories of Budedale and Bridgent, in Lincolnshire, worth 200l. per ann. — To enable John Pitman, M. A. to hold

the rectories of Alphington and of Poltimore, in Devonshire, worth 220l. per ann. — To enable Philip Billingsley, M. A. to hold the rectory of Newington cum Capella Brightwell, the deanery of Monks Riborough, and the rectory of Swincombe, in Oxfordshire, worth 380l. per ann. — To enable John Lee, M. A. to hold the rectories of Limpston and of Pembury, in Devonshire. — To enable James Parker, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Dunchurch, in Warwickshire, and the vicarage of St. Michael, in Coventry.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Nov. 6. **T**HE king has been pleased to appoint Robert Henley, Esq; to be his majesty's attorney-general, and confer on him the honour of knighthood. — The Hon. Charles Yorke, Esq; to be his majesty's solicitor-general.

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 5. The king has been pleased to appoint eleven captains, fifteen first, and fifteen second lieutenants, an adjutant, and two quartermasters, in the marines.

Whitehall, Nov. 13. The king has been pleased to grant unto his grace Thomas Holles, duke of Newcastle upon Tyne, the dignity of a duke of the kingdom of Great-Britain, by the title of duke of Newcastle under Lyne, in the county of Stafford; to hold the said dignity to him, and his heirs, and in default of such issue, to the Right Hon. Henry, earl of Lincoln, and his heirs male by Catherine his present wife. — To create James viscount Limerick, earl of Clanbraffill, in the county of Armagh, and Robert viscount Belfield, earl of Belvedere, both in the kingdom of Ireland.

— Nov. 16. The king has been pleased to appoint the duke of Devonshire, the Right Hon. Henry Legge, Robert Nugent, Esq; the lord viscount Duncannon, and the Hon. James Grenville, to be his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his majesty's Exchequer. — To grant to the Right Hon. Henry Legge the offices of chancellor and of under-treasurer of his majesty's Exchequer. — To grant to the Right Hon. the earl of Ilchester, and James Cressett, Esq; the office of comptroller of the accounts of his majesty's army.

St. James's, Nov. 19. This day earl Temple, lord Mansfield, John visc. Bateman (treasurer of his majesty's household) and Richard Edgcombe, Esq; (comptroller of his majesty's household) were sworn of his majesty's most Hon. privy council.

council.—His majesty having constituted chief justice Willes, Mr. baron Smythe, and Mr. justice Wilmot, lords commissioners for the custody of the great seal, was this day pleaded in council to deliver to them the great seal of Great-Britain : And the said lords commissioners did thereupon take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and also the oath as lords commissioners for the custody of the great seal.

Whitehall, Nov. 20. The king has been pleased to grant unto the Right Hon. Wills Hill, earl of Hillsborough, in Ireland, the dignity of a baron of Great-Britain, by the title of lord Harwich, baron of Harwich, in Essex.—To grant unto the Right Hon. Sir George Lyttelton, Bart. the dignity of a baron of Great-Britain, by the title of lord Lyttelton, of Frankley, in Worcestershire.—To appoint Richard earl Temple, the Hon. Edward Boscawen, Temple West, and John Pitt, Esqrs. George Hay, L. L. D. Thomas Orby Hunter, and Gilbert Elliott, Esqrs. to be commissioners for executing the office of lord high-admiral.—John lord Berkeley, of Stratton, to be captain of his majesty's band of pensioners.—The Right Hon. George Grenville, to be treasurer of his majesty's navy.—George Hay, L. L. D. to be his majesty's advocate-general for all matters, ecclesiastical and maritime, relating to the crown.—To grant unto Thomas Bury, and Carleton Hayward, Esqrs. the office of making, writing, and ingrossing, all writs of subpoena issuing out of his majesty's high court of chancery.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

A grant has passed the great seal to the Right Hon. the earl Waldgrave, of the place of one of the four tellers of his majesty's Exchequer, to have effect immediately on the decease of any one of the four.

The following list of officers of the prince's household may be depended on.

Earl of Bute, groom of the stole.—Earl of Suffex, lord Robert Bertie, lord viscount Downe, earl of Euston, earl of Pembroke, and lord Digby, lords of the bedchamber.—Mr. Schutz, Mr. Peachy, Mr. Monson, Mr. Ingram, Sir Charles Hotham, and Mr. Nugent, jun. grooms of the bedchamber.—Mr. James Brudenell, privy purse.—Earl of Huntingdon, master of the horse.—Col. Carr, major Carpenter, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Bishopp, equerries.—Capt. Davis, col. Robinson, Mr. Palmer, and Mr. Proctor, gentlemen ushers.—Lord Bathurst, trea-

surer.—Mr. Thomas Townsend, Mr. John Evelyn, Mr.—Bridgman, and Mr. Simon Fanshaw, clerks of the green cloth.—Dr. Squire, clerk of the closet.—Mr. Stone, secretary.—Mr. Masham, auditor-general.—Mr. Simon Fanshaw, comptroller of the household.—Charles Pratt, Esq; attorney-general.

Edward Willes, Esq; is appointed one of his majesty's council.

The lords commissioners for the custody of the great seal have appointed Henry Wilmott, Esq; to be their secretary, in the room of Hutton Perkins, Esq;—Thomas Lloyd, Esq; secretary of bankrupts, in the room of Philip Carteret Webb, Esq;—Edmund Wilson, Esq; clerk of the presentations, in the room of Thomas Bury, Esq;—Michael Baxter, Esq; secretary of lunatics, in the room of Lawrence Cottam, Esq;—Rudge, Esq; secretary of the commission of the peace, in the room of Gabriel Mallet, Esq;—Jegon Wellard, Esq; secretary of decrees, in the room of James Barnard, Esq;—Fry, Esq; to be purse bearer.—Robert Fawcett, Jekerys, and Mumford, Esqrs. to be gentlemen of the chamber.

The following gentlemen are appointed commissioners of bankruptcy.

Thomas Nugent, Thomas Lane, jun. John Dickinson, Esqrs.—Robert Fawcett, Edmund Wilson, Gents.—William Andrews, Henry Barnes, Esqrs.—Anthony Pye, Gent.—Thomas Hotchkins, Esq;—John Vernon, Gent.—Matthew Skinner, James Naish, Esqrs.—George Bougley, Isaac Strutt, Gents.—Francis Filmer, Christopher Loft, Esqrs.—Wm. Cooper, William Rooker, John Hatfield, Esqrs.—Francis Austen, John I'Anson, Gents.—Francis Mundy, Robert Pratt, Esqrs.—John Laws, jun. Richard Cromwell, Brian I'Anson, Gents.

B—ER—TS.

JAMES Broders, of Drury-Lane, carpenter.
Fred. Bloom, of Adde-Hill, sugar-baker.
Robert and William Kaines, of Wareham, Dorsetshire, coal merchants.
Ralph Buck, of Norwich, dealer.
Thomas Holliday, of Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, clothier.
Richard Turner, of St. James's, card-maker.
John Steward, of Ribbenhall, Worcestershire, vintner.
Samuel Phillips, of Norwich, butcher.
Henry Short, of Chichester, maltster.
Alex. Scott, of St. Martin's le Grand, merchant.
Edward Wilson, of George-Yard, Tower-Hill, dealer.
Sarah Roberts, of Castle-Street, St. Martin's, pawnbroker.
William Savage, of Wolverhampton, innholder.
William Routh, of Kirklington, Yorkshire, stapler.
Gilbert Morewood, of Long-Lane, haberdasher.
Samuel Williams, of St. Clement's Danes, undertaker.
John Markham, of Recpham, Norfolk, money-scrivener.

COURSE

COURSE of EXCHANGE.
LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 27, 1756.

Amsterdam	—	36 5
Ditto at Sight	—	36 3
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price.
Hamburg	—	36 3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Ufance	—	30. 3-16ths.
Bourdeaux, ditto	—	30
Cadiz	—	37 7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37 7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37 7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	47 1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.
Genoa	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	49
Lifbon	—	5s. 5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	5s. 4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	7 3-qrs.

A Word to an AUTHOR, concerning his ANSWER to his ADVISER. See Lond. Mag. O^r. p. 503.

Aut Erasmus aut Diabolus. Sir T. Moore.

WHY, heigh day! what's the matter now,
I'th' name o' nonfense, who are you?
Your business, if you please, and name,
Sir,
And what you wou'd, and whence you came, Sir;
For, faith and troth, with all this pother,
I neither know the one nor t'other.
But if you'll tell us plain and flat,
In profe, what 'tis you wou'd be at,
(For truly, friend, 'twixt you and I,
Your poetry's confounded bigb)
Why, then I'll do the best I can, Sir,
To give a more decisive answer.
But if your *bigbness* still refuses,
To quit your spur-gall'd, wincing mufes,
Know then that here my staff I fix,
And let thee kick against the pricks.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1756.

HAGUE, Nov. 6. Baron Reischach, the empress-queen's minister, has presented a memorial to the states-general, demanding, in the name of her Imperial majesty, the succours which their high mightinesses are bound to give her by the treaty of Warsaw and that of Aix-la-Chapelle. A courier from Vienna went thro' here some days ago for London, with orders to count Colloredo to make to the English court the same requisition that baron Reischach has made here,

Hague, Nov. 10. The captains of men of war and privateers, who bring prizes into any of the ports of this republick, are prohibited by the states-general to unlade their cargoes; and the subjects of this country are forbid to buy any of those effects, under a penalty of 1000 gueldres.

Paris, O^r. 25. Altho' the utmost precautions were used to conceal from her royal highness, the dauphiness, the melancholy circumstances of her august father, the king of Poland, the affecting news has at length reached her ears, whereupon she was seized with such a violent fit of grief, that it brought on her labour pains, which ended on Thursday last in a miscarriage. However, she is now in a fair way of doing well. On this account the Prussian minister was immediately ordered to quit Versailles, and orders were dispatched to the French minister at Berlin, to retire from that court without taking leave.

Paris, Nov. 5. We have received advice, that our troops are safely arrived at the island of Corfica, and are posted at Calvi, San Fiorenzo, and Ajaccio, in conjunction with the Genoese.

Paris, Nov. 5. Count Stahrenberg, the Imperial minister, having received instructions from Vienna, relative to some new measures concerted with this court, concerning the succours which the king gives to the empress-queen, that minister, after several conferences held between him and the ministry, signed a convention, which is said to be of great importance, and which settles every thing that is to be done by the two courts in the execution of their agreement.

Franckfort, Nov. 7. The decree of the Imperial commission against the king of Prussia was, on the 3d inst. posted up at the town-house, and other publick places: And a stop has since been put to the raising of recruits here for the Prussian service.

Vienna, Nov. 16. Our august sovereign has claimed, in all the forms, the succour of the Germanick body, by virtue of the guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction and treaty of Dreden. Her majesty has also claimed the assistance of the crowns of France and Sweden, as guaranties of the peace of Westphalia. The grand signior has permitted our court to purchase 4000 horses for remounting the cavalry.

Since our last we have the following accounts from Saxony and Bohemia.

As soon as the capitulation for the surrender of the Saxon army to the king of Prussia * was agreed to, the king of Poland set out for that kingdom, and most

of his Saxon troops have since entered into the service of his Prussian majesty.

Dresden, Nov. 4. His Prussian majesty not intending to take winter quarters in Bohemia, where the winter begins early, and is extremely severe, and consequently would make the subsisting the army from Saxony very difficult, by obstructing the carriage, either by the Elbe or thro' the mountains; marshal Keith was ordered to send off the baggage of his corps on the 21st inst, the horse and heavy artillery on the 22d; which was accordingly executed.

The king of Prussia left Struppen the 20th, accompanied with ten battalions to cover the retreat of his Bohemian army, and lay that night at Peterwald, and the next at Lenai; on the 22d, in the morning (leaving his battalions at Lenai) he went on to Lowofchut, but returned that night to Lenai. The 23d, early in the morning, the camp at Lowofchut broke up; they formed into two columns, the first commanded by marshal Keith, the second by the prince of Prussia. Marshal Keith detached four battalions by the banks of the Elbe to guard the right of the army, and, at the same time, to pick up the detachments placed along the river: They joined the army at Lenai. The prince of Bevern commanded the rear-guard, which consisted of eight battalions, five squadrons of dragoons, and five of Hussars. On the left of the rear of the army, but at some distance, was posted part of the regiment of Zeithen Hussars, to prevent the Austrian irregulars from acting. No attempt whatever was made to molest the Prussians in their retreat, and they lay that night, the 23d, behind Lenai, where they rested the 24th and 25th.

The king of Prussia had occupied, with his ten battalions, all the high grounds about Lenai, and his army continued to retire in perfect safety, his battalions still marching on and keeping possession of the heights. The army advanced on the 26th to Teutsch Neudroff, encamped there, and the next day, the 27th, to Schoenwald, where they had orders to separate into quarters of cantonment. On the 28th, the king arrived at Great Sedelitz. Part of the camp at Sedelitz broke up that day, and the rest the next, and went into quarters of cantonment. The whole Prussian army is cantoned in the villages hereabout, and along the Elbe towards Dresden, so as to be capable of assembling, in less than 24 hours, upon any occasion.

Camp at Buden, Nov. 5. As the Prussians retired from Bohemia, general Hadik always followed and harassed them. He has taken many prisoners, and a great

deal of baggage. The defection of the enemy is greater than ever.

Some days ago the enemy spread a report, that they designed to enter into Bohemia with a body of troops by Zittau and Gabel, but marshal Browne having ordered general Lacy, with some battalions, and several companies of grenadiers, besides Hussars and Croats, to Jung Bunzlau, and lieut. col. Laudon, with 800 Croats, to advance towards Gabel and Romburg, they thought proper to defer the execution of their design, and take up their quarters at Zittau, Lobau, and Gerlitz.

We have received advice, that the enemy have put the greatest part of their troops into winter quarters, and that they have only a body of 4000 men that are intrenched behind Hollendorf, with some pieces of cannon. Whereupon our general has formed a plan to dislodge them.

We have likewise an account, that the Prussian army, under count Schwerin, retired from their camp near Knigingretz on the 21st, and on the 25th ult. entered into a new camp at Skalitz, near the confines of the county of Glatz, where, it seems, they are to enter into quarters of cantonment; so that none of the Prussian troops are to take up their winter quarters in any territory belonging to the queen of Hungary, which gives great satisfaction to the court of Vienna, as they will have a most numerous army assembled in Bohemia before the end of this winter, by the arrival of their troops from Italy and Flanders, and perhaps by being joined by a large body of French, and another of Russian auxiliaries.

Berlin, Nov. 6. The marquis de Valori, minister from France, set out the 3d on his return to Paris, without taking leave; and the baron de Kniphausen, our minister at the French court, will shortly leave it in the same manner. Notwithstanding it was intimated to our minister at Paris, that he must not appear at court, no orders were sent him to return home, till the departure of the marquis de Valori, from hence broke off the correspondence which has so long subsisted between the two courts.

The canton of Berne have written not only to his most Christian majesty, but to the king of Sardinia and the states-general, in reference to their troops in the pay of these powers respectively, that they shall not be employed offensively, as it appears to them, that, whatever the motives may be, the present is very likely to end in a religious war; and it is equally remote from their instructions and interests, to contribute in any manner towards so destructive an event.

The LONDON MAGAZINE



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For DECEMBER, 1756.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

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| <p>I. State of our political Conteſts.
 II. Caſe of Thomas, the old Coachman.
 III. Account of the new Entertainment.
 IV. Anecdotes of Sir Edward Hawke.
 V. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECH of T. Genucius on the Militia Bill, and that of T. Herminius on the Seamen's Bill.
 VI. Barbeyrac illuſtrated.
 VII. Caſe of purging in the Gout.
 VIII. Opinion in the Prince's Caſe.
 IX. Propoſal to encourage Bravery.
 X. Scheme to improve Youth.
 XI. Mountain of Iron Ore, in Sweden.
 XII. Eruption of Mount Ætna.
 XIII. Of Worms in animal Bodies.
 XIV. Charr Fiſh, in Wales, deſcribed.
 XV. Extraordinary Caſe of a Child.
 XVI. King's Speech.
 XVII. Lords and Commons Addreſſes.
 XVIII. Account of the Pretender's Court.
 XIX. James II. lying in State.
 XX. Character of the French.
 XXI. Hiſtory of New-York.
 XXII. Mathematical Queſtions and Solutions.
 XXIII. Conduct of G——l Sh——y.</p> | <p>XXIV. Liſt of Ships taken from the French.
 XXV. POETRY. To Mr. Allan Ramſay, by Somerville; Reſignation; Hymnus; Epitaph; Reflexion on Ingratitude; Prologue to the Miſer, and Prologue and Epilogue to Lilliput; Prayer to Dullneſs; John and Betty; the Turncoat; Epigrams, Rebus, Ænigma, a new Song, ſet to Muſic, and a Country Dance.
 XXVI. THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Proclamations; Elections; Proceedings on the ſpurious Speech; Fires; Sessions at the Old-Bailey and Execution at Tyburn; Poſt-Boy robbed; Byng ſent to Portſmouth; Lottery ends drawing; Adreſs of the General Aſſembly of Scotland; Advices concerning Capt. Wright; French Fleets ſail, &c. &c. &c.
 XXVII. Marriages and Births; Promotions; Deaths; Bankrupts.
 XXVIII. Alterations in the Liſt of Parliament.
 XXIX. Courſe of Exchange.
 XXX. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
 XXXI. A Catalogue of Books.
 XXXII. Prices of Stocks for each Day.
 XXXIII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> |
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With an elegant HEAD of the Hon. Sir EDWARD HAWKE, Knt. of the Bath, and a beautiful MAP of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA, finely engraved on Copper.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Roſe in Pater-Noſter-Row; Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

C O N T E N T S.

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Our kind correspondent of Birmingham's essay, shall be inserted in the Appendix, as also the verses sent by Raitous, Hor. Ode xv. translated, the genuine account of Oswego, verses on Tully's Head, &c. &c. Many pieces in prose and verse, particularly the remarks on Macbeth, must be deferred till the month of January.

About the Middle of JANUARY will be Published,

T H E

APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE :

For the YEAR 1756.

Illustrated with a curious and elegant emblematical Frontispiece, a fine Prospect of the Town and his Majesty's Dock Yard at Woolwich, and a Title to the Volume, all beautifully engraved on Copper: Likewise compleat INDEXES, and every other useful and necessary Article to accommodate the Purchasers of the L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E.

This Appendix will contain such Speeches in the Political Club, and in it will be concluded such a Number of curious Pieces, as are of the most interesting Importance.

Amongst many other Particulars will be inserted the following, viz.

State of our political Contests. Life of Theodore Baron Newhoff. The interesting History of our Northern Colonies of America. Enquiry into the Conduct of G——l Sh——y. List of Ships taken on both Sides. Genuine Account of the Taking of Oswego. Cure for the Bite of mad Animals. Many select poetical Essays. Numbers of original Essays on various Subjects. General Bill of Christenings and Burials: And such Foreign and Domestic Occurrences as serve to complete the Transactions, or History, of the last Twelvemonth; and without which this Twenty-fifth VOLUME cannot be said to be perfect.



T H E

L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E.

F o r D E C E M B E R, 1756.

A STATE of the chief political Contests that have happened this Year amongst us, taken from some of the Pamphlets lately published.



IN every country where the liberty of the press has any tolerable indulgence, the best ministers will find objections made to their conduct, and the worst will find advocates for justifying their measures, which, in this country, of course produces numberless papers and pamphlets upon subjects of a political nature: Therefore we shall conclude the year with extracts from some of the most remarkable, beginning with the pamphlet intitled, *A Fourth Letter to the People of England*, which contains what may be called an arraignment of our public measures, from the first differences on the Ohio, to the taking of Minorca by the French.

The author, after taking notice of our present situation, goes on thus:

“ In this place, the more effectually to lay before you the real causes of this war, it will be necessary to lead you back to a transaction not sufficiently known by all of you, which passed between the *m—y* of France and England.

In the year 1750, or 1751, some American traders, subjects of the king of Great-Britain, travelled to the borders of the Ohio, to traffick with the natives of those parts. This being known to the Canadian French, messengers were dispatched to acquaint them, that unless they withdrew from their master's territories, their effects would be confiscated, and themselves carried to prison at Quebec. This message the traders thought fit to obey, and withdrew in consequence of it.

The succeeding season another company of British subjects came to trade on December, 1756.

the Ohio, and not withdrawing on a like message with the former, their goods were confiscated and themselves carried prisoners to Quebec, from whence they were brought to Rochelle in France, and still detained in prison. Not conscious of having violated the laws of nations, or traded on any ground to which the king of Great-Britain had not an undoubted right, they remonstrated to the *B—sh m—y*, insisted upon being claimed as *B—sh* subjects, and honourably discharged from prison, as persons unoffending the laws of nations; nay they entertained the honourable hopes of Englishmen, that the *m—y* of *E—d* would not cease to demand an indemnification for the loss of that merchandize which had been unjustly taken from them, and reparation for the insult and long imprisonment of their persons; expectations becoming men who value their liberties, properties, and nation's honour. In this they were deceived, the true spirit of an *En—sh m—r* no longer dwelt amongst us, the *amb—r* at Paris, instead of demanding these subjects of his master, as men unjustly held in prison, and reparation for the injuries they had received, was ordered by the *m—y* to solicit, as a favour from the court of France, the discharge of them only, acknowledging their offence. Were not your *f—n's* rights, and your own privileges shamefully given up? Were not the lands on the Ohio confessed to belong to the king of France? Were not the French justified in imprisoning your fellow-subjects, and confiscating their effects, by this same behaviour of the *B—sh m—r*.”

To this charge an answer was made in a pamphlet, intitled, *The Conduct of the Ministry impartially examined, &c.* as follows:

“ On a motion made to the peers, the 20th of February, 1756, certain papers and letters concerning the encroachments

of the French on his majesty's subjects in North America were laid before the house. As their authenticity is incontrovertible, I have only the easy task of copying them faithfully for your full satisfaction.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Albemarle to the Earl of Holderness.

Paris, February 19, March 1, 1752.

"I must acquaint your lordship, that in the month of November I received a letter from three persons, signing themselves, John Patton, Luke Erwin, and Thomas Bourke; representing to me, that they were Englishmen, who had been brought to Rochelle, and put into prison there, from whence they wrote; having been taken by the French subjects, who seized their effects, as they were trading with the English and other Indians on the river Ohio, and carried them prisoners to Quebec, from whence they have been sent over to Rochelle, where they are hardly used. Upon this information I applied to Mr. St. Contest, and gave him a note of it, claiming them as the king's subjects, and demanding their liberty, and the restitution of their effects that had been unjustly taken from them.

These three persons I find, by the paper your lordship has sent me, are of the number of those demanded of the French by Mr. Clinton, and named in Mr. de la Jonquiere's letter. I have wrote to a merchant at Rochelle to enquire after them, and to supply them with money to make their journey hither, if they are not gone, that I may receive from them all the informations necessary. On my seeing Mr. St. Contest, next Tuesday, I will represent the case to him, in obedience to his majesty's commands, that la Jonquiere may have positive orders to desist from the unjustifiable proceedings complained of; to release any of his majesty's subjects he may still detain in prison, and make ample restitution of their effects. And I shall take care to shew him the absolute necessity of sending instructions to their several governors, not to attempt any such encroachments for the future."

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Albemarle to the Earl of Holderness.

February 26, March 3, 1752.

"I am now to acquaint your lordship, that I saw monsieur Rouillé yesterday; and that having drawn up a note of the several complaints I had received orders to make of la Jonquiere's conduct, I delivered it to him, and told him in general the contents of it; insisting on the necessity, for preserving the good understanding betwixt his majesty and the most

Christian king, of sending such positive orders to all their governors as might effectually prevent, for the future, any such encroachments on his majesty's territories, and committing such violences on his subjects, as had been done in the past.

I added to my remonstrance, that I hoped they would be taken into consideration quickly; that he might be able to give me an answer next week, or as soon after as he possibly could. This minister told me he would use his best endeavours for that purpose; assured me it was the intention of his court to prevent any disputes arising, that might tend to alter the present correspondence between the two nations; and that I might depend upon such orders being sent to their governors accordingly.

Of the three men I mentioned to your lordship in my letter of last week, that had been brought prisoners from Canada to Rochelle, whom I sent for to come to Paris, two of them are arrived, and the third is gone to London. I will take such informations from them as may be necessary for my own instruction, to support their receiving satisfaction for the injuries that have been done them."

Translation of Part of the Memorial delivered by Lord Albemarle to Mr. Rouillé, on the 7th of March, 1752.

"As to the sort which the French have undertaken to build on the river Niagara, and as to the six Englishmen who have been made prisoners; lord Albemarle is ordered by his court to demand, that the most express orders be sent to Mr. de la Jonquiere, to desist from such unjust proceedings, and in particular to cause the sort abovementioned to be immediately razed; and the French and others in their alliance, who may happen to be there, to retire forthwith; as likewise to set the six Englishmen at liberty, and to make them ample satisfaction for the wrongs and losses they have suffered; and lastly, that the persons who have committed these excesses, be punished in such a manner as may serve for an example to those who might hereafter venture on any like attempt."

[To be continued in our Appendix.]

THE WORLD, Dec. 16.

THE exorbitant exactions of servants in great houses, and the necessity imposed upon you, after dining at a friend's table, of surrendering all the money in your pocket to the gang in livery, who very dexterously intercept every avenue to the street-door, have been the subject of a former paper. This custom, illiberal

ral and preposterous as it is, neither the ridicule with which I have treated it, nor my more serious reprehension will, I fear, be able to abolish. My correspondents continue to complain, that tho' the hospitable door is opened wide for their admission, yet, like that of Pluto in Virgil, it is hardly pervious at their retreat; nor can they pass the ninefold barrier without a copious shower of influencing silver. The watchful dragons still expect, and will expect for ever, their quieting sop, from his honour's bowing butler, with the significant napkin under his arm, to the surly Swifs who guards the vestibule. Your passport is not now received by these collectors as a free gift, but gathered as a turnpike toll; or, in other words, as the just discharge of your tavern reckoning. Thus the stile of invitation which runs generally, that "Lord Such-a-one desires you will do him the favour to dine with him," is explained, by dear-bought experience, to import, that you will obligingly contribute your quota to the payment of his servants wages.

Yet this abuse, grievous as it is to the guest, and disgraceful to the master, is by no means the greatest inconvenience arising from a want of attention to economical regulations. The following letter, which I have only room to insert at present, but which, for the sake of my correspondent, I may possibly take under consideration at another opportunity, will sufficiently shew the necessity of such regulations.

To Mr. FITZ-ADAM.

S I R,

I am a plain country gentleman, possessed of a plentiful fortune, and blest with most of the comforts of life; but am at present (not thro' any fault of my own, that I can recollect) in great distress; which I am as much at a loss how to remedy, as I was unable to prevent. Tho' I have loved peace and quiet all my life, and have endeavoured constantly to maintain good order and harmony in my family; I owe my grievances to the intrigues and jealousies which have unhappily subsisted for some time past amongst my servants. I give them good wages, which I pay punctually; I indulge them in every reasonable request, from a desire to make them happy; and I have been told by all of them in their several turns, that I am, without exception, *the very best of masters*.

Yet, with all my care and kindness, I cannot establish a proper subordination amongst them; without which, I am sensible, no family government can long subsist; and for want of which (as they cannot find a decent and reasonable cause

of complaint against me) they are perpetually quarrelling with one another. They do not, I believe, intend originally to hurt me; on the contrary, they pretend my advantage alone is the occasion of their disagreement. But, were this really true, my case is no less deplorable; for, notwithstanding the zeal they express for my service, and the respect and affection they profess to my person, my life is made miserable by their domestic squabbles; and my estate is mouldering away daily, whilst they are contending who should manage it for me. They are so obliging as to assure me, upon their honours, that their contests are only who can best serve so good a master, and deserve and claim the first place in his favour; but, alas! I begin to be a little apprehensive that their struggle is, and has been, who should get most *waile*, and have most *power* under me; or, as you may think perhaps, *over* me.

The first appearance of this intestine discord was upon the following occasion.

I have a very troublesome neighbour, who is continually committing encroachments upon my lands and manor. He attacks me first with his *pen*; and pretending to have found out some flaw in my settlements, he commences a suit of trespass against me; but, at the same time, fearing lest the law should happen to decide in favour of *right*, he sends me word *he wears a sword*. Not long ago he threatened me that he would break into my park, steal my fish out of my canal, and shoot my hares and deer within my pales. Upon the advice of my steward and other servants, I sent to my estate in the north for a trusty game-keeper (whose bravery and fidelity I could rely upon) to come to my assistance, that he might help to preserve, not only my *game* but my *family*, which seemed to be in no small danger. These orders were no sooner dispatched, than, to my great surprise, my *posilion* bolted into the parlour where I was sitting, and told me, with all the warmth of a patriot, that he could not consent to *Ferdinand* the game-keeper's admission into the house, for that he humbly conceived it was neither for my honour nor my interest to be indebted for any part of my protection, or even safety, to a *foreigner*. For you must know, Mr. Fitz-Adam, that, very unfortunately for me, my poor honest *Ferdinand* did happen to be born somewhere or other in *Germany*. You may imagine, however, that I paid little attention to this remonstrance of my *posilion*; but dismissing him from my service, I sent for *Ferdinand*, who, upon the first summons, travelled night and day to come to my relief.

The

The next fit of affection that embarrassed me, broke out in my ambitious *belper*. He professed himself so excessively careful of my person, that he did not think 'it safe for me to be driven any longer by my old *coachman* ; on which account he grew impatient to ascend the box himself. But his contrivances to facilitate this removal, were plain indications that he attended to his own advancement, more than to my preservation ; for I have been informed, that he has often frightened the horses, to make them start unexpectedly out of the quarter : At other times he has been detected in laying great stones in the way, with a design to overturn the coach ; and in roads of difficulty and danger, was sure to keep out of the way himself ; nay, at last he tried to persuade the servants, that it was the *coachman's* intention to drive headlong over them, and break all their necks. But when he found I had too good an opinion of old *Thomas* to entertain any suspicion of his *honesty*, he came one morning in a pet, and gave me warning. I told him with great temper, he was to blame, paid him his wages, and bid *Thomas* provide himself with another *belper*. But I leave to you to judge of my grief as well as surprise, when *Thomas* answered me with tears in his eyes, " that he must intreat my permission to retire from my service : He found, he said, he had many enemies, both within doors and without ; my family was divided into various parties ; some were favourable to the *belper*, and others had been wrought upon by the late *possession* ; he should be always grateful for the goodness I had shewn him ; and his last breath should be employed in praying for my prosperity." It was with great reluctance that I consented to his request ; he had served me honestly above 30 years, from affection more than interest ; had always greased my wheels himself, and, upon every one of my birth-days, had treated all his brother whips at his own expence ; so that, far from being a gainer by my service, he had spent above half what he had saved before he came into it. You may imagine I would willingly have settled a comfortable annuity upon him, but you will wonder at his behaviour on this occasion ; indeed I have never met with any thing like it in one of his low station ; he declared, that he would rather live upon bread and cheese, than put my honour to any expence, when he could be no longer useful to me.

Thus have I been reduced, contrary to my inclinations, to hire another *coachman*. The man I have now taken bears a very reputable character ; but he happens to be so infirm, that he is scarce yet able to

get upon his box ; and tho' he promises, and I believe intends, to take all possible care of my horses, I fear he has not been accustomed to drive a set so restive as mine are, especially in bad roads. I have al'o been persuaded to take my *possession* again, as he is a great favourite of my present *coachman*. Between them they are now modelling my family for me, and discharging these servants whom they happen to dislike. My experienced *bailiff*, who used to hold my courts, has left me ; and my game-keeper, who has been obliged to lie, during this hard winter, in a tent in the garden, is ordered back again into the north, tho' he has given no sort of offence, but on the contrary, has been greatly instrumental in protecting me from the insults of my blustering neighbour ; so unpardonable a crime is it to be born in *Germany* !

Good Mr. Fitz-Adam, advise me, as a friend, what course to take. We *masters*, as we are improperly called, are become of late so subservient to our servants, that I should apprehend this universal want of subordination in them, must at last be detrimental to the state itself ; for as a family is composed of many servants, cities and countries are made up of many houses and families, which together constitute a nation. Disobedience in the majority of individuals to their superiors, cannot fail of producing a general licentiousness, which must terminate at last in anarchy and confusion.

I am, Sir,

Your constant reader and admirer,
GEORGE MEANWELL.

Some Account of the Dramatic Piece of one Act, lately performed at Drury-Lane Theatre, entitled, LILLIPUT. (See p. 607.)

THE authoring of this petit piece seems to have made a very tiny proficiency in wit and humour, as well as in the knowledge of the drama in general. The charms of novelty are lost in impropriety, and the whole mirth of the piece consists in obscene and indelicate rillery, lisped forth from the mouths of babes and sucklings. Yet the performers in this Lilliputian drama, young and small as they are, are Brobdignagians in proportion to what the economy of the fable requires them to be : For when we see the size of the children, who are the actors, all the drollery of Gulliver's Lilliput is lost in the representation. It is, indeed, one of those subjects which come not within the rule of Horace, quoted by our authoring in the ridiculous letter prefixed to the piece, and is not proper to be *ovulis subjecta fidelibus*. How can we imagine it probable that a Gulliver, no bigger than Mr. Bransby, should toss off a whole hoghead

hogthead at a draught, or employ 150 taylors for six weeks to make him a suit, when a Lilliputian, of the size of master Simpson, is content with a common draught, and can be drest completely, *à la mode de Lilliput*, in the usual time, and by the usual number of workmen? But, waving the absurdity of the fiction, there is no merit in the rest of the composition. The fable runs as follows.

Lord Flimnap, jealous of his lady's indulging herself in too great familiarities with the Man-mountain, sends to his wife's two brothers, Bolgolam and Fripperel, to consult with them on this occasion. Bolgolam is a rough tarpaulin admiral; Fripperel is a fop, and a fine gentleman; and the dialogue of each consists of nothing but the pert common-place language of both those characters, which has merit or entertainment, but as it comes from the mouths of children, who perform their parts with spirit. Their conference, however, takes up the first scene, which ends as it began, in nothing.

The personages of the second scene are Fripperel and lady Flimnap, who, it seems, have luckily intercepted a billet-doux from a Lilliputian beauty to lord Flimnap, and concert measures how to make the best use of it. The rest of the scene is enlivened with some delicate strokes of humour on her ladyship's passion for the Man mountain.

In scene the third, after some common-place railery, on the English nation, thrown out by the Lilliputian mob, follows the procession, occasioned by Gulliver's being created a nardac of Lilliput, which seems to be good-naturedly levelled at the Covent-garden processions. This ceremony ended, Gulliver opens his part in this little drama, and manifests himself to be such a very dull fellow, that we may safely venture to declare the heroes of this piece, to be in no wise related to Lemuel Gulliver. Considering his strange situation, one might expect some characteristic reflections from him on the whimsicalness of his circumstances: Instead of which he talks of every thing about him (even in soliloquy) with as grave an air as he would of any similar occurrence in England. As a specimen of the wit and observation of our modern Gulliver take the following soliloquy. "Notwithstanding the figure I make here, the honours I have received, and the greater things intended me, I grow sick of my situation—I shall either starve, or be sacrificed to the envy and malice of my brother peers.—They'll never forgive the service I have done their country—I wish myself at home again, and plain Gulliver—Every thing is in miniature here but vice, and

that is so disproportioned, that I'll match our little rakes in Lilliput, with any of our finest gentlemen in England." But Gulliver, perhaps, is made *dull by design*; so to enliven the scene, enter lady Flimnap, who, after dismissing her waiting-maid, declares her passion to Gulliver in gross terms, without the assistance even of a *double entendre*; and indeed, so unguarded is her little ladyship's conversation thro' this whole scene, that (the grossness and stupidity of it considered together) I am apt to think, the audience would not have listened to it patiently, if it had been carried on by a grown woman. Gulliver, however, not listening to her love, she has recourse to the hackneyed expedient of accusing him, to her husband and brothers, of an attempt to carry her off: Upon which the enraged Lilliputians summon him to attend the grand court of justice on the morrow, to answer for his offences before the king and peers. Matters being thus settled, exit Gulliver and enter Keeper with a letter to lord Flimnap, which is no other than the above-mentioned intercepted billet-doux; on a declaration of which by lady Flimnap, Bolgolam challenges his lordship, and they retire to fight; but soon return with the news of the whole city's being in an uproar, by the escape of the Man-mountain. This incident, Bolgolam's threats, and Fripperel's railery settles all family differences; and lord and lady Flimnap are fully reconciled by agreeing to allow each other a mutual latitude in gaming, gallantry, and all other fashionable vices. Irony is the most difficult species of humour, and requires to be touched by a more delicate pen than that of our authoring; for which reason the satire of this catastrophe gives but little satisfaction, and appears rather shocking in the mouths of children, tho' it must be owned, that the performance of these actorlings has given a sanction to the dullness of our authoring.

PROLOGUE to the MISER, acted at Drury Lane, Dec. 17. to raise Money for cloathing deserted and friendless Boys for the Sea. Writ by Mr. Derrick, and spoke by Mr. Smith.

WHILE Gallia's arms triumphant trophies boast, [coast;
And hostile banners brave Britannia's
While tyrant power asserts a lawless reign,
Usurps new worlds, and arrogates the main; [rous rage?
What British heart but glows with gene-
What British arm but trembles to engage?
The peasant hand the peaceful flail disdains, [bler plains.
Now grasps the sword, and pants for no-
The

The merchant cries, "Revenge your country's wrong." [tongue.

"Revenge" re-echoes from each honest Rouze Britons, rouze ! at George's great command, [the land ;

Now form the free-born phalanx thro' Too firm to fear,—too generous to betray— Who fight for freedom ; and thro' love obey.

Hail virtue's sons, be such—and such alone, [throne !

Th' immortal guardians of a Brunswick's While Gallic slaves, in martial bondage bred, [bread,

Whose war is murder,—and whose glory Fight for a monarch whom no laws can bind, [kind.

And roam, the vagrant butchers of man— Such hosts in vain shall menace freedoms shore,

Be Britons still what Britons were of yore, When royal Edward broke the tyrant line ; And captive crowns pass'd current on his coin ; [run,

The patriot fire from breast to breast shall Our sons shall finish what our fires begun.

Nor can we doubt Britannia's future fame, [flame ;

Whilst her fair daughters fan the rising Whilst youthful bands your pious care confess ; [distress ;

Snatch'd from the tempting dangers of Rais'd by your bounty infant warriors spring,

Wage early war, and vindicate their king ; O'er subject seas assert his lawful reign,

And rise the future Warrens of the main. Then echoing cheers from each victorious crew [you.

Shall hail the hero whom they owe to [The Epilogue in our Appendix.]

The TURN-COAT. An Epigram.

HIS head long since Sir Gutling turn'd, 'Twas pity no man thought ;

But all the world seem'd much concern'd When Gutling turn'd his coat.

The contest o'er, now hast thou got

This comfort for thy pains ;

To see how much folks think thy coat Is better than thy brains.

Some Account of the Hon. Sir EDWARD HAWKE, Knight of the Bath, Commander in Chief of the Fleet in the Mediterranean.

Admiral Hawke is son of — Hawke, of Saltaſh, in Cornwall, Esq; who was a barrister at law, of Lincoln's-Inn, where the admiral was born. His mother was sister to the late Hon. col. Martin Bladen, sometime one of the lords commissioners of trade and plantations, and was born in Yorkſhire. It is confidently asserted, by those who have heard it from his mother, that when he parted with his father, at his first going to sea, who ex-

horted him to behave well, and said he hoped to see him a captain ; the youth replied, " a captain ! Sir, if I did not think I should come to be an admiral, I'd never go." He was some years a lieutenant in the navy ; but on March 20, 1733, was made captain of the Flamborough man of war, at Jamaica, by Sir Chaloner Ogle. In the famous action in the Mediterranean, he commanded the Berwick, and he behaved in so gallant a manner, under the two ill-matched admirals, that at the next promotion of flag officers, July 15, 1747, he was appointed a rear-admiral of the white. On October 14, 1747, being sent out with a fleet to intercept a French squadron, bound to the West-Indies, he fell in with them in lat. 47° 50' N. and long. 1° 2' west of Cape Finisterre, (see our volume for 1747, p. 482.) and after giving them an hearty *drubbing*, took six of their capital ships, which were added to the royal navy. For his bravery on this occasion, he was created a knight of the Bath, and raised to the rank of vice-admiral, and is so much esteemed by his countrymen, and in such high reputation, both as a man of honour and integrity, and as a gallant, experienced and successful officer, that we thought the annexed beautiful engraving of him, would be highly pleasing to our readers.

D BILLS of Mortality from Oct. 26, to Nov. 23.

Christened	{ Males 623 }	1184
	{ Females 561 }	
Buried,	{ Males 872 }	1810
	{ Females 938 }	

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years of Age	660
Between 2 and 5 —	231
5 and 10 —	59
10 and 20 —	52
20 and 30 —	141
30 and 40 —	114
40 and 50 —	174
50 and 60 —	147
60 and 70 —	112
70 and 80 —	75
80 and 90 —	37
90 and 100 —	8
	1810

Buried	{ Within the Walls — —	160
	{ Without the Walls — —	424
	{ In Mid. and Surry — —	555
	{ City and Sub. Westminster — —	271
		1810

Weekly, Nov.	2 —	433
	9 —	400
	16 —	465
	23 —	512
		1810

JOUR.

For the Lond: Mag.



Printed for R. Baldwin in Paternoster Row.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 529.

In the Debate continued in your last, the next that spoke was T. Genucius, whose Speech was to the following Effect.

Mr. President,

S I R,

FROM the whispers I heard without doors, I did, indeed, expect an opposition to this bill; but I expected, and it was natural to expect, that arguments would have been made use of against it, of a sort very different from those I have heard in this debate: I expected, that an attempt would have been made to shew, that a country, such as this, has no occasion for any military force at land, either for quelling insurrections, or even for repelling invasions: Or that an attempt would have been made to prove, that we may always keep up such a numerous army of national mercenaries as will be sufficient for this purpose, without any danger to our liberties; and that we may easily spare the expence necessary for maintaining them: Or, thirdly, That an attempt would have been made to demonstrate to us, that we may always depend upon foreign mercenaries for this purpose, as often as we can have occasion for them, without any danger of our being treated by these foreign auxiliaries, as our ancestors, the Britons, were by their Saxon auxiliaries; and that the expence of importing and exporting those auxiliaries, and maintaining them while here, will be less than that which we must necessarily be at for supporting any sort of national militia.

These, Sir, were the arguments I expected to have heard; but as the evidence of facts, and even of com-

December, 1756.

mon sense itself, was so plain and so strong against every one of them, I must allow, that the noble lords who have thought fit to oppose this bill, were in the right not to make use of any such arguments in support of their opposition; and as they neither have, nor could to any purpose have made use of any of them, I must take it for granted, that we either must have a militia, or we must remain liable to be conquered by any foreign army that shall happen to land in this island, provided it be so numerous as to be able to encounter and defeat the small number of national mercenaries we can keep in constant pay. This then is a necessary alternative, and yet notwithstanding the dismal prospect we are presented with by one side of this alternative, those who oppose this bill have been so cruel, as to endeavour to persuade us, that the other side is impracticable. They have endeavoured to shew that, if such a militia as we can depend on for our defence against foreign veterans, cannot be established by the militia law now in being, no such militia can be established by any law we can contrive: Next they have endeavoured to shew, that were it possible to establish such a militia, it would be of the most dangerous consequence to our liberties; and, thirdly, They have endeavoured to shew, that the experiment would be so expensive, that it is not worth the nation's while to make it. Such doctrines must be terrible to every true Englishman who considers the alternative I have mentioned; and therefore for the comfort of my countrymen, as well as for the sake of the bill now before us, I shall endeavour to shew, that every one of them is void of any foundation, either in the nature of things,

4 D

things, or in the present circumstances of the people of this nation.

In order to do this, Sir, I must begin with a short examination of the militia act we have now subsisting, and with respect to it I must grant that, if due care had been taken to carry that law into execution, our militia might always have been upon a much better footing than they are at present, but what prevented the due execution of that law is now at an end. When that law was passed, and for many years after, the dispute still subsisted among the people, tho' determined by the legislature, about the power of the crown over the militia, which dispute had been one of the causes of the civil war in the reign of Charles the First, and the maxim likewise subsisted, that the keeping up of any number of mercenary troops in time of peace, was so inconsistent with our constitution, that the parliament ought never to consent to it. Whilst such a dispute, and such a maxim prevailed, we cannot wonder at the crown's neglecting the militia, in order to render the keeping up of a standing army necessary. But now, I believe, no man disputes the power which the crown ought to have over the militia; nor is any man now so wrong-headed as to think, that we ought not always to have, even in time of peace, with consent of parliament, such a number of regular troops as may be necessary for preserving our internal tranquillity, and for opposing any sudden invasion as may be made with a small number of troops. A well disciplined militia can therefore now no way interfere with the power or safety of the crown, but on the contrary will be an addition to both, and consequently we may expect that, if a proper law be passed for establishing a well disciplined militia, the crown will take all possible care for carrying it duly into execution.

But, Sir, with respect to the law

now subsisting, it is scarcely possible for the crown to cause it to be carried duly into execution. The intention of the law certainly is, that none but gentlemen of character and fortune shall be appointed officers in the militia; but as the lord lieutenant in each county has an unlimited power to appoint whomsoever he pleases, it is not possible for the crown to prevent the appointing of some men of low rank and fortune, and when any one such is appointed, gentlemen of superior rank and fortune disdain to serve with such officers, and refuse to accept of, or throw up the commissions they have accepted; by which means all the commissions in our militia have come at last to be generally in the hands of men of low rank, and little or no fortune. This is one of the chief causes that has brought our present militia into such contempt; and another is, a defect or omission in the act itself; for no provision is therein made for continuing any foot soldier in the service for such a time as may make him any way master of his business; and the horse militia provided by that act is ridiculous; for there is no obligation upon any man to furnish such a horse as is trained to the service, without which no cavalry can be of any use, but must occasion confusion wherever they are. The advisers of the bill now before us were therefore, I think, in the right not to provide for any horse militia; for such a one is indeed impossible, unless you established a riding-house in every division; and, indeed, in a country so much inclosed as this is, there is no great occasion for cavalry; for a body of infantry may always, by means of our inclosures, prevent their being liable to be attacked by cavalry; and for securing a distant pass, a body of infantry may be mounted on horseback when great expedition is necessary.

I could mention many other defects, Sir, in the militia laws now subsisting.

subsisting, every one of which, as well as those I have mentioned, are provided for by the bill now before us; therefore, from the bad success of the militia laws now subsisting, we are not to conclude, that it is impossible to contrive any effectual law for establishing a well disciplined and serviceable militia. A life of idleness, or of continual military exercise, were never judged to be necessary for forming a well disciplined soldier, even in the most regular armies. On the contrary, a course of idleness is, by all the eminent writers upon the art military, declared to be of the utmost bad consequence to an army, even tho' it be in a time of profound peace. Therefore, I must think, that a man who labours hard for six days of the week, and spends great part of the seventh in military exercises, is more likely to make a good soldier, than a man who employs great part of two, or even three days of the week, in military exercises, and spends all the rest in idleness and drunkenness; and surely, the former may, in three years time, learn as much of the military art, as is necessary for a common soldier; for I must observe, that a common soldier has nothing to do with drawing up in battalion, or brigade, or with any of the evolutions now practised, all of these being the proper province of the officers only.

But now suppose, Sir, that our militia officers, after three or more years service, are a little deficient in their knowledge how to form in battalion, or brigade, how to double their files, how to form the hollow square, or how to perform any of the other operations usual in war; and suppose, that our militia men are not quite so dextrous as they ought to be in the management of the musket and bayonet; yet let us consider, that to prepare to invade this kingdom with an army superior to that we always keep on foot, or even to that part of it which we al-

ways keep in or near London, must require a great many weeks, if not months: Such a preparation we shall always have notice of, if we are not infatuated, at least four or five weeks before it can be finished: Upon the first notice of it, we must suppose, that our sovereign will order the militia of some of the counties at least to be drawn out: From the time they are drawn out they may be exercised every day; and by such daily exercise they may in three or four weeks be fully instructed, and made compleat masters of every part of military knowledge, in which they were before deficient, so as to be equal in knowledge and dexterity with any mercenary troops whatever; and as most of our militia will always have some stake to fight for, we may reasonably suppose, that they will exceed them in courage and resolution. The militia of those counties alone which lie upon the south-east, south, and south-west coasts of this island, amount to above 20,000 men, according to what is proposed by the bill now before us: If we had last winter had such a militia established, well disciplined, and ready to be drawn out upon the first notice, I believe, the French would not so much as have pretended a design to invade us, for that they really had such a design I very much doubt. But they would not so much as have pretended it, because it could not have given us any alarm, or suspended the execution of any other warlike measure we had resolved on, as with the additions we had made to our army, we could have met them in a few days after their landing, with an army of regulars and militia much superior to any they could possibly embark; and I must here observe, that if such a bill as this had been passed into a law twenty years ago, much greater and more formidable additions might have been made to our regular army.

This consideration alone, Sir, should make us pass the bill now before us. Even supposing, that the militia to be established by this bill could not be made fit to encounter foreign veterans, yet it will certainly enable us with more ease to augment our army, and the additional troops or men will be sooner fit for service. In twenty or thirty years all the common men in the kingdom, that is to say, all such as cannot afford to give any thing to a man to serve for them, will have passed what I may call a three years apprenticeship in the militia. Surely, a man who has passed such an apprenticeship will be more ready to list in the army, than a man who never smelt powder in his life; and a man who has for three years been drawing up in rank and file, and performing all the manual exercise of the musket and bayonet, almost every Sunday, will be sooner, after listing, made fit for service in the army, than a man who never heard of the terms rank and file, nor ever handled a musket or bayonet before his listing in that service. Nay, I have heard from old serjeants in our army, that they have often been some days before they could inspire a country looby with courage enough to present and fire his musket; and yet that very man has afterwards become a good and a brave soldier.

The passing of this bill into a law must therefore, Sir, be of eminent service to our regular army, and must render it much more formidable when we have occasion to make great additions to it upon any sudden emergency; and this alone should make us despise the small expence which the nation, or any private man may thereby be put to; for it is proposed, that the publick should be at some expence in providing arms, and likewise in granting some reward to those that do serve, and will accept of it, which expence must be provided for by a new bill to be passed next ses-

sion, as it could not be provided for in this, because if it had, we could have made no amendment to it. This was not therefore an oversight; but an omission designed, in order to leave room for such amendments as we might think proper, and consequently those lords who now object to the form of the bill, are the more to blame for not offering those objections upon the second reading of the bill, or in the committee, when their objections might have been all removed by amendments, or at least such of them as had been thought material, which to me, indeed, none of them seem to be.

This, Sir, is the true reason why no provision was made in the bill for the expence that must attend the militia proposed by it; and when that expence comes to be considered, I am sure it will appear to be a mere trifle, especially when compared with the expence which experience has now taught us we must otherwise be at, for preventing an insolent and incroaching neighbour's threatening us, at every turn, with an invasion; for this can no otherwise be done, but by keeping up a much more numerous army than we ever did heretofore; or by calling in a large body of foreign auxiliaries, as often as that neighbour may please to canton a considerable body of troops upon the coast opposite to this island; both which would be attended, not only with an insupportable expence, but with the greatest danger to our constitution and liberties; and this leads me to consider that danger which, it is pretended, our liberties may be exposed to, by the militia proposed by this bill.

To find a foundation, Sir, for this pretended danger, it is supposed that all the men of property in this nation are absolutely void of publick spirit, and without any intention or desire of ever assisting in the defence of their country, should it ever happen to be brought into danger, and

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consequently that no man of any property will serve personally in this militia, but will hire some low abandoned fellow to serve as his substitute, by which means our militia will soon come to consist of 60,000 poor low fellows, who will make a trade of A serving for others, and who will be the only men that are to be disciplined by this act. Now, Sir, if I could suppose that all the men of property in this nation are so void of any regard for the honour, happiness, or security of their country, I should give myself very little trouble about the liberty they enjoy, because I should be of opinion, that they neither deserved it, nor would it be possible to preserve it. A man that will not fight for his liberty, I am sure, does not deserve it, and a man who C is no way qualified, cannot fight for it if he would. But I have, thank God! a better opinion of my countrymen, and therefore I expect, that if this bill be passed into a law, we shall soon see every young man of property in this kingdom serving his D term in the militia, and impatient for its coming to his turn, perhaps all of them making interest with such of their seniors as happen to be chosen by lot, for leave to serve as their substitutes.

But suppose, Sir, I should be disappointed in this pleasing expectation: Suppose that our men of property, both young and old, should all, or most of them, chuse to serve by substitute, yet the whole of the supposition on the other side is impossible. The military discipline F would indeed be confined to the poor, but then it must necessarily extend to all, or most of the poor in the kingdom. For illustrating this I shall first suppose, that the reward to be given by the publick is to be so small that no man will serve for another, without some additional reward from him for whom he serves: In this case all the poor men in the kingdom must serve in person, because they

could not spare to hire any to serve for them. And next I shall suppose, that the reward to be given by the publick is to be so high, as of itself to be sufficient to make a poor man fond of serving for any man chosen by lot to serve, in order to entitle himself to the publick reward: Does not every one see that in this case all the poor, who are chosen by lot, will serve personally; and that the rich, who are chosen by lot, will give this profitable employment to such poor men as they like best, as we must suppose that every rich man will have several poor men applying to him for the favour.

Thus, Sir, it is evident, that the military discipline would not be confined to any certain number of poor men, but would extend to all or most of the poor men in the kingdom, that might at any time be fit for service; and if our government should at any time attempt to make use of the poor militia men then in service, for overturning our liberties, all the poor men who had been in service, and who would of course be equally masters of military discipline, would unite under the command of some ambitious rich men who had formerly been officers, against such a government. In such a case, I shall grant, that our liberties would be in danger, which ever side prevailed; but the contest would probably be determined against the government, as it was in the reign of Charles the First, and this probability will always deter our government, for the time being, if it has a grain of wisdom, from making the attempt.

The danger of this attempt will always, therefore, Sir, be one strong bar against it, and the impracticability of the scheme will be another; for it is of such a nature that it cannot be executed by degrees: It must be executed all at once: The qualified deputy lieutenants and militia officers must at once be removed, and unqualified men put into their room; and

and at the same time a stop must be put to the meeting of parliament, and to the sitting of any of the courts in Westminster-hall; because, if any of the latter should be allowed to sit, prosecutions would immediately be set on foot against every unqualified man, who had accepted and began to act as deputy lieutenant or officer in the militia, for recovering the penalties thereby incurred, one moiety of which is by this bill to belong to the prosecutor. And as the militia is not by the bill to be drawn out, until after the occasion for doing so has been communicated to parliament, this will be a third bar to any such attempt; because the drawing out of this militia, without any such communication, would give an immediate alarm to the whole nation, and set every man, not engaged in the plot, upon providing for his defence. Nor can the necessity of this communication ever be of any bad consequence, because an insurrection, or invasion, which may be easily prevented or defeated by our standing army, can never occasion the drawing out of the militia; and a more formidable insurrection, or invasion, can never be so sudden, or unforeseen, as not to give time for the meeting of parliament.

I hope, Sir, I have now shewn, that it is possible to establish a well disciplined and serviceable militia, even by the bill now before us; that the expence will be but a mere trifle in comparison with the expence we must be put to, by any other method of providing for our security, and that the militia, proposed by this bill, can never be of any dangerous consequence to our constitution or liberties. But when we talk of danger, Sir, let us consider the danger of rejecting this bill. By dear bought experience the whole nation is now become sensible of the necessity of our having such a militia established. By the want of such a militia we have been prevented from sending such succours to our countrymen in

America, as we ought to have done: At least this will, I know, be pretended as an excuse for our fatal neglect: By the want of it we have been obliged to bring over a body of German troops: And by the want of it we have been obliged to petition his majesty to bring over a body of his electoral troops. If this bill should be rejected, what will be said without doors? Will it not be said, that there is a party in this house who are for continuing us in the same weak and unarmed condition, on purpose that we may be obliged, as often as we are in danger, real or chimerical, to bring over and maintain a body of German or electoral troops? And if this opinion should prevail among the people, may it not be of the most dangerous consequence to our present happy establishment, and to the illustrious family now upon our throne? It certainly will; for the Jacobites will industriously ascribe this design chiefly to our sovereign; and as the principal opposers of the bill are known to be in high favour with his majesty, this unjust imputation will, I fear, gain too much credit among the people without doors. Therefore, if the objections to the form of this bill were much more material than they really are, out of regard to our present happy establishment, and to the royal family now upon our throne, we should be cautious of rejecting it at such a critical conjuncture.

I should now conclude, Sir; but lest what has been mentioned from the Roman history should have more weight than it ought to have, I must beg leave to make some remarks upon that part of their history, which I could not miss looking into upon this occasion. During their monarchy, and for some years after the establishment of their commonwealth, their armies could consist of none but men of some property, because they gave neither pay nor subsistence to their soldiers, no not even in time

time of war; for Livy expressly tells us, that the first time they gave any pay to their soldiers, was after the siege and demolition of the rich city of Anxur, which happened in the 349th year after the building of the city, and consequently above a hundred years after the establishment of the common-wealth. But after they began to give pay to their soldiers in time of war, they certainly had in their armies freemen of no property, or at least many such as were not worth 1000 *Ars*, and consequently were of the sixth class instituted by Servius Tullius; for they would not certainly have listed slaves in their army, after buying them at the publick expence from their masters, as they did after the battle of Cannæ, if there had been a sufficient number of freemen in the city that were fit for service, and the historian expressly says, that this was occasioned by a scarcity of freemen. As to what the historian means by the word *Ars* in his history of Servius Tullius, it is more the business of a critic than mine. It is very true that the denomination of money, which among the Romans was called *Ars*, at first meant a pound weight of brass, as our pound sterling at first meant a pound weight of silver; but that word came afterwards to mean a denomination of money among them, which did not exceed, in value, our three farthings, and consequently in the division of the people established by Servius Tullius, if this was the historian's meaning, the sixth class of people, who were to be *immanes militiæ*, consisted of those whose whole substance did not amount to 34l. 7s. 6d. and that this was the historian's meaning I am apt to believe, because it is not probable that, in a city which had not been built much about 200 years, there should be any considerable number of people that were worth 7500l. each, which would have been the case, if the historian had meant by 100,000 *aris*,

100,000 pound weight of brass, and that brass had been near about the same value it is at present. But as I have already shewn, that the Romans afterwards listed poor freemen as well as rich in their armies, and consequently that among them the poor as well as the rich must have been bred to military discipline, this dispute about the historian's meaning can signify nothing in the present debate, nor can any thing in the Roman history be made an argument against the bill now before us, which I hope will be passed into a law.

*The next Debate I am to give you was occasioned by a Motion made in our Club, pretty early in the last Winter, for Leave to bring in a Bill, for the Encouragement of Seamen, and the more speedy and effectual Manning his Majesty's Navy; and the designed Substance of the intended Bill having been as usual opened *.* T. Herminius stood up, and spoke in Substance as follows.

Mr. President,

S I R,

I AM very sorry to hear such a motion made at this time, because it is a motion which, I think, we cannot at present agree to, and our putting a negative upon it, or even putting it off by means of the previous question, may discourage many seamen from entering into his majesty's service, as it may give them a suspicion, that we intend to deprive them of the advantages they were intitled to during the last war, and will be, by the laws now in being, again intitled to, as soon as his majesty shall be pleased to declare war against any kingdom or state in Europe. I believe, no gentleman desires that his country should be involved in war, if it can be possibly avoided, and every gentleman, I believe, knows, that a negotiation is still carried on for accommodating all our differences with the French in

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* See Lond. Mag. for September 1st, p. 438.

an amicable manner, and that they are now using all their art, to make us be looked on, in case of a rupture, as the aggressors in the war. In such circumstances, it is surely our interest to proceed with caution and moderation, and to avoid giving success to their artful conduct by any precipitate measure on our side. I shall not say, that we have occasion for any allies, in case it should at last come to an open war, because, I hope, we shall be able to confine it to a maritime and American war; but surely, we ought to prevent, if possible, our enemy's having any allies in the war, and consequently we ought to avoid giving them any plausible pretence to call for the assistance of those powers that are actually engaged with them in a defensive alliance. And it is certain, that his majesty is not only the best, but the only judge what measures are most proper for preventing its being in the power of France to persuade any court in Europe that we have been the aggressors in the war. It is, indeed, an affair which we cannot any way pretend to judge of, because we know nothing of the present state of the negotiation, or how the other powers of Europe stand affected with regard to the present disputes between France and us in America; and even supposing we did, we ought not to allow the bringing in of such a bill as this, because it would be, in my opinion, a parliamentary declaration of war, which is absolutely inconsistent with our constitution, and would be an incroachment upon one of the most undoubted and most necessary prerogatives of the crown.

This incroachment, Sir, would, in the present case, be the more flagrant, as there is not the least occasion for it: Every British seaman, at least every one of them that has ever read or heard of the act passed in 1739, must know, that they have the sole right to all prizes which they shall have a concern in taking when employed in his majesty's ships of war, after war has been once declared by his majesty; and even with regard to privateers they know, that the owners and the seamen on board of such privateers have by the same act the sole right to all prizes that shall be taken by such privateers after they have received their commissions; and that as soon as war is declared, the lords commissioners of the Admiralty are obliged to issue commissions to all such as shall apply for them in the proper and usual manner. This sole right, they know, is already vested in them by act of parliament, and that without any deduction, except the fees of the Admiralty

court where the prize is condemned, and those fees, in his majesty's plantations or dominions abroad, not to exceed 10*l*. for a prize under 100 tons burthen, nor 15*l*. for a prize of 100 tons, or any greater burthen: Therefore no seaman can, from what is now proposed, have any greater temptation to enter into his majesty's service, than what he has from the law as it now stands; nor can our bringing in such a bill, or even our passing it into a law, encourage any one seaman to enter voluntarily into his majesty's service, who is not already inclined to do so as soon as he can find an opportunity.

Perhaps it may be true, Sir, that the law which was passed in 1739, may stand in need of some explanations and amendments, but no explanation or amendment can give the seamen a better or a more extensive right to their share of the prizes, than they have by that law as it now stands; and if methods can be found for making the recovery of that right more expeditious, or less expensive, shall we not have time enough to contrive proper methods for this purpose after the declaration of war? For if we should be obliged at last to come to that extremity, it is highly probable the case will happen before the end of this session; and if the case should happen, I hope we shall have the assistance of the noble lord and the Hon. gentleman who have made and seconded this motion; for tho' a negative should now be put upon their motion, I am persuaded, they will join heartily and sincerely in every method that can be thought of for encouraging our brave seamen, and for preventing, as much as possible, the necessity of pressing; which I must allow is often attended with great hardships upon the pressed men, and sometimes with irregularities in the pressmasters; but both the hardships and irregularities are, I know, generally exaggerated, for I am sure, that the officers take as much care as possible to prevent both. I indeed most heartily wish, that the pressing of men just upon their return from a long voyage, or after they are engaged in the merchant or privateer service, could by any means be prevented; but as for those seamen that lurk and loiter at home, and live, perhaps, at a most extravagant rate, upon the credit allowed them by their landlords, when their country stands in need of their service, I must say, that I think they deserve as much to be pressed into his majesty's sea service, as vagabonds deserve to be pressed into his majesty's land service.

For both these services, Sir, there must always be pressing when the honour and safety

safety of our country render it necessary to have soldiers or sailors, and our government cannot find a sufficient number that will enter voluntarily. The only reason why pressing for sailors has been more frequent and more complained of than pressing for soldiers, is, because from the situation of this country, the former becomes much oftener necessary, and those that are liable to be pressed into the sea service have generally a much better character than those that are liable to be pressed into the land service; because we have not for many years been obliged to make any man liable to be pressed into the latter, but such as have something of the vagabond in their character. But if an invasion, or other such danger, should oblige us to raise a numerous army, we should be under a necessity to press men of a better character into the land service, or to oblige all the men fit for the service to draw lots, and even in that case, those upon whom the lot fell, must be pressed, if they refused to serve voluntarily. From hence I am convinced, that it is impossible to prevent the necessity of pressing, according to the present method, for the sea service, any other way than by enabling the government to have always not only a list of all the men in the British dominions fit for that service, but also a knowledge where to call for them, and a power to compel all of them to serve in their turn; and it has been hitherto thought, that this would be attended with greater inconveniences than the method we now have of providing for the sea service. Whilst we pursue this method, there is no way for lessening the inconveniences attending it, but by good usage, and other advantages, to induce as many as possible to qualify themselves for the sea service, and to enter voluntarily when the government has occasion for their service; and no law can be, I think, more effectual for this purpose, than that which was passed in the year 1739.

Therefore, Sir, if any amendments can be made to that law, I shall most readily agree to them, when it becomes convenient for us to take that subject into our consideration; but to enter upon it at present, would look so much like a menace, that the French would think themselves bound in honour to break off all negotiations with us, and all the courts of Europe would consider us as the sole occasion of the war which would necessarily ensue; for which reason, I hope, the noble lord will withdraw his motion, and thereby prevent any gentleman's being obliged, contrary to his inclination, to give it a negative.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

December, 1756.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I N a late conversation upon a passage in Puffendorff's Law of Nature and Nations, I found it very difficult to make the company understand the author, or the necessity of the amendment made by Barbeyrac; and suggested to him by Mr. Carmichael, professor at Glasgow, therefore I drew up what follows, which I hope you will find room for in your most useful as well as amusing Magazine, as it may be of service to those who incline to read that excellent performance, which no gentleman ought to neglect.

I am, &c.

BARBEYRAC'S PUFFENDORFF, p. 437.
Note 2. Book iv. Chap. xi. Section 17.

FOR comprehending clearly what is here said, it is necessary to state the case. Suppose then that A. being possessed of an estate, and having a son B. by his first marriage, takes to his second wife the widow C. who is likewise possessed of an estate in her own right, and has a son D. by her first husband; and suppose that A. and C. after their intermarriage have a son E. and by their industry or economy acquire a new estate.

Upon the death of A. and C. the husband's son B. and their son E. would succeed equally to the estate which A. was possessed of at the time of his second marriage; and the wife's son D. and their son E. would succeed equally to the estate which C. was possessed of at the time of her second marriage. Then as to the new acquired estate, more than two-thirds of it ought to be divided equally between B. and E. because the husband is supposed to have contributed more than the wife towards acquiring it; but as Puffendorff allows, that the wife may have contributed something, therefore her son D. ought to have some small share of this new acquired estate.

These estates being thus duly divided among the children, let us suppose, that E. dies intestate, and without children, B. would without doubt succeed to E.'s share of the estate which their father was possessed of at the time of his second marriage, and D. would succeed to E.'s share of the estate which their mother was possessed of at the time of her second marriage. But as to E.'s share of the new estate, the question is, whether it shall go to B. his *frater consanguineus*, [paternal brother,] or to D. his *frater uterinus* [maternal brother,] and Puffendorff decides, that it shall be divided between them, but so as that B. the paternal

ternal brother, may have the greatest share, because, as before mentioned, the father is supposed to have contributed more than the wife towards acquiring this new estate.

This in speculation is a very rational decision, but in practice no distinction is made, between the estate a man is possessed of, at the time of his second marriage, and the estate he afterwards acquires, both being supposed to belong solely to him, because of the disputes that might otherwise be occasioned; therefore in this case D. could not, upon the death of A. and C. claim any share of the new acquired estate; nor could he, upon the death of E. claim any thing more but that part of their mother C.'s estate, which E. had succeeded to upon her death.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I FIND you have, in your last Magazine, given an extract from the late Dr. Woodward's Select Cases and Consultations in Physick, from which book it plainly appears, that tho' the doctor's method of practice was very different from that of most of his contemporaries, yet in many cases he met with surprising success; and the present Mr. Ward's success is a new proof of what may be done by strong and plentiful evacuations; for if it be true, as Dr. Woodward affirms, that the morbid matter may, by proper vomits and purges, be made to return from all parts of the body into the stomach and guts, and from thence be thrown out of the body, either upwards or downwards, common sense may tell us, that such evacuations must in many cases be attended with great benefit to the patient. Whether this may be the case with respect to the gout seems as yet to be a question. The experiment may perhaps be dangerous; but the following case related in the same book is so remarkable, that, I think, you should give it a place in your useful Magazine.

I am, &c.

Sir RICHARD STEELE, 1720.

The Gout. Purging in it.

HE had had the gout, by fits, for years, it continually growing upon him; and in the winter of 1715, and the following spring, the fit was more severe than ever before, and continued for several months. It was in this that I was first consulted. I found him in great distress and pain, wholly disabled and helpless. Upon use of the unctuous medicines, with purges and clysters at proper intervals, he found great and speedy

relief, indeed from the very first administrations; and, in a short time, the discharges being very plentiful, the symptoms vanished, and he recovered his limbs, strength, and health. As to the latter, he told me, he had not found himself so lightsome, serene, and cheerful for some years. It is certain, that there cannot be a cure of any disease, or relief of any parts, in a manner that is right and rational, that is by a dextrous and artful removal of the common cause of ills to the body, but the whole must have relief and benefit from it.

Sir Richard Steele, finding himself easy and well, and having been before, several months confined by that severe gout, left off the medicines somewhat too soon, and before the vitiated principles were sufficiently cleared off, not pursuing them till his limbs were wholly freed and rescued. But, notwithstanding that he eat very high, and frequently drank very hard, he enjoyed hotter health than formerly, and never had any fit of the gout afterwards: Only sometimes, after a great excess, his limbs became heavy, clumsy, and stiff; but never to such degree, as not in a little while to come again to themselves.

July 16, 1720, being, after a great entertainment, more unwieldy and heavy, and his legs and arms more stiff and helpless than ever, since the great fit before mentioned, I directed

Calomel, Scammon, p. et Pulv. Dissem.

aa Jss. Syr. Ros. q. s. m. f. Bol.

to be taken next morning, with a clyster half an hour after it. This worked quickly, freely, and much, with great discharge of wind. He found relief from the very beginning of the operation; and before dinner his limbs were become easy, pliant, and free. This is one of many instances that might be produced of a return of vitious matter back into the stomach and guts, even during the very operation of a purge, where the medicine is proper, and there is such an ordination of things, that the discharge be successive, free, and all obstacles removed; and, by that means, the contents of the guts thrown freely down, and all passage thence into the blood prevented for the time. Sir Richard Steele was very sensible of the reasons of this success; and made some very pertinent reflections on those, who, not being apprized of these reasons, and giving aloetic and other improper purges, that are indeed of the nature of the morbid matter, or for want of due precaution to render the operation free and easy, instead of relieving the gout,

gout, increase it, or perhaps bring on the fit. It is to such ill purges, and indiscreet administrations, that is owing the prejudice that some have to purging in the gout.

Conclusion of Mr. Baron PRICE's and Mr. Justice EYAR's Opinion upon the Prince's Case. (See p. 539.)

UPON the best search we have been able to make, we can find but two books written by English lawyers, that can possibly induce a contrary opinion, (Bracton and Fleta.) * Bracton treating de patria potestate, says, *Qui ex filio suo & ejus uxore nascitur, i. e. Nepos tuus & neptis aque in tua potestate sunt, & pronepos & proneptis, & deinceps ceteri* †; and, *In potestate patrum sunt filii qui nascuntur in iusto & legitimo matrimonio, idem in nepotibus & pronepotibus, quantum ad avos & proavos paternos*, which ‡ Fleta has also said, in almost the same words, and which both have taken from || Justinian's Institutes. This shews it to have been a part of the Roman law, but it neither is, nor as we conceive, ever was a part of the law of England. It is well known, that Bracton and Fleta wrote their several treatises upon the plan of the imperial laws; and it is as well known, that those laws never obtained here, thro' the general aversion this nation (always zealous of its liberties) had towards them; and accordingly, wherever these writers differ from our year-books, and authentick reports, they are not allowed to be of authority; and as to this part of the Roman law in particular, which relates to the *patria potestas*, it is acknowledged by all, even by Justinian himself, that it was so peculiar to the Romans, that it never obtained among any other people whatsoever. § *Ius autem potestatis quod in liberos habemus, proprium est civium Romanorum; nulli enim sunt homines, qui talem in liberos habeant potestatem, qualem nos habemus.*

But to give a more particular answer to these passages, which are the only ones that have the least appearance of law, it is evident they cannot be made to affect the case of the royal family, by any other construction than what will equally affect every other family in England. But that from these passages nothing can be concluded, to determine the extent of the *patria potestas* in any family here, is clear from the reason on which the power of the grandfather among the Romans is founded.

Now the reason of the Roman law, why children should not be in the power of the father, but of the grandfather, exclusive of the father, was, because the father himself was not *sui juris*, and in

his power, but in *patris familias sui manet potestate, mancipioque*, which are the words of the laws of the XII tables; and it was manifestly absurd, that he should have others in his power, who was not in his own.

This servile condition of the son to the father, which had ordinarily no end, till the father himself was pleased by emancipation to put an end to it, being the sole foundation of the grandfather's right to the grandchildren, as well as to every thing else the father was possessed of: When this state of the father ceased, the power of the grandfather necessarily ceased with it, and so it is declared in Justinian's Institutes, that if the son was emancipated, and set free from the power of his father, the children begotten after such emancipation are not in the power of the grandfather, but of the father.

* *Quod si post emancipationem conceptus fuerit, patris sui emancipati potestati subijcitur.*

But not to insist, that by the laws of England, no father has such a power over his children, even in their minority, as the Roman law gave; it is undeniable, that with us marriage hath the nature of a true and proper emancipation of the person of the son, and by consequence, even upon the grounds of the Roman law, the grandfather with us can have no right to the children of the son, but the father only. If therefore nothing otherwise appears to distinguish the case of the royal family, there can be no foundation upon which any prerogative can be established in the instance now in question; and we humbly apprehend, that the only precedents which can be alleged to support such a prerogative when considered: The first, in 22 Henry III. entitled in Rymer ††, *De Alianora filia Galfridi*, &c. is only a declaration under the great seal, that William Talbot had surrendered to king Henry III. the castle of Gloucester, *et Alianoram consanguineam suam sanam et incolumem*, what can be inferred from hence is hard to determine, any farther than that this Alianora was in ward to the crown, and had been committed to the care of Talbot, who had surrendered her and her estate safe again to the king. The other precedent ‡, which is in 11 Henry IV. is a grant of an annual sum of 500 marks to the prince of Wales, for the expence of the maintenance of Edmund earl of March, and his brother, so long as they should remain in the prince's custody, to whom they had been committed the February before.

As to this it appears by the history || and records of those times, that Roger de Mortimer, their father, was killed in Ireland

* Bracton, l. 1. c. 9. † Ibid, §. 4, sit. 9. §. 3. § Justin. l. 1. tit. 9. §. 2. †† Rymer, 378. ‡ Rymer, 608.

‡ Fleta, l. 1. c. 6. || Justin. l. 1. tit. 12. §. 9. ** Justin. l. 1. tit. 12. §. 9. || Sandford's Gra. Hist. 226, 227.

Ireland 22 Richard II. and that their mother soon after married Sir Edward Charlton, lord Powis, and died 7 Henry IV. so that the eldest son was then in ward to the crown, by reason of his lands held of the crown, as were his lordships of Wigmore and Clare, *inter alia*; and his brother Roger was then an infant of very tender age, and under the care of the king, as next relation; and it appears that he died very young; in which latter case, we humbly conceive, that the care which the king was pleased to take of an infant and orphan so nearly related to him, will not be a precedent to establish a power in the crown to dispose of the custody of a child while the father is living.

If any stress can be laid upon printed history, the case of Richard, son to Edward the Black Prince, will be an instance against this power supposed to be lodged by law in the grandfather; he, being a minor, lived with his father as part of his family, and his father appointed his governor, of which we have this relation in Hollinghead *, that Sir Simon Burlie, kinsman to Dr. Burlie, one of the instructors of Edward the Black Prince, having been admitted, among other young gentlemen, to be school-fellow with the prince, he grew in such credit and favour with him, that afterwards, when his son Richard, of Bourdeaux, was born, the prince, for special trust and confidence which he had in the said Simon Burlie, committed the governance and education of his son Richard to him; and after the death of the Black Prince, it appears by two very remarkable instances in our history †, that Richard continued with his mother till the death of his grandfather, king Edward III.

The younger children of Edward IV. lived with their mother, whose wardship she declared she claimed by the advice of learned counsel ‡, according to the relation given us by Sir Thomas More, afterwards lord chancellor of England, in his History of those Times; nor was it then pretended, that the king had any right to their education, or the care of their persons; and altho' the queen was prevailed upon to part with her son Richard, duke of York, her daughters remained in her custody till she herself was contented to send them to court.

As to the education of their late majesties queen Mary and queen Anne, during their minorities, it does not appear to us, that their uncle, king Charles II. appointed their governesses and servants, or any one person that attended them; and we are not enough acquainted with

the circumstances of the duke of Gloucester's case to make the proper remarks, but it seems to have been by agreement with the king; and we humbly conceive, that the motion in parliament, Dec. 13, 1699, for an address to the king, to remove the then bishop of Salisbury ¶ from being his preceptor, can be of no weight in this matter, since it passed in the negative.

It is possible that something may be inferred in favour of this prerogative, from that article of the treaty §, said to be made by king James I. concerning the match with Spain, which related to the nurture and education of the children of that marriage. It is not to the present question to consider, whether there ever was such a treaty as is related by Rushworth, or not; it is certain, that, it is not to be found upon record, the proper evidence of all publick treaties; the articles of the treaty are said in Rushworth ¶ to be stiled by the cardinals, propositions for the right augmentation and weal of the Roman catholic religion, and in truth almost every article is so derogatory to the supremacy of the crown, and the statutes made for the establishment and security of the church of England, that it could have carried no sort of authority with it in point of law, even tho' it had appeared, in a regular manner, under the great seal, and not from the report of historians only. Nor can the oath said to be taken by prince Charles, while in Spain, to intercede with his father, that the ten years of the education of the children, which should be born of this marriage, with the Infanta, accorded in one of the articles of this treaty, might be lengthened to the term of twelve years, as the prince desired, be looked upon as a precedent to determine what the law of England is; the right to the care and education of the children of that marriage, had it taken effect, was not then in dispute; and had it been so, nothing can be concluded from the voluntary engagement of the prince, in favour of a marriage so much desired by himself, as well as by his father, wherein the question of this right was never the subject of debate.

There was indeed an article in the treaty with France ††, upon the marriage of king Charles the First with princess Henrietta Maria; whereby it was agreed, that the children of that marriage should be brought up with their mother till their age of thirteen; but it is evident, that treaty was made with king Charles the First, after his accession to the crown, and not with king James his father; king

* 3 Holl. 414.
Walsingham, 192.
† 1 Rush. 86.

† 2 Brady, 307. 1 Kennet, 233. Stow, 274. 3 Tyrrel, 771.
‡ Stow, 445. 1 Kennet, 490. ¶ Gilbert Burnet, D. D.
• 1 Rush. 85. †† 17 Rymer, 676.

king James, it is true, sent over the earls of Carlisle and Holland to treat of that match *, but the treaty was not concluded till after his death, and then by powers from king Charles the First, whose stipulations for the education of his own children, could need no assistance from his prerogative.

Thus have we humbly laid before your majesty, what we have to offer in relation to the books and precedents that have fallen under our consideration upon this head, which we cannot think sufficient to infer a prerogative in your majesty, as king of this realm, in the care and education of your majesty's grandchildren, during the life, and without the consent of their father, a prerogative, as we humbly apprehend, hitherto unknown to the laws of England.

All which is most humbly submitted to your majesty's great wisdom.

RO. PRICE,
R. EVAN.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AMONGST the many schemes which have been offered to the consideration of the publick, I am surprized, that what I am about to mention, has never occurred; I mean, the institution of some order for the encouragement and reward of inferior officers, and others, who should distinguish themselves in the service of their country.

If we trace the original of honorary institutions, we shall find them to be of a very early date. The ancient Grecians instituted the Olympick games with the laudable intention of encouraging merit, and raising a spirit of emulation in the people: History sufficiently informs us of their success, without entering into particulars here. The Romans followed their example, and exclusive of that innate courage, which successively subdued the then known world, no doubt much was owing to the hopes of obtaining a wreath of laurel, the simple, but glorious reward of merit.

Was not every individual who signalized himself, animated with the same ambition as his commander, since he was thereby entitled to a mark of honour equal to a triumph? The republick was at no expence in conferring these rewards, which in reality had no existence, but in idea. If this trifling distinction had so great an effect in former ages, why should we doubt of their efficacy now? We are, I believe, as brave a people as the Greeks and Romans were, and yet, an institu-

tion of some honorary order, would be a commendable imitation of their policy in that respect.

Several nations have pursued this plan, and why may not we? The French have the order of St. Louis, which is conferred on subaltern as well as commanding officers; and I am convinced, the desire of attaining to that honour, is one of the greatest excitements to that indistinguished glory they so much boast of. This mark of distinction consists only of a small enameled cross pendant by a ribbon to the button-hole of their coat, and is bestowed on the land and sea officers indifferently: Yet, I believe, there are none of those who are honoured with it, that do not pique themselves as much on the possession of that bauble, as those who are distinguished here by a star and garter.

It is not only a reward for their past, but also an encouragement for their future conduct; and I have heard an officer (who was of that order, and of an advanced age) assert, that he thought himself amply recompensed by it, for a life spent in the service of his king.

Now, Sir, if we seriously consider the many advantages that might arise from an institution of this nature, why may we not follow an example that must be productive of consequences beneficial to us? I confess with a great deal of satisfaction, that our military and naval officers in general need no spur to honour, yet there are many languid souls amongst them, whom the charms of a pendant bauble would fire with emulation. Courage is natural to the English; but there are some, tho' in an inferior station, who signalize themselves more than others; how are these rewarded? Perhaps many are preferred; they cannot all be so, there cannot be always vacancies, or if there are, the number of those who merit preferment, is generally greater than can be provided for: Wherefore, if such an order was instituted, and bestowed on those who really deserved it, it would more firmly attach them to the service of their country, and be a pleasing monument of their courage. Would not one officer's being dignified with it, raise a spirit in others of aspiring to the same mark of distinction? And must not the consequences of such an emulation, be advantageous to the publick, as well as glorious to individuals? Indeed, not only glorious, but serviceable, as it would recommend them to preferment.

We certainly are a people, who entertain as high ideas of honour as the French, and why may we not propose to ourselves the

the same advantages from the distribution of military honours as the French king? You will say, perhaps, that we have no occasion, that our officers have a sense of glory as well as those of other nations. No doubt they have, but I think at such a juncture as this, we should use every art to inspire our forces with additional spirit, to repel the attempts of an artful, powerful enemy, who are unjustly threatening to disturb the peace of Europe.

Honour is not alone confined to the breasts of the great, it is equally natural to those in a less elevated station, and should be equally encouraged. Can this be done with less charge to the publick, or more glory to the deserving, than in the manner I propose.

One objection, perhaps, may be offered to the executing of this design, which is, that such an institution would be copying from the French; but they were not even existing as a nation at the time of the institution of the Olympick games, and only began to form themselves into a people at the foundation of the Roman republic: And if I mention the order of St. Louis, it is by way of a hint; for the rewards bestowed in those early days were proper only to a people untainted with luxury, or those vices, which in the end totally subverted their powerful empires.

It is not my intention to enlarge on the dissoluteness of the present age, the weekly papers excuse me a task foreign to my purpose: I only say, that tho' we are in some respects degenerated, yet we are still a brave nation, retaining the same love of liberty, the same spirit of emulation that inspired our glorious ancestors; and which, I hope, will always preserve us from the apprehensions of a foreign invader. I am,

S I R,

Your very humble servant,
J. M.

From the WORLD, Dec. 2.

To Mr. FITZ-ADAM.

S I R,

THE first hint of the following scheme for the improvement of youth, in spite of our enemies, arose accidentally in conversation with a friend, at whose house in the country I spent some days last month.

We were walking in a park, decorated with all the variety of Asiatic ornament, which at present so generally prevails among improvers of taste; when this gentleman, who is a leading man of that class, as well as a thorough zealot in the

modern system of education, took occasion to consult me in regard to the disposal of his eldest son, a youth about sixteen years of age, heir to a very large fortune, and at present at one of our universities. My friend, I found, was very uneasy lest he should contract the rust of the college, and most pathetically lamented his ill fortune, that the doors of France should be so critically shut against a lad formed by nature for all the accomplishments which so eminently distinguish that polite nation.

In reflecting upon the good man's embarrassment, and admiring the several temples, bridges, and other edifices of Chinese architecture which surrounded me, I was led to consider, whether to send our sons to Pekin, instead of Paris, would not better answer all purposes of travel. And tho' you may start, as did my friend, at the first view of this proposal, I doubt not, Mr. Fitz-Adam, but upon deliberation, you will agree with me in many of the circumstances that I think must render such a progress preferable to the other, more entertaining to the young gentlemen themselves, more suitable to the intentions of their parents and guardians, and more beneficial to their country.

Among the many considerations which immediately occurred to me upon this subject, I shall beg leave principally to observe, that the manufactures of China, which have hitherto reached us, bear the preference to most of our own of the same kinds, in spite of European pride. And I am persuaded those politer arts, which are the great objects of travel, are in a degree of excellence, well worthy our notice, among the ingenious people of that country, tho' they have hitherto made their way to us slowly and imperfectly, for want of proper travellers. The merchant and the missionary (almost the only visitors of so distant a region) attend merely to those observations which regard the commerce and religion of their nation and sect; the views of the one are too confined, and of the other generally too enthusiastick to produce the good effects which would accrue from the enquiries of men of more enlarged ideas, and unprejudiced sentiments. The present juncture seems marked by the good genius of this isle for the most important discoveries. How many young men of fashion might be picked out, whom no one could suspect of prejudices either in favour of trade or religion! and surely, a mettled fellow could not hesitate in his choice between this route and the old beaten one of France and Italy; where from a Calais landlord, to a Neapolitan prince,

princes, there is a sameness of adventure that is become extremely irksome to a polite circle in the recital. A traveller will be greatly disappointed, who fancies the tour of Europe will entitle him to attention at Arthur's or an assembly. Alas ! after four years of expence, danger, and fatigue, if he expects auditors, he must have recourse to his tenants in the country, or seek them about four o'clock on a bench in St. James's-park. On the contrary, let us suppose a young nobleman just arrived with a dress and equipage *à la Chinoise*, what a curiosity would be excited in the town ! what entertainment, what admiration would it afford ! What triumph would he feel in entering a route, to see at his approach the lover rise from beneath the hoop on the settee, the dowager quit her cards, and all

With greedy ears devour up his discourse !

It would be a severe blow to the French, Mr. Fitz-Adam, should the Chinese succeed to the empire of taste ; and it is worthy remark, as I hinted above, and as others of your correspondents have done before, what advances they daily make towards it. Without doors, from the seats of our dukes, to the shops of our haberdashers, all is Chinese ; and in most places within (at least where that sex, which ought always to have the lead in elegance, is concerned) Raphael and Titian give place to the more pleasing masters of Surat and Japan. Should their dress and cookery become as fashionable as their architecture and painting, adieu the most flourishing commerce of France : And I see no reason why they should not, if introduced by proper persons. Novelty is the soul of both, and quickness of invention the surest recommendation to the cook, as well as the taylor. For my own part, I have commissioned my two nephews, who are actually preparing for their voyage next spring, to bring over one of the greatest men they can find in each of these capacities ; and I flatter myself, that *their dress, and my table*, will give the taste to the whole town. I have likewise desired these young gentlemen to contract for the best dancers now in Asia, whether monkeys or men, and propose to oblige the managers of both theatres with a Chinese ballet, that I think will engage to them the support of the whole society of Anti-Gallicans.

If any young nobleman can want yet further encouragement for this undertaking, let him consider how much greater scope there is to shew his genius in the construction of a vessel, than in that of a post-chaise ; not to mention the many

conveniencies and comforts he will have about him, which a land carriage cannot afford : For instance, his cook, his toad-eater, his set at whist, and, if he pleases, his girl : For, by the way, it would be cruel in a parent to deny a son, embarked on so useful a progress, any of those amusements or resources so generally esteemed innocent in other travels, and which, indeed, I have seldom heard, that the most scrupulous governor objected to in France or Italy. It is possible, that the article of sea-sickness may alarm the tenderness of some mothers ; but what is it more than the qualms of claret ? And a youth, who has shewn any spirit at college, cannot have much to apprehend from that complaint.

And here, Mr. Fitz-Adam, I cannot forbear hinting to our patriots of what service such a system of education would prove to our marine, the great bulwark of the nation. I am persuaded it would turn out as good a nursery for sailors as the herring fishery : And what a resource would it be in any sudden emergency, (like the present, for example) if the numerous retinues of the gay and great were able to go to the top-mast head ! A set of fellows, who now serve only to excite the contempt or indignation of their industrious countrymen, would become useful members, and be regarded as a hidden strength of the state. Who knows but some of the young gentlemen themselves might take a more particular fancy to a blue uniform than to a red one ? And I apprehend it would as soon entitle them to the esteem of their country, and not be less becoming in the eyes of the ladies.

But the point which will be thought of the most importance by your serious readers, is still behind. It has been remarked of late years (I fear with some truth) that the majority of our young travellers return home entirely divested of the religion of their country, without having acquired any new one in its place. Now as our free-thinkers are universally known to be the strictest moralists, I apprehend the doctrine of Confucius might have a very good effect upon them, and possibly give them a certain plan, which they have all along wanted. In time, perhaps, they might institute some form of publick worship, and thereby remove the scandal of atheism, which our enemies abroad, from the behaviour of our travellers, are so apt to brand us with : And it is my private opinion, that if a Chinese temple were to be built by subscription, in a good quarter of the town, for the worship of the polite world, it could not fail of success.

I now, Mr. Fitz-Adam, leave you to comment upon my project. If it is recommended from your pen, I doubt not but it will be followed. We shall then see the new and old route distinguished by the title of the GRAND and LITTLE TOUR. It will be left to the ensign and the temple to trip to Paris, in absence from quarters, and long vacation; plodding genius's, admirers of the clackicks, philosophers and poets, will reach Rome; while the noble youth of more extensive fortune, and more general principles, the rising spirits, born to take the lead, and set a pattern to the world, strike out a path more worthy their genius, and more adapted to the enlightened age in which we live.

I am, &c.

A Description of the MOUNTAIN, which is entirely composed of IRON ORE, at Taberg in Smalandia, in Sweden: Translated from the Latin of Peter Ascanius, M. D.

THE mines of Sweden are justly esteemed superior to the mines of most other countries; and those of iron are the most famed. Among the most curious of the latter is that of Taberg, if, with propriety, it can be called a mine. The Swedish iron is, and has always been, carried to most parts of Europe, and is preferred to all other iron, for many reasons, as daily experience demonstrates.

Most, but not all iron ores, are attracted by the loadstone; the reason seems to be, for those which are not attracted, that there are no native particles of iron, or that the ore is not sufficiently mineralised in them. The Swedish ores are almost generally attracted by the loadstone; and from that property, not without reason, many skilful mineralists account for the excellency of the Swedish iron. This mountain is situated in a sandy tract of land, of which the sand is extremely fine. Opposite to it is a valley, thro' which a small river flows; its perpendicular height is above 400 feet; its circumference half a Swedish league, or three English miles. The whole mountain is one mass of rich iron ore, and even in some parts is mixed with particles of native iron. Wallerius's Mineralogy Species 254, Variety 2d. synonymys it Ferrum Mineralisatum. S. Minera ferri nigricans solida, Magneti amica; and Linnæus, Systema Naturæ, p. 176. N° 9. Ferrum intractabile cinereo-fuscum, punctis nitidis; in which he contradicts this ore being attracted by the loadstone, tho' all the specimens I have tried have been always attracted by it. The broken pieces glitter with shining particles, sometimes

placed in a scaled, and sometimes in a striated manner. The neighbouring small rocks are of a greyish stone (saxum purum.) About 200 years ago (for so long have they worked on this mountain) they blew up the masses of ore; yet the mountain appears very little diminished, except in the laves or hollow places which are at the foot of the mountain, opposite to the valley. By what has been said it is to be understood, that the iron ore does not lie in regular strata, as in other places; neither is the ore everywhere of equal goodness. There are many perpendicular as also horizontal fissures all over the mountain, which are filled with the same sand, reduced to a kind of fine mud-like paste; and in no part whatever is it impregnated with the least particle of the iron ore of the mountain, but is of the same purity and nature as is found on the sea-beaches, from whence often, by its lightness, it is carried by the winds, and covers and destroys whole tracts of land, as it happens in Scania, Seeland and Holland. In the interior fissures of the mountain, bones of animals, as of stags and other kinds, are frequently found imbedded in the sand. No ore is found beyond the foot of the mountain, nor on the neighbouring plain; so that it appears as if the mountain had been artificially laid on the sand, for it has no roots, or, like other mountains, its substance does not penetrate the ground. The ore breaks easily, and what is broke from the sides of the mountain readily falls to the foot of it; while in other mines the ore, with great trouble and cost, is dug from the bowels of the earth. The only inconveniency which happens here is, that the sand, which is lodged in very large quantities in the fissures, when the ore is blown up, falls with it to the foot of the mountain, and buries or covers it, which they are forced to dig away again: On which account they always blow up the ore from the bottom of the mountain upwards, for the greater ease of the miners, and to hinder the heaping of the sand at the bottom. They then carry the ore to the neighbouring furnaces, where being roasted and broken small, they mix it with lime-stone and powdered coal, and smelt it into iron.

These particulars, attentively considered, make this mass or mountain of iron ore, not only a very curious production of nature among the Swedish natural rarities, but perhaps among those of the globe. The generation and site of this mountain are extremely difficult to explain: The most probable system seems to have recourse to an inundation; but

as the mountain is situated in a high and mountainous tract, and is near 40 Swedish leagues distant from the sea, no other inundation but the universal deluge can be brought to account for it. Perhaps it might be conjectured that, by the violent and rapid motion of waters, this mountain, which before was intirely buried in the sands, was uncovered and left bare. This would indeed be probable if the whole country about it had been plain; but on the contrary it is a very rugged tract, nor are there in the adjacent parts the least vestiges of the sand being carried or dissipated elsewhere. It therefore to me seems more reasonable to attribute its origin or formation to subterranean causes, which, by violent shocks, changed the whole face of that region, and left the mountain thus elevated and bare; because we have no examples to lead us to think (if we draw a conclusion from similar cases) that this mountain became thus mineralized in every part of it when bare or exposed, as we now find it. This alone is certain, that it was once quite buried in the sands; the other particulars we remain ignorant of. This is more probable, as it appears more conformable to reason than other luxuriant imaginary systems, which rather force than elucidate, and very little agree with the laws of nature. Who hitherto has ever rightly explained the origin of mountains? We perhaps know some particular causes, but how can we draw from them general conclusions? The bones of animals, which are found in the interior fissures of the mountain, demonstrate it to be formed by a ruinous cause. This suffices not to explain but only to illustrate the subject.

Extract of a Letter written by the Magistrates of the City of Mafcali, in Sicily, and sent from their publick Office to Naples, concerning a late Eruption of Mount Ætna. Translated from the Italian.

Mafcali, March 12, 1755.

ON Sunday the 9th of this March, about noon, Mount Ætna began to cast from its mouth a great quantity of flame and smoke, with a most horrible noise. At four of the clock on the same day the air became totally dark, and covered with black clouds; and at six a shower of stones, each of which weighed about three ounces, began to fall, not only all over the city of Mafcali and its territory, but all over the neighbourhood. This shower continued till a quarter after seven; so that by the darkness of the air, the fall of stones, and the horrible eruptions of the mountain, the day of judgment seemed to be at hand. After the
December, 1756.

stones had ceased falling, there succeeded a shower of black sand, which continued all the remainder of the night. The next morning, which was Monday, at eight of the clock there sprung from the bottom of the mountain, as it were, a river of water, which, in the space of half a quarter of an hour, not only overflowed to a considerable distance the rugged land that is near the foot of the hill, but, upon the waters suddenly going off, levelled all the roughness and inequalities of the surface, and made the whole a large plain of sand. A country fellow, who was present at so strange a sight, had the curiosity to touch this water, and thereby scalded the ends of his fingers. The stones and sand, which remain wherever the inundation of the water reached, differ in nothing from the stones and the sand of the sea, and have even the same saltness. This account, however fabulous it appears, is most exactly true. After the water had done flowing there sprung from the same opening a small stream of fire, which lasted for 24 hours. On Tuesday, about a mile below this opening, there arose another stream of fire, which being in breadth about 400 feet, like a river, began to overflow the adjoining fields, and actually continues with the same course, having extended itself about two miles, and seeming to threaten the neighbourhood. We remain therefore in the greatest fear and terror, and in continual prayers.

An Account of Worms in Animal Bodies : In a Letter from Dr. Nicholls to the Rev. Dr. Birch, Secretary of the Royal Society.

S I R,

AMONG the primary causes of destruction to animal bodies, it seems probable, that worms are more frequently concerned than is generally imagined. I have often observed worms in different parts of the body, which, I should think, could not exist without great disturbance to the œconomy, and perhaps at last must be fatal to the animal.

Fifth are, to appearance, more subject to worms than other animals: The cod often shews small slender worms, coiled up like snakes, on the surface of its liver; and the bley in our Thames, about the month of July, is often distressed by a long flat worm, which, by possessing and eating its liver, prevents the fish from compressing itself to that specific gravity which is necessary for its quiet continuance under the water; so that it is obliged to skip about upon the surface of the water, till it becomes a prey to its foes, or dies suffocated, by its being so often

4 F

out

out of water, and deprived of that action of the water which is analogous to the force of the air to us in breathing.

Among the many cases, which I have seen, two seem to deserve our particular attention, as well because they are greatly prejudicial to the farmer, as because, when generally known, they may possibly lead to a method of successful cure.

The first of these is a species of dropsy, incident to bullocks and sheep. In opening these animals, when dead of this rot, the liver is always found affected. A small flat worm, resembling a sole (and often many of them) is found in the gall-duct, by the butchers termed flook. It is the property of this worm, that it always builds a wall of stone for its defence; which wall is ramified like the gall-duct, within which it is formed. This stony tube (when completed) blocks up the gall-duct, and stops the passage of the gall; which thereby surcharging the duct, and dilating the orifices of the lymphaticks, returns again into the blood, and gives the yellow teint to the eyes, which is the first symptom of this disease, and generally precedes the loss of flesh, and the swelling of the belly. It seems probable, that whatever can increase the acrimony of the bile, must be useful in preventing this disease; but when the stony pipe is formed, no method seems capable of promoting its discharge, or dissolution.

The other case is termed the husk, and is a disease, to which bullocks are very subject, while young; for it rarely affects those of more than a year old. The creature is seized with a short dry cough, by which he is perpetually teized; in consequence of which he wastes in flesh, and grows weaker and weaker till he dies.

Upon opening the lungs of a calf dead of this distemper, I found the windpipe, and its branches, loaded with small taper worms of about two inches long, which were crawling about, tho' the animal had been dead many hours; and the farmer assured me, that they always found these worms in this distemper, and knew of no method of cure.

I should have great hopes, however, that fumigations, either with mercurials, as cinnabar, or with fetids, as tobacco, properly used, might prove of great service.

Some Account of the Charr-Fish, as found in North-Wales. In a Letter from the Rev. Mr. Farrington, of Dinas, near Caernarvon, to Mr. Thomas Collinson, of London.

THIS species with us is called tor-goch, a compound of tor, the lower

part of the belly, and goch, red; in English red belly. This redness in the female, paler or deeper, according to the season, resembles that of the fins of a roach, a fish very common in many rivers of England, tho' we have none of them in this country. The male is not adorned with that beautiful hue, yet he is finely shaded, and marbled upon the back and sides with black streaks, upon a kind of pellucid light sky-coloured ground. The male is that of a trout, but much more elegant and delicate; inasmuch, that the vulgar hereabouts affirm, that a charr is nothing else but a trout in high season. Certainly there is a very great likeness, tho' in one respect the charr seems nearly allied to the eel and the tench, in being very slimy; and the cure and potting of charrs well, depends very much upon cleaning and draining them of this mucilaginous quality. Whether you boil, stew, or fry them, they taste like a trout, but much more simple and insipid. They appear with us but at one season of the year, about the winter-solstice; their stay is of a short continuance, as if an act of necessity, and they were in haste to be gone to some more remote and private habitations. Three lakes, or large pools, at the foot of Snowden, afford being and subsistence to this remarkable finny race: Two of them (in our Gwyddhelian language) we call Llynian Llanberis, i. e. the pools or lakes of Llanberis, or the parish of Llanberis. The upper pool is called Llyn-Ucha, and the lower one Llyn-Iffa. There is a communication between one and the other. About a fortnight in December the charrs make their appearance in both, never wandering far from the verge of these lakes, or the mouths of the rivers issuing from them, but traverse from one end to the other, and from shore to shore indifferently, or perchance as the wind fits, in great bodies; so that it is a common thing to take in one net twenty or thirty dozen at a night in this place, and not above ten or a dozen fish in all at any other. Thus in winter frosts and rigours, they sport and play near the margins of the flood, and probably deposit their spawn, and continue their kind; but in the summer-heats they keep to the deep and center of the water, abounding in mud and large stones, as the shoaler parts do with gravel: Providence withholding from mankind this delicious morsel, when it is least fit to eat; for after Christmas they are seen no more till the following year. But the shortness of their stay in the two above-mentioned waters is made some amends for by a succeeding, tho' as short

short a season, in a pool in my parish, to which we give the name of Quellyn, from an ancient family so called, situated hard-by; for the charr appears here immediately after Christmas; and some, tho' very few indeed, are taken in the trout-net, even at midsummer, or rather at the two trout-seasons in summer. It is remarked, that the fish have a larger growth one year than another: And, lastly, I may add, that the whole number of charrs annually taken in the two pools of Llanberis, does not amount to an hundred dozen.

An Account of an extraordinary Case of a Child. By Mr. Richard Guy, Surgeon.

A CHILD near seven years of age, the daughter of an eminent tradesman in Bishopgate-street, having languished, for near twelve months past, of a supposed dropsy, and undergone the most skilful treatment of several eminent physicians unsuccessfully, died in an emaciated state.

By desire of the parent, I opened the body, expecting to find water, but, to my great surprize, there appeared as follows: A large round solid substance, shaped in the form of an egg, weighing fourteen pounds two ounces and an half, of the adipose cellular consistence, some parts of it being more brawny than others. On dividing it thro' the center, were found several little cists, containing a meliceratous fluid; the whole seemed envelop'd in a membrane, which I apprehend to be the omentum, but the extension, from so large a body contained in it, had made it almost lose its reticular appearance. It was surrounded with many small blood-vessels, but no considerable ones. It adhered to the peritoneum, the back-bone, and almost all the internal cavity of the abdomen, resting the large end in the pelvis, and thereby greatly compressing the bladder and ureters. The intestines were all crowded together on the right side, in as small a compass as could possibly contain them. The intestine colon passed round the lower part, in the form of an S, which adhered likewise: It also envelop'd the right kidney, which appeared something bigger than the other; and, upon dividing it, I found small stones, not exceeding the size of a large pin's head. The other kidney did not adhere to this substance. The small end pressed upwards against the diaphragm so hard, as to force the heart close under the left clavicle: The lungs were so confined, as to render only one lobe capable of respiration; the others appeared as in a still-born child. The liver, gall-bladder, and spleen, were

as in health; the intestines the same; the mesentery was much extended with blood; the matrix and ovaria as in their natural state; and no other parts, that I could discover, affected. I could not discover, on dissection, any nuclei, that might particularly supply, or give rise to this enormous substance.

A The child died the fifth instant. I have preserved the substance at my house in Mark-lane.

His MAJESTY's most gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday the second Day of December, 1756.

B My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HAVE called you together in a conjuncture, which highly requires the deliberation, advice, and assistance of parliament; and I trust, that (under the guidance of Divine Providence) union and firmness in my affectionate people, will carry me with honour thro' all difficulties, and finally vindicate the dignity of my crown, and its indubitable rights, against the ancient enemy of these kingdoms.

C The succour and preservation of America cannot but constitute a main object of my attention and sollicitude; and the growing dangers, to which our colonies may stand exposed, from our late losses in those parts, demand resolutions of vigour and dispatch.

An adequate and firm defence at home must have the chief place in my thoughts; and in this great view, I have nothing so much at heart, as that no ground of dissatisfaction may remain in my people.

E To this end, a national militia, planned and regulated with equal regard to the just rights of my crown and people, may, in time, become one good resource, in case of general danger; and I recommend the framing of such a militia to the care and diligence of my parliament.

The unnatural union of councils abroad; the calamities which, in consequence of this unhappy conjunction, may, by interruptions of foreign armies into the empire, shake its constitution, overturn its system, and threaten oppression to the protestant interest there, are events which must sensibly affect the minds of this nation, and have fixed the eyes of Europe on this new and dangerous crisis.

G The body of my electoral troops, which I ordered hither at the desire of my parliament, I have directed to return to my dominions in Germany, relying, with pleasure, on the spirit and zeal of my people, in defence of my person and realm.

4 P 2

Gentlemen

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I will order the proper estimates to be laid, in due time, before you ; and I rely on your wisdom, that you will prefer more vigorous efforts (tho' attended with large expence) to a less effectual, and therefore less frugal plan of war.

I have placed before you the dangers and necessities of the publick ; it will be your care to lay, in such a manner, the burdens you may judge unavoidable, as will least distress and exhaust my people.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot here be unmindful of the sufferings of the poorer sort, from the present high price of corn, and the disturbances which have arisen therefrom ; and I recommend to you to consider of proper provisions, for preventing the like mischiefs hereafter.

Unprosperous events of war in the Mediterranean have drawn from my subjects signal proofs, how dearly they tender my honour, and that of my crown ; and they cannot, on my part, fail to meet with just returns of unwearied care, and unceasing endeavours for the glory, prosperity, and happiness of my people.

The humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, presented on Friday, Dec. 3.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

The importance of the present crisis, and the dangerous consequences which may result from the unnatural union of councils in Europe, are so sensibly felt by this house, that we should think ourselves wanting in our duty to your majesty, and our country, if we did not beg leave to offer, at your royal feet, our strongest assurances, that we will, to the utmost of our power, promote and effectuate such measures, as shall be found expedient for vindicating the honour of your crown, and asserting the just rights of your majesty, and your subjects.

Permit us to return your majesty our most humble and grateful thanks for your majesty's gracious condescension to the request of your parliament, in causing a body of your electoral troops to come into this country, at a conjuncture so critical to its preservation and defence.

With the deepest sense of our obligations to your majesty, we beg leave to approach your throne, there to offer the

tribute of our warmest gratitude, for that paternal care and sollicitude, which your majesty has expressed for the succour and preservation of America ; nor are we less sensibly affected with your majesty's gracious attention to the safety and honour of this kingdom, by recommending to our care the forming such a plan of defence at home, as may enable your majesty to exert the power of Great-Britain with vigour and success abroad.

The many blessings we enjoy under your majesty's mild and gracious government, call for the warmest and sincerest acknowledgments of our hearts ; and demand, on our part, the most firm and loyal assurances to your majesty, that, not discouraged by any unprosperous events of war, we will, with the greatest ardour and alacrity, employ our most zealous efforts to extricate your majesty from all difficulties, with honour and dignity to your majesty's crown, and prosperity to your people.

We beg leave to return your majesty the thanks of this house, for the tender and compassionate regard your majesty has shewn to the sufferings of the poorer sort, from the high price of corn ; and to assure your majesty, that we will take that matter into our immediate consideration, in order to provide such speedy and adequate relief, as the nature and importance of the case require.

To which address his majesty returned the following most gracious answer.

My Lords,

I RETURN you my hearty thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate address. The warm expressions, with which you repeat the assurances of your determination to exert yourselves in the defence of the rights and possessions of my crown, give me the greatest satisfaction ; and you may be assured, the only use I shall make of the confidence you repose in me, will be to pursue such measures, as the present critical conjuncture renders necessary for the welfare and prosperity of my kingdoms.

The humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the KING,

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great-Britain in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

Your faithful commons, excited by duty, and warm with gratitude, do from our hearts acknowledge the paternal care and royal condescension of your majesty,

in pointing out, from the throne, such a plan of force for our defence, as may best tend to the satisfaction of your people, and in particular, a well-modelled national militia, as one proper security for your majesty's person and realm.

In this present arduous conjuncture, your faithful commons, next after Divine Providence, rely on your majesty's wisdom and magnanimity, remembering British efforts in times past, under princes, whose first glory was to found, like your majesty, the strength of their government in the contentment and harmony of their subjects.

Thus united, and thus animated, this house will cheerfully support your majesty thro' all difficulties, and vindicate, to the utmost, the dignity of your crown, and its indubitable rights, against the ancient enemy of these kingdoms.

We trust, your majesty, strong at home, will find yourself revered abroad, and in a condition to support that weight and consideration in Europe, which belong to a king of Great Britain, notwithstanding the unnatural and unhappy union of councils, which have formed, on the continent, so new and dangerous a crisis.

This house thinks, with pain, on the sad events of war in the Mediterranean, and in America: They will take these affecting matters into their most serious consideration, not imputing blame to any unheard; and will, with all confidence, alacrity, and dispatch, second your majesty's royal care for the speedy succour and preservation of America, under the growing dangers to which those invaluable possessions stand exposed.

We beg leave to assure your majesty, that your faithful commons will consider of proper provisions for the relief of the poorer sort from the present high price of corn, and for preventing the like mischiefs hereafter, according to the royal and compassionate recommendation of your majesty.

To which address his majesty returned the following most gracious answer.

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you my thanks for this dutiful and loyal address: Nothing can give me so great satisfaction, or tend so much to the publick safety, as union and harmony amongst my subjects.

You may rely on my constant care and attention to the welfare of my people.

A brief Account of the PRETENDER'S Court, his Person and Household, from Keyser's Travels.

THE figure made by the pretender to the British court is every way very

mean and unbecoming. The court of Rome indeed has issued an order, that all its subjects should stile him king of England; but this is no more than an empty title, and made a jest of by the Italians themselves; for some of them discouraging with me, whom they conceive to be none of his friends, sometimes by a kind of jocular civility term him *Il ré di qui*, i. e. the local king, or king here, *rex in partibus*; whereas the rightful possessor is stiled *Il ré di qua*, the king there, i. e. in England, upon the spot.

This person, who is known in Europe by the title of the Chevalier de St. George, has an annual income of 12,000 scudi or crowns from the pope's treasury, and tho' the clandestine remittances of his adherents in England may amount to as much more, it falls very short of what is required to keep up the state of one who sets up for a king, and expects to be treated as such. He was in hopes of a vast fortune with the princefs Sobieski; her father, prince James, having promised a dowry of 400,000 guilders with his eldest daughter Maria Charlotta, when, in 1718, a match was negotiating betwixt her and the young prince of Modena, who died in 1727. But the match broke off at the very time when the pretender had just signified his inclinations for espousing the other daughter. Prince James being unable to raise the money; and tho', in order to bring about the conclusion of both matches, he sent an agent to Paris to dispose of some assignments which he had on the French post-office and salt-duties; yet the regent was so much in the interest of king George, that all such proposals came to nothing; so the agent left Paris without effecting any thing. This disappointment, it is said, occasioned the necessity of assigning the second daughter a portion out of the Sobieski estate, which was not a little encumbered before. This marriage was the work of the court of Rome; and tho' possibly the empress-dowager Eleonora might have been assisting in it, the emperor knew nothing of the matter. Princefs Clementina's relations were so elevated with this marriage, that they made no secret of it; so that the British minister at Vienna had time to prevail with the Imperial court to stop her passing thro' Tirol. How she made her escape out of custody is not unknown; and the pretender had a medal struck on this occasion, by Hemerani, the pope's medallist. On one side was represented the bride's head, with this legend,

Clementina M. Britan. Fr. & Hib. Regina. And

And on the other, the same princess in a triumphal car, with the reins in her hands, and the horses on a full gallop, with this motto :

Fortunam Causamve sequor.

Underneath :

Deceptis Custodibus MDCCXIX.

The pretender is very fond of seeing his image struck on medals ; and if kingdoms were to be obtained by tears (which he is said to have shed very plentifully at the miscarriage of his two attempts on Scotland, in 1708 and 1715) he would have found the medalists of his party work enough. Not to mention the medal sometime since struck in honour of him, A I shall only take notice of one that is at present in hand, which shews his life not to be very thick set with actions of any éclat ; since, to find a subject for another medal, they recur a great many years back to the birth of his eldest son, one side of which represents the busts of the pretender and his lady, with this legend :

Jacob. III. R. Clementina R.

On the reverse is a lady, with a child on her left arm, leaning on a pillar, as the emblem of constancy, and with her right hand pointing to a globe, on which is seen England, Scotland, and Ireland. The legend :

Procidencia obstitrix.

Underneath are these words :

Carolo Princ. Vallie

Nat. die ultimâ

A. MDCCXX.

He generally appears abroad with three coaches ; and his household consists of about 40 persons. He lately assumed some authority at the opera, by calling *encore*, when a song that pleased him and some others was performed : It was not, however, till after a considerable pause that his order was complied with. This is the only time that ever he has been known to affect the least power ; and this instance of compliance is no more than what the claps of half a dozen of the spectators will at any time procure. At his coming into an assembly no English Protestant rises up ; and the Roman Catholics pay him their compliments in a very superficial manner. It is certain that his pusillanimity, and the licentiousness of his amours, have lessened him in every body's esteem.

His lady is too pale and thin to be reckoned a handsome woman ; her frequent miscarriages have brought her very low ; so that she seldom stirs abroad, unless it be to visit a convent out of devotion. She allows her servants no gold nor silver lace on their liveries, and this proceeds from what is called her piety. But it may be presumed this is owing partly

to her ill state of health, and partly to the jealousy, inconstancy, and other ill qualities of her husband ; and one of these provocations affected her so much, that she withdrew for some time into a convent, whilst the pretender, in order to be more at liberty to pursue his amours, went away to Bologna ; but the pope disapproved of these separate households, and, in order to induce him to return to Rome, and be reconciled to his lady, discontinued his pension. This, however, is but an outward reconciliation, as he still continues to pursue those vices which occasioned the difference ; and he knows him too well ever to entertain a cordial affection for him again. Mr. S——, who pretends to be an antiquarian, and bears the title of a Polish counsellor of state, narrowly watches the steps of the pretender and his adherents, and holds a correspondence with the British ministry. Whilst the pretender resided at Bologna, Mr. S—— had little news to send ; and being himself no longer necessary, his remittances were likely to be withdrawn, till the pretender's return gave him an opportunity of continuing his services.

Interest and necessity were the motives which brought the pretender back to Rome ; this gave rise to an observation, that no stricter friendship could be imagined than that betwixt the pretender and Mr. S——, the one not being able to live without the other. The king of Great-Britain, tho' at such a distance, is not a little dreaded at Rome, on account of his long arms, as the Italians call the powerful fleets which he can send into the Mediterranean *. Mr. S—— is a man of a good presence, and has made himself considerable by affecting to be thought an atheist, and capable of any attempt whatever. Some years since, his chariot happened in the night to run against that of a lady with a numerous retinue, one of whom leaped down and gave S——'s coachman several blows with his cane ; but S—— in the mean time called to his servant not to strike again. The next day he went to Falconieri, governor of Rome, to demand satisfaction, or else he threatened to find out the offender, and take his own revenge. The governor made several proposals for mitigating or dropping the affair, but to no purpose. Mr. S—— insisted upon the offender's being publicly whipped ; upon which Falconieri, with some warmth, asked him, Why he had not run the fellow thro' the body without much more ado ; that all the loss would then have been of a worthless scoundrel, which would have saved him a great deal of fatigue and vexation ?

It

* It is feared the joys of Minerva has changed their stile.

It cost the pope three hundred *scudi* or crowns, before the offender could be found out, who was sent to the galleys for five years, which is the punishment for assaulting a foreign minister's servant.

To the foregoing Extract, we shall subjoin, from Stevens's Travels, the Description of a small Room, in the College of the English Benedictines, at St. Germain's, hung with black cloth, on which are several Effigies of the Arms of England.

IN the middle of the chamber, under a canopy, lies the body of the late unfortunate king James II. who here ended his days in obscurity; and by his bigotry, and the influence of his popish wife and counsellors, lost his kingdoms; and will remain an everlasting testimony of the inconsistency of a popish head over a protestant people. Near this prince's coffin is that of his daughter, who is said to have been born in France; the heart of the late duke of Berwick, natural son of the aforesaid monarch, who was shot at the siege of Philipburgh *, is here preserved in a leather case, to which is affixed a small lock. The person who shewed the room, desired me to take it in my hands, as a great relic: This person was an old woman, who, with a little broken English, harangued a long time on the merit of the deceased king, in quitting his kingdoms, (when he could keep them no longer) for the sake of true religion (as she called it) for which he was, without doubt, a great saint. The zeal of the old lady made me smile, at which she grew angry; but on my presenting her with a gratuity for shewing me these sacred remains, as she often called them, we became good friends again. I then asked her the reason, why they did not inter his majesty, and not suffer him to be exposed there, as an unhappy monument of his folly; or otherwise to put up a new set of hangings, as those at present were grown old and rusty, and made but a very mean appearance. She answered me, with a frown, and in an angry tone, that he was to lie in that manner till his corpse could be conveyed to England, in order for its being interred with his royal ancestors in Westminster-Abbey; and to have a religious procession from the Tower of London to the said Abbey.

The following Character of the French, from Stevens, will not be unpleasant to our Readers.

THE French, in general, are lively, and full of gaiety, in a greater degree than any nation, I believe, upon

* When the French king heard of the unhappy news of his death, he said, "The loss of so brave a general, is of more consequence to me, than 50,000 of my best men."

earth; owing, in a great measure, to the purity of the air, and charming temperature of their climate. They are loquacious, free, and open, at their first acquaintance, when you see the whole of them, for they seldom improve afterwards. They are inconstant, and full of levity. Their noblesse are the politest in Europe, but their civility is attended with little sincerity. They are fond of outside shew and grandeur, and delight in making a figure at the capital for a few months, tho' they live but meanly the rest of the year at their country-seats. The women are very free in their behaviour, and have an air of ease and gracefulness peculiar to themselves; are extremely talkative, and of an insinuating disposition. In some parts of France they may be reckoned handsome, but, on the whole, are vastly inferior, in point of beauty, to the English ladies. They are naturally coquettes, and given to intrigue. They deform nature by art, and paint their faces most extravagantly; and want that bloom which is so conspicuous in our lovely countrywomen. The common people are the poorest, and at the same time the merriest in the world. They seem very devout in their churches, except on festivals, when they are too much taken up in admiring the music and trappings of the church. They are in general complaisant, tho' too often hot and fiery. In war, greedy of glory, and brave at the first onset; but, if once repulsed, they seldom rally. They go on like thunder, and come off like smoke. In politicks the French sacrifice all to the glory of their monarch; this is their darling passion, in the prosecution of which, they regard neither oaths, nor the most solemn treaties; and being slaves themselves, would gladly reduce mankind to their own miserable condition. The neighbouring nations, but especially the English, cannot be too much on their guard against the perfidy and ambitious designs of the French.

F Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS in AMERICA, continued from p. 534.

THE next settlement we made upon the continent of America, after that of New-England, was in that part of the country now called New-York and New-Jersey, which is situated upon both sides of Hudson River, and was indeed at first rather a conquest than a settlement; for tho' the coast had been long before discovered and traded to by our people, the Swedes were the first that settled in the country, and after them the Dutch, who soon becoming more numerous,

rows, obliged the others to submit to them as the sole proprietors of the country, under the pretence, as they afterwards alleged, of their having bought it from one capt. Hudson, who had no more a right to sell it than any other English captain who had been upon that coast. However, under this pretence, their West-India company sent some people to settle at the mouth of this river, about the same time we sent to settle Virginia; but as soon as the settlers of Virginia heard of the Dutch being there, capt. Argal was sent to reduce them, which he accordingly did *.

Upon this the states general, or their West-India company in their name, were so far from insisting upon any right to the country, that they applied to our king James the first for his licence to have some of their people allowed to live there, under pretence of its being necessary for their ships in their voyage home from the Brazils, to touch at that place for fresh water and provisions; which licence was accordingly granted upon condition, that such of their people as should settle there should acknowledge their subjection to the crown of England. This they continued to do for some years; but when the confusions here began in the following reign, they shook off all dependance upon the crown of England; and the States-General made a formal grant of the country to their West-India company, in consequence of which that company erected forts and appointed governors as if they had been the sole and undoubted sovereigns, and gave it the name of Nova-Belgia, or New-Netherlands.

This was not the only advantage which the Dutch took of the confusions in England; for they then set up an independent right to fish upon the very coasts of Great-Britain, and refused to accept of the licence, or pay the tribute for it, which they had accepted from, and paid to James and Charles I. before these confusions began. Upon the restoration of Charles II. he presently insisted upon an acknowledgment of the rights of his crown with regard to both these particulars, but the Dutch were so far from complying, that they concluded a defensive alliance with France, in 1662, by which, after great sollicitation, they got that crown to guaranty all their rights and possessions, and also the fishing †. Now as they had possessed the country they called Nova-Belgia, and had exercised the fishing in the British seas, only by virtue of a licence from us, as soon as they began to pretend to possess the one, or to exercise the other, without any such licence, they began to be intruders into our rights, and

consequently we might, as soon as it was in our power, expel them without any declaration of war †. King Charles had therefore a right to seize upon the country then called Nova-Belgia, without any declaration of war, and yet this is made a ground of censure against his conduct by some stupid or ignorant party-writers even amongst ourselves.

But every one who considers things impartially must justify this part of his conduct, for after having made a grant of that part of the continent of America which now goes under the names of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, to his brother the duke of York, he sent out a squadron in 1664, under the command of Sir Robert Carre, with a body of land forces on board, to put his brother in possession of what he had granted him. These forces soon reduced the forts which the Dutch had built there, and compelled the people to acknowledge themselves subjects to the crown of England; for all such as agreed to do this were allowed to stay, and confirmed in the possession of the houses they had built, and the lands they had planted, which gracious condition most of the inhabitants accepted, and from hence it is that many of the best families in that country appear, by their names, to be of Dutch original.

The bounds or limits of this country, prescribed by the grant, were Maryland to the south, New-England to the east, the South-sea to the west, and the river of Canada, now called St. Lawrence, to the north; for the French had not then possessed themselves of any part of the country to the south of that river. And as the Dutch had already built a pretty little town in the island of Manahattan, at the mouth of Hudson River, which they had called New-Amsterdam, it was resolved to fix here the seat of government; but the name was changed to New-York, in honour of his royal highness the proprietor, by which name the whole eastern and northern parts of the country contained in the grant now goes, as also the western part from the town and fort of Albany, first built by the Dutch, and called by them Orange Fort, but the name of Albany was presently given to it by our people, from the duke of York's Scottish title.

As soon as Sir Robert Carre had reduced the country to the obedience of his sovereign, he returned with most of the squadron to England, leaving col. Richard Nicholls there as governor, together with the land forces he had carried out, and as many people went thither from England to settle, and the States-General gave up

* See Lond. Mag. for last year, p. 435.

† Grotius, de Jure Belli et Pacis, Lib. iii. Cap. 3. Sect. 6.

† D'Estrade's Letters, last volume, p. 203.

all pretensions to the country by the next treaty of peace, it soon became a numerous and thriving colony, under the prudent government of col. Nicholls and some succeeding governors; for one of the first things he did was to secure the people from being disturbed by the Indians their neighbours, by concluding a treaty with the Five Nations, which has continued ever since, and has been of great service to all our northern plantations. But in 1673, upon the breaking out of the second war between the Dutch and us, they sent a squadron thither, and reduced it again to their obedience, with the same ease we had done before, from which time they continued in possession of it, until the beginning of 1674, when they surrendered it up again to us, by the treaty of peace then concluded, and the English governor was re-instated in his government.

The colony continued from that time in profound peace, and without any disturbance, until the Revolution here in England; but upon the rupture with France that ensued, the French in Canada prevailed with their friends the Huron Indians to attack some of our out settlements in New-York, to revenge which col. Peter Schuyler was sent in 1690, with 300 English, and 300 Indians of the Five Nations, to attack the French in Canada, and was met, on this side Canada river, by the French governor of Quebec, at the head of 13 companies of regular troops, near 700 men, and near as many Hurons, whereupon a battle ensued, and, notwithstanding the great superiority in the number of the enemy, col. Schuyler obtained a complete victory, having killed 300 soldiers and 30 officers, but having no artillery, nor any boats or canoes to pass the great river of Canada, he could only destroy such plantations as the French had on this side, and then returned to Albany with very little loss.

The next year the French in their turn, undertook an expedition against New-York, and came as far as Schenectady, which they surprized, and murdered all the people they found in it, but returned without so much as making an attempt upon Albany. However, the year following the count de Frontenac, governor

of Canada, resolved if possible to destroy our fort and town of Albany, for which purpose he marched at the head of 3000 men, and as he passed thro' the country of the Iroquois or Five Nations, he destroyed one of their castles, and burnt all their corn and provisions, but before he got near Albany, he heard that col. Fletcher, the then governor of New-York, was approaching with the militia of the colony, and a great body of Indians, whereupon he took care to retreat in time, and in so doing he acted more wisely, than he had done in forming the design to attack such a numerous colony with such a small force; for had he been defeated, neither he nor any of his people could ever have got home, as they had the whole country of the Iroquois to pass thro' in their return; and even as it was he lost many of his men, who fell a sacrifice to the revenge of the Iroquois, a large body of whom attacked him in his retreat, and often attended his rear.

From this time to the year 1710, we meet with nothing very remarkable in the history of New-York; but in that year the people of New-York prevailed on their allies, the kings of the Five Nations, to come over here to pay their compliments to queen Anne, which they accordingly did, to the great amusement of the people of this metropolis, and by which they furnished the authors of the Spectator with two very diverting papers. And the next year the colony received an additional strength by about 3000 Palatines, who were sent to New-York and settled on both sides Hudson river, about 80 or 100 miles above that city. These Palatines had been brought from Germany, and for some time maintained here at a monstrous publick expence, by the former administration. What was their design in this no one can tell; for surely we have beggars enough of our own, and accordingly the measure was censured under the new administration by a vote of the house of commons; but as they were here it became necessary to provide for them, and therefore no man ever found fault with the expence of sending them to America.

[To be continued in our APPENDIX.]

SOLUTION to the QUESTION in August, p. 393. By Mr. P. TURNER, Writing Master at Bicester, in Oxfordshire.

CONSTRUCTION. Draw the line $CF = 36$, then will C represent the west port, and F the east, upon C raise the perpendicular CA, and from C to A set off 40, the distance sailed by the first ship on the north point; from F draw FG parallel to CA, and from F to G set off 31 = the distance run by the eastermost ship on her first course; draw the line AG which bisect in H, and perpendicularly thereto let fall H \odot , then will \odot represent the third port they met at $\odot A = \odot G$, the distance sailed on their last

December, 1756.

4 G

COMES

• No. 50. 56.

LIST of Ships taken from the French, continued from p. 553.

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Whence.</i>	<i>Where bound to.</i>	<i>Captains. Ports sent into.</i>
Les Ames des Purgatoire	Zant	Marfeilles	Portland
Gabrielle	Nantz	Rochefort	} Lyme
Hirondelle	Bayonne	Nantz	
La Seine	Nantz	Martinico	} Commodore Coates. Jamaica.
La Marianne	Nantz	Martinico	
L'Hector	Nantz	Martinico	
Le Serieux	Bourdeaux	Guardaloupe	
Le Roy	Bourdeaux	Guardaloupe	
} Three Letter of Marque Ships, the largest of 18 Guns, brought into Portsmouth.			
Le Sauveur, worth 250 D.	Martinico	Port l'Orient	Experiment.
14 Martinico and Cape François Ships,	taken by Commodore Coates.		
La Marville	Havre	Morlaix	Falmouth.
11 Vessels, Transports, sent into Mahon,	by the Phoenix.		
A Snow	St. Domingo	Marfeilles	Hind Sloop.
La Margaretta	Nantz	Guinea	Humber.
P. de Dombes	Bourdeaux	Louisbrough	Otter Sloop.
Adrian	St. Domingo	Nantz	Lyme.
Amitie	Martinico	Marfeilles	Experiment.
	Martinico	Marfeilles	} Com. Frankland.
	Martinico	Marfeilles	
Two Sloops	Martinico	St. Eustatia	
Two Schooners	Martinico	St. Eustatia	
A Schooner	St. Eustatia	Martinico	} Garland.
St. Pierre	Cape François	St. Domingo	
Deux Ames	Cape François	St. Domingo	} Halifax, N. Scotia.
Two Vessels with Soldiers	Louisbrough	Quebeck	
Vestale	St. Domingo	Nantz	Dunkirk.
Bon Ami	Bourdeaux	Quebeck	} Newcastle.
L'Abbe	Brest	Cape Breton	
Dauphin	Martinico	Bourdeaux	Medway.
Duc d'Anjou	Rochelle	Louisbrough	} Sheerness.
Grand St. Ursin	Rochelle	Quebeck	
Amiable Katherine	Martinico	Havre	} Winchester
Compte de Clermont	Martinico	Havre	
L'Amiable Victoire	Bourdeaux	Poitou	Gibraltar.
St. Michael	Bourdeaux	Morlaix	Ferret Sloop.
Vigilante Magdaleine	Rouen	Port l'Orient	} A Cutter.
Vulcan	Rouen	Port l'Orient	
Fortune	Rocheftort	Mississipi	Portsmouth.

SHIPS taken on both Sides since the DECLARATION of W A R.

Taken by the ENGLISH.

Brilliant	St. Domingo	Bourdeaux	Waterford.
Fidelle	Bourdeaux	Martinico	St. Albans.
Thifbe	St. Domingo	Bourdeaux	Romney.
St. Tonge	Rochelle	Canada	Seaforth.
Venus	St. Domingo	Bourdeaux	St. Albans.
Betsey	Bourdeaux	Dublin	Sheerness.
Triton	St. Domingo	Bourdeaux	} Two Cruisers.
St. Maure	St. Domingo	Bourdeaux	
Ten Dutch Hoys		France	Plymouth.
A Dutch Ship	Amsterdam	France	Maryland Planter.

4 G 2

The

[This List, of the Captures on both Sides, to be continued in our Appendix, so as to exhibit a clearer State of the Matter, than is to be found elsewhere.]

Let poets boast of Egypt's queen, Grand as wealth and
 art cou'd make her; Her pow'r and person both were mean, compar'd
 with charming Betsey Baker. When forth she walks to wake
 or fair, Drest as neat as any quaker; The swains
 with fond a-mazement stare, And sigh for charming Betsey Baker.

2.
 As home she hastens o'er the stile,
 Thousands run to overtake her;
 Happy's the first can catch a smile,
 And touch the glove of Betsey Baker.

Were I possess'd of so much worth,
 Living I wou'd ne'er forsake her;
 My only study while on earth,
 Wou'd be to cherish Betsey Baker.

R E E V U S.

A PART that helps to make a wheel,
 A passion, none but patriots feel;
 What will at once reform a rake,
 The implement to dress beef-stake;
 What, to a tempest stirs the main,
 Or helps to make it calm again:

A star, that sometimes may be seen,
 Orion's head, and belt between;
 What none but tragic poets write;
 What cowards do when forc'd to fight;
 These a fam'd city's name will tell,
 Who finds it must exactly spell.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

AMOROUS OLD WOMAN.



First couple cast off, cast up again, second couple cast up, down again =; first couple gallop down, up again, and cast off = right and left.

Poetical ESSAYS in DECEMBER, 1756.

To Mr. Allan Ramsay, upon his publishing his second Volume of Poems. By Mr. Somerville.

HAIL Caledonian bard! whose rural strains [plaints!]
Delight the list'ning hills, and cheer the
Already polish'd by some hand divine,
Thy purer ear what furnace can refine?
Careless of censure, like the sun, shine forth,
In native lustre, and intrinsic worth.
To follow nature is by rules to write,
She led the way, and taught the Stagirite.
From her the critick's taste, the poet's fire,
Both drudge in vain 'till she from heav'n inspire;

By the same guide instructed how to soar,
Allan is now what Homer was before.

Ye chosen youths! who dare like him aspire,

And touch with bolder hand the golden lyre!
Keep nature still in view; on her intent,
Climb by her aid the dang'rous steep ascent
To lasting fame. Perhaps a little art
Is needful, to plane o'er some rugged part;
But the most labour'd elegance and care,
To arrive at full perfection must despair.
Alter, blot out, and write all o'er again,
Alas! some venial sins will yet remain.
Indulgence is to human frailty due,
Ev'n Pope has faults, and Addison a few;
But those, like mists that cloud the morning ray,

Are lost and vanish in the blaze of day.
Tho' some intruding pimple find a place
Amid the glories of Clarinda's face,
We still love on, with equal zeal adore,
Nor think her less a goddess than before.
Slight wounds in nodid graceful scars shall end,
Heal'd by the balm of some good-natur'd friend.

* Mr. Spence, fellow of New College, in Oxford, and poetry professor, who lately published some very candid remarks on Mr. Pope's *Odyssey*.

† Vid. Ham. Od. L. xxiv.

In vain shall canker'd Zoilus assail,
While Spence presides, and candor holds the scale. [spite,

His gen'rous breast, nor envy sours, nor
Taught by his † founder's motto how to write, [out pride,

Good manners guides his pen. Learn'd with-
In dubious points-not forward to decide.
If here and there uncommon beauties rise,
From slow'r to slow'r he roves with glad surprise.

In failings no malignant pleasure takes,
Nor rudely triumphs over small mistakes.
No nauseous praise, no biting taunts offend,
W'expect a censor, and we find a friend.
Poets, improv'd by his correcting care,
Shall face their foes with more undaunted air,
Strip'd of their rags shall like † Ulysses shine,
With more heroic port, and grace divine.
No pomp of learning, and no fund of sense,
Can e'er atone for lost benevolence.
May Wickham's sons, who in each art excel,
And rival antient bards in writing well,
While from their bright examples taught they sing,

And emulate their flights with bolder wing,
From their own frailties learn the humbler part,

Mildly to judge in gentleness of heart.

Such criticks (Ramsay) jealous for our fame,
Will not with malice insolently blame,
But lur'd by praise the haggard muse reclaim. }

Retouch each line 'till all is just and neat,
A whole of proper parts, a work almost complete. [toast,

So when some beauteous dame, a reigning
The flow'r of Forth, and proud Edina's boast,
Stands at her toilet in her Tartan plaid,
In all her richest head-geer trimly clad,

The

The curious hand-maid, with observant eye,
Corrects the swelling hoop that hangs awry,
Thro' ev'ry plait her busy fingers rove,
And now she plys below, and then above,
With pleasing tattle entertains the fair,
Each ribbon smoothes, adjusts each rambling
hair,

Till the gay nymph in her full lustre shine,
And * Homer's Juno was not half so fine.

RESIGNATION.

SERENELY calm roll on ye coming years,
And if my joys are few, few be my fears!
Station'd so low on this revolving ball,
There's ground to hope I have not far to fall;
Whatever changes heav'n thinks fit to send,
I rest secure in faith that heav'n's my friend;
What heaven ordains with thanks I must
receive,

For to dispose is God's prerogative:
If he recalls the little I possess,
His sacred name, with Job, O let me bless!
If he afflicts still let me kiss the rod,
Nor dare presume to murmur once at God;
Whose Providence, tho' seeming retrograde,
Is for each creature's happiness display'd!
This glorious truth the last day will transmit
More legible then if in sun-beams writ.
Adore my soul! his sovereignty attest,
Our strength in weakness, in fatigue our rest;
Praise in dispraise, in exigency wealth,
Our anodyne in pain, in sickness health,
Hope in despondency, in sorrow mirth,
Our light in darkness, and our life in death.

W.

*We hope our deserring the following will not dis-
oblige our Correspondent; it was mislaid.*

HYMNUS,

*Pio-profano-serio-comicus,
Certamen post navale inter Gallum
Galliconem accipitremque Anglum,
A victis Gallis decantatus.*

[Metrum idem est cum Cantelenâ cui
Titulus, The Ass.]

1.

TE Deum oramus,
Te quoque laudamus.
O Bingi, per pelagos latos,
Pro humanitate
Exercitâ a te,
In non persequendo fugatos.

2.

Tu, mitis, benignus,
Imperio es dignus,
Cognoscis qui uti victoriâ;
Nec vitâ contemptâ,
Ah! graviter emptâ
Occumbis inani pro gloriâ.

3.

Mos est barbarorum,
Contemptu Deorum,
Amicos immittè maculare,
At nos meliores
Cognoscimus mores,
Quam sic etiam hostes trahere,

* *Vid. Hom. II, L, xiv.*

Sed hic rabiōsus, 4.
Hic prædo famosus,
In Gallos tam asperè ferit,
Abs causâ offensus,
Quodd naves prehensas
Demergit, corrumpit, & urit.

Quid tùm faciendo; 5.
In casu dolendo,
Penēs'erit nos superare,
Dùm ferro despecto,
Auroque rejecto,
Evincit se neutrum curare?

Nil huic certè præstat, 6.
Immo, quid aliud restat,
Quam supplices hic ad altare,
Rapacem hunc forem,
Se suffocaturum,
Diabolum piè orare.

AN EPITAPH.

HERE Mira lies! no stone bedecks the
place,
With long detail of her illustrious race;
No venal bard, in elegiack rhimes,
Records her virtue to succeeding times;
Yet she shall live when sun'ral trophies fade,
When the pale bust stands mould'ring in the
shade, [heart,
Secur'd by friendship, blazon'd on each
Her name, like myrrh, will fragrancy impart!
Virtue and nature lent her ev'ry charm,
That could the judgment please or passions
warm; [blow,
Death, tho' a tyrant, sigh'd to give the
And own'd perfection was no more below. W.

*An extempore Reflection upon INGRATITUDE,
addressed to Cosmus.*

Cadentque

Quæ nunc sunt in bonore. Hor. Ars Po.

GO, like the swallow, bask in summer's
sun;
Crop the sweet am'thyest ere its beauty fades;
Revel with pleasure on the violet's hue,
And sip the rose's fragrance while it lasts,
Do this and swear thou'rt happy;—but beware
Of future woe: Fortune's a fickle jilt,
That tempts fond youth with many a smir-
king smile,
Who fancy raptures they can never know:
Say, should'st thou once be lost in this dread
maze
Of pains terrestrial; should she once unfold
Her flutt'ring pinions, pleas'd to shift the
scene, [peace;
And be awhile thoughtless of Cosmo's
Say, could'st thou bear the tort'ring, ghastly
pains
Of pinching penury's unwelcome sight,
Or censure's harsh, severe and rigid claw
Unpitied

Unpitied and forlorn ? Ah me ! the time
May come, ungrateful Cossimo ask not when,
But it may come, may strike thee to the heart,
And force thee curse that hour thou dar'dst
be false.

GRATUS.

Oxon, Dec. 4, 1756.

PROLOGUE to LILLIPUT, a dramatic
Entertainment, written by Mr. Garrick, and
spoken by Mr. Woodward.

BE HOLD a conjurer—that's something
new,—

For as times go—my brethren are but few.
I'm come with magick ring, and taper
wand,

To waft you far from this your native land.
Ladies don't fear—my coach is large and
easy,

I know your humours, and will drive to
please ye ;

Gently you'll ride, as in a fairy dream,
Your hoops unsqueez'd, and not a beau shall
scream. [fright—

What still disorder'd !—well,—I know your
You shall be back in time for cards to night ;
Swift as queen Mab within her hazle nut,
I'll set you safely down at Lilliput.

Away we go—ge'up—ladies keep your
places, [your faces.

And gentlemen—for shame—don't screw
Softly my imps and fiends—you critics
there

Pray you sit still—or I can never steer,
My dev'ls are not the dev'ls you need to
fear.

Hold fast my friends above—for faith we
spin it ;

My usual rate's a thousand miles a minute.
A statesman now, could tell how high we
soar—

Statesmen have been these airy jaunts before.
I see the land—the folks—what limbs ! what
features ! [tures !

There's lords and ladies too—the pretty crea-
Now to your sight these puppets I'll pro-
duce,

Which may, if rightly heeded, turn to use ;
Puppets not made of wood, and play'd with
wires, [desires.

But flesh and blood, and full of strange
So strange—you'll scarce believe me should
I tell—

For giant vices may in pigmies dwell.
Beware you lay not to the conj'r's charge,
That these in miniature are you in large :
To you these little folks have no relation,
As different in their manners as their na-
tion, [jurat.

To shew your pranks requires no con-
Open your eyes and ears—your mouths be
shut, [ter Lilliput.

England is vanish'd—(waves his wand)—En-
(Strikes the curtain and exits)

EPILOGUE, written by a Friend, and
spoken by Lady Flimnap.

WELL now ! could you, who are of
larger size,
Bid to a bolder height your passions rise ?
Was it not great ?—A lady of my span
To undertake this monstrous mountain man ?
The prudes I know will censure, and cry,
He on't !

Prepos't'rous sure !—A pigmy love a giant ?
Yet soft—no disproportion love can know ;
It finds us equal, or it makes us so—
And to the sex, though pow'r nor strength
belong,

We yet have beauty to subdue the strong.
But what strange notions govern vulgar life !
The brute has qualms about an absent wife,
Were he at home, his dear might cut and
carve,

But, if he can't partake, must others starve ?
A theft like this he can't a rabb'ry call ;
“ Let him not know it, he's not robb'd at all.”

Well, if so cold these English heroes prove,
Such squeamish creatures ne'er will gain my
love. [win 'em ;

Huge stupid things ! not worth the pains to
These giant bodies have no spirit in 'em :
Mere dunghill fowl ! unweildy, dull and
tame ;

The sprightly bantams are the truest game.
In war, perhaps, these lubbers may have
merit ; [spirit :

But to please us they must have fire and
For, let the giants say whate'er they can,
'Tis spirit ! Spirit ! Ladies, makes the man.

A Prayer to DULLNESS.

1.
TO thee, propitious god, I call
To hear my earnest pray'r ;
Oppress'd with learning's weight I fall,
Unless supported by thy care.

2.
Fondly, I own, did o'er my mind
This dear deception first preside ;
That honours, riches I should find,
Whene'er fair knowledge was my guide.

3.
For this I sought Parnassus hill,
For this the path of science trod ;
If merit e'er the chair did fill,
With her I hop'd to make m' abode.

4.
Too late, alas ! my error's known.
My fond desires most senseless prov'd ;
For all I wish'd in air is flown,
And merit finds she's no where lov'd.

5.
Thro' all the world thou bearest rule,
Of men the greatest half is thine ;
The rich, the poor, the grave, the fool,
Adore and court thy sacred shrine.

6. Tho'

6.

Tho' witty Sapients of the age,
Conspire to pull thy influence down;
In vain their doughty heads engage,
Since all are bandag'd with thy crown.

7.

Where'er we turn our wishful eyes,
To view the wide extended field;
From thy rich hand all favours rise,
And all to thy commandments yield.

8.

The statesman, lawyer, priest and cit,
With wond'rous ign'rance rule the roast;
With gravity they smile at wit,
And shine where dullness reigns the most.

9.

To knowledge tho' they make pretence,
And seem on mighty wisdom fixt;
Yet all their knowledge, all their sense,
Declare 'tis more with dullness mixt.

10.

Whatever maxims they pursue,
Undoubted bear a spice of this;
For all to thee thou dost subdue,
And mak'st them own thy lazy bliss.

11.

If then thy gifts not one refuse,
But of thee all mankind are full;
Oh let me not thy blessing lose!
To make me happy—make me dull.

JOHN and BETTY.

*"Happy (like me) let ev'ry wedded swain
(Who cheerfully recounts his fair-one's praise)
Find equal love, and love's unstained sweets
Enjoy with honour."*

HAPPY the time
When last in rhyme

I prais'd my Betty,
Just were my strains,
And she remains,
Both "good and pretty."

Blest man and wife,
Who lead a life
Like me and Betty;
Ne'er to controul
Each others soul
Is vastly pretty!

While others prate,
And curse their fate,
I, with my Betty,
Heal little smarts
With pleasing arts,
Prodigious pretty!

Angels and Gods,
From their abodes,
Oft gaze on Betty;

The angels say,
"Good-lack-a-day,
She's vastly pretty!"

But when we toy
They see our joy,
And envy Betty;
And seem to think,
There's something in't
That's more than pretty.

Jealous of this,
They count the bliss
Too great for Betty;
So turn away,
And snarling say,
"She's none so pretty."

What angels are
I can't declare;
But think my Betty
As good as they,
And dare to say,
She's full as pretty.

Angels have fell,
God knows, to hell,
But how can Betty?
She knows no ill,
Nor ever will,
She must be pretty.

Want should the king
A pretty thing,
(Peculiar pretty)
Though he lays down
His foul and crown,
He shan't have Betty.

But if a god,
With awful nod,
Demands my Betty,
What must I do?
(For she must go,
Though e'er so pretty.)

Why this—(to prove
That her I love
I'll love for ever)
With eager grasp
Her soul I'll clasp,
So go together.

I. INGELDEW.

An Invitation to a ROBIN RED BREAST.

HITHER, little warbler, come!
Softest of the feather'd kind!
Deem this lonely hut thy home,
Welcome here thou'rt sure to find.

Dwell with me, and banish fear;
See, my table daily spread!
Snarcs will ne'er inhabit here,
Make with me thy little bed.

Thy example, harmless friend,
From all vice, shall bear me free;
That, in death, I may descend,
Pure and innocent as thee.

Birmingham.

Æ N I G M A.

I NEVER speak, but in my sleep;
I never cry, but often weep;
I never walk, but often run,
And am sometimes by love undone;
I am assisting to the old;
Give early notice of a cold;
Camelion like, I live on air,
And dust to me is dainty fare.

3

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.

TUESDAY, November 30.



His majesty offered his most gracious pardon to all deserters from his land-forces, who shall surrender themselves on or before the first day of January, 1757.

At a general court of the Society of the Free British Fishery, his royal highness the prince of Wales was re-elected governor; Slingby Bethell, Esq; president; Wm. Northey, Esq; vice-president; and the following gentlemen were chosen of the council: Solomon Ashley, Esq; Sir Walter Blackett, Bart. William Beckford, George Bowes, Robert Bootle, John Bennett, Esqrs. * Sir Philip Boteler, Bart. * Thomas Bladen, * Samuel Blackwell, Esqrs. * Right Hon. Lord Charles Cavendish, Sir James Creed, Knt. Thomas Collett, * Robert Chambers, * Peter Delme, John Edwards, Edward Godfrey, Thomas Gordon, Esqrs. Hon Lt. Gen. Handasyd, * John Jolliffe, John Lidderdale, Esqrs. Rt. Hon. earl of Shaftesbury, William Sloane, William Sotheby, Esqrs. Hon. Geo. Townshend, John Tucker, Esq; Hon. John Vaughan, * John Underwood, Esq; Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart. William Watton, Lewis Way, Esqrs. Only those marked with * were not in the last council.

The following noblemen and gentlemen were elected the council of the royal society. The Right Hon. George earl of Macclesfield, president. * Mark Akenside, M. D. Thomas Birch, D. D. secretary, James Bradley, D. D. James Burrow, Esq; Lord Charles Cavendish, * Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Clarke, Knt, master of the Rolls, * Peter Davall, Esq; secretary, * John Girdle, * John Hyde, * John Lock, Esqrs. * Hugh earl of Marchmont, * Jeremiah Milles, D. D. * Nicholas Munkley, M. D. * Matthew Raper, George Lewis Scott, Esqrs. * Mr. John Smeaton, John Ward, L. L. D. Mr. William Watton, James West, Esq; treasurer, Lord Willoughby, of Parham.

N. B. Those marked thus (*) were not in the last council.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1.

N^o 10,662 was drawn a prize of 10,000l. in the present lottery. (See p. 563.)

THURSDAY, 2.

His majesty went, with the usual state, to the house of peers, and opened the session December, 1756.

tion with a most gracious speech from the throne, which see p. 595.

Lord Sandys took his seat as speaker of the house of lords.

Several persons were committed to prison, by John Fielding, Esq; for hawking and selling about the streets, a false and counterfeit speech, pretending it was his majesty's speech to parliament.

FRIDAY, 3.

The house of peers waited on his majesty with their address, for his most gracious speech from the throne. (See p. 596.)

SATURDAY, 4.

St. James's. It was this day ordered by his majesty in council, that an embargo be forthwith laid upon all ships laden, or to be laden, in the ports of Great-Britain and Ireland, with corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch, to be exported to foreign parts, pursuant to an address of the house of commons presented to his majesty for that purpose.

Complaint being made, to the house of lords, of the aforesaid spurious speech (see the second day) and oath being made, that James How and George King, were concerned in printing and publishing thereof: Their lordships resolved, that it should be burnt by the hands of the common hangman, in the New-Palace Yard, Westminster, on the ninth instant, and before the Royal-Exchange the tenth instant, the sheriffs of London and Middlesex attending, and that the said How and King be taken into the custody of the gentleman usher of the black rod. The said spurious speech was burnt accordingly, and King was ordered to be imprisoned six months in Newgate, and to pay a fine of 50l. Howe absconded.

SUNDAY, 5.

Three regiments more of the Hanoverian auxiliaries embarked on board the transports at Chatham, in order to return to Germany. (See p. 563.)

TUESDAY, 7.

The whole stock of Mr. John Scoate, farmer, at Brooksend, in the parish of Birchington, in the Isle of Thanet, was consumed by fire; damage 1000l.

FRIDAY, 10.

A fire, at a tallow-chandler's at Liverpool, did near 700l. damage.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when William Pallister and Bartholomew Ball, for stealing silver tankards from the publicans; John Jolley, for robbing Chas.

A H

Dyer

Dyer of a silver watch; Edward Macalister, for a robbery committed in Petticoat-lane; and John Milnard, for publishing a forged bill of Exchequer, received sentence of death; twenty-four to be transported for seven years; three to be branded, and three to be whipped.

SUNDAY, 12.

The post-boy, carrying the Worcester mail, was attacked and robbed on the road near Shepherd's-Bush, by a single footpad, between four and five in the morning, and all his bags opened, the boy being detained by him above two hours, for that purpose.

FRIDAY, 17.

The comedy of the Miser (see p. 556.) was performed at Covent-Garden theatre, for the furtherance of the Marine Society's charity, in fitting deserted boys out to sea, when the nett profits amounted to 232l. 5s. 6d. which was paid by John Fielding, Esq; into the hands of the treasurers of the said society.

SATURDAY, 18.

N^o 10,568, in the present lottery, was drawn a prize of 10,000l.

The house of lords being met, a message was sent to the Hon. house of commons by the Hon. Sir Henry Bellenden, gentleman-usher of the black rod, acquainting them, that "the lords authorized by virtue of his majesty's commission for declaring his royal assent to the undermentioned acts, do require the attendance of that Hon. house in the house of peers, to hear the commission read;" and the commons being come thither, the said commission, empowering his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, the lord archbishop of Canterbury, and several other lords therein named, to declare and notify the royal assent to the said two publick acts, was read accordingly, and the royal assent given to, An act to make provision for quartering the foreign troops in his majesty's service now in this kingdom. (See p. 562.) An act to prohibit, for a time to be limited, the exportation of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch.

MONDAY, 20.

Seven malefactors, viz. Hurst, Muggford, Ball, Jolley, Macalister, Milnard, and Cartwright (see p. 506.) were executed at Tyburn; Hart, Langley, Davis, Ridout, Prosser, Higgins, and Baythorn, were ordered to be transported for life; and Hughes and Pallister were reprieved on the Saturday preceeding the day of execution.

TUESDAY, 21.

Admiral Knowles, in the *Essex*, arrived at Plymouth from the Bay of Biscay. Mr. Byng set out from Greenwich, un-

der the guard of a troop of horse, for Portsmouth.

THURSDAY, 23.

Ended the drawing of the lottery at Guildhall, when N^o 12,475, drawn a blank, was entitled to 1000l. as the last drawn ticket.

The house of lords have adjourned to Jan. 11, and the commons to the 7th of the same month.

A proclamation is issued for a general fast, on Friday, Feb. 11, next.

Numbers of able-bodied men have been pressed for his majesty's service, since the act for that purpose was again put in execution. (See p. 563.)

In consequence of a resolution taken in a grand council at St. James's, a proclamation was published in the Gazette, at the latter end of November, for putting the laws in speedy and effectual execution against forestalling, regrating, and engrossing of corn; particularly the act 5 and 6 Edward VI. by which the buying or contracting for any corn before it actually arrives in some market, city, &c. is prohibited and adjudged forestalling; (see p. 541.) and the obtaining any corn at any fair or market, and selling it in a fair or market in the same place, or within four miles thereof, is adjudged regrating; and the buying corn to sell it otherwise than is therein particularly allowed, is judged an unlawful engrossing thereof: The punishment for the first offence against this act is two months imprisonment, besides forfeiture of the corn; for the second, half a year's imprisonment, and loss of double the value of the corn; and for the third offence, setting on the pillory and forfeiture of goods and chattels, and imprisonment during the king's pleasure. By this act, it is farther enacted, that every person who shall have a sufficient provision of corn for his house, and for sowing his ground, and shall buy corn at any market for the change of his seed, shall the same day bring to market as much corn as he bought for seed, and sell it at the market price, on pain of forfeiting double the value of the corn so bought.

This proclamation also expressly enjoins the putting in execution an act of the 5th of Elizabeth, by which it is enacted, that the licences to be granted for buying corn, pursuant to the act 5 and 6 Edward VI. shall only be granted at the general quarter sessions for one year, to none but an householder, a married man not under the age of thirty, and not less than three years resident in the county, who shall give bond not to forestal, or engross, or do any thing contrary to the aforesaid statute of Edward VI. (See p. 562.)

The

The colliers in Cumberland rose on account of the dearth of provisions, on the 11th of Dec. but were dispersed before they could do much mischief. The tinnors in Cornwall also about the same time plundered the town of Padstow, of corn, &c. and then dispersed.

The colliers in the forest of Dean, with others, have seized several vessels laden with barley, &c. going down the river Wye to Bristol, and plundered several mills in those parts, carrying off near 9000 bushels of grain of all sorts. (See p. 562.)

Many towns and corporations, and numbers of noblemen and gentlemen, have most laudably exerted themselves, in various parts of the three kingdoms, to relieve the poor at this time of scarcity, and to provide against a further increase of such an alarming calamity.

Proclamations are published for a general fast in Scotland on Feb. 10, next, and in Ireland on the 11th of the same month.

On the 18th of November, about 10 minutes before 12 at night, a shock of an earthquake was felt at Inverhallen, in Argyleshire, which lasted 20 seconds. At Rothsay it was so sensible, that the chamber bells in some houses were rung, and it was preceded by a rumbling noise, like thunder at a distance.

The Address of the Commission of the general Assembly of the Church of Scotland, presented to the King by Lord Cathcart, at St. James's, Dec. 11, was as follows.

Most gracious Sovereign,

YOUR majesty's most faithful subjects, the ministers and elders of the church of Scotland, met in commission of the general assembly, deeply affected with the great and unexpected calamities of their country, think themselves called upon, by the late extraordinary events, to testify their anxious concern for the public welfare, and to renew their antient and most sincere professions of indissoluble attachment to your majesty's person, family, and government.

We are unwilling to enumerate the well-known losses, or to amplify the disgraces suffered by the British nation, convinced as we are, that so good a king, and so brave a prince, must be sensibly touched with events so fatal to the interest of his kingdoms, and the reputation of his people; calamities, which (tho' justly merited by a sinful nation) do not seem to have been brought upon this land by any signal effects of the wisdom or courage of our enemies.

From your majesty's wisdom and attention to the prosperity of your kingdoms, we may justly expect the application of every remedy to the present evils; and whatever measure the wisdom of this nation shall adopt for the public defence, we can venture to assure your majesty, that the members of this established church, who make so great a majority of the people of Scotland, are full of loyalty and zeal, and possessed of such dispositions as entitle them to your majesty's confidence, and render them fit for the service of their country.

In a zeal for religion and liberty, in a grateful attachment to your majesty's person and family, and a just indignation at the triumphs of our enemies, your majesty's subjects of this national church yield to none; and, conscious of such dispositions, believe that their gracious prince will honour with trust their ardent zeal, that the inhabitants of the united kingdoms may give the noblest demonstration of loyalty to their king, and a love of their country.

That mutual love and confidence may still subsist between your majesty and your subjects; that the Lord of Hosts may bless your fleets and armies with success; and that a race of kings of your royal line, lovers of religion, liberty, and their country, may always sway the scepter of these lands, is the earnest prayer of, &c.

Edinburgh,
Nov. 18, 1756.

PAT. CUMING, Mod.

Extract of a Letter from a House at Leghorn, to a Gentleman concerned in the St. George Privateer, commanded by Capt. Fortunatus Wright, dated Nov. 22.

"Capt. Wright has taken another prize, (see p. 563.) which he has sent into Cagliari; we got the notice the day before yesterday, by a vessel from thence, particularizing her cargo to consist of 4 to 5000 sacks of wheat, worth 9000*l*. We have advice from Marseilles, that two ships of 20 guns, and a settee of equal force, and all well-manned, are there sitting out purposely for him, with orders to give him no quarter, but to burn him on board. We are sorry to give you this alarm; but a French gentleman, a friend of ours, is now in our house, and confirms every particular. We have to add, the disagreeable situation we are all in, and the miserable state of our trade, the French privateers in these seas being innumerable.

P. S. Since writing the above, our partner is returned from the consul, who has acquainted him of the equipment against

4 H 2

capt.

capt. Wright, with this addition, that the two ships are fitting out by the French king, and the Settles by the chamber of commerce at Marseilles; and that they have orders to set him on fire in any road where they may find him."

Letters have been received also from capt. Wright, in which he relates many insults he received from the Maltese, which paltry state dares even restrain, most partially, the liberty of the English consul — *Alas Minorca!*

On the 23d of November, and the following day, one man of war of 60 guns, one of 74, one of 64; two frigates of 30 guns, and one of 16, found means to sail securely out of the harbour of Brest.

The Sky and the Lion lately arrived at Cadiz, from the South-Seas, discovered an unknown land in 54° 48' S. lat. which they coasted for 25 or 30 leagues, appearing all high land, and probably visible at 60 leagues distance.

On the sixth of November, the Rotunda of the antient Pantheon, at Rome, suddenly fell in, to the entire demolition of that magnificent and celebrated building, a precious remain of the Roman architecture. It has since been a Romish church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and all the martyrs, and called the church of All Saints.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Nov. 29. **R**ICHARD Heber, of Martin, in Yorkshire, Esq; was married to Miss Elizabeth Barnardiston, of Brightwell, in Suffolk.

Mr. Stockwell, an eminent wine-merchant, to Miss Cobourn, with a fortune of 1000l. per ann.

Dec. 2. Mr. Harding, jun. of Edmonston, to Miss Jackson, of Southgate, with a fortune of 15,000l.

Samuel Cox, Esq; to Miss Hagen.

8. Mr. Aguilar, to Miss Mendez da Costa, with a fortune of 30,000l.

12. Thomas Herbert Noyes, Esq; to Miss Halsey, of Great Gaddefsden, in Hertfordshire.

17. Richard Supple, Esq; to Miss Brooke, of Great Oakley, in Northamptonshire.

22. Right Hon. the earl of Hyndford, to Miss Jane Vigor, daughter of Benjamin Vigor, Esq;

Dec. 14. Lady of Sir Peter Leicester, Bart. was delivered of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

Nov. 16. **T**HOMAS Palliser, of Portobello, near Wexford, in Ireland, Esq; aged 107. He served in all K. William's and Q. Anne's wars, and retained all his senses to the last.

28. Thomas Sherwin, Esq; first clerk in the war-office.

Mr. John Townsend, of Battersea.

Dec. 1. Mr. William Innys, an eminent bookseller, and one of the court of assistants of the Stationers Company.

John Yeo, Esq; a superannuated rear-admiral.

Right Hon. William earl of Dunmore, succeeded in title and estate, by his son, lord Fincastle.

3. Rt. Hon. the lord viscount Jocelyn, baron Newport, lord high chancellor of the kingdom of Ireland, succeeded in title and estate by his only son, Robert, now lord viscount Jocelyn.

George Hammond, of Parlington, in Yorkshire, Esq;

Robert Grimstone, of Newwicke, in Yorkshire, Esq;

Dr. Nicholas Fivat, of Chelsea.

4. Rt. Hon. Mary viscountess Blundell, relict of the late viscount. (See p. 404.)

Baron Buseck, bishop and abbot of Fulda, prince of the holy Roman empire, aged 72.

6. George James Trenchfield, of Dorsetshire, Esq;

Lady Blackett, relict of Sir Edward Blackett, of Hexham, Bart. aged 84.

Rt. Hon. the countess of Inchiquin.

Sir William Foulis, of Ingleby-manoir, in Yorkshire, Bart. succeeded in title and estate by his only son, now Sir William Foulis, Bart.

Thomas Hoblin, of Cornwall, Esq;

8. Rt. Hon. William Stanhope, earl of Harrington, a general of his majesty's forces, governor of the Charter-house, fellow of the Royal Society, and one of the privy-council; whose great abilities were successfully displayed in the cabinet and the field, thro' a long and prosperous life. He is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest and only surviving son William viscount Peterham, now earl of Harrington.

Wardell George Westby, Esq; a commissioner of the customs.

William Gill, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Devonshire.

10. Sir John Livesey, of Henwick-hall, in Bedfordshire, Bart.

Theodore baron Newhoff, some years since crowned king of Corsica, at his lodgings in Chappelle-street, Soho.

Dr. Thomas Brodrepp, of Netherbury, in Dorsetshire, aged 81.

12. Mary Bayley, of Mortlake, in Surrey, aged 104, who could read and thread a needle without spectacles.

13. Hon. William Leveson Gower, member for Staffordshire, uncle to earl Gower.

Edmund Strange, Esq; a superannuated rear-admiral.

14. George Pochin, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Leicestershire, aged 70.

19. Joseph Ayloffe, Esq; only son of Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart.

John Clutton, of Penfax, in Worcestershire, by a fall from his horse.

20. Lady of the Right Hon. George Bubb Doddington.

21. Mrs. Payler, heiress of the late Sir Watkinson Payler, of Thoraby-Hall, in Yorkshire, Bart.

Mrs. Vane, wife of Walter Vane, Esq; an eminent merchant.

Matthew Shifner, Esq; an eminent merchant.

Sir Thomas Standish, of Duxbury, in Lancashire, Bart.

The relict of the late Sir John Jernegan, Bart.

23. Rev. Dr. Thomas Church, vicar of Battersea, prebend of St. Paul's, &c.

On Oct. 15. Paul Richard, Esq; of New-York.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 30. Rev. Dr. Nicholas Boscawen, was presented by his majesty to the deanery and rectory of St. Borian, in Cornwall, void by the death of Dr. Sykes.—William Barker, M. A. to the deanery of St. Eunan, in Raphoe, in Ireland.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Rev. Dr. Nicolls was presented to the prebend of St. Mary, Newington, and Mr. Forrester to the prebend of Cadington Major, both in St. Paul's cathedral.—Mr. Sharpe, to the living of Trinity, in Cambridge.—Mr. Richard Watson, to the vicarage of Emsby, in Hampshire.—Thomas Curteis, M. A. to the rectory of St. Dionis Back-church, in Lime-street.—Mr. Foxley, to the rectory of St. Mary's, Manchester.—Mr. Lancaster Framingham, to the vicarage of Castleacre, and Mr. Thom, to the rectory of Southacre, in Norfolk.—Dr. Browne, to the donative of Paddington, in the cathedral of St. Paul's.—Thomas Hanway, M. A. to the vicarage and parish church of Wivelly, in Nottinghamshire.—Mr. Robert Bradley, to the vicarage of Linbury, in Wiltshire.—Thomas Ramsay, B. A. to the vicarage of Winstone, in Cumberland.—William Somerville, B. A. to the living of Bisbury, in Gloucestershire, worth 400l. per ann.—Mr. Brown, to the rectory and parish church of Horkeley, in Buckinghamshire.—Mr. Edward Yates, to the rectory of Newbottle, in Buckinghamshire.—Dr. Ayscough, to a

prebend of Winchester.—Dr. Herring, to the chanterhip of the cathedral of Salisbury.—Mr. Layton, to the rectory of Milton under the Hill, in Worcestershire.—Mr. John Russell Greenhill, to the rectory of Fringford, in Oxfordshire.—Mr. Allott, to the rectory of Kirkheaton, in Yorkshire.—Mr. Lowther, to the rectory of Swillington, in Yorkshire.—Thomas Ashley, M. A. to the rectory of Lemney, Bucks.—Mr. Forester, to the rectory of Athwell, in Hertfordshire.—Thos. Skinner, M. A. to the rectory of Crifith, in the county of Monmouth.—Mr. Columbine, to the livings of Hardley and Thurlton, in Norfolk.—Mr. William Aldrich, to the living of Stow-Market, in Suffolk.—Mr. Wingfield, to the perpetual curacy of St. Julian's, in Shrewsbury.—Mr. Rogers, to the vicarage of Grays, in Kent.—Mr. Lawrence, to the rectory of Langston, in Wiltshire.—Mr. Philipson, to the vicarage of Attlebury, in Essex.—Mr. Curteis, to the rectory of Sevenoaks, in Kent.—Mr. Pennant, to the rectory of Compton-Martin, in Somersetshire.

A dispensation past the seals to enable Thomas Holm, M. A. to hold the rectory of Wildon, in Bedfordshire, with the vicarage of Wellingborough, in Northamptonshire, worth 250l. per ann.

Rev. Cutts Barton, rector of St. Andrews, Holborn, was created a doctor in divinity, by the archbishop of Canterbury.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

ST. James's, Nov. 27. At a chapter of the Bath, lieut. gen. William Blakeney was created a knight of that most honourable order.

Whitehall, Nov. 30. The king has been pleased to create Percy Wyndham O'Brien, Esq; earl of Thomond, and baron Ibickan, in the kingdom of Ireland.

St. James's, Dec. 4. The king has this day been pleased to appoint the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, Esq; to be one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, in the room of the Rt. Hon. Henry Fox.

Whitehall, Dec. 11. The king has been pleased to appoint John Forbes, Esq; a lord of the admiralty.—Claudius Amyand, Esq; a commissioner of the customs.—William Sloper, Esq; a lord of trade.—Thomas Potter, Esq; joint paymaster-general.—Charles Townshend, Esq; treasurer of his majesty's chamber.—Earl of Breadalbane, chief justice in Eyre, in the room of lord Sandys.—Sir Richard Lytelton, master of the jewels, in the room

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of the earl of Breadalbane.—John Pitt, Esq; surveyor-general of his majesty's woods, in the room of John Phillipson, Esq; deceased.

The king has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant of the dignity of a baron of the said kingdom unto Sir William Blakeney, knight of the Bath, lieutenant general of his majesty's forces, and his heirs male, by the name, style and title of baron Blakeney, of Castle Blakeney, in the county of Galway.

St. James's, Dec. 15. His majesty in council was this day pleased to declare his grace, John duke of Bedford, lieutenant general and governor general of Ireland.—To appoint his grace the duke of Devonshire to be lord lieutenant of the county of Derby.—Lord Falmouth was sworn of the privy-council.

From the rest of the PAGES.

Thomas Tyrwhit, Esq; appointed first clerk and deputy in the war-office, in the room of Mr. Sherwin, deceased.—Right Hon. John Bowes, Esq; appointed lord high chancellor of Ireland, in the room of lord visc. Jocelyn, deceased.—The archbishop of Canterbury conferred the degree of doctor of laws on John Hawke-worth, of Bromley, in Kent, Esq; author of *The Adventurer*, &c.

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

ALDBOROUGH. Nath. Cholmley, Esq; in the room of the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, promoted.

Bath. Sir Robert Henley re-elected on promotion.

Boroughbridge. Earl of Euston, in the room of lord Mansfield.

Buckingham. George and James Grenville, Esqrs: re-elected on promotion.

Callington. William Sharpe, Esq; in the room of John Sharpe, Esq;

Great-Bedwin. Hon. capt. Brudenell, — William Sloper, Esq; promoted.

Harwich. Lord Duncannon, — John Phillipson, Esq; deceased.

Ivelchester. Joseph Tolson Lockyer, Esq; — Hon. John Talbot, deceased.

New-Romney. Rose Fuller, Esq; — Henry Furness, Esq; deceased.

Norwich. Harbord Harbord, Esq; — the earl of Bucks.

Orford. Rt. Hon. Henry Legge, re-elected on promotion.

Ryegate. Hon. Charles York, re-elected on promotion.

Sandwich. Lord visc. Conyngham, in the room of Claudius Amyand, Esq; promoted.

Stockbridge. Lord visc. Powerscourt, — Dr. Hay, promoted.

Tiverton. — Ryder, Esq; — The Ryder, Esq; promoted.

Warwick. Hon. John Spencer, — the earl of Harwich.

Winchelsea. Thomas Orby Hunter, Esq; re-elected on promotion.

Woodstock. Lord visc. Bateman, re-elected on promotion.

Yarmouth. Hon. Charles Townsend, re-elected on promotion.

B—K—T.

JOHNSON. Robinson, of Little St. Swithen's, near Wichester, vintner.

George Jones, of Drayton, in Hale, Shropshire, hat-maker.

John Arthur, of the parish of St. Philip and Jacob, in Gloucestershire, white-smith.

Thomas Sumnerfield, of Saw-hill, grocer.

Tho. Pearson, of Goodman's-fields, silk-thrower.

Robert Ruff, of Sheer-lane, haberdasher.

William Collins, of Bedford-court, vicar.

Rich. Slader, of Newport, life of Wight, miller.

John Richman, of Leolott, merchant.

Robert Hart, of Mile-end, dealer.

John Garner, of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, brewer.

Edw. Havers and Jos. Rogers, of Norwich, worked weavers and partners.

Samuel Nutt, of Market-Harborough, in Leicestershire, dealer in wool.

Robert Hannington, of Caister, in Lincolnshire, dealer.

George Holdroyd, of Christ-church, Surrey, dyer.

John Willins and Jos. Smith, of Norwich, worked weavers and partners.

Richard Sidwell, of Bermondsey, Carpenter.

Rob. Bright, of Callow, in Herefordshire, scrivener.

John Bingley, of Knottingley, in Yorkshire, scrivener.

John May, of Brightingsea, in Essex, taylor.

Edward Turpin, of Westminster, tallow-chandler.

Jos. Yarbour, of Chichester, in Kent, broker.

George Hall, of Bell-alley, merchant.

William Spicer, of Kettering, in Northamptonshire, grocer.

Giles Powell, of Hanover-square, apothecary.

Wm. Glover, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, watch-maker.

Rowland Battie, of Bloomsbury, merchant.

John Lett, of Battersea, carpenter.

John Webb, of Theobald's-row, watch-maker.

Geo. Hughes Worley, of Mile-end, broker and chapman.

Gwen Prichard, of Liverpool, merchant.

Christopher Little, of Helston, dealer.

James Smith, of London, cheese-monger.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 25, 1756.

Amsterdam	—	36 5
Ditto at Sight	—	36 3
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price.
Hamburg	—	36 3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Unciae	—	30 3-16ths.
Bourdeaux, ditto	—	30
Cadiz	—	37 7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37 7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37 7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	47 1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.
Genoa	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	49
Lisbon	—	58. 5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	58. 4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	7 3-4rs.

[Erratum. P. 597. col. 1. line ult. for court, r. crown.]

DIVI-

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. THE Trial of Spirits. By J. Kelly, pr. 1s. Lewis.

2. Meditations upon various important Subjects. By B. Jenks, with a Preface by Mr. Hervey, pr. 8s. James Rivington.

PHYSICK, HISTORY, &c.

3. Select Cases and Consultations in Physick. By J. Woodward, M. D. pr. 5s. Davis. (See p. 586.)

4. A new History of the East-Indies. In 2 Vols. 8vo. pr. 10s. Doddsley.

5. Euclid's Data, restored to their true and genuine Order. By J. Jack, pr. 4s. Millar.

6. The History of Great-Britain, from the Death of Charles I. to the Revolution, pr. 14s. Millar.

7. A new History of England, ecclesiastical and civil, N^o 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. Baldwin.

8. A compleat Treatise of Mines. By H. Manningham, pr. 5s. Millar.

9. An easy, short, and certain Method of treating Persons bit by mad Animals, pr. 6d. Johnston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

10. The Female Porter of Shoreditch, pr. 3d. Bailey.

11. A Letter from a Gentleman at Leyden, pr. 1s. Woodfall.

12. A modest Remonstrance to the Publick, pr. 6d. Cooper.

13. The Case and Impertation of Bar Iron, pr. 6d. Trye.

14. An Address to the Publick, pr. 6d. Type.

15. An Address to the Electors of England, pr. 1s. Cooper.

16. A Letter to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Pitt, on the Conduct of the Ministry, pr. 1s. Hodges.

17. Baldwin's Daily Journal, for the Year 1757, pr. 1s. 6d. Baldwin.

18. A Letter to the Duke concerning the standing Forces, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

19. Observations on the Embargo lately laid on the Exports of Beef, &c. pr. 6d. Griffiths.

20. Byng and the Ministry fairly stated, pr. 1s. Robinson.

21. A sixth and last Letter to the People of Great-Britain, pr. 6d. Kinnerley.

22. The Test, pr. 2d. To be continued Weekly. Hooper.

23. The Senator, or Antigallican, pr. 2d. To be continued Weekly. Bizet.

24. A second Letter to the Duke on the present Posture of Affairs, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

25. A new political Paper, called the Contest, pr. 2d. Corbett.

26. The Memorial of his Prussian Majesty, pr. 1s. 6d. Bizet.

27. An Analysis of the Laws of England, pr. 3s. 6d. Rivington.

28. An authentick and faithful History of that Arch-Pyrate Tulagee Angria, &c. pr. 1s. Cooke.

29. The fatal Consequences of the Want of System in the Conduct of publick Affairs, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

30. Calculations of the present Taxes, pr. 1s. Payne.

31. A Collection of several Pamphlets relative to Admiral Byng, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.

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33. A Letter from a Physician in Town, to his Friend in the Country, on the Subject of Inoculation, pr. 1s. Meadows.

34. A Narrative of the Proceedings of Admiral Byng, pr. 6d. Owen.

35. A plain and candid Address to all Lovers of the Game of Cards, pr. 4d. Robinson.

36. Three Letters on the Navy, Gibraltar, and Mahon, pr. 2s. 6d.

37. An Answer to a Pamphlet, called the Conduct of the Ministry, impartially examined, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.

38. A political Discourse upon the different Kinds of Militia, pr. 2s. Whitton.

39. A Scheme for raising four Millions, &c. pr. 1s. Owen.

40. Four Pieces in Vindication of the King of Prussia, pr. 2s. 6d. Owen.

41. A Letter from a Bavarian Officer, pr. 1s. Morgan.

42. Reflections previous to the Establishment of a Militia, pr. 1s. Doddsley.

43. A Letter to the University of Cambridge, pr. 6d. Cooper.

44. A Word in Time to both Houses of Parliament, pr. 1s. Griffiths.

45. Some Reasons for believing several Papers published concerning Mr. Byng, spurious, pr. 1s. Doughty.

46. Observations on Husbandry. By Edward Lisle, Esq; In 4to, pr. 13s. Hitch.

47. Memoirs of Frederick III. King of Prussia, pr. 2s. 6d. Hinton.

48. An Account of the Campaign of 1756, pr. 1s. Griffiths.

49. A Collection of Addresses, pr. 1s. Payne.

POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.

50. The Metamorphosis of a Prude, pr. 6d. Cooper.

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52. The Apparition; or, Female Cavalier. 3 Vols. pr. 9s. Noble.

53. A Soliloquy in a Grove, pr. 6d. Keith.

[Foreign Affairs, and the Remainder of the Books, will be in our Appendix.]

PAICES

Prices of STOCKS for each Day in DECEMBER, BILLS of MORTALITY, &c.

Day	Bank Stock	India Stock	South Sea Stock	South Sea Ann. old	South Sea Ann. new	3. Cent. S. An.	3. Cent. Ind. Ann.	Ind. Bonds prem.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.	Bills of Mortality from Nov. 23. to Dec. 21.
1	115 1/2	134	100	88	89	88	86	21. 4s		W.	cloudy	Chrif. {Males 575} 1164
2	115 1/2	134	100	88	89	88	86	21. 2s		W. S. W.	cloudy	{Femal. 589}
3	115 1/2	134	100	88	88	88	86	21. 2s		N. N.	cloudy	Males 1017 211x
4	115 1/2	134	100	88	88	88	86	21. 2s		W. S. W.	cloud, rain	Buried {Femal. 1094}
5	Sunday									N.	cold snow	Died under 2 Years old 646
6	115 1/2	134	100	87	88	88	86	21. 1s		E.	rain	Between 2 and 5 — 21x
7	115 1/2	134	100	87	88	88	86	21. 2s		S. by E.	cloudy	5 and 10 — 65
8	115 1/2	134	100	87	88	88	86	21. 1s		E. N. E.	cloudy	10 and 20 — 63
9	115 1/2	134	100	88	88	88	85	21. 2s		N. E.	froft	20 and 30 — 164
10	115 1/2	134	100	88	88	88	85	21. 2s		N. E.	froft	30 and 40 — 215
11	115 1/2	135	100	88	88	88	85	21. 2s		E. N. E.	froft	40 and 50 — 209
12	Sunday									N. E.	froft	50 and 60 — 195
13	115 1/2	135	100	88	88	88	84	21. 2s		S. E.	froft	60 and 70 — 162
14	115 1/2	134	100	88	88	88	86	21. 1s		S.	foggy	70 and 80 — 117
15	115 1/2	135	100	88	89	88	86	21. 0s		S. E.	open, fine	80 and 90 — 69
16	115 1/2	135	100	88	89	88	86	21. 0s		S.	fair	90 and 100 — 7
17	115 1/2	135	100	88	89	88	86	21. 0s		S.	fair	211x
18	115 1/2	135	100	88	89	88	86	21. 0s		W.	rain	212
19	Sunday									S. W.	fair	Within the Walls 541
20	115 1/2	135	100	88	89	88	86	21. 1s		W. S. W.	fair	Without the Walls 541
21	115 1/2	135	100	88	89	88	86	21. 0s		S. by W.	fair	In Mid. and Surry 952
22	115 1/2	135	100	88	89	88	86	21. 0s		S. W.	cloudy	City & Sub. West. 406
23	115 1/2	135	100	88	89	88	86	21. 0s		S. W.	cloudy	211x
24	115 1/2	135	100	88	89	88	86	21. 0s		E.	froft	Weekly, Nov. 30 — 577
25	115 1/2	135	100	88	89	88	86	21. 0s		S. E.	froft	Dec. 7 — 497
26	Sunday									S. E.	froft	14 — 528
27	115 1/2	135	100	88	89	88	86	21. 0s		E. N. E.	cloud, snow	21 — 509
28	115 1/2	135	100	88	89	88	86	21. 0s		E. N. E.	cloudy	211x
29	115 1/2	135	100	88	89	88	86	21. 0s		N. E.	fair	Wheaten Peck Loaf 2s. 5d.

Price of corn	Mark-lane Exchange.	Bainbridge.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.
What 00s. to 04s. 0d q	101. 10s load	121. 00s load	071. 19s load	111. 00s load	081. 15s load	40s to 48 qu	44s to 45 qu	7s 0d buthel	5s 6d buthel	25 9d to 05 0d
Wheat 00s. to 04s. 0d q	17s to 19 qd	15s to 19 qd	14s to 16 qd	13s to 19 qd	14s to 16 qd	13s to 16 qd	13s to 16 qd	3s 3d	18 9d to 05 0d	18 9d to 05 0d
Barley 18s to 16s 0d.	13s to 16 qd	11s to 17 qd	14s to 16 qd	13s to 19 qd	14s to 16 qd	13s to 16 qd	13s to 16 qd	3s 3d	18 9d to 05 0d	18 9d to 05 0d
Oats 17s to 19s 6d.	13s to 16 qd	11s to 17 qd	14s to 16 qd	13s to 19 qd	14s to 16 qd	13s to 16 qd	13s to 16 qd	3s 3d	18 9d to 05 0d	18 9d to 05 0d
Beans 22s to 25s 0d.	27s to 29 qd	20s to 16 qd	20s to 16 qd	21s to 24 qd	24s to 26 qd	38s to 40 qd	33s to 35 qd	3s to 35 4d	3s 8d to 05 0d	3s 8d to 05 0d

Lottery Tickets, Dec. 4. 131. 138.—9. 131. 108.—10. 141. 5.—13. 171. 108.—14. 181.—15. 201.—16. 261.—17. 301.



A P P E N D I X

T O T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

MDCCLVI.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 585.

The next Speaker, in the Debate which we began in our last, was L Egilius, whose Speech was in Substance thus.

*Mr. President,
S I R,*



THE FACT I find is not, nor indeed can it be disputed, that we have lately seized and brought into our own ports, a considerable number of the French trading ships, and it can be as little disputed, that it would be a great encouragement for seamen to enter into his majesty's service, were they assured that all those ships so taken, or to be taken, were to belong to them, and to be disposed of for their benefit. As war is not declared, and as I have not heard it said that they are taken by way of reprisal, I do not indeed know, whe-

G— El—.

Appendix, 1756.

ther I ought to call them prizes or no, but I hope we have some view in taking them, and whatever that view may be, surely the more of them we do take the more that view will be answered; and as it is equally certain that the more ships of war or cruizers we can send to sea, the more ships we shall be able to take from the French; therefore for answering that view which our ministers propose, and which of course must be a wise one, as well as for preventing the oppressive method of forcing men into his majesty's service, such a bill as is now moved for ought to be passed into a law.

Whatever view our ministers may have, Sir, and whether that view be a wise one or no, it is certain that no prefs for seamen was ever carried on in a more rigorous manner, nor did any prefs before, I believe, last so long as that which began with the beginning of this year, and has ever since continued, I may say, without any intermission. It has spread thro' all parts of the British dominions,

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and

and in most parts, I believe, very uncommon methods have been taken for carrying it on. In one part of the united kingdom I know that a new and extraordinary method has been practised. The military power has indeed often been employed to be assisting to the civil magistrate, and as often as it does happen I am always sorry to hear it; but the military power was never before employed to be assisting to our press-gangs; yet this has been lately the case in Scotland. Towns and villages have been invested by our regular troops, with parties of soldiers patrolling in the streets, and centries with screwed bayonets placed at every door, to prevent any person's going out, whilst the press-gang entered and searched every hole and corner within. Even churches have been surrounded in the time of divine service, the people terrified and interrupted in their devotion, and men seized as they came out from attending the publick worship established by the laws of their country.

This, Sir, was the more surprising to the people of that country, as they still have some regard for religion, and were never, before the Union, exposed to the misfortune of being pressed into the sea service; and I must say, that they were far from deserving any such severity; for a reward was offered by almost every city and sea port in that part of the island, for encouraging seamen to enter into his majesty's service; and I believe they did furnish more than their quota, in proportion to their trade, or to their number of people. Yet nevertheless many honest men were forced away from their families by this method of pressing, and some who were really no seamen; nor could they meet with any relief, tho' complaints were made and petitions presented in their favour.

Whether the same methods have been practised in other parts of the kingdom is what I do not know, Sir,

but whether they have or no, it is certain that pressing, even in the most gentle method, is every where attended with oppression, and is often the cause of fatal accidents, besides the great number of brave and able seamen that fall a sacrifice to the distempers brought upon them by their being crowded and long confined in tenders, or other noisome dungeons. And tho' the method of pressing has of late years been often practised, even in time of peace, yet, I think, it has never been expressly authorized by law: In this country, and indeed in any free country, nothing can excuse it but the most urgent necessity, which necessity we ought to prevent by every method that can be contrived. One of the best methods ever invented was by that law which was passed in the year 1739; but little did the promoters of that law imagine, little could they imagine, that ever any orders would be issued to the king's ships to seize the trading ships of any nation without a declaration of war, and without authorizing any of our courts of admiralty to declare the ships so taken to be lawful prizes, without which no man concerned in the capture could have a title to the whole, or to any part of the ship or cargo. The proceeding in such a manner was a refinement in politics which all former ages had left to the deep politicians of this age and nation, and a refinement which our honest plain tars could no way comprehend.

It was this, Sir, that made pressing so necessary, for when our experienced seamen heard that none of the ships taken were to be condemned as lawful prizes, and consequently that they were to have no share in the produce of the ship or cargo they had perhaps ventured their lives for, they naturally and very sensibly reasoned with themselves, what signify the rewards offered for entering into the government's service, since we can expect nothing but our pay; whereas



T H E P R E F A C E.



L F our numerous and judicious Readers, who have every Month so greatly increased, had not a Right to expect a Preface, as a kind of annual Homage or Acknowledgement due to them for their repeated Favours, we should be apt to drop the Custom, as a Preface can seldom contain any Thing more than Expressions of our Gratitude, which is best shewn by the Continuance of our Diligence to please.

By the Assistance of our learned and agreeable Correspondents we have been able, particularly this Year, to give continually some new Subject ; to elucidate some of the Sciences ; to enforce the Principles of Patriotism, so natural to ENGLISHMEN ; and to recreate and divert the Mind with some Sparkles of Wit and Humour, by way of Relief to those who are fatigued with a close Application to severe Studies, or serious Business.

THUS far we may speak without the least Breach of Modesty ; and on our own Behalf. may it suffice to declare, that we shall continue to employ all our Endeavours

The P R E F A C E.

vours in procuring and collecting Materials for the Instruction and Entertainment of our Readers : We hope they observe, that these Endeavours become warmer every Month, and we are sure they can never languish, whilst they are encouraged by the Publick Approbation.

THE present important Crisis of Affairs in EUROPE, and the ticklish Situation of our own Country, will of course afford us an inexhaustible Source of Materials for the ensuing Year. Before it is expired, may every BRITISH Bosom, that beats in the Cause of Freedom, find its most sanguine Hopes gratified in the Establishment of our Religion and Liberties, upon the most solid Foundation. In this Wish we must join, even upon our own Account.—The L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E, dedicated to the Service of Truth, Liberty, and Virtue, can no longer flourish, when those amiable and noble Principles shall cease to be the national Characteristick of GREAT-BRITAIN.

EXPLANATION of the FRONTISPIECE.

THE Right Hon. Mr. PITT (represented under the Figure of PERSEUS) flies swiftly to the Relief of BRITANNIA, who, under the Guise of ANDROMEDA, is chained to the Continent, figured by a Rock ; and, by cutting her Bonds in twain, frees her from the Distress brought upon her by unnatural Connections, and delivers her from the fell Monster CORRUPTION, by whom she is near being devoured.

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Thus, Sir, it is evident that, if we had condemned and appropriated to the captors every one of those ships, with her cargo, as soon as she had been brought into any of our harbours, it could not have altered the way of thinking at any impartial court in Europe ; but as to those courts, if there be any, that are partial in favour of France, our delaying to condemn and appropriate those ships may, in case of a war, encourage them to take part with France against us, and it will certainly encourage the court of France to persist in their obstinacy, as it is a sign of our being under a pusillanimous sort of timidity, lest we should be involved in a war with that nation ; for whatever we may do, it is certain, that all other nations believe there is some truth in that old proverb, *Audaces fortuna juvat*, or as our facetious Hudibras has it :

*For fortune does the stout juvare,
But lets the timidous miscarry.*

And I wish, that timidity, which in this case has too much influenced our councils, may not have a more fatal effect, if an actual war should from thence ensue.

But why should I say an actual war, Sir ? It is already a time of actual war between France and us : The French began it as soon as they began to erect forts and plant garrisons on our territories in America. These were acts of hostility, and we have at last begun acts of hostility on our side, by seizing and detaining their ships. Whatever may be thought by those who have been used to the pettyfogging practice in our courts of law, an act of hostility has always been deemed, by the law of nature and nations, a real tho' not a verbal declaration of war. How then can the bill now proposed be called a parliamentary declaration of war, when war has already been declared on both sides, and may certainly be carried on by us, who were first attacked, as long as his majesty

pleases, without any verbal and formal declaration or denunciation of war. *Naturali jure*, says Grotius, *ubi aut vis illata arcetur, aut ab eo ipso qui deliquit pœna depositur, nulla requiritur denunciatio*. If then the captors are not to be allowed to have any right to the prizes already taken, they can have no right, by the law as it now stands, to any prizes that shall be taken before a verbal and solemn declaration of war, which may never happen during the present war ; and consequently every seaman must, from the bill now proposed, have a greater temptation to enter into his majesty's service, than he can have from the law as it now stands, which must of course render pressing less necessary than it is at present : And as I have shewn, that the condemning and appropriating every French ship that shall be taken, will contribute rather to prevent than precipitate a formal declaration of war, I hope the house will unanimously concur in ordering the bill to be prepared and brought in.

The next that spoke was M. Ebutius Flva, whose Speech was to this Effect.

Mr. President,

S I R,

ALTHO' I have not the honour to be a minister, or to be let into any of the secrets of his majesty's councils, yet I can easily guess at his majesty's views in ordering his ships of war to make reprisals upon the French, and to seize and bring in as many of the French ships as they could meet with at sea. As his majesty has always most wisely and most humanely endeavoured to preserve the tranquillity of Europe in general, as well as of this nation in particular, he is never too quick or too violent in his resentment of any insult or injury, but the French had put us to such a great expence, and had made such unjust incroach-
ments

ments upon us both in the East and West Indies, that it was not possible to bear it any longer, without insisting peremptorily upon an adequate satisfaction for what was past, and a proper security against the like in time to come. This his majesty had long endeavoured to obtain by negotiation, but when he found he met in that way with nothing but delays and trifling excuses, and that the French, instead of offering satisfaction or security, were preparing to send an armed force to America for supporting the incroachments they had made, he resolved to try if he could not compel them to agree to those reasonable terms they had refused to comply with in an amicable manner. With this view he sent out his ships of war with orders to seize only their king's ships, and when he found that this was not like to have the desired effect, he then sent orders to make reprisals upon their trading ships wherever they could be met with.

From hence we may see, Sir, that it was, and yet is, absolutely inconsistent with his majesty's design, to order the ships to be condemned and sold, and the produce to be divided among the captors; for if the French court should be prevailed on to give the satisfaction and security required, all those ships with their cargoes are to be restored to them; and consequently whilst there are any hopes of their being prevailed on to do this, which his majesty is the only judge of, no such bill as what is now proposed can be passed into a law. Even the bringing in of such a bill would be made use of by that party in France who are for war, as an argument for putting a final end to negotiation, and for an immediate declaration of war; for in all countries, and in France more than any other, there are those who delight in war, because it is best adapted for answering their views of interest or ambition, and some perhaps because it may perplex those who then happen to have the lead in the administration. But in this country, which so much depends upon trade, I hope there are none who for any selfish views whatever are for precipitating their country into a war, whilst there is any hope of its being prevented by negotiation, and of this hope no man in this house is so proper, or can be so good a judge as our sovereign, who will certainly declare war as soon as he finds that all such hopes are at an end; and the moment he declares war, which, I believe, he will do, tho' he may not perhaps, by the practice or the law of nations, be obliged to do so, the act of 1739, takes place, and our seamen will from that moment become inti-

tled to the sole right to all the prizes they shall afterwards take from the enemy.

I say, Sir, that as soon as his majesty finds there is no further hopes of obtaining satisfaction or security by peaceable means, or by reprisals, I believe, he will declare war in the most solemn manner; and I say so, because his majesty has always regarded what is honest and decent more than what is required, or not required, by strict law; and even Grotius himself has declared, that it is honest and decent to declare war in a solemn manner before any direct act of hostility be committed, even where it is not required by strict law, *Verum etiam, says he, ubi jus nature non præcipit talem interpellationem fieri, boneste tamen et laudabiliter interponitur*. But reprisals were never yet reckoned a direct act of hostility: On the contrary, it is by many treaties between independent nations agreed, that the issuing and executing letters of reprisal shall not be deemed an act of hostility; for as it is by those treaties agreed, that no letters of marque or reprisal shall be issued until four months after satisfaction has been demanded in the manner therein prescribed, it is of course a mutual concession, that, if no satisfaction has been made, they may then be issued and executed, without its being deemed an act of hostility, or a breach of the peace subsisting between the two nations. And as the issuing of orders or letters of reprisal may often hereafter become necessary, I hope, it will not be laid down as a maxim, that the officers and seamen who are to execute such orders or letters are to have the sole right to whatever they take, for in that case neither the publick, nor any private man for whose benefit such reprisals are issued, could ever receive any satisfaction or reparation of the damage received. It would, indeed, render it impossible to issue reprisals upon any account whatsoever, because by their very nature, if the captures amount to more than the damage received, the overplus is to be restored to the party from whom they were taken, after deducting the expence of taking them. But how is this overplus to be restored, if the whole produce of the capture is to be divided among the officers and seamen by whom it was made? It could be restored no other way but at the publick expence, consequently the issuing of reprisals would always be a loss to the publick, and could never be an advantage to the private men that had been injured, unless they themselves had been the captors.

Thus we may see, Sir, that the law which was passed in the year 1739, must be

whereas if we can keep out of the way of being pressed, our crimps will procure us employment in the merchant service, and by the advanced wages we shall make more by one short voyage in that service, than we can make by the premium and wages allowed by the government, besides being free from the danger of being killed or wounded in the service? Thus they certainly reasoned with themselves, Sir, and this was the true reason why so few of them entered voluntarily into the king's service. Whereas, had the first ship taken from the French been declared lawful prize, and ship and cargo delivered to the agents of the captors, to be sold for their benefit, such numbers of able and expert seamen would have been thereby induced to enter voluntarily into the king's service, that, I am convinced, we should have had little occasion for pressing. The sea service would then have been such a sort of lottery in which there was more prizes than blanks, and every one would have hoped for the highest prize, as we find most people do in our land lotteries; but by the method we pursued, we made the sea-service a lottery which was all blanks and no prizes, and consequently a lottery to which no man in his right senses would voluntarily become a subscriber. Nay, farther, by refusing to condemn and dispose of the prizes for the benefit of the captors, we raised a spirit of resentment among all our sailors, which made them resolve to avoid the government's service if possible: They think they have a right to a share of every prize they take: They could not comprehend the meaning of our fine drawn politicks upon this occasion; but on the contrary, they looked upon it as a deceitful design to deprive them of what they had a right to, a right which they had acquired by the loss of their blood, and at the risk of their lives.

We cannot therefore wonder at

our seamen's shewing so much reluctance to the government's service upon the present occasion, notwithstanding the general spirit of resentment against the treatment we have received from France: And as little can we wonder at their not being able to comprehend the meaning of our taking French ships, and leaving both ship and cargo to lie rotting in our harbours; for it is really beyond the comprehension of most men in the kingdom: It is well known that the cargoes of many of these ships consist of perishable goods, and must by this time have become quite useless, or will very soon become so: No sort of goods can improve by lying long on board the ship; and even the ship herself must grow every day worse by lying idle in the harbour. What advantage then can we expect by keeping these ships and cargoes undisposed of? Can we suppose that the French court would look upon our selling their ships, and giving the price to the captors, as a greater insult than that of seizing them? And if a new treaty should be set on foot, could we expect that they would be satisfied with a restitution of the ships and cargoes, after both have been spoilt by lying in our harbours? Or if a declared war should ensue, would these ships and cargoes then sell for as much as they would have sold for, had they been disposed to the highest bidder as soon as brought into any of our harbours?

In short, Sir, it is impossible, in my opinion, to point out any advantage we can reap by not disposing of these ships as soon as possible: On the contrary, let the event as to war or peace be what it will, our keeping them till both ship and cargo are damaged, if not destroyed, must be a national loss; and if the event of the war should be against us, which God forbid! it may be a double loss, because we may be obliged to restore the value of the ship and cargo as it was when taken, tho' we got nothing

thing by either. This fine-drawn piece of politicks must therefore in all events be a disadvantage to us ; and the necessity it has laid us under of taking such rigorous methods to press seamen into the government's service, is a disadvantage which we have already felt, and must feel every day more and more, until such a bill as is now moved for be passed into a law, and dispersed thro' every part of the British dominions, which I hope it will be as soon as it can be printed. By this means all the seamen in the kingdom will be apprized, that justice is to be from henceforth done them, and that all the ships taken from the French are to belong to the captors, and to be disposed of to the best advantage for their benefit, whether war be in a formal manner declared or no. This will remove that spirit of resentment which has hitherto rendered them so resolute not to enter voluntarily into the government's service, and then the motives of self-interest, as well as of the publick interest, will have their due weight, which will certainly diminish at least the necessity we are now under of pressing seamen into the government's service ; and if it should but in the least degree diminish that necessity, it ought to be a prevailing argument for our bringing in and passing, as soon as possible, such a bill as is now proposed.

As to what negotiations we are now carrying on, Sir, I do not pretend to know any thing of them ; but this I know, that we have often, of late years, been negotiating when we ought to have been fighting ; and if we may judge from the uniform conduct of the court of France in all times past, we must conclude, that it is in vain for us to expect justice by negotiation : That court never did justice to us, or indeed to any other nation, till they were drubbed into it, and this we have as yet a power to do, if our naval strength be properly and duly exerted ; but

this power we cannot long enjoy, if we go on negotiating, as we have done for some years, whilst France has been incroaching upon our plantations, and upon our trade in every part of the known world. And as to what the other powers of Europe may think of the present disputes between France and us, it is certain that, if they were to consider only the circumstance of our seizing and detaining the French ships, and clapping their seamen up in prison, without considering the preceding behaviour of France towards us, every power of Europe would look upon that circumstance as an act of hostility, and consequently would conclude us to be the aggressors. But I hope all the powers of Europe have a more impartial way of thinking : I hope they will consider all preceding circumstances, and examine who it was that committed the first incroachment or aggression ; and if they do this, they will find that France has been incroaching upon us, and even committing hostilities against us, both in the East and West-Indies, almost ever since that which was called the definitive treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, a place which seems to be ominous to Europe, as an infamous treaty of peace was concluded at the same place in the year 1668. Therefore every court in Europe, that judges impartially, must conclude, that we had a right to condemn and appropriate, as well as to seize those ships, by way of reprisal for the expence we had been, or might be put to for vindicating our rights, and repelling those incroachments that had been made upon us ; and as to any court in Europe that shall judge partially in favour of France, the best way, and indeed the only way, to prevent their openly joining against us was, and still is, to shew, that we will vindicate our rights with vigour and resolution against whosoever shall incroach, or assist in incroaching upon them.

Thus,

be understood to relate only to those captures that are made after a war has been solemnly declared, and when it may become necessary to declare war, is surely a prerogative, that by our constitution belongs solely to our sovereign. Whether our ministers have done right in advising his majesty to issue reprisals before he declared war, or whether we ought before this time to have declared war, are questions of quite another nature: They are questions, which the parliament may perhaps have a right to enquire into, in order to punish or censure the ministers, in case it should appear, that they have given his majesty bad advice; but I am sure, they are questions which we are not now prepared for determining, nor is it as yet time for us to enter upon such an enquiry as must be necessary for determining such questions: In my opinion it would be imprudent, as well as improper for us, to enter upon any such enquiry, until peace has been some way or other restored; because for determining either of these questions, we must have laid before us an account of all the negotiations that have been carried on since the last peace, not only between us and the court of France, but also between us and every other court of Europe that might think themselves interested, or obliged to join with us, or against us, in the impending war. Some gentlemen in this house, from the laudable warmth of their zeal for the honour and interest of their country, may be of opinion, that the court of France never do justice to any of their neighbours, till they are drubbed into it; but it is certain, that all the courts of Europe have not the same opinion of the French court, otherwise that nation could never propose to have an ally in any war they should be engaged in; and even some of our neighbours, who are not very apt to have a good opinion of the court of France, may be in doubt, whether the French have as yet peremptorily refused, or unreasonably delayed to do us justice upon the present occasion: Nay, as the ground of the present debates between France and us is far remote from Europe, and but of a late origin, all or most of the courts of Europe may have some doubt as to the justice of our demands; and it was, and still is prudent, and even in some degree necessary for us, to give them all possible satisfaction before we declare war, or act in such a manner, as if there were a declared war between France and us.

Now, Sir, as to what may be deemed acting in such a manner, as if there were a declared war between France and us, it

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is a question that depends upon the sentiments of the other courts of Europe, and not upon the sentiments of any member, or any number of the members of this house; and as we know nothing of the sentiments of the other courts of Europe, we cannot determine this question; consequently we can give his majesty no advice upon the present occasion, much less can we now determine, that all the ships, taken or to be taken from the French even before a declaration of war ought now, or as soon as brought in, to be condemned, and appropriated to the captors. Such a method of proceeding might, I shall not want, be some encouragement for our sailors to enter into his majesty's service; but no gentleman, I believe, will say, that it would entirely prevent the necessity of pressing; and if we could suppose that it would, we are not surely to unite all the powers of Europe in a war against us, for the sake of encouraging the avaricious part of our sailors to enter into his majesty's service: I say, avaricious, Sir, for such I must call every man, who can be induced by nothing but the hopes of plunder, to lift in the service of his country.

As to the method of pressing, Sir, that has been practised upon the present occasion, I shall admit, that it has been more general than usual upon any common occasion, because we had such a small number of seamen in the government's service, and because it was necessary to fit out a much greater number of ships than usual upon any common occasion; but I will aver, so far as conflicts with my information, that no greater severities have been practised than have been usual upon every occasion. The military power has not been employed to press any seaman into the government's service; but as complaints came from several parts of the united kingdom, especially from Scotland, where mobs are more dangerous and more mischievous than our mobs in England, that the press-gangs were in danger of being murdered by the mob, upon these complaints orders were issued from the War-office for the military to protect and defend the press-gangs against any mob, and to support them in every place where they were in danger of being riotously opposed in the performance of their duty, and this the military were as the king's subjects obliged to do, even tho' they had not been listed as the king's soldiers. Nay, it was what any magistrate of the place might, and ought to have required them to do; and they would have been guilty of a breach of their duty, both as subjects and soldiers,

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if they had refused or neglected to do as required.

And as to the practice of pressing seamen into the government's service being authorized by law, Sir, when our sovereign thinks there is a necessity for it, the Hon. gentleman who spoke last would not have questioned it, had he been well acquainted with our records, or had he considered the import of some of our late acts of parliament. The custom of pressing seamen is, I believe, coeval with our monarchy: We have press warrants upon record so far back as the reign of Edward the Third; and it is highly probable, that the glorious naval victory which he obtained over the French in the year 1340, was with a fleet chiefly manned with pressed seamen, who nevertheless behaved with such courage and resolution, that tho' the French fleet was much more numerous, they obtained so complete a victory for their sovereign, that, of 400 ships the French could save but 30, and it was computed, that they had at least 30,000 men killed or drowned in the engagement. The antiquity of the custom of pressing is therefore a plain proof of its being authorized by common law; for the ancient customs of the kingdom are a part of our common law; and besides this, it is by implication authorized by our statute law; for by an act passed in the 13th of his present majesty, entitled, *An Act for the Increase of Mariners and Seamen to navigate Merchant Ships, and other Trading Ships and Vessels*, it is enacted, That several sorts of persons therein described, shall not be impressed into the service of his majesty, his heirs, or successors; and all interpreters allow, that when a law prohibits any thing to be done in certain particular cases, it is by implication an authority for doing it in all other cases. There is not therefore the least doubt of the practice of pressing seamen into the king's service being authorized by law, when there is a necessity for it; and I am sure, no one will pretend to say, that there was not a very great necessity for it upon the present occasion, or that the same necessity does not still subsist.

Sir, the necessity was so great, that I do not believe it would have been in any sensible degree lessened, if his majesty had at first by proclamation declared, that all prizes taken from the French should belong to the captors; for every one knows how apt our seamen are, at the eve of a war, to keep industriously out of the government's service, in order to embrace the opportunity of having high wages from the merchants, or of

entering on board of privateers, where they may always expect more plunder, than they can generally expect by being on board his majesty's ships of war, especially the large ships, which are never, or but rarely, employed in making prize of the enemy's trading ships. But let the effects of such a proclamation have been what it would, I have shewn, that it would have been absolutely inconsistent with the design his majesty had in issuing orders for reprisals, that it was inconsistent with the very nature of reprisals, and that it might not only have involved us in an immediate war, but also might have united all, or most of the powers of Europe, in a war against us.

I hope every gentleman will now see, Sir, the wisdom of his majesty's conduct in ordering these reprisals, and in not condemning or appropriating the prizes. It was the most effectual method he could take for compelling the French court to submit to reasonable terms without involving us in an immediate war; and besides this design, I must suppose, that he had another, equally prudent and salutary, which was this: He foresaw that these reprisals might not perhaps produce the desired effect: The French might persist in refusing to do us justice, so as to render a declaration of war necessary: If they did, we should by means of these reprisals have a considerable value of their property in our hands, which would add to our strength, and we should have a great number of their sailors in our possession, which would be a diminution to their naval power. And by thus delaying a declaration of war till after we had tried every other expedient for obtaining justice, we should persuade every court of Europe, that we were not the aggressors in the war. These, Sir, I take to have been his majesty's views; and they are all agreeable to his wonted prudence and magnanimity: But the bill now proposed would defeat every one of them: It has been called a preventive measure, and it may very properly be called so; for it would prevent its being possible for us to avoid a war; and I am convinced, it would have little or no effect in preventing the necessity of pressing.

We must therefore, Sir, continue this method of providing men for his majesty's navy, until all the ships we have occasion to fit out, have got their full complement; and if any act of oppression has been, or shall be committed, we have proper magistrates for the oppressed to have recourse to, where they will certainly meet with redress, if their complaints appear to be well founded; and if the inferior magistrate

gistrate should neglect or refuse to give redress, the superior courts would certainly punish him, as well as give relief and ample satisfaction to the party thus doubly injured. Such complaints should never therefore be mentioned in this house, unless it were done with a view to enquire into the conduct of some minister, or superior magistrate, who is above every tribunal but that of the high court of parliament; and if there were now any such design, it could be no argument for bringing in such a bill as is now proposed; for to agree to such a bill for such a reason, would be a running the nation into a misfortune, which the parliament could not rectify, in order to free it from, or to prevent a misfortune, which the parliament may rectify whenever it pleases.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our Magazine for the Month of January.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

*Know then thyself; presume not God to scan,
The proper study of mankind is man.* POPE.

S I R,

SELF-Knowledge is the only sure preservative against error; and that we may acquire this knowledge it is necessary to be informed how far reason extends, and how to make a proper use of it: If we presume too much on the strength of our intellectual powers, and endeavour to comprehend and judge of the dispensations of inscrutable and infinite wisdom by our finite understandings; if we set up imperfection for infallibility, our boasted reason will deceive us, and subject us to the caprice of passion, the absurdity of opinion, and the blindness of error. There are matters confessedly above the reach of our capacities, and therefore they must be considered as objects of faith and not enquiry: Nor is there in this assertion any thing that shocks or contradicts our reason, for faith is an act of reason which assents to doctrines above our comprehension, because they are revealed to us by a being omniscient and infallible*. If the existence and attributes of the Deity are allowed, how absurd and unreasonable is it to doubt the truth of what he reveals to us? It is no less absurd and unreasonable to ask why these inscrutable mysteries are not reduced to the standard of mortal reason, or to demand why we have not faculties bestowed upon us sufficient to investigate them? These presumptuous questions, on which atheists enlarge so much, and from which they make so

many plausible and false deductions, may be answered to the conviction of plain reason, without puzzling our minds about various and complex ideas, or any of that metaphysical jargon that has raised so many disputes, and done so much hurt in the world. Revelation is made as plain to reason as is necessary for any useful purpose, for the right ordering of our minds, and the obtaining our own happiness, which is the great end of our creation; to know more, supposing our reason was augmented, would only serve to amuse our minds with vain and unprofitable speculations, and to draw off our attention from those important duties of life which we ought to practise: To ask why we have not superior faculties given us, is to wander strangely from reason, for we may as well ask why we were created at all, or why created mortal? Besides, how can we presume to ask for more when we already have enough? We have faculties adequate to our station, and sufficient for our purposes if we would use them properly; but if we abuse what we have, we should do the same if we had more, and by that means increase our errors and our guilt: And here in these presumptuous reasoners appears a glaring absurdity, they complain of the weakness of their faculties, and yet attempt to unravel incomprehensible mysteries.

What would this man? Now upward would he soar,
And little less than angel, would be more;
Now looking downwards just as griev'd appears,
To want the strength of bulls, the fur of bears.

POPE.

Thus by attempting to extend our faculties beyond the limits of reason, we only expose our weakness: The truth is, we are so far from being capable of investigating matters which are not designed as objects of our enquiry, that we are scarce able to come to the knowledge of ourselves: Let those who presume to set up reason as an infallible test whereby we are to judge of things divine as well as human, give us some proof of this boasted faculty by their own practise: Let them give us such instances of the strength of reason by subduing their passions, regulating their minds, and preserving an uniform propriety in their conduct, as may justify their pretensions to greater abilities and deeper penetration than the rest of mankind. Instead of this we see them seduced by the same passions with other men; these mighty reasoners are often forced to descend from their airy speculations by the call of some importunate appetite.

4 K 2

Shall

* Faith has been by some defined, differently from our correspondent, to be, simply, the assent of the Mind, to the truth of a proposition.

Shall then a child of passion, a being whose reason and whose faculties are circumscribed, and who cannot regulate his own life, presume to judge infinite wisdom, or censure and correct the decrees of Providence? Shall he pretend to give light to others who has wilfully blinded himself?

In pride, in reas'ning pride their error lies,
Who quit their sphere, and rush into the skies.
POPE.

It is this predominant and fatal passion, this perpetual source of vice and folly, that makes men form a wrong judgment of their powers, and endeavour to delude the rest of the world. But the common sense of mankind, and that reason which they pretend to set up for their guide, baffle their own attempts: Add to this the authority of the greatest and wisest men in all ages: Newton, for instance, whose strength of genius, and whose power of investigating nature have not yet been equalled, confessed his inability to reduce divine mysteries to human comprehension; after having exalted reason and philosophy as high as they could go, the great man wisely stopped. He believed and adored those truths which his knowledge, vast as it was, could not explain: He saw such a beautiful and wise regulation in the system of nature, such a just and good disposition in the order of things, as far as the light of reason could carry him, that he made not the least doubt of the truth of those mysteries which he could not examine by the same light, because he knew they proceeded from the same fountain, and the same infallible Author. Pope in his admirable essay has, with uncommon penetration and solidity of thought, described the true limits of human reason, and exposed the folly and ignorance of those men who presume to explain the divine nature, without knowing their own. And if these great men, who possessed such mighty powers of reason, were sensible of its weakness, what pretensions can the puny philosophers of this age have to boast of its sufficiency, or to extend it beyond the limits prescribed?

Hope humbly then; with trembling pious
soar,
Wait the great Teacher Death, and God
adore.
POPE.

Altho' the abuse of reason is thus productive of ignorance and folly; yet it is certain as Seneca observes, that right reason is the perfection of human nature: It is the faculty of distinguishing right from wrong, and truth from falsehood: To cul-

tivate reason properly, to consult and pursue her dictates, is the sure means of attaining all that knowledge which can conduce to our profit and happiness in the sphere we are placed in; we have no business to make excursions beyond the limits marked out for us. We shall find sufficient employment for our reason, in subduing our passions, rectifying our mistaken opinions, and in arming ourselves against the arrows of adversity. Until we have done this, it is vain to boast of acquiring knowledge; all the books that we have read, all the observations that we have made, are of no use, unless we have previously enquired into ourselves. That monarch would be deemed a fool, who should march out to invade foreign territories, and leave behind an intestine foe, which in his absence might subdue and overturn his own dominions: Thus if we neglect the study of ourselves, while we are busied in abstruse enquiry, or curious speculation, some passion that lies lurking in our hearts, some unforeseen even trivial misfortunes which we are not prepared against, may baffle our boasted wisdom, and destroy the air-built system of our philosophy.

The sure way to acquire true wisdom is to distrust our own abilities, and to make ourselves sensible of our weakness; for this will naturally prompt us to employ our faculties upon ourselves, to correct the imperfections of our minds, and to regulate those passions which would otherwise obstruct us: When we have done this, we stand upon a firm foundation, and may then safely suffer our intellectual powers to take a wider range in the fields of science. For want of knowing themselves, men of great parts often mistake the measure and application of their abilities; they may be very well acquainted with human nature, with all the passions, views, and foibles of mankind, and may have great experience and knowledge of the world, and yet be themselves subject to errors and to vices. No man can attain to any degree of right knowledge till he has divested himself of that self-partiality which is the offspring of pride, and which will always produce erroneous sentiments.

What are we then to confine all our attention to ourselves, and so continue ignorant of the world and mankind? Far from it: Self-knowledge is recommended as the best method to extend our ideas farther, and with more advantage too: Every victory over our passions adds new vigour to our minds, and the more we are acquainted with ourselves the better able shall we be to judge of others. Exam-

ple

ples it is true may be produced of men who have given shining proofs of their abilities, and who have even instructed the world by their writings, and yet whose lives are by no means conformable to their precepts: But how much more useful and amiable might they have been, had they illustrated their doctrines by their conduct, and added strength and authority to their knowledge, by the practice of virtue. Abilities as well as riches, or any of those advantages which make some men superior to the rest of their species, must be accounted for, and ought to be used for the good of society: They who possess them ought to employ them in the cause of virtue, and by conquering their own vices teach other men their duty. The abuse of great parts is one of the greatest crimes we can commit, for by this we suffer ourselves to be tainted by vicious habits, and then by our example we corrupt others. If men would but endeavour to know themselves, would they but take pains to exercise their reason, all those false opinions and prejudices that blind and mislead them might soon be removed: Just Providence has bestowed upon every man faculties sufficient to make him good and happy in a proper station. Truth and virtue are attainable by all; why then should we envy abilities when we see them so often abused? Why should we admire the intellectual powers of that man who cannot conduct himself right, or make himself happy? Men create their own miseries, by giving those reins to imagination and opinion which reason should hold; we have the means of happiness in our own hands, and yet we foolishly place them in the power of others: What is this but mistaking the shadow for the substance, and giving up the rights and privileges of reason? And what is the eternal consequence, but confusion and calamity?

It is evident, that all those wrong opinions, and rash conclusions, that lead us into error, proceed from our not knowing ourselves; hence that too much presumption on the strength of our faculties which emboldens us to attempt matters impossible for reason to solve, and which is the cause of some infidelity. Hence likewise for much diffidence and indolence, that imbecility of mind which depresses our reason, and makes us submit to ignominiously to the tyranny of opinion and custom. True wisdom consists in preserving ourselves from the influence of these pernicious errors, in subduing that pride which will always mislead us, and in exerting that reason which teaches us the noble science to be good. We should be

careful not to detach the idea of greatness from goodness, and not to pay that regard to abilities which virtue alone can claim; we should esteem nothing but what contributes to virtue, and regard no knowledge but what begins with ourselves, according to the maxims conveyed in these admirable lines:

A That virtue only makes our bliss below,
And all our knowledge is ourselves to know.

Birmingham, Dec. 1756.

In our Magazine for last Year, p. 371, we gave a Method for preventing the terrible Consequences of the Bite of a mad Dog by the Means of Mercury; and as the Method seems now to be infallible, and ought to be known by every Apothecary in the Country, we shall, for the Sake of Mankind, give the following Extract from a Pamphlet lately published, intitled, An easy, short, and certain Method of treating Persons bit by mad Animals, by Claude du Choiseul, of the Society of Jesus, Apothecary to the Mission of Pondicherry in the East-Indies.

THE author declares that, by the method he gives, he has since 1749 treated, with equal success, men, women, children, Indians, Portuguese, blacks, Melattoes, and Armenians, more in number than 300 persons, without one of them being afflicted with the least symptom of madness. And his method he gives us as follows.

I begin with rubbing a dram of mercurial ointment upon the wounded part, keeping open the wound, as much as possible, in order that the ointment may penetrate into it. The next day I repeat the unction on all the bitten member, and purge my patient with a dram of the mercurial pills. The third day, after rubbing in the ointment only on the bitten part, I give him a small mercurial bolus, or the fourth part of the dose above mentioned. I continue thus for ten days to rub in a drachm of the ointment every morning, and to give the laxative bolus, which commonly procures the patient two or three stools, and hinders the mercury from affecting the upper parts. At the end of ten days, I purge again with the same pills, and dismiss the patient.

THE MERCURIAL PILLS.

Three drachms of Crude Mercury, extinguished in a drachm of Turpentine.
Choice rhubarb, } of each two
Colloquintida in powder, } drachms.
Gutta gamba, }

I make up the whole with a sufficient quantity of clarified honey. The dose one drachm.

Maa-

MERCURIAL OINTMENT.

One ounce of Crude Mercury, extinguished in two drachms of turpentine.

Mutton suet, three ounces.

Make an ointment of the whole.

The quantity to be rubbed in at every unction in this disease, is one drachm.

I make use of mutton suet here, because the heat of the climate hinders the hog-slard from having the consistence necessary for an ointment.

The method I have described, and the Time mentioned, are only proper for those who come to be taken care of immediately after being bit: For, when two or three weeks have passed after the bite, it is evident, we must increase the dose of the medicines, and continue the use of them for a longer time; because the disease has taken deeper root. It is not necessary to observe, that the dose must be lessened to children in proportion to their age. For them; I cause small quantities of the ointment to be rubbed in every day for 15 days, and purge them once in three days with syrup of rhubarb.

I have remarked, that children and young people are, in general, more susceptible of the venom of this disease than those of an advanced age.

As to regimen, I forbid my patients the use of things tart or acid, and all crude meats, or such as are hard to digest. For the rest, I give them entire liberty to eat what they please. Bathing in the sea has hitherto been looked upon as an infallible preservative against the rabies. The experience which I have had of it in all those patients who were not treated according to my new method, has proved to me the falsity of that opinion. They bathed themselves every day in the sea, but to no purpose: Not one of them survived the bite longer than 30 or 33 days. I do not, however, disapprove of these bathings where they serve to quiet the minds of the patients: Besides, the Indians usually bathe themselves every day. We are situated here on the sea-shore, and it is a matter of indifference whether a few waves of sea-water pass over their bodies, or they wash themselves in a pond. In this hot country there is no danger of an obstructed perspiration or pluries. If I were at a greater distance from the sea-coast, and in a cold country, I would have nothing to do with such sort of remedies, which I look upon as entirely useless in the cure of this disease.

After which he gives the case of two women that were bit by a boy, their relation, about five hours before he died raving mad of this distemper, one of whom was about 60 years old, and the other 30, as

follows. To relieve the women, to whom this misfortune had happened, I ordered some of the mercurial ointment to be rubbed into each of their arms that had been bit. The eldest of the two, who as she was bitten first, ran the greatest risk, was very careful to come every day for my medicines after having bathed herself in the sea. I treated her in the manner before-mentioned. She was purged the first and twelfth day with a drachm of the mercurial pills: In the interval she took daily a small mercurial bolus, and had every day too a drachm of the mercurial ointment rubbed into the bitten arm. This woman had three or four stools a day, and during the whole time of the cure I observed no other sensible effect of the medicines. She had a good appetite, was usually employed in her domestic affairs, had not the least appearance of a salivation; and has always enjoyed good health for the two years and a half since this accident happened. It was not so with the other woman who was bit: She came to me the two first days, but did not return after for three or four days: I sent for her, and upbraided her with it, acquainted her with the danger which threatened her, if she left off using the medicines. She submitted to a third unction, then left off coming; contenting herself with going to bathe in the sea twice a day, for 15 or 20 Days. She now thought herself free from danger, by her bathings, because she had been well enough in health to the seventh of May, at night, which was the 39th day from the bite: But she then began to feel a heavy pain in her head, as the informed me by message. I sent her half a drachm of ointment to make a slight unction upon the arm that had been bit, desiring she would come to me next morning. She came after having bathed in the sea. She owned she was much afraid she was infected with the same disease as the boy who had bit her. I endeavoured to inspire her with confidence, tho' I considered the pain of her head as a symptom of approaching madness. It is true that 30 days is the usual time before the Rabies commonly shews itself, but the delay of nine days might be occasioned by the three unctions she made use of at the beginning. Be that as it will, I made her take a drachm of mercurial pills. She vomited twice, and was purged nine or ten times. Next day, having bathed herself well in the sea, (for she had such a fancy for this bathing, that I let her use it as much as she pleased) she came, and told me, that, notwithstanding her being well purged, she was not relieved of the pain and heaviness

vinefs in her head: That her head was become infenfible, and like a piece of wood (theſe were her own words). She added, that ſhe had pains in her neck, breaſt, belly, and particularly all down her back. I gave her a laxative mercurial bolus, and ordered three drachms of the ointment to be rubbed into her back, and the arm which had been bit. The day following, May 10, I repeated both thoſe. A cup of water, which I made them preſent to her, raiſed her ſtomach, and made her draw back: Nevertheless, by my perſuaſion, ſhe overcame her reluctance, and drank a little of it, and threw it up again by vomit. The Hydrophobia characteriſed the diſeaſe too plainly to doubt it is being the true rabies. It is uſual for thoſe who have this laſt ſymptom to die the ſame day, or the day following; which I have learned from frequent experience. The buſineſs moſt preſſing, was to procure the ſacraments to be adminiſtered to her. After this, without deſpairing of a cure, I cauſed to be rubbed in, at night, three drachms of mercurial ointment over her whole body. Next morning it was repeated: At this time the patient kept herſelf in a corner of the chamber, and would neither eat nor drink. Under theſe circumſtances a ſalivation began, which I looked on as a favourable omen. I repeated the uniſion again at night, with three drachms of ointment: In the night-time ſhe ſalivated much, and next day found her head conſiderably relieved. Two ſlight uniſions, which were afterwards made with two drachms of ointment each time, kept up a plentiful ſalivation all that day. The day following, which was Sunday, May 13, ſhe found herſelf ſo well, that ſhe went to bathe in the ſea: She came alſo to hear maſs, and to aſk medicines of me. The ſight of her, and the change in her condition, ſurpriſed me agreeably. I had the curioſity to try if the Hydrophobia was gone: She drank, tho', indeed with much difficulty, half a cup of water. I again repeated the uniſions, (but made them ſlighter) morning and evening, for two days longer. The ſecond day, at night, there came on a dyſenterick purging. I was not in the leaſt alarmed at it: I ſtrengthened the patient inwardly with a little confection of Hyacinth. The ſalivation, purging and dyſentery continued until next day; when, not obſerving any further ſigns of illneſs, and the Hydrophobia being quite gone, I gave her an ounce of Catholicon, made with a double quantity of rhubarb, which purged her gently, and ſtopped the dyſentery and purging, occaſioned by the

mercury. At night ſhe took a doſe of Diaſcordium, and next day repeated the ſame remedies morning and evening. Laſtly, by means of an aſtringent gargle, I ſtaffened the patient's teeth, which had been a little looſened, and ſhe did not loſe one of them. The cure was, in this manner, happily completed. She is now in perfect health.

A State of the Chief political Contests that have happened this Year amongst us, taken from ſome of the Pamphlets lately publiſhed. Continued from p. 572.

TO this the author of the fourth Letter replies, That miniſters in England know, that the p——t may require the papers of their tranſactions to be laid before them; wherefore the face of a negotiation is made, by memorials and orders to ambaffadors, to repreſent ſomething very different from the ſecret ſprings and ſecret manner of accompliſhing the buſineſs, as he has reaſon to believe was done in negotiating this very affair. Firſt, Becauſe tho' theſe men had been in priſon almoſt two years from their firſt captivity, and tho' remonſtrances had been repeatedly made on that head from America, to the m——r in England, no notice had been taken of the imprifonment of our Britiſh ſubjects to the court of France by that of England. Secondly, Becauſe tho' lord Albemarle had the letter from theſe men, giving an account of their imprifonment in the month of November, he never made any application for their being releaſed till the beginning of March. Thirdly, Becauſe no ſatisfaction was ever made for the inſult, nor the priſoners effects ever reſtored or paid for, tho' no hoſtilities againſt France were committed for two years after theſe men were releaſed. And Fourthly, Becauſe the French court in their memorial of juſtification expreſſly ſay, that lord Albemarle ſolicited the releaſement of theſe men without any complaint as to the cauſe of their imprifonment; and upon their being releaſed, returned thanks to the marine miniſter of France, as for a perſonal favour done to himſelf; which memorial, tho' delivered to all the courts, and publiſhed in all the countries of Europe, has never been answered by our m——rs. From all which the author concludes, that the releaſement of theſe men was in reality requeſted as a favour, and not demanded as a right.

To what has been ſaid upon this ſubject by theſe two champions, we ſhall add a piece of hiſtory lately given us by Dr. Douglaſs, in his *Summary, Hiſtorical and political,*

political, of our Settlements in America, as follows.

* "There is a track of valuable land west southerly from Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania, in the grant, extends five degrees W. from Delaware river, and takes a considerable share of lake Erie, and within which bounds, since the late peace, the French have erected a fortification with a view of claiming that country, as formerly they built a fort at Crown-point, to fix a claim to the country of lake Champlain. Our Indian traders inform us, that below lake Erie, upon the river Ohio, called by the French La Belle Riviere, and the great river Ouabache, which jointly fall into the grand river of Mississippi, are the most valuable lands in all America, and extend 500 to 600 miles in a level rich soil. Luckily for us, the French, last war, not being capable of supplying the Indians of those rivers with goods sufficient, these Indians dealt with our traders and a number of them came to Philadelphia to treat with the English; hitherto they have faithfully observed their new alliance: These Indians are called the Twitchewhees, a large nation, much superior in numbers to all our Six Nations, and independent of them. This gave the government of Canada much uneasiness, that so considerable a body of Indians with their territory, trade, and inter into the Mississippi, should be lost from them; accordingly the governor of Canada in the autumn 1750, wrote to the governors of New-York and Pennsylvania, acquainting them, that our Indian traders had incroached so far on their territories by trading with their Indians, that if they did not desist, he should be obliged to apprehend them, wherever they should be found within these bounds; accordingly in the spring 1751, some French parties with their Indians, seized three of our traders, and confined them in Montreal or Quebeck: The Twitchewhees, our late allies, resented this, and immediately rendezvoused to the number of 500 or 600, and scoured the woods till they found three French traders, and delivered them up to the government of Pennsylvania. Here the matter rests, and waits for an accommodation betwixt our governor and the French governor, as to exchange of prisoners; and as to the main point of the question, in such cases the French never cede till drubbed into it by a war, and confirmed by a subsequent peace. However, it is probable, that in a few years our settlements, if well attended to, will be carried thither, if with the protection of the Indians of that nation, they are countenanced by our go-

vernments. With this view the governor of Pennsylvania is labouring with the assembly to have some place of strength, security, or retreat for our Indian traders, under the name of a trading or truck-house; the Indians have given their consent to this scheme, which they never granted to the French; it will be a difficult matter to persuade a quaker-assembly into any thing, where a military strength or security is implied.

We may observe, that some part of these Indian lands W. southerly of Pennsylvania, to the quantity of 600,000 acres, have, a year or two ago, been granted by the crown to a company of gentlemen in Virginia, free of quit-rent for twenty-one years; in the prayer of their petition, they propose the settling and cultivating the same, as well as to carry on trade with the Indians. The whole of this affair is now represented at home to the ministry, by the governor of Pennsylvania."

As to the grant mentioned in this piece of history, it was made to several gentlemen in London as well as Virginia, at the head of whom was an eminent quaker of this city; and this has likewise occasioned a contest between our two champions; but as their chief difference is only in their manner of stating the fact, we have no occasion to take any further notice of it than by observing, that as the fact is stated by the advocate for the ministry, the grant to the company, called the Ohio Company, seems to have been defeated by our governor of Virginia's having made grants to private persons, which interfere with the grant to the company, and by claims set up by our colony of Pennsylvania with regard to limits.

The author of the fourth Letter having, in that and some of his former, raised several objections to the methods taken for intercepting the French squadrons that sailed from, and returned to Brest in 1755, his antagonist, after remarking, that in all very distant expeditions, the commander in chief is, and must be intrusted with a discretionary power to chuse and vary his stations, and that whenever an administration makes use of means duly proportioned to the end proposed, and chuses for obtaining such end, men of acknowledged abilities in their profession, fully instructed and empowered to act, they have done their duty, answers as follows: "If our vice-admiral could not intercept the whole French fleet, either in its passage to North-America, or in its return to Europe: Is the Atlantick no wider than the channel

* See Douglass's History of North-America, p. 227, 228. note.

channel between Dover and Calais? Are there no storms to vex, no dark nights, no excessive and continuing fogs to obscure that immense ocean, and to render the taking, or even seeing an enemy's ships, impossible? But they did not all escape his vigilance. Both squadrons saw and fell in with each other more than once on the American coast; tho' the fogs, so frequent and thick in that latitude, separated them before they could come near enough to engage. One part, however, he came up with, and took two ships, the Alcide and the Lys, of 64 guns each, the latter having on board four companies of the queen's regiment, four of the regiment of Languedoc; and, divided betwixt both, about seven thousand six hundred pounds sterling, for the payment of the troops.

Mr. Boscawen was joined, on the 1st of June, by rear-admiral Holburne. The same day he advanced within a mile of Louisbourg harbour, and seeing there four large ships and two frigates, he knew that Monsieur du Perrier had outailed him, and was safe in port. He then proceeded to his rendezvous, being the best adapted for preventing the squadron, under Monsieur de la Motte, from getting into the Gulph of St. Lawrence; tho' this too, under cover of fogs and by hard gales of wind, had the good fortune to arrive at the place of its destination. The ships, under Mr. Boscawen's command, becoming now very sickly, he went to Halifax, there to send on shore and refresh the sailors that were no longer fit for service: And he left rear-admiral Holburne, with five or six ships, cruising off Louisbourg. But the same distempers began to discover themselves, and to spread amongst this part of our fleet likewise; Mr. Holburne burying no less than two hundred men out of his own ship; and, in the whole squadron, we lost upwards of two thousand. This was owing to the severity of the weather at their first coming upon the coast, and to the pernicious humidity of the fogs, which commonly inflames and renders mortal the fever attending seamen, at the first sitting out of a fleet.

That part of the French squadron, which had gone to Quebec, escaped back to Europe in the month of September, thro' the Streight of Belleisle. By this streight is to be understood the channel, which separates Newfoundland from the continent of America, running north-west and south-west; an unfrequented and very hazardous navigation, which had never before been attempted by any fleet or squadron of ships. Whilst Mr.

Appendix, 1756.

Holburne continued cruising before Louisbourg, the strong gales of wind at the fall of the year, often drove him many leagues to leeward, which gave the French an opportunity of coming out as they did. On the 20th of September he came up with three of their ships, one of which separated from the rest and was chased, tho' he could not be overtaken by the Centurion and Litchfield. The Edinburgh, Dunkirk, and Norwich, pursued the other two, and the Dunkirk came near them, but directly to windward; so that, as there was no prospect of assistance from the rest, she was called off by the admiral. The other ship that had been left at Louisbourg, I mean the Esperance of 74 guns, was taken in her return to Brest by some of those under the command of rear-admiral West."

To the first of the above remarks the other replies thus: "Now, Sir, no admiral is ever intrusted with discretionary power to chuse his stations, or to vary them, but as he receives intelligence from the Admiralty. All orders are given to cruise between two specified latitudes and two longitudes, as near as they can observe the latter; or so many leagues to eastward, westward, or some other bearing from a cape of land or sea coast; and no indulgence is ever given to depart from the extremes of this station, but on absolute necessity. Thus there is no distinction to be made between general and particular orders, and all the discretionary part given to the admiral is the choice between the extremes. And in this manner the orders were given to Mr. Boscawen and to Mr. Hawke; and therefore you cannot avail yourself of this evasive falsehood to defend the m——r: For unless you can prove, that either of these gentlemen have exceeded the limits given them in their orders, the whole charge still rests on the m——c m——r, who only has discretionary power, with which the present head of the A——y is remarkably endowed, to chuse their stations, and who is supposed best to understand in what manner the service commanders are sent upon is to be accomplished."

And to the second remark he replies thus: "Tell me, was Mr. Braddock acknowledged to possess abilities for a general, who had never commanded at any one place; or, as I have been informed, seen any one action? Was Mr. S——y, bred to the law, a proper person to be put at the head of an army? Here, at least, the m——r failed in his choice of men; you shall see how he did in means, immediately."

A little after which he goes on as follows:

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lows: "Had the ocean been as wide as the universe, it would have been of no effect to prevent their being taken, is evident from your own account: Because you say, "the two fleets saw and fell in with each other more than once." That storms did not vex our fleet, or prevent theirs from being seen, you and the account from the admiral confirm, who mentions nothing of that nature; and the nights in that part of the world are so short at that time of the year, that no fleet can sail thro' another, between sunset and sun-rising, so as to be out of sight, or out of reach of it in the morning. Their escape is to be placed to that account, to which the admiral ascribes it, "the fog prevented him." A fog continuing a month, perhaps two, as effectually concealing ships as the darkest night: These fogs in that part of the world are not uncertain meteors, which come and go at no settled time, as in this island; but as regular in those months in which the French fleet pass those parts, as the monsoons or trade winds in other latitudes; and as well known so to be by all seamen who understand the nature of their profession. Why then was our fleet sent to meet that of the enemy in those seas? Was it thro' ignorance, or design in the m——e m——r? Is this becoming the knowledge or integrity which ought to reside in the head of the A——y? Is there a defence for this behaviour concealed amongst your *warrantable, just, and reasonable* instructions? And here I cannot avoid remarking your design of saying what has been already confuted in relation to the orders given by the A——y to the commanding officers; it was visibly to remove the blame of chusing this mistaken station from the m——e m——r, and to lay it on the admiral, to save the guilty by accusing the innocent. Is this an action becoming the man, who sets out with saying, he has no Cause to serve but that of Truth and his Country?

After this, you give an account of taking two French ships, and say nothing of losing one of our own; of taking eight companies of French soldiers, and seven thousand six hundred pounds sterling of their money. And then instance a *second Proof* of the wrong destination of this fleet, by the *fogs* saving Monsieur de la Mothe in his going into the Gulph of St. Lawrence; after which you add, that we buried upwards of two thousand sailors in this *well* appointed cruize; you now tells us, that the French Squadron escaped Mr. Holbourne thro' the Streights of Belleisle, an unfrequented and hazardous navigation, which had never before been attempted by any *fleet* or *squadron* of

ships; But had it not by single ships? Now let me suppose you saw another reasoner as clear-headed as yourself, pass thro' a door, would not you conclude, that twenty such clever fellows might pass the same way one after another? The m——e m——r ought to have known, in consequence of the duty of his high commission, that single ships of war had past that way; and he *ought* to have had understanding enough also to have inferred, that twenty might have done it for the same reason. For ships, tho' in a Squadron, are not obliged to sail a-breast. But however, tho' their ships escaped Mr. Holbourne, you gave us great comfort in assuring us he paid them going in another way; he chased one that could not be overtaken; and the Edinburgh, Dunkirk, and Norwich, pursued two others, which *were* not to be overtaken. Indeed, you say, "the Dunkirk came near them, but directly to windward;" which was to windward, the Dunkirk, or the French, for you do not determine? If the Dunkirk, then, had she continued the pursuit with the two others, probably the French had been taken by sailing before the wind; and if they had been pursued and overtaken already by turning to windward, in either case, why were they called off by the admiral? If this story be true, I am afraid you have brought Mr. Holbourne into a more criminal behaviour than Mr. Byng has been reported to be; because I do not see how you will clear the admiral's conduct in calling off *three English* men of war from engaging with *two French*, when they were so near as to be all in sight of each other; and the English had overrunned the French in the chase. Are not three English ships of war a match for two French? I hope you will reason the same in the case of Mr. Byng; as to be sure *this* is said for the sake of truth, and not serving any cause but that of your Country. The French attempts then, were not frustrated by this *Expedition*; and now the whole advantage reaped from this expensive equipment, when it comes to be summed up together, was *taking* two French ships, and *losing* one of our own; *taking* a *thousand Frenchmen Prisoners*, and *burying* near *three thousand Englishmen*, taking seven thousand six hundred pounds of French money, and spending, perhaps, half a million of this nation's; *chasing* three French men of war, and *taking* never a one of them. Ample satisfaction for so expensive an expedition, and a thorough justification of the m——r."

As to the disappointment which our squadron met with, that was sent out in
July

July 1755, under Sir Edward Hawke, and the invectives which have been thrown out on that head, the advocate for the ministry answers thus :

“ The design in sending out this squadron was not only to endeavour the intercepting of Du Guay's, but those likewise of La Motte and Salvert, in case they should escape our fleet in North-America. Du Guay having gone to Lisbon and Cadiz, where he wasted much time, rendered the conjecture extremely probable, that he was to join those other squadrons in their return, at some fixed rendezvous, and by that means secure their safe entry into the ports of France. It was therefore judged prudent to send out a squadron sufficient to intercept them in case of their junction ; and it was left to the discretion of the admiral to keep in such station as would most effectually prevent their getting into harbour ; unless, from any intelligence he might receive, he should find it necessary to proceed to the southward, as a more probable station to meet them. But Du Guay, on coming back, kept out in the ocean, much to the westward of Cape Finisterre, till he came into the latitude of Brest. There he continued cruising till the wind was fair, and gave him an opportunity of running down the latitude directly into port ; by which he escaped the vigilance of our squadron, then crossing the bay of Biscay : And the ships from North-America returning by themselves, one was taken ; another, of greatly-superior force, engaged by one of our cruising frigates ; and a third escaped, by our ship that chased carrying away her topmast.”

To which the author of the Fourth Letter replies as follows :

“ You say, Du Guay went from Lisbon to Cadiz in order to join La Motte and Salvert ; that is, he did as you have done in this defence, he went entirely out of his way. Louisbourg lies about the latitude of 46, Brest of 48, the course from Louisbourg then from this last named city is east a little northerly ; Du Guay at Lisbon, about the latitude 39, 136 leagues distant from the course to Brest from Louisbourg, not being sufficiently out of the way, however sails to Cadiz, which is more than 20 leagues farther out of the road in latitude, and almost as much in longitude, with design to meet La Motte and Salvert : Was there ever a man who pretended to write upon naval expeditions so ignorant of the map ? But then to mend this matter, and justify your m—e m—r, you say, Mr. Hawke was destined to cruise where he did to intercept them all ; and if you speak this from au-

thentic accounts also, you have proved your m—r even more ignorant than he was conceived to be before, a thing which most people thought impossible ; because Mr. Hawke being stationed off Cape Finisterre, about the latitude 43, was five degrees, that is, reckoning only 60 miles to a degree, 100 leagues south of the course from Louisbourg to Brest ; if then the m—e m—r had suggested a rendezvous of Du Guay and the Louisbourg squadrons, and therefore stationed Mr. Hawke off the cape, does he imagine that Du Guay, who must know of Hawke's station, would not have informed those of it whom he was appointed to meet, and have avoided, as he did alone, that fleet under Mr. Hawke ? You are excellent in the science of defence. Have not you justified this station of Mr. Hawke to admiration, by this new light you have thrown upon it ? How reasonable it is to admire both the m—e m—r and yourself, the more one is let into the knowledge of you. But I ask pardon for omitting to take notice that one ship of the Canada squadron was taken (the Irish way) by being not taken at all, for the sunk ; another of greatly superior force was engaged by one of our cruising frigates, the Frenchman was finely paid going I warrant you ; and a third escaped by our ship that chased carrying away her topmast ; and you might have added, so did all the rest by the wrong station of our fleet by the m—e m—r, and not by Mr. Hawke ; this would have made a round account of it. Now, pray who knows most of what he has been talking, you in this letter, or I in the fourth to the people of England ?”

The advocate for the ministry then comes to consider what has been said about our Mediterranean squadron under admiral Byng, and from a state of our navy during the winter 1755 and 1756, he endeavours to shew, that it was not possible for us to send out that squadron sooner, or to increase it, especially as we were then threatened with an invasion. But as both the answer and reply upon this head depend upon facts which, we believe, no reader will take upon the credit of any pamphlet, we shall not trouble our readers with any part of either.

Our advocate at last comes to consider the sea-fight between admiral Byng and the French, and after declaring, that whoever puts himself upon his country, ought to have a fair and equal trial, he does what he can to prevent the admiral's having such a trial, by giving such an account of his behaviour during the engagement, as must induce every man who be-

believes it to condemn him. As we do not think that this is either fair or just, we hope our readers will excuse our not giving them any thing that has been said upon this head, until we can give them an authentick account of the trial itself.

But as this advocate concludes with a justification of those who omitted several parts of the letter from the admiral, which they caused to be published in the Gazette; we shall give some extracts of what has been said upon that head. In our Magazine for June last, p. 263, we gave the admiral's letter as published in the Gazette, and in our Magazine for October last, p. 483, we gave those parts or words of the letter which had been omitted to be inserted, together with some other letters from the admiral; and we shall now observe, that the little pamphlet, by which these mutilations and letters were communicated to the publick, opened with this very proper and well expressed introduction, as follows:

Dear Sir,

"In obedience to your request, I take this opportunity of communicating to you, what I have been able to collect concerning the affair of Mr. Byng, since your departure from London; and which I do the more cheerfully, as I perceive by your letter, you are one of those, who think, no Englishman ought to be convicted, unheard; or executed, unconvicted; and that every attempt to spirit up popular prejudice against the accused, previous to a legal determination, is not only a breach of common humanity, but a violation of the law of the land, which supposes every man innocent, till by a judicial enquiry he is found to be otherwise. Had our countrymen been more generally actuated by these just and humane sentiments, what reams of paper had remained unpolluted!—What piles of fuel unconsumed, and been much more usefully applied, than in the premature disgrace of a man, who, for ought we know to the contrary, may be destined rather a *martyr* to private policy, than a *victim* to public justice!

Upon the effects of any fatal mismanagement, you are sensible, it is no unusual *fast-trick*, for those in power, to devote some sacrifice (however innocent) to the popular resentment, and thus, by a sort of political *legerdemain*, divert the publick attention from a real to an *ideal* offender: How successfully this ministerial *bocus-pocus* has in former days been played off, history abundantly evinces; nor is it impossible, but our future annals may afford an instance of a *FLEET*'s being doomed to expiate the errors of a

***; and an ADMIRAL made a *scape-goat*, to bear away the offences of a ***."

And its conclusion was equally proper, and equally well expressed thus:

"Tho' the length of this letter may already prove, how much I am inclined to satisfy your curiosity, I should still proceed to communicate some farther *anecdotes* of this important affair, and convince you, that dissingenuity is the least injury that has been offered the admiral on this occasion; but as this must necessarily include facts, essential to his future defence, honour and justice forbid a present discovery of them; and as they have been intrusted to me under the seal of secrecy, I am persuaded I shall not forfeit your esteem, for not suffering even our friendship to extort them from me; yet, thus far I may venture to hint, that, when you shall view this exploded *SNAKE* in its original purity, you will find it very different from those fallacious copies, which have been palmed upon the publick, by some prostitute pencils, as genuine.—You will find there no dastardly timidity in the commander, no dissatisfaction among the officers at his conduct; you will see the different divisions mutually assisting each other to the utmost of their power;—a fleet, bravely repulsing an enemy of much greater force, and obliging them to seek for safety, in the advantage of a superior speed; in short, you will see the British flag (under the most disadvantageous circumstances, even from its first setting out) performing all that conduct and courage could effect, and then, obliged in prudence, to wait for those reinforcements, which alone could insure its security, and render its future opposition of any avail.—This, I presume, would afford you a very sensible pleasure, not from any private or partial respect to Mr. Byng, but from the satisfaction to find, that whatever loss or dishonour the nation may have sustained from this unfortunate affair, it is not owing at least to any deficiency of *naval spirit*, in which the wealth and glory of this kingdom are essentially depend.—But to conclude.

Notwithstanding the present din of defamation, and sanguinary calls for vengeance, I need not warn a person of your ingenuity, to suspend your sentence till, upon a fair and candid trial, the admiral shall be found (what at present I have great reason to believe him very invidiously misrepresented to be) a *son* unworthy of his father,—a *native* unworthy of his country,—and an *officer* unworthy of his command."

Very soon after the publication of this pamphlet, another upon the same side of the question appeared, which was entitled, *An Appeal to the People, &c.* The author of this pamphlet entered minutely into a comparison between the strength of the French Squadron and that under admiral Byng; but as this depends upon facts, which cannot be proved until the admiral be brought upon his trial, we shall till then defer any account of them; and give only what this author suggests to have been the reasons for the mutilations of the admiral's letter. As to the first, which was a very large one, he says, that care was taken to omit this part of the admiral's letter with a design, 1st. to prevent all knowledge or inquiry about the different force of the two fleets, to keep our belief of superiority on the English side, and to delude us to conclude, from the equality of the number, that Mr. Byng was extremely delinquent in not vanquishing the French Squadron; and, 2dly. To prevent its being known here, that if it had been possible for the admiral to send a reinforcement into Fort St. Philip's, he had no men on board to spare for that purpose. This author then mentions the omission of the word *unfortunately*, which was not taken notice of by the letter-writer; for in Mr. Byng's letter he says, "The Intrepid, *unfortunately* in the very beginning, had his fore-topmast shot away." But his letter, as published in the Gazette, leaves out the word *unfortunately*, to prevent its being thought that this was an extraordinary misfortune, which might alleviate the odium designed to be thrown on the admiral.

The second mutilation or omission mentioned by the letter-writer, this author says, was designed to prevent any man's excusing the admiral for not engaging a second time; and to conceal from the publick that this Squadron was sent out without an hospital ship, &c.

The third, he says, was designed to make people believe, that the council of war was called to consider the situation or condition of the fleet, in order to render their opinion or resolution ridiculous; as by the same omission the superiority of the French fleet, and the many advantages they had over ours were kept concealed from every reader of the Gazette.

The fourth and fifth, he says, were designed to prevent any man's thinking that the admiral had the courage to engage the second time, or that he stood in need of a reinforcement for that purpose. And as to the word *cover*, we have already, in our Mag. for October, given the supposed reason for omitting it.

We shall now give what the advocate for the ministry says in excuse for these omissions.

"A letter of a very extraordinary tendency having lately appeared, I think myself obliged to make some few remarks upon it. Not for any thing material it contains; not an account of the seditious industry with which it has been dispersed into every quarter of this great city, and circulated thro' every province of the kingdom; but because the admiral has made himself a party and an accomplice to it, by furnishing the writer with letters and papers, which he alone could furnish. Had this libel tended to his own vindication only, without charging on other people a guilt of the most flagitious nature, he should have enjoyed his whole benefit of clergy from it, without any censure or even notice on my part. But this anonymous advocate more than insinuates, than one or two ministers at least have devoted his client, as the scape-goat of their incapacity and iniquity; and that a dark design is formed to murder him, merely to screen themselves. Would it be too much, to demand some little proof of so high a charge? Of a crime so enormous? But, if he has produced none, not the smallest, neither from the letters themselves, nor from his comments on them, he stands already convicted of the guilt he imputes to others, as a stabber of reputations in the dark: And to men, sensible to good fame, such an assassination is worse than the loss of life itself. Or will he justify himself by saying, as Italian braves do, that it is his trade, and he must live by it: He is sure, besides, that Mr. Byng's character would have stood fairer in the publick eye, had his letter from the Mediterranean been at first, published entire. Tho' I heartily wish it had, and am pleased it is so now: I yet differ totally in opinion from him, of its utility towards creating, in one man of unprejudiced sense, the least better opinion of the admiral's understanding, as a writer, or of his behaviour, as a commander. Some few strictures on the added parts will be sufficient proof of what I now say.

After seven or eight pages of mere common-place invective, he proceeds to quote the first passage omitted in the Gazette. Now I ask, whether this part of his client's letter—when I say client, I do not mean it in the legal sense—can be of the least advantage to his character? The contrary appears to me most evident. We find him already—that is before the engagement—in despair of being able to do any thing towards the relief of Mi-

Minorca.—“ Every one was of opinion we could be of no use to general Blakeney, as by all accounts no place was secured for a landing.” Is this the language of courage? Besides, we know since, that Mr. Boyd went out, in an open boat about this very time, in search of him; and returned to the castle without harm or interruption. And if he had then totally forgot, *other irreproachable witnesses still remember, the conversation of colonel Kane held with him formerly about the Sally port, and on the very spot where it stands—* as a place of sure communication, thro’ which not only intelligence but succours might be sent into the fort, even when it should be actually besieged.

Page 10th, he says, “ the Captain, Intrepid, and Defiance, were much damaged in their masts, so that they were endangered of not being able to secure their masts.” Now, the omission of this passage seems no way injurious to Mr. Byng; for, whatever it may be at sea, it is not English at land. He goes on, “ the squadron in general were very sickly, many killed and wounded, and no where to put a third of *their number*, if I made an hospital of the forty gun ship.” What can he possibly mean? Was an hospital ship wanted for the killed? Or even for the wounded? Or does an admiral put the sick of his squadron into an hospital ship, unless, which is not pretended, there should be some epidemical and contagious distemper, the small-pox or fever for instance, spread amongst them? Does there appear any malice to Mr. Byng, in the omission of these particulars? And was the sickly condition of our fleet, supposing his account to be true, a secret fit to be trusted at that time, with our domestick and foreign enemies.

In the next paragraph of the same page, he goes on to say, “ he would make sure of protecting Gibraltar, since it was found impracticable either to succour or relieve Minorca.” How could he possibly tell? He had recalled the Phoenix, and Chesterfield, before they could get quite so near the harbour as to make sure what batteries or guns might be placed to prevent our having any communication with the castle. Then he knew nothing of its being either practicable or impracticable to succour the castle; for he never made a second attempt, not even to send in a Jetter! And the garrison of Fort St. Philip’s never knew that he engaged the French at all, till they were informed of it forty days afterwards by the French themselves: His advocate goes on to quote more.—“ For tho’ we may justly claim the victory.” This victory then was gained by five ships only; the other six of his

own squadron not having been suffered to engage, till two of them broke away to keep her from being either sunk or taken. One cannot recal this scene without feeling some emotions of honest indignation. Had he beat the French, had he given the whole British squadron a chance for doing it, Minorca had still been ours; and he had brought back to England a marshal of France, with his army, our prisoners.”

Some Account of THEODORE I. late King of CORSICA.

THE family of Newhoff have long been free barons of the county de la Marche. The late Theodore Anthony Newhoff, was born at Metz in 1696, being the son of Adolphus, baron Newhoff: He had a sister married to the count de Trevoux, and he was educated in the family of Madame the dutchess of Orleans. After a great variety of adventures in most parts of Europe, where he distinguished himself by his genius for intrigue, in political affairs; he became secretary to the famous Swedish Baron, Goertz, at the Hague, and, after his unfortunate catastrophe, was successively employed, in the most secret commissions, by the duke de Ripperda, cardinal Alberoni, and by count Zinzendorf the imperial minister. In 1733, after certain stipulations between him and the chiefs of the Corsican malecontents, at Leghorn, he agreed to become their king, and, arriving in that island with the assistance of a large quantity of military stores, on March 15, 1736, he was elected their monarch, in a general diet, and crowned April 15, 1736, instituting at his coronation, a new order of knighthood, called the order of the Redemption, of which he named himself grand master. At the latter end of 1737, after having had many successful conflicts with the Genoese, he left Corsica, in order to stickle with certain powers of Europe for assistance; but was unfortunately arrested in Holland for a debt of 5000 florins. Getting clear of this impediment, he was sent with supplies by a court in the alliance against the French, who then had possession of Corsica, at the breaking out of the late war, and arrived there in January 1742. Not being, however, properly supported, he has obliged again to leave his faithful subjects, since which he has been a wanderer in most parts of Europe, and, soon after his arrival in England, was arrested, and detained, some years, a prisoner in the king’s bench and fleet prisons, till released by the late act of insolvency. Tho’ thus, legally, in durance, in this land of liberty, many

sums of money were raised for him by the subscriptions, and benefactions of illustrious, humane, and publick-spirited individuals, which served to soften the latter moments of this subject of the sport and caprice of fortune. (See p. 612.)

Further Enquiry into the Conduct of G—Sh—y, continued from p. 602.

THAT the publick may understand how far the general was concerned in the preservation of Oswego, a short journal of the affairs there will be of service.

Capt. King, now among the happy, who to a perfect humanity and honesty, which were natural to him, had added the accomplishments of a good officer, commanded a garrison of 100 men at Oswego, in the beginning of the summer. There were no works then but the old fort, which mounted 8 four pounders, and was incapable of defence, by reason of its being commanded by high ground right across a narrow river, which had all the wood standing upon it, and not one of our forces. In this state was the garrison when,

May 24, Thirty French battoes past by in sight.

May 26, Eleven more.

As these battoes commonly contain each 15 or 16 men, we may reasonably suppose the forces exceeded six hundred. But what might have passed by in the night could not be known. This force, with a single mortar, would have easily taken Oswego, had they made the attempt. But a more interesting object, Ohio, was their pursuit. Let us here ask, What hand had general Sh—y in the preservation of Oswego at this time.

May 27, Capt. Bradstreet, to whose conduct the publick is much indebted, arrived with a command of two companies, some swivel guns, and the first parcel of workmen.

May 29, Eleven more French battoes passed by in sight: But tho' our forces and workmen exceeded 300, we could not venture to attack them, as they were near four miles in the offing, had large batteaux, wherein the soldiers could stand to fire without danger of oversetting; whereas ours, intended for smaller streams, will not hold above six or seven men, and are so ticklish, that an inadvertent motion of one man will upset them. Tho' we were sensible thus early of the unsuitableness of our batteaux for the lake, and that it was impossible for them to bear the weather, that would suit the bigger vessels to sail with, no care was taken to provide larger. Nor would it indeed

have been practicable at Oswego, for want of iron-work, which could not be provided there, because the whole expedition rested on one pair of bellows. If any accident had befallen that, all must have dropt. Smiths they had enough.

June 7, The Boston ship-carpenters arrived, and now workmen and all included, they amounted to 320.

June 28, 1755, The first little schooner was launched, and fitted out. She was of 40 feet keel, and 14 oars, and mounted 12 swivels. This was the first vessel the English had on Lake Ontario.

This was the force at Oswego, the garrison furnished with several months provisions, the opposite hill still unguarded in the beginning of July. When general Sh—y and his forces had not yet reached New-York, in the way to Oswego, advice came by the Indians, that near 5000 men were gathered at Fort Frontenac, under the command of a gentleman of great distinction, with a view to attack Oswego. Some forces being afterwards discovered behind a point, four miles to the eastward of Oswego, the schooner was sent out to reconnoitre them. They were unable to determine their number; for tho' they discovered but a few tents near the shore, they suspected many more might be in the woods, out of sight, as the Indians assured the English, that they amounted to 700 men. Tho' nothing could exceed the spirit of capt. Bradstreet, the commanding officer on this occasion, or the alacrity of the soldiers and workmen, which alone saved the place, if we were truly in danger, when the Indian spies came to view our state; yet that gentleman's good sense must be convinced, that had the number of the enemy amounted to seven hundred, and they had fixed themselves on the opposite side of the hill, across the river, where there was nothing to obstruct them, with only a mortar or two, it would have been impossible to defend the old fort, had a shell or two been thrown into it; or for a man to shew his head in the ship-yard without being shot from behind a sand-bank on the further shore, which the cannon of the fort could not command. The attack was expected about the 13th of July. That it was not attacked we all know. Let us again ask, What hand had general Sh—y in the preservation of Oswego, who was with all his forces, two or three hundred miles off? The forces then present were, by order of general Braddock, sent up by governor De Lancy, and victualled at the expence of the province of New-York. And fortunate

nate it was, that the colony provision was there; for so little precaution was taken in getting the king's provisions up, that the forces under general Sh—y, when they arrived there, must have perished, had they not subsisted upon that laid up for these commands under Bradstreet and King. We have since learnt, that this was only a feint of the enemy.

By the fatal 9th of July, general Braddock, after surmounting a thousand difficulties, met his unhappy fate almost under the walls of Fort Du Quesne, when general Sh—y had scarce reached Albany. Were I to use arguments with the publick as some have done, I might represent the passage to Albany more difficult than to Fort Du Quesne, because his excellency general Sh—y was able to go so little way amongst friends, when general Braddock had gone so far amongst enemies. The difference was in the men, the argument will not hold.

The first part of the worthy col. Schuyler's regiment of New-Jersey provincials, arrived at Oswego the 20th of July, and himself with the remainder, and the artillery, some few days after. The water began to be so low in the Mohocks River and Wood Creek, by the delays in getting the artillery to Sheneectady in time, that the difficulty in getting them to Oswego, grew daily greater and greater. The Q—l's arrival at Oswego was the 17th or 18th of August, and the last of the troops and artillery under col. Mercer, the 31st of the same month.

Sept. 18. A council of war was called, when it was agreed to go to Niagara.—And in consequence of that resolution, the ammunition, and the little provision, &c. were put on board.

—26. The troops were ordered to embark, but countermanded upon account of bad weather.

—27. At another council it was resolved not to go against Niagara, it being too late in the season. And it was agreed, that it was necessary to employ as many men as could be spared from duty, to work at building a fort on the hill on the opposite side of the river, barracks, &c. for winter quarters.

Here let me query,

1. What was the reason that general Sh—y was not at Oswego six weeks sooner, according to the time appointed?
2. As he was delayed so long before he came to Oswego, why did he delay a full month longer, before it was determined to go on the expedition?
3. When that resolution was taken, and the vessels ready, why was there a still further delay of eight days, before

the troops were ordered to embark, the very day before that on which they found out, that it was too late in the season for an expedition?

4. And why was no thought taken of erecting any works on the east-side of the river, where they were so much wanted, or of building barracks, till the time that the forces were intended to be otherwise employed?

The command, under capt. Bradstreet, was well supplied with provisions, and they had some months stock in reserve when joined by the other forces. Their store was too inconsiderable to serve so many, without fresh supplies, which reduced the forces afterwards to great straits. It could not be expected, that the supplies could be very regular here, when the soldiers, left to secure the carrying-place at Wood Creek, were obliged to desert it, many of them for want of food.

About the middle of September all the four vessels were ready, viz. A deckt sloop, 8 guns, four pounders, 30 swivels.—A deckt schooner, 8 guns, four pounders, 28 swivels.—An undeckt schooner, 14 swivels, 14 oars.—An undeckt schooner, 12 swivels, 14 oars.—With this armament, and a sufficient number of small battoes, far too little for the lake in calm weather, his excellency prepared, as above-mentioned, as it were in earnest, to attack the enemy. But, alas! the fleet had not twelve days provision on board, and none to be had within two or three hundred miles of the place he intended to attack; and what they had was not sufficient to carry them to the fight of the enemy: Besides, they had not left above three days provisions with the remaining garrison at Oswego. Were the publick to ask, was this feint intended to cause a diversion to friends or enemies? No doubt some people could let us into the secret.

After this, when they had got some little provisions, tho' no way sufficient for a siege in distant parts, where there could come no supplies; and the general made the people believe, that they were to set out the 26th of September; thro' mercy a storm arose, which determined him to unrig, and lay by all thoughts of attacking the enemy. Mercy I seriously esteem it, if the general was in earnest. Had it arose while they were on the lake, or at a distance from Oswego, great part of the soldiers had been inevitably drowned, or have perished with hunger. And a favour it was to the general, to have so honourable a reason for closing the campaign, and returning to the settlements.

—I have already mentioned to whom we are obliged for the proposal of a naval armament at Oswego; and this hint will explain the service it was of. The vessels built there were unrigged and laid up, soon after they were completed, while a vessel of the French was cruising the lake, and carrying supplies to Niagara; A and five others, as the Indians said, as large as ours, were ready to launch at Frontenac: And moreover, the greater part of the time they were fit for service, they were waiting on the embarkation.

The works on the hill, opposite the old fort at Oswego, were not completed when general Shirley came away; nor were they begun, but a little time before: B Whereas had his excellency's forces, detained in the Mohocks country, dissipating as fast almost as they were recruited, been there all the summer, Oswego might indeed have been well fortified, and proper accommodations for the soldiers provided in time.

The

_____, &c.

The reader may here observe, that tho' some people may very compendiously point out what the safety of Oswego was owing to, that there is still reason for differing from them in opinion. But when they come to consider the strokes in time past levelled at major general Johnson, who commanded in chief over the American forces near lake St. Sacramento, when general Sh—y had not six days provisions at Oswego, they will perceive, the preservation of Oswego was truly owing to the happy defeat given by our brave New-England men, September 8, 1755, under that worthy gentleman, to the French forces, consisting of regulars, Canadians and Indians, under the experienced baron Dieskau. Had the issue of that battle been otherwise, the communication with Oswego had been inevitably cut off. And therefore, considering how short the provisions were there at that time *, the garrison, without any attack, must have immediately shifted for themselves, or have staid there to eat one another.

This was truly saving Oswego, as well as Albany, and all the upper parts of the colony of New-York, and the affection of the confederate Indians.

Sir Charles Hardy, the governor of New-York, his care, tho' just arrived from England, was such, that he, on the advice of the action at lake St. Sacramento, immediately repaired to Albany, called in the militia, and ordered up such stores as were necessary. Such care and diligence could not but meet the desired end. Appendix, 1756.

* When advice reached Oswego of this action, the army was eating the last day's short allowance of 4 oz. of flour, and 2 oz. of pork a man.

fect, in securing the frontiers, had the French been disposed to renew the attack as was expected, and in preserving the affections of the confederates.

Let us draw a comparison between the happy consequences of this action, and what followed that on the Virginia side. Here reinforcements immediately followed the action, while they were yet uncertain of its being a victory. On the Virginia side, after part of the army was defeated, the remainder, tho' far superior to the enemy in number, was ordered immediately away to Albany, 4 or 500 miles off; when nobody doubted their being able, without any risk, to act on the defensive.

The sudden departure of the army from the frontiers, disabled the Virginians from making use of their militia for some time. In wide-extended thin-settled frontiers, where the enemy skulk about and lye concealed, there is great difference between forming an army and reinforcing one. Had Johnson's army, after the action at lake St. Sacramento, been immediately sent to Virginia, and all the country about Albany left exposed to the French and their Indians; it would not have been possible to have sent, in six months, so many men to that lake, as went in half so many weeks, under the cover of the army that remained there. Let the reader form to himself the consequences that would have followed the sending away all the forces we had on the Albany side, and leaving the Indians and the frontiers exposed after Johnson's action, tho' in our favour; he must imagine, that little less than a massacre of the frontier settlers, and a defection of the Indians, must have followed. The frontiers of Virginia were so exposed, and in far worse circumstances, as the lands amongst the mountains, fit for culture, were only in remote patches, so were the settlements also, and no numerous colonies at hand to fly to their immediate relief, as would have been the case had Albany been exposed."

[Here endeth part of the II^d. chapter of Mr. Evans's Essays, recapitulating some of the many worthy actions done by his excellency general Sh—y during his generalissimo-ship in the year 1755, even of the military kind. Were I to give myself the trouble, I could recapitulate a numberless sight of other such-like heroic deeds performed by Mr. Sh—y, from the time he took upon him the command of the forces in N. America, to that of his being removed on the arrival here of lord Lo-don: But I am not willing to annihilate or destroy that great satisfaction

4 M

tification

tisfaction his excellency must have in the enumeration, or recapitulation of those glorious and heroic deeds himself, (as usual) it having never been known (until the present instance) that his excellency neglected telling the world his adventures in almost all his other expeditions: Witness his long speech in 1754, when he returned from Kennebeck river, and printed in all the papers on the Continent; and his several others from the glorious siege of Louisbourg to the beginning only of the year 55 —]

“ — A chain of difficulties, says Mr. Evans, might be enumerated, the first of which general Braddock experienced in near three weeks waiting for Mr. Sh-l-y at Annapolis, by which the expedition to Ohio was so much retarded, that the enemy had time to send reinforcements of French and Indians, and to improve their works at Fort du Quesne; to which, in all human probability, that gentleman's unhappy fate was owing. The others were exactly of the same number as the appointments made this summer. (The reader must notice the author writes for 1755.) If any future congresses are to be held or appointments made, difficulties arising from such delays can only be removed by his majesty's removing the cause of them.”

[And his majesty, out of his abundant kindness to us, his children in North-America, as soon as he had timely notice of it, did remove the cause indeed, by being graciously pleased to appoint the earl of Loudon commander in chief of all his forces in America: And did likewise call Mr. S. home, no doubt to account for such his heroic deeds. And I heartily wish, with the representatives of Boston in their address, that gov—r Sh-l-y may meet with grace and favour in his master's eye. And (as the Boston news did last week endeavour to make the world believe he was going home to be exalted) that he may be exalted indeed and double-deed, according as he is found to deserve; more especially should Of—go, one of the most important posts the English ever had (or have) on their frontiers in all N. America, be now in the possession of our common enemy. (See p. 519.) And God grant he may have an easy deliverance out of all his afflictions, and that all the people, especially the inhabitants on our back settlements the ensuing winter, may say, Amen.]

[We have given the above, as a specimen of the way of thinking of people in that part of America.] (See our MAP of the Eastern Part of New-York, &c. p. 416.)

A Description of WOOLWICH, in Kent, with a fine PROSPECT of that Town and his Majesty's Dock-Yard.

WOOLWICH is seven measured and nine computed miles from London, and has been of late years much improved and beautified, and the parish church rebuilt as one of the 50 new churches. The Thames is here near a mile over, at high-water, and salt at the flood; as the channel lies due east and west for above three miles, the tide runs very strong and the river is quite free from shoals and sands, and has seven or eight fathom water; so that the biggest ships may ride in safety even at low water. A guard ship generally rides here in war time. It has a market, weekly, on Friday.

Queen Elizabeth first built her large ships here, there being a greater depth of water and a freer channel than at Deptford. The docks, yards, and all the buildings belonging to them, are encompassed with an high wall, and are exceeding spacious and convenient, and so prodigiously full of timber, plank, masts, pitch, tar, and other naval stores as can scarce be calculated. There is also a large rope-walk where the largest cables are made for our men of war, and on the east side of the town is the gun-park, replete with amazing quantities of cannon for the ships of war, every ship's guns being placed apart; heavy cannon for batteries, and mortars of all sizes: Sometimes 7 or 800 pieces of great ordnance are to be seen there, and near it is the house where the firemen and engineers prepare their fire-works, charge bombs, carcasses and granadoes, for the publick service. The royal regiment of artillery does duty at Woolwich.

References to the PLATE.

a Gateway. — b Porter's house. — c Builders assistants and surgeons apartments. — d Clerk of the surveys apartments. — e Clock house. — f Builders office. — g Sail and mould lofts. — h North end of the grand storehouse. — i Officers new apartments. — k Cranes. — l Rigging house. — m Boat houses. — n Launching slips. — o Single dock. — p Double dock. — q A 50 gun ship building. — r Dunkirk, 60 guns. — s Essex, 70 guns, repairing. — t Royal George, a first rate, building. — u A 40 gun ship repairing. — w The hulk. — x Seat of — Bowater, Esq; — y The parish church. — z Shooter's-hill.

Account of the ACT to prohibit the Exportation of CORN, &c.

BY this act to prohibit the exportation of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch, (see p. 610.) none of the

1756. Corn Act.—Recruiting Act.—Fifty new Churches 641

the said commodities may be exported from Great-Britain or Ireland before the 25th of December, 1757. under pain of forfeiting all that shall be so exported, with the vessel that has it on board, (the master and crew being imprisoned for six months) and paying a fine of 20s. for each bushel of corn, &c. and 12d. for every pound of starch; one moiety of the penalty to the prosecutor. Any officer of the customs may seize the vessel and commodities, and lodge the latter in the king's warehouses. Necessary provisions for ships on their voyage, and for the king's ships, forces, forts, or garrisons, and malt made for exportation before Dec. 4, 1756, are excepted. The said commodities may also be carried coastwise, or exported to Gibraltar, or the British islands or colonies in America, or to the East-India company's forts and settlements; and wheat, malt, or barley, to the amount of 5000 quarters, may be exported from Southampton to Jersey and Guernsey, for the use of the inhabitants, on giving security; for the taking of which, and giving certificates, (returnable for commodities sent to America in 18 months, to Gibraltar in 12, to Jersey, Guernsey, or coastwise in six) no fee shall be demanded; and the officer granting a false certificate shall forfeit 200l. and be cashiered; and whoever counterfeits a certificate shall forfeit 200l. The commissioners of the customs are to lay before both houses of parliament an account of the quantities of corn, &c. exported; and his majesty may, by proclamation, or order in council, at any time before the 25th of December, 1757, permit all persons, but not any particular person or persons, to export corn, &c.

The act, To make provision for the quartering of the foreign troops in his majesty's service, now in this kingdom; (not any that may hereafter be brought over) says, they are, during their continuance here, to be quartered, and provided for in quarters, in the same manner, to all intents and purposes, as the British troops now are.

An Estimate of the Expence of building Fifty new Churches in London, by Sir Christopher Wren, from Mr. Joseph Ames, F. R. S. and Secretary to the Society of Antiquarians.

	£.	s.	d.
1 St. Paul's cathedral	7367	52	2 3½
2 All Hallows the Great	564	1	9 9
3 All Hallows Bread-street	3348	7	2
4 All Hallows Lombard-street	—	80	8 15 6
5 St. Alban's Wood-street	316	5	0 8

6 St. Ann and St. Agnes	2448	0	10
7 St. Andrew's Wardrobe	7060	16	11
8 St. Andrew's Holborn	9000	0	0
9 St. Antholin's	5685	5	10½
10 St. Austin's	3145	3	10
11 St. Bennet's Grace-church	3581	9	5½
12 St. Bennet's Paul's-wharf	3328	18	10
13 St. Bennet Fink	4129	16	10
14 St. Brides	11430	5	11
15 St. Bartholomew's	5077	1	1
16 Christ's Church	11778	9	6
17 St. Clement's East-Cheape	4365	3	4½
18 St. Clement's Danes	8786	17	0½
19 St. Dionis Back Church	5737	10	2
20 St. Edmund the King	5207	11	0
21 St. George Botolph-lane	4509	4	10
22 St. James Garlick hill	5357	12	10
23 St. James Westminster	8500	0	0
24 St. Lawrence Jewry	11870	1	9
25 St. Michael Basing-hall	2822	47	1
26 St. Michael Royal	7455	7	9
27 St. Michael Queenhithe	4354	3	8
28 St. Michael Wood-street	2554	2	11
29 St. Michael-Crooked-lane	4541	5	11
30 St. Martin's Ludgate	5378	9	7
31 St. Matthew's Friday-street	—	2301	8 2
32 St. Michael's Cornhill	4686	18	8
33 St. Margaret's Lothbury	5340	8	1
34 St. Margaret's Pattens	4986	10	4
35 St. Mary Abchurch	4922	2	4½
36 St. Mary Magdalene	4291	12	9½
37 St. Mary Somerset	6579	18	1
38 St. Mary At-hill	3980	12	3
39 St. Mary Aldermanbury	5237	3	6
40 St. Mary le Bow	8071	18	1
41 The Steeple of it	7388	8	7½
42 St. Nicholas Cole-Abby	5042	6	11
43 St. Olave's Jewry	5580	4	10
44 St. Peter's Cornhill	5647	8	2
45 St. Swithin's Cannon-street	—	4687	4 6
46 St. Stephen's Walbrook	7652	13	8
47 St. Stephen's Coleman-street	—	4020	16 6
48 St. Mildred Bread-street	3705	13	6½
49 St. Magnus London-bridge	—	9579	19 10
50 St. Vedast, alias Foster-lane Church	—	1853	15 6
51 St. Mildred Poultry	4654	9	7½
The Monument, Fish-street Hill	—	5856	8 0

Description of the Rotunda, or Pantheon, at ROME, which has lately fallen in, and is quite ruined (see p. 612.) from Keyser's Travels.

THE Rotunda, so called from its figure, has withstood the injuries of time beyond any structure of ancient Rome. It seems strange that neither this remarkable temple, M. Aurelius's pillar, Adrian's Mausoleum, nor Severus's Sepulchrum,

tizonium, are to be met with on any ancient Roman medal. This edifice was first dedicated by M. Agrippa to Jupiter Ultor, or the avenger, and afterwards to all the deities, celestial, terrestrial, and infernal; hence it was called Pantheon. Some authors affirm, that the roof was at first covered with silver, which they say was stripped off by the soldiery in tumultuous times; and that its most valuable statues and other ornaments were carried away by Constantius to Constantinople. However, in the time of pope Urban VIII. there still remained a vast quantity of brass about it: But that pope had it melted down for a superb altar in the cathedral of St. Peter; and some pieces of cannon for the castle of St. Angelo. How he came to spare the large bronze gates, which are eighteen feet four inches broad, and 36 feet high, is something extraordinary, as he had a fair pretence for removing them on account of their disproportion to the building; they being in all appearance, at first designed for some other edifice. On this occasion Pasquin observed. *Quod non fecerunt Barbari Romæ, fecit Barbarini*, "That Barbarini dealt worse with Rome than ever the Barbarians did." Over the door within this edifice is the following inscription:

*Pantheon,
Ædificium toto terrarum orbe
celeberrimum,
Ab Agrippa Augusti genero
Impiæ Jovi, cæterisque mendacibus Diis,
a Bonifacio IIII. Pontifice
Deiparæ, & SS. Christi Martyribus
piè dicatum.
Urbanus VIII. Pont. Max.
Binis ad campani ævis ujum
Turribus exornavit,
Et nova contignatione munit*

Anno Domini MDCLXXII. Pontif. IX.

"The Pantheon, a structure celebrated throughout the whole world, first profanely dedicated to Jupiter, and all the false gods, by Agrippa, son-in-law to the emperor Augustus, and afterwards consecrated to the mother of God, and the holy christian martyrs, by pope Boniface IIII. is now adorned with towers, &c. at the expence of pope Urban VIII. in the year of Christ 1622, and the ninth of his pontificate."

The niches still remaining shew, that the temple formerly contained the statues of the gods; and from Pliny, lib. ix. c. 35. it appears, that the statue of Venus, in the pantheon, had a pair of earrings made of the pearls that Cleopatra had spared at her extravagant entertainment with Mark Antony. It was an impracticable thing to build a temple that could

contain all the gods worshipped by the Romans, as they were several thousands in number; but temples dedicated to more than one god were called Pantheons. On the right hand, before the entrance of the Rotunda (which is its present name) according to Dio, lib. xxxv. stood an image of Augustus, and on the left that of Agrippa. The outside is entirely of Tivoli free-stone, and within it is incruited with marble.

The roof of the Pantheon is a round dome, without pillars or windows, the diameter of which is 72 common paces: This agrees with 144 feet, or 218 $\frac{1}{2}$ palmi, as it is computed by others. Some reckon the diameter, within to be 132 feet exclusive of the wall, which is 18 feet thick: This diameter however, exceeds the height which is ascended by a stair-case of 150 steps. This church, tho' it has no windows, but only a round aperture 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter in the center of the dome, is very light in every part. The pavement is made of large square stones and porphyry, sloping all round towards the center, where the rain-water, falling down thro' the aperture at the top of the dome, is conveyed away by a proper drain, covered with a stone full of holes.

Under Raphael's busto in the Rotunda are the following lines:

*Ut videant Posteriores decus & venustatem,
Cujus gratiam mentemque callescent
In picturis admirantur,
Raphælis Sancti Urbinitis,
Pictorum principis;
In tumulo spirantem ex marmore vultum
Carolus Marattus,
Tam eximii Viri memoriam veneratus,
Ad perpetuum virtutis exemplar
Et incitamentum
P. Anno MDCLXXIV.*

"That posterity may not be strangers to the comely and graceful mien of Raphaël d' Urbino, the prince of painters, whose skill and divine genius they so much admire in his works; and that a perpetual pattern of and incitement to virtue might be here exhibited, Carlo Maratti, who revered the memory of so great a man, set up this resemblance of him in breathing marble, in the year 1674."

From the MONITOR, Dec. 25.

AMONG the many evils, which have disgraced our administrations for more than 30 years past, the greatest of all has been, the boundless prodigality of the publick money, which it will take an age of economy to replace; a peace of 20 years, to the eternal infamy of one m——r, paid off just nothing of the publick debt: And how the money was squandered,

dered, no man need be told. The loan appropriated to that use, which ought to have been sacred, was diverted into other channels, even by that very man, who valued himself upon the project; and the *Nobile par fratres* who co-operated with and succeeded him in power, supported their administration upon the same ruinous plan. Hence we lie under great difficulties to raise money to carry on the present war; and carried on it must be, or an inglorious and treacherous peace must ensue; and in that case our ruin will be certain, tho' it be a little deferred.

That money is to be had, is out of all question; but how to come at it, without further loading our trade, and exports, which have already suffered extremely from our weight of taxes; and which have enabled our enemy to supplant us in many branches of our foreign commerce, is not easy to say:—For, suppose a system of frugality be adopted (which is absolutely necessary) it cannot answer our immediate wants, because it cannot operate to any considerable effect, but by length of time, such a measure nevertheless will be a ground of confidence, and, no doubt, facilitate the raising of the present supplies: And if the new taxes are laid in the easiest and most equal manner, if they are made temporary, not eternal in the way of our late borrowing and funding, the prudent part of the nation will not murmur and rebel against the hand, that immediately imposes the weight, but look back to, and curse the improvidence and extravagance of those, who in time of peace, made no provision or savings to support a war; which has laid our new money under such disadvantages, that there is little cause to envy their situation: For how delightful soever power may be in calm and peaceable times, it is not very pleasing to sit at the helm in dark and tempestuous weather.

Amidst such a perplexed state of our affairs, would it not be unreasonable to expect more from our rulers than the nature and circumstances of things will admit? Let them but act like men of wisdom and integrity, and agreeable to the principles they have openly avowed, and they discharge their duty. Events lie in a higher hand; and altho', in a view of second causes, our condition looks so ill, I hope we are not arrived to that pitch of degeneracy, that heaven has cast us off; and yet such has been the fate of nations, as all history attests: Such assuredly will one day be our fate, if we persevere in that system of corruption and prodigality; without which, it has been impudently asserted, it is impossible to govern this nation.

EPILOGUE to the MISER, (see p. 575.) writ by Mr. Lockman, Secretary of the Free British Fishery, and spoke by Mr. Shuter, in the Character of a Boatswain, accompanied by a considerable Number of the Boys.

HITHER we're bound.—Avast!—
Inchanting spot!

[Turning about to the audience.
Strange turn in things!—How whimsical's
my lot!

[sea;
I, whose rough province is to plough the
To bid weigh anchor; reef; or helm-a-lee:
Am here turn'd spokesman for our pigmy
tars;

[stars:
Sent, in their names, to thank these shining
B This choir of beauties, to whose smile they
owe

[bestow.—
Blessings, which none but god-like minds
Thrice arduous task!—I scarce know what
to say;

Yet my brave captain's orders I'd obey.

[Three buzzas, by the boys.
Reviving cheers! my little hearts of gold.—

C You're right.—To claim success, we must
be bold.—

[face.—
I'll take the hint.—This splendid audience
My theme hates flourishes or studied grace.

Ye ladies! who in patriot acts delight,
(Strong contrast to the Miser of this night!)
By whose pleas'd aspect 'tis well understood,

D No joy's so sweet as that of doing good:—
The gladden'd objects who around me
stand,

Till lately, were the outcast of our land.
Sprung from the dregs, a nuisance long
they lay;

Expos'd, to every vice, an easy prey.

But your indulgence has revers'd the
scene;

E Hush'd the dark storm, their prospect's
Rescu'd from shiv'ring want's voracious
jaws,

They'll not be tempted to infringe the laws;
But, past some hours, a kind asylum
meet,

[fleet.
Lodg'd in the bosom of great George's
Genius in every class of life is found:

F Now gilds a throne, now creeps along the
ground.

[scorn,
Among the felads, who once were fortune's
Some are, perhaps, for great achievements
born:

[feat,
May, high advanc'd, Britannia's foes de-
And, grateful, lay rich trophies at your
feet:

May emulate a Benbow, or a Blake;

G Equal a Ruffel, or shine forth a Drake:
May shield our envied trade beneath each
sky;

[fly:
On Gallia's frighted coasts bid thunders
Protect our colonies 'mid fierce alarms;
Those of our rival cruels, with vengeful
arms:

And

And grasping the proud trident of the
main, [maintain.
Round the vast globe our native rights

PROLOGUE to AMPHITRYON, altered
and acted at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-
Lane. Spoken by Mr. Havard.

THIS night let busy man to pleasure
spare : [ing care ;
Far hence be searching thought, and pin-
Far hence whate'er can agonize the soul,
Grief, terror, rage, the dagger and the
bowl !

The comic muse, a gay propitious pow'r,
To dimpled laughter gives this mirthful
hour. [we shew

The scenes which Plautus drew, to-night
Touch'd by Moliere, by Dryden taught to
glow.

Dryden !—in evil days his genius rose,
When wit and decency were constant foes :
Wit then desil'd in manners and in mind,
Whene'er he fought to please disgrac'd man-
kind. [the fair ;

Freed from his faults, we bring him to
And urge once more his claim to beauty's
care. [bestow'd ;

That thus we court your praise, is praise
Since all our virtue from your virtue flow'd.
But there are some—no matter where
they sit— [bit.

Who smack their lips and hope the luscious
These claim regard, deny it they that
can—

"The prince of darkness is a gentleman!"
Yet why apologize, tho' these complain ;
They're free to all the rest of Drury-Lane.

To these bright rows we boast a kind
intent ; [meant.

We fought their plaudit, and their pleasure
Yet not on what we give our fame must rise ;
In what we take away our merit lies.

On no new force bestow'd we found our
claim ;

To make wit honest was our only aim :
If we succeed, some praise we boldly ask—
To make wit honest is no easy task.

A sublime EPITAPH exactly copied from a
Monument in the Church of Solihull, in
Warwickshire.

For that divers of
His ancestors
Since 1514
And that many
of his near'st relations
lie here inter'd
to protect henceforth
the quiet of their bones
that have long unguarded lain
Freely beneath in trust are plac'd
6 guardian figured stones
Thro' debt of honour sily laid
By J. Holbeck of
Whitehal Esq ;

1745

ADDITIONS to December.

THE colliers, at the beginning of De-
cember, entered the towns of Mon-
mouth and Chepstow, did great damage
to the inhabitants, and carried off con-
siderable quantities of grain, &c. at Chep-
stow one man was killed. (See p. 611.)

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Dec. 17. BARTHOLOMEW Richard
Barnehy, of Brockhampton,
in Herefordshire, Esq; to Miss Freeman.
27. Thomas Dennison, of Leeds, Esq;
to Miss Sunderland.

Dec. 31. The lady of ——— Herbert,
Esq; was delivered of a son.

DEATHS.

Dec. 10. GEORGE Barlow, of Slo-
bech, in Pembrokeshire, Esq;

17. Margaret, baroness Radeke, daugh-
ter of the late gen. Sutton, at Konings-
berg, in Prussia.

21. Sir John Hume, of Manderston,
in North-Britain, Bart.

28. Barrington Horfemenden, Esq; a
barrister at law.

29. Thomas Cooke, Esq; the transla-
tor of Hesiod. Terence, &c. &c.

30. Edward Emmet, Esq; high-sheriff
of the county of Essex.

Sir Lawrence Isaac Woollaston, of
Lowesby, in Leicestershire, Bart.

Thomas Churchill, sen. of Poorton, in
Dorsetshire, Esq;

In August last, at Florence, Thomas
Hart, of Hill-street, Esq;

Sept. 12. Hon. John Fairchild, of Bar-
badoes, Esq; chief justice of the Common
Pleas for St. Michael's.

Oct. 8. Charles Elliott, Esq; attorney-
general of North-Carolina, at Newbern,
in that province.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1756.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 5. Several ships
having put lately into the Texel,
laden with ship-stores from the Baltick,
in order to take the benefit of the convoy
to the ports of France, the captains of
the men of war destined for the convoy
have refused, by order of the lords of the
Admiralty, to take them under their
care : Some of them, however, have set
sail in company.

UTRECHT, Dec. 2. We hear from Liep-
sic, that the Chevalier de St. George's
eldest son staid in that town four or five
days, about the middle of last month, in
his return from the Prussian army, going
under the name of count Hamilton. His
attendants were only one gentleman and
two

two Swiss servants. His passes, we are told, were signed by the governor of Dresden.

From Paris we hear, that towards the end of last month, his most Christian majesty received a new bull or brief from the pope, relating to the religious disputes in that kingdom, a copy of which his majesty sent to all his bishops, and along with it a letter de cachet, enjoining them to conform thereto, meaning thereby to preserve the jurisdiction that belongs to the church, secure the respect due to religion, and restore peace in his kingdom. But this bull, which is dated at Rome, Oct. 16, 1756, unless enforced by a court of inquisition, will certainly have a quite contrary effect, as it is thereby laid down as a fundamental article, that whosoever does not submit to the bull *Unigenitus*, is in the way of damnation, and specifies several cases wherein the sacraments are to be denied, which is a direct attack upon the privileges of the Gallican church. Accordingly, on the 7th instant, the parliament of Paris issued an arret for suppressing the said bull, and saving to the court of parliament to provide in a proper manner against the inconveniences that might arise therefrom, and against the abuse that might result from it, and be made of it with regard to the king's subjects; referring likewise to the said court to maintain, in their full force, as it had always done, the prerogatives and rights of the crown, the power and jurisdiction of the bishops of France, the liberties of the Gallican church, the maxims and customs of the realm, and the established rules of the church. This arret was probably foreseen by the French ministers, for on the Sunday preceeding, the deputies of the parliament having waited on the king, to receive his commands in relation to the matters laid before him by the parliament's last remonstrances, his majesty told them, that he would be himself the bearer of his answer, and would let them know the day and the hour when he should go to the palace with the usual ceremony. Accordingly, on the 12th at night, the whole body of his majesty's guards, amounting to about 10,000 men, came and took post in the city of Paris; and next day his majesty repaired, with the usual ceremony, to the palace, where he held, what in France is called a Bed of Justice, that is to say, a bed where he may without any controul from his parliament enact whatever he pleases to be law; and one of the edicts, or regulations enacted upon this occasion, was for suppressing the fourth and fifth chambers of inquests, the members of which, we may suppose, were the greatest sticklers

against the bull *Unigenitus*. Several other regulations were at the same time enacted, relating to the parliament, and for restoring, as his majesty said, the peace of his kingdom, which had been so long disturbed by the ecclesiastical disputes. What effect they may have we shall soon see; for these disputes are so warm at present, that they have occasioned several duels or rencounters, in which some gentlemen have been killed, to prevent which, for the future, his majesty has revived, and resolved to enforce some old regulations against the wearing of swords.

Paris, Nov. 29. They write from Brest, that on the 23d, in the afternoon, the St. Michael man of war, of sixty guns, and the Amethyst frigate, of thirty guns, sailed from that port with a strong wind, and extremely favourable for escaping the English, in case they waited for them. The next morning the Intrepid, of seventy-four guns, the Opiniate, of sixty-four, the Unicorn, of thirty, and the Calypso, of sixteen, sailed with the same wind. The destination of this Squadron is at present a secret.

By letters from Madrid we find, that the inquisition, which has made no publick example of spiritual delinquents for a long time, has lately delivered over to the secular power, among others, a Frenchman and an Italian; the former, only for confessing himself a free mason, was, in consequence, burnt at the Auto de Fe.

And from Lisbon we hear, that the court of inquisition has ordered a tract to be suppressed, entitled, A Relation of the Earthquake which happened at Lisbon on the 1st of November, 1755; wherein the author had pretended to demonstrate, that the alliance and trade with England tended greatly to the distress and ruin of Portugal; and that, in our present calamitous situation, we ought to give up this trade and alliance, that the king's own subjects might enjoy the advantages which the English appropriated to themselves, and thereby be enabled to repair their losses, and rebuild their towns. It is remarkable, that the inquisition say in their edict, that they condemn this piece because it is seditious, scandalous, and injurious to a nation in friendship and alliance with his majesty.

From Florence we hear, that application having been made to the emperor, as duke of Tuscany, for admitting some of our men of war to winter in the ports of that dutchy, all that could be obtained was a permission, that four only of our men of war cruising in those seas for the protection of our trade, might put in at one time at Porto Ferraro, in the Island

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of Elba ; but that none but the captains and principal officers shall be permitted to go on shore.

Ratisbon, Nov. 29. A few days ago the Saxon minister delivered to the diet a new and very ample memorial, setting forth the lamentable state of Saxony, and imploring afresh the assistance of the states of the empire.

The king of Prussia has also addressed a letter to the diet, demanding the assistance of the several states, agreeable to their guaranties of the treaties of Westphalia and Dresden. But the minister of Mentz, as director of the diet, having refused to lay it before the diet, the Brandenburg minister has ordered it to be printed ; and has sent to his court for further instructions.

Frankfort, Dec. 11. The aulic council hath fined our magistrates 160 florins for boggling for some days about the publication of the emperor's decrees against the king of Prussia.

The duke of Wirtemberg hath refused a passage thro' his territories to the Austrian troops that are marching from the Netherlands to Bohemia, under pretence that his country cannot supply them with a sufficient number of horses and carriages for their baggage and artillery.

The Prussian and Austrian armies being both now in winter quarters, nothing has lately happened but skirmishes between their out-parties. In the mean time his Prussian majesty has intimated to the king, and senate of Poland, that if the Russians be allowed to march thro' that kingdom, they may expect to see their country made a scene of war. And it is even said, that his Polish majesty has sent an officer of distinction to the Russian court, to solicit against their troops being ordered to march thro' Poland.

Remainder of the Catalogue of Books for December, 1756.

ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.

1. **T**HE Prudent Jester, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooke.
2. The Life and surprizing Adventures of Crusoe, Richard Davis, 2 Vols. Noble.
3. Philosophical Visions, pr. 3s. Griffiths.
4. A new Version of the Paradise Lost, pr. 1s. Baldwin.
5. Memoirs of a young Lady of Quality, a Platonist, pr. 10s. 6d. Baldwin.
6. Taxes, a Dramatick Entertainment, pr. 1s. Owen.
7. Epistles to Lorenzo, pr. 1s. 6d.
8. Eliza, an English Opera, pr. 1s. Franklin.

9. Sophronia, a Poem ; in five Books, pr. 1s. 6d. Scott.
10. The 15th Ode of Horace imitated, pr. 6d. Scott.
11. A Collection of select Epigrams. By Mr. Hackett, pr. 1s. 6d. Hitch.
12. Ben. Johnson's last Legacy, pr. 1s. Corbett.
13. The 10th Epistle of the first Book of Horace imitated, pr. 1s. Ross.
14. The Minor, a Dramatick Satire, pr. 1s. Scott.
15. The Loss of the Handkerchief, pr. 6d. Marshall.
16. The Genius of Britain, an Iambick Ode, pr. 6d. Cooper.
17. Northern Memoirs, or the History of a Scots Family, pr. 6s. Noble.
18. The Levee, a Poem, pr. 6d. Cooper.
19. Amphytrion, or the Two Socias, pr. 1s. Payne. (See p. 644.)

SERMONS.

20. A Sermon preached on the Death of the Rev. Mr James Fall. By J. Potts, pr. 6d. Keith.
21. England's Alarm. In several Discourses. By A. Moncrief, M. A. pr. 1s. Keith.
22. Several Sermons by R. Kedington, D. D. pr. 2s. 6d. Beecroft.
23. A Sermon on the true national Evil, or Cowardice the Cry, but Corruption the Grievance, pr. 6d. Cooper.
24. A Sermon against the bad Custom of observing the Old Stile, pr. 6d. Trye.
25. A Sermon by W. Romaine, pr. 6d. Worral.
26. Artificial Dearth ; in two Sermons, pr. 1s. Cooper.

A General BILL of all the Chriftenings and Burials in London, from Dec. 16, 1755, to Dec. 14, 1756.

Chriftned	Buried	
Males 7591	Males 10284	
Females 7248	Females 10588	
14839	20872	

Decreased in the Burials this Year	1045.
Died under 2 Years of Age	7466
Between 2 and 5	1973
5 and 10	605
10 and 20	573
20 and 30	1526
30 and 40	1982
40 and 50	2065
50 and 60	1788
60 and 70	1412
70 and 80	976
80 and 90	451
90 and 100	55
	20872

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