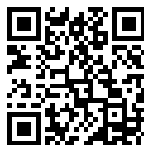
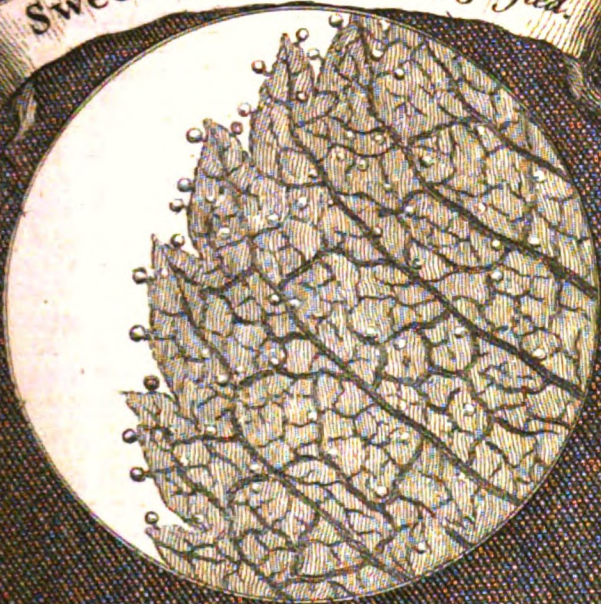

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Sweet Brier Leaf, Magnified.



Sage Leaf, Magnified.



Miscellaneous correspondence, containing a variety of subjects, relative to natural and civil ...

Benjamin Martin





Hope add 240

Maps catalogued

MISCELLANEOUS
CORRESPONDENCE,

Containing a Variety of

S U B J E C T S,

RELATIVE TO

Natural and Civil History, Geography,
Mathematics, Poetry, Memoirs of monthly Oc-
currences, Catalogues of new Books, &c.



V O L. II.

For the Year 1757 and 1758.

By BENJAMIN MARTIN.

L O N D O N :

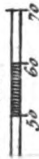
Printed and sold by W. OWEN, *Temple-Bar*, and by the
AUTHOR, at his House in *Fleet-street*.

MDCCCLIX.

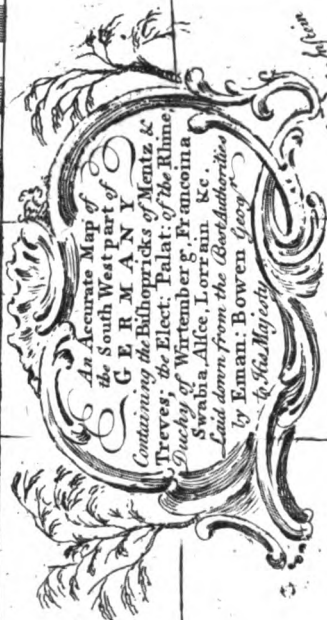
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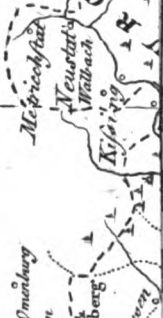
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OF



An Accurate Map of
the South West part of
GERMANY
Containing the Bishopricks of Mentz &
Trevres; the Elect. Palat: of the Rhine;
Duchey of Wirtemberg, Franconia
Swabia, Allice, Lorraine &c.
Laid down from the Best Authorities
by Eman: Bowen Geog^r



Marine of Arts and Science for W. Owen at Temple Bar 1757

Miscellaneous Correspondence, in Prose and Verse.

For JANUARY, 1757.

A GENERAL HISTORY of GERMANY, continued from Page 447.

WE shall next proceed to an Account of the Revenue and Troops of the several States of the Empire.

According to a Constitution of Charles V. every State of the Empire is taxed in Proportion to its Ability, which Tax, or Quota, is entered in a public Register, called the *Matricula* of the Empire, and kept in the Office of the Elector of Mentz, the Chancellor of the Empire: Here every Prince, Lord, or City, which the Emperor makes a Member of the Empire, is obliged to be matriculated, with the Consent of the College and Circle to which it is aggregated.— This Constitution was established, not only for maintaining the Forces of the Empire, but for its other Necessities. It was regulated at the Rate of a certain Number of Horse and Foot, or a Sum of Money to be paid monthly, by the Name of the *Roman* Months; because formerly the States

of the Empire were obliged to raise 20,000 Foot, and 4000 Horse, which they kept in Pay to accompany the Emperor to Rome, when he went to receive the Crown; and such as were not able to furnish their Quota in Troops did it in Money. This Contingent was settled at twelve Florins for a Trooper, and four for a Foot-Soldier. But, as the Price of Provisions, &c. was raised, this Tax was, in Time, extended to sixty Florins for the former, and twelve for the latter; so that the Tax of the modern *Roman* Month is equal to five of the old *Roman* Months: But, the *Matricula* not having been altered since Charles V. and every State being thereby taxed on the old Footing, this Deficiency was supplied, without derogating from the *Matricula*, by augmenting the Number of Months in Proportion to the Levies required, and other necessary Demands.

The Total of the Matricula's.

| | | Horse. | Foot. | Florins. |
|-----------------------|---|--------|-------|----------|
| The Circle of Austria | — | 174 | 907 | 5714 |
| — of the Lower Rhine | — | 190 | 885 | 5828 |
| — of Upper Saxony | — | 278 | 1167 | 7972 |
| — of Swabia | — | 341 | 2100 | 12623 |
| — of Bavaria | — | 231 | 1060 | 6934 |

Carried over 1214 6119 39071

T t t

The

| | Horse. | Foot. | Florins. |
|--------------------------------------|--------|-------|----------|
| Brought over — — — | 1214 | 6119 | 39071 |
| The Circle of <i>Franconia</i> — — — | 249 | 1219 | 8100 |
| — of the <i>Upper Rhine</i> . — — — | 433 | 1950 | 12280 |
| — of <i>Westphalia</i> — — — | 309 | 2019 | 8964 |
| — of <i>Lower Saxony</i> — — — | 321 | 1053 | 8992 |
| | 2526 | 12360 | 77407 |

N. B. The German Florin was 40 Pence.

But, that the Reader may form a proper Idea of the Revenues and Forces of the German Princes, Electors, &c. we have extracted, from the best Writers we could meet with, the following Synopsis.

Revenues of the Ecclesiastical Princes, and the Number of Forces they can raise.

| | Ann. Rev. £. | Forces. |
|---|--------------|---------|
| Archbishop of <i>Cologne</i> — — — | 130000 | 8000 |
| — of <i>Triers</i> — — — | 100000 | 6000 |
| — of <i>Mentz</i> — — — | 100000 | 6000 |
| — of <i>Salzburg</i> — — — | 80000 | 8000 |
| — of <i>Munster</i> — — — | 70000 | 5000 |
| — of <i>Liege</i> — — — | 70000 | 8000 |
| Bishop of <i>Wurzburg</i> — — — | 60000 | 5000 |
| — of <i>Bamberg</i> — — — | 50000 | 5000 |
| — of <i>Paderborn</i> — — — | 40000 | 3000 |
| — of <i>Osnabrug</i> — — — | 30000 | 2500 |
| — of <i>Aichstadt</i> — — — | 10000 | 1000 |
| The Abbot of <i>Fulda</i> — — — | 70000 | 6000 |
| The other Bishoprics of the Empire together | 60000 | 5000 |
| The Abbeyes and Provostships of the Empire | 80000 | 8000 |
| Total of the ecclesiastical Princes | 950000 | 76500 |

Revenues of the Secular Princes, and the Number of Forces they are able to raise.

| | Ann. Rev. £. | Forces. |
|--|--------------|---------|
| The Empress-Queen — — — | 800000 | 180000 |
| The King of <i>Prussia</i> — — — | 140000 | 180000 |
| The Elector of <i>Saxony</i> — — — | 80000 | 20000 |
| The Elector <i>Palatine</i> — — — | 30000 | 18000 |
| The Duke of <i>Wittemberg</i> — — — | 20000 | 15000 |
| The Landgravé of <i>Hesse Cassel</i> — — — | 12000 | 12000 |
| — of <i>Hesse-Darmstadt</i> — — — | 10000 | 9000 |
| The Duke of <i>Mecklenburgh</i> — — — | 6000 | 6000 |
| The Prince of <i>Baden-Baden</i> — — — | 18000 | 3000 |
| — of <i>Baden Durlach</i> — — — | 18000 | 3000 |
| Princes of <i>Nassau</i> — — — | 120000 | 10000 |
| Carried over | 1183600 | 526000 |
| | | Ann. |

| | Ann. Rev. £. | Forces. |
|---|--------------|---------|
| Brought over — — — | 11836000 | 326000 |
| The Elector of <i>Bavaria</i> — — — | 300000 | 30000 |
| — of <i>Hanover</i> — — — | 400000 | 40000 |
| The Duke of <i>Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele</i> — — — | 300000 | 14000 |
| — of <i>Holstein</i> — — — | 80000 | 12000 |
| — of <i>Saxe-Gottha</i> — — — | 200000 | 12000 |
| — of <i>Weymar</i> — — — | 80000 | 10000 |
| Dukes of <i>Saxony</i> — — — | 80000 | 10000 |
| Princes of <i>Anhalt</i> — — — | 60000 | 6000 |
| Prince of <i>Loewenburg</i> — — — | 60000 | 6000 |
| The other Princes and Imperial Towns of the Empire | 500000 | 50000 |
| Total of the Revenues & Forces of the secular Princes | 13196000 | 646000 |
| — of the ecclesiastical Princes — — — | 950000 | 76500 |
| — of the Revenues and Forces of the Empire | 14146000 | 722500 |

This may suffice with Respect to the comparative Dignity and Strength of many of the Princes, &c. of *Germany*. We should be glad, if on good Authority, and with suitable Exactness, we could make a Comparison between the Protestant and the Roman Catholic Powers; but in this many Difficulties occur, for the Denomination even of the Prince does not ascertain the principal Religion of the Subject. It is well known, that the Protestant Religion had its first Beginning in *Germany* in 1517, under the Management and Direction of *Martin Luther*. That was succeeded by that of *Calvin*; and both of them meeting with Opposition from the Emperor *Charles the Fifth*, who adhered to the old Religion, it occasioned a long and bloody civil War; the Issue of which was that the three Religions, *Lutheran*, *Calvinist*, and *Roman Catholic*, were established in the several Places where they were already professed, by the Authority of the Empire: The great-

est Part, however, adheres still to the *Roman Catholic* Communion, which has the Advantage of having a great Number of Prelates, who are most of them temporal Princes, and have a spiritual and temporal Dominion over their Subjects.

The Countries in *Germany* where the *Lutheran* Religion chiefly prevails, are those of *Saxony*, *Brandenburgh*, *Brunswick*, *Lunenburgh*, *Holstein*, *Mecklenburgh*, *Wurtemberg*, *Darmstadt*, *Durlach*, *Larven*, *Eaß-Friesland*, and several Imperial Cities. The *Calvinist* Persuasion is embraced in the Landgraviate of *Hesse-Cassel*, a great Part of the Palatinate, besides several other Places, especially the Free Cities, where great Numbers are intermixed with the *Lutherans*. There are likewise a vast Number of *Jews* scattered up and down all *Germany*; but especially in the Imperial Cities, where they are allowed the free Exercise of their Religion.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS Answered.

Question 109, answered by Mr. WILLIAM WALLIS, of Thingdon, in Northamptonshire.

LET $3x$ and $4x$ be the respective Distance; then by a Maximum in plain Trigonometry, $26 : 7x :: x : 12$, $\therefore 1152 = 7x^2$, and $x = 13$ Fere; but $13 \times 3 \angle \frac{96 + 12}{2}$, and $13 \times 4 \angle \frac{96 + 12}{2}$, which is absurd; consequently the Question is impossible in those Numbers. Q. E. D.

Mr. Lucas, Mr. Turill, Mr. R. Hudson, Mr. Farley, Mr. Tunnard, Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. Barker, Mr. Thernot, and Mr. Butler, all took Notice of the Absurdity of this Question.

Question 110, answered by Mr. JOHN TUNNARD, of Gosberton-School, Boston, Lincolnshire.

PUT $x =$ the Age of the eldest, $y =$ that of the youngest

Then $x + y = 35 = a$

$$\frac{3xx}{2y} + 12x - yy = 55 = 6 \left. \vphantom{\frac{3xx}{2y} + 12x - yy = 55 = 6} \right\} \text{per Question.}$$

$$3xx + 24xy - 2y^3 = 2by$$

$$12xx + 24xy + 12yy = 12aa$$

$$9xx + 2y^3 + 12yy = 12aa - 2by$$

$$aa - 2ay + yy = xx$$

$$\frac{12aa - 2ay^3 - 12yy}{9} = 2by = xx,$$

Which will produce this adaffected Equation, $2y^3 + 21yy - 520y = 3675$.

Hence, by converging Series, $y = 15$; consequently $x = 20$.

This Question was also answered by Mr. Terrill, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Wallis, Mr. Cave, Mr. R. Hudson, Mr. Farley, Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. Barker, Mr. Rowe, Mr. Butler, Mr. Horsfall, Mr. Butcher, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Walter, Mr. Sherratt, Mr. Beighton, Mr. Haile, Mr. Storer, Mr. Hodges, Mr. Carter, Mr. Reeves, Mr. Browne, Mr. More, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Eling, Mr. Stelling, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Langley, Mr. Peacock, Mr. Clarke, Mr. R. Langley, Mr. Terry, Mr. Thox, Mr. Eaton, and Mr. Rennard.

Question 111, answered by Mr. HENRY FARLEY, of Eythorn, in Kent.

PUT 36 Acres = 360 Chains = a ; $38 = b$; $x =$ the Length; $b - x =$ the Breadth.

$$\begin{array}{l|l} 1 & x \times b - x = a \\ 2 & xx - xb = -a \\ 3 & x - \frac{b}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{bb}{4} - a} = 1 \\ 4 & x = 1 + 19 = 20, \text{ the Length.} \\ & 38 - 20 = 18, \text{ the Breadth.} \end{array}$$

This Question was also answered by Mr. Lucas, Mr. Wallis, Mr. Cave, Mr. Terrill, Mr. R. Hudson, Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. Carter, Mr. Kernot, Mr. Barker, Mr. Rowe, Mr. Butler,

Butler, Mr. Eling, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Beighton, Mr. Hale, Mr. Storer, Mr. Hodges, Mr. Reeves, Mr. Brown, Mr. Moor, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Stelling, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Peacock, Mr. Clarke, Mr. R. Langley, Mr. Terry, Mr. Knox, Mr. Eaton, Mr. Rennard, Mr. Prynald, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Dodson, Mr. Crable, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Hambrook.

Question 112, answered by Mr. JOHN HUDSON, of Swanland, near Hull.

FIRST reduce the Expression to $x^{\frac{30}{91}}$ its Equal; then put $x = \text{Hyp. Log. of } x^{\frac{1}{2}}$, and $n = \frac{30}{91}$; then its Log. $n x^n$ is also a Maximum: In Fluxions, $x^n \dot{x} + n x^{n-1} \dot{x} = 0$; but $n = \frac{x}{x}$ $\therefore x^{n-1} \dot{x} + n x^{n-1} \dot{x} = 0$, reduced gives $x = \frac{1}{n} = \frac{91}{30} = -3.0333$, &c. = Hyp. Log. of $x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $\therefore -1.0111$, &c. Hyp. Log. of x , whose natural Number is, 3638981, &c. = 71. 34d.

This Question was also answered by Mr. Lucas, Mr. Beighton, and Mr. J. Shipman.

New QUESTIONS to be answered.

Question 130.

By Mr. POWIS LILLIEMAN.

GIVEN $AC = 5$ (a), $AB = 3$ (c) required CD , BD , and the Perpendicular AD , when the Angle BDC is a Maximum?

Question 131.

By Mr. ROBERT ELING, of Henley upon Thames.

IN the Middle of my Garden stands a small flowering Shrub, about which, as a Center, I would plant 14 Dozen of Tulip-Roots, so that the Distance between each Bulb, and that next it on either Side, may be six Inches, and the Outermost in each Row, the same Distance within the Flower-Bed; of what Form and Dimensions must the Bed be made to take up the least Ground possible?

Question 132.

By Mr. THOMAS ALLEN, of Spalding.

ON a certain Day last Spring, the Sun's rising Amplitude was taken = $33^{\circ} 57' 10''$, at 2h. 56m. 12s. 36 th. after his Altitude upon the Prime Vertical was observed = $25^{\circ} 8' 52''$. It is required to determine the Proportion of the Number of Particles of Heat ejected by the Sun upon the Place of Observation, at the Hours of One and Four in the Afternoon of the same Day, and to give the Investigation?

Question 133.

By Mr. J. STORER, of Hornsea.

THE Difference between the two Legs, and the Hypothenuse of every right-angled Triangle is equal to the Diameter of the inscribed Circle. Query, a Demonstration?

To the Author of the General Magazine of Arts and Sciences.

S I R,

The following are the Observations for the Year 1756, which we hope will be agreeable to your Astronomical Readers. Aldebaran underwent several Occultations, but they were all invisible, for want of a clear Sky. We are

Your humble Servants,

Newport, Shropshire, Jan. 1, 1757.

J. P. H. and B. T.

| | H. | ' | " | |
|---------------|----|----|----|--|
| Jan. 13th. at | 5 | 25 | 00 | The Star in the Root of the South Ear of γ , passed $43''$ North of the Moon. |
| March 7th. | 9 | 55 | | The northermost of those two Stars marked θ in the <i>Hyades</i> , was distant from the Moon's W. Limb $2' 23''$. Between $10^h 1'$ and $10^h 3'$ the Star m of the <i>Hyades</i> , was occulted; the End was at $10^h 38' 55''$. |
| 20th. | 11 | 15 | | <i>Mars</i> was distant W. of a Star of the 5th Magnitude, $5' 41''$. This certainly would have been an Occultation, but <i>Mars</i> set a little too soon. |
| 22d. | 9 | 30 | | Observed μ 's Place to be $\triangle 15^\circ 4' 23''$ |
| 23d. | 9 | 30 | | Ditto $14^\circ 57' 6''$ |
| 28th. | 9 | 15 | | μ 's 3d Sat. emerged from the Body. |
| April 13th. | 15 | 53 | | Nearly μ was occulted by the Moon; the precise Time could not be seen for Clouds. |
| 22d. | 8 | 25 | | μ 's 3d Sat. emerged from the Body. |
| May 3d. | 11 | 34 | 6 | The first emerged from the Shadow. |
| 9th. | 9 | 15 | | Observed δ in $8^\circ 2' 30''$. |
| 17th. | 12 | 8 | 30 | μ 's 3d Satellite emerged from the Shadow. |
| 17th. | 13 | 15 | | η was distant North of the Star θ , in the Shoulder of the Goat, $1' 59''$. |
| 20th. | 15 | | | Their Distance was $2' 34''$. |
| 29th. | 13 | | | Their Distance was $5' 22''$. By these Observations, Dr. <i>Halley's</i> Tables err in the Place of that Planet 1-18th of a Degree. |
| 26th. | 11 | 49 | 46 | The first Sat. emerged. |
| July 5th. | 8 | 59 | | The Star I, in 19° of \triangle , emerged from the Moon's southern Limb. |
| 30th. | 7 | 39 | 14 | Before Sun-setting, <i>Mars</i> emerged from the Moon's S. West Limb. The Immersion could not be seen. |
| Nov. 18th. | 18 | 45 | | Observed γ $3' 49''$ E. of μ . Altitude 15° . |
| 24th. | 19 | 15 | | γ $7^\circ 30'$ E. of μ . γ d. d. d. |
| 24th. | 19 | 30 | | μ was $17^\circ 15'$ E. of γ . γ Alt. γ $10^\circ 16'$ γ 29° |
| 27th. | 7 | 1 | 21 | The Star μ , in 21° of π , was occulted by the μ 's S. E. Limb. The Emerfion was at $7^h 45' 32''$. |
| 30th. | 19 | | | Observed γ $13^\circ 40'$ East of μ , and μ East of γ $11^\circ 32'$. Altitude, γ 9° , μ 17° , γ 26° . |
| Dec. 15th. | 19 | 45 | | Observed γ $3^\circ 33'$ East of μ . |

The

The CABINET.

Or, Verses on ROMAN Medals. To Mr. W. By Mr. GREAVES.

I.

LO' the rich casket's mimic dome!
Where cells in graceful rows
The triumphs of imperial *Rome*
In miniature disclose.

II.

Less sacred far those tinsel shrines,
In which the sainted bones,
And relics, modern *Rome* confines,
Of legendary drones.

III.

In figur'd brags we here behold
From time's wide waste retriev'd,
What patriots firm, or heroes bold,
In peace or war atchiev'd.

IV.

Or silver orbs, in series fair,
With titles deck'd around,
Present each *Cæsar's* face and air
With rays or laurels crown'd.

V.

Agès to come shall hence be taught,
In lasting lines express'd,
How mighty *Julius* spoke or fought,
Or *Cleopatra* dress'd.

VI.

Augustus here with placid mien,
Bids raging discord cease;
The gates of war close barr'd are seen,
And all the world is peace.

VII.

A race of tyrants then succeeds,
Who frown with brow severe;
Yet tho' we shudder at their deeds,
Ev'n *Nero* charms us here.

VIII.

Thus did the blooming *Titus* look,
Delight of human Kind;
Great *Hadrian* thus, whose death bespoke
His firm, yet gentle mind.

IX.

Aurélius too! thy *Stoic* face
Indignant we compare
With young *Fauslina's* wanton grace,
And meretricious air.

X.

Each passion here and virtue shines,
In liveliest emblems dress'd;
Less strong in *Tully's* ethic lines,
Or *Plato's* flights express'd.

XI.

With heighten'd grace in verdant rust,
Each work of antient art,
The temple, column, arch, or bust,
Their wonted charms impart.

XII.

All-glorious *Rome*, thro' martial toil,
Beneath each zone obey'd,
Shew'd ev'ry province, trophy, spoil,
On current gold display'd.

XIII.

Hence prodigals, that vainly spend,
Promote the great design;
And misers aid ambition's end,
Who treasure up the coin.

XIV.

The peasant finds in every clime
The scientific ore;
Whilst on the rich remains of time,
The lea'p'd with rapture pore.

XV.

Each fading stroke they now retrace,
Each legend dark unfold;
Then in historic order place,—
And copper vies with gold.

XVI.

Happy the sage! like you, my friend,
The evening of whose days,
Heav'n grants in that fair vale to spend
Where *Thames* delighted strays.

XVII.

To medals there, and books of taste,
Those moments you consign,
Which barren minds ignobly waste
On dogs, or cards, or wine.

XVIII.

Whilst I 'mid rocks and savage woods
Enjoy these golden dreams;
Where *Avon* winds to mix her floods
With *Bladud's* healing streams.

* Claverton near Bath, 1750.

A New

A New SONG. Set to Music by Mr. MOZZ.

As the Thames silent stream, Crept penfive a-
long, And the winds murmur'd solemn, The willows a-
mong; On a green turf complaining, A fwain lay reclin'd, And
wept to the river, And sigh'd to the wind, And wept to the
river, And sigh'd to the wind.

II.

In vain, he cry'd, nature
Has waken'd the spring;
In vain bloom the violets,
The nightingales sing:

To a heart full of sorrow
No beauties appear;
Each zephyr's a sigh,
And each dew-drop's a tear.
Each, &c.

III. In

III.

In vain my *Selinda*
Has graces to move,
The fairest to envy,
The wisest to love;
Her presence no more
Gives delight to the eye,
Since without her to live,
Is more pain than to die.
Since, &c.

IV.

Oh! that *Somnus's* pinions
Would over me spread,
And paint me the image
In dreams in her stead;
The beautiful vision
Would soften my pain;
But sleep's a relief
I solicit in vain.
But sleep's, &c.

V.

The wretch thus like me,
Whose ear's laden with care,
Is deluded by hope,
And undone by despair.
His pains, ever waking,
Deny him repose,
And the moments but vary
To vary his woes.
And she, &c.

ODE for the NEW-YEAR, 1757.

By Colley Cibber, Esq; Poet-Laureat.

Recitative and Air, Mr. Beard.

W HILE *Britain*, in her monarch blest,
Enjoys her heart's desire:
Proud to avow that joy confess'd,
Thus to her lord she strikes her lyre.

A I R.

Rude and rural tho' our lays,
While with hearts sincere we sing,
Far greater glory gilds our praise
Than e'er adorn'd the brightest king.

Recit. and Air, Mr. Baildon.

As nature loves to lend the earth
Sens and show'rs to aid her birth;
So dutious subjects to their king,
Annual loans of treasure bring.

A I R.

With willing Wings exchang'd those trea-
sures fly,
While royal riches publick wants supply:

Well the mutual virtues suit,
His the glory, theirs the fruit.

Recitative and Air, Mr. Wals.

Not the prolific streams
That nature's thirst supply,
Or burnish'd gold that beams
On gorgeous luxury,
Can brighter glory boast,
Or greater good contain,
Than, radiant round our coast,
Breaks forth from *Cæsar's* reign.

A I R.

Had the lyrist of old
Had our *Cæsar* to sing,
More rapid his raptures had roll'd,
But never had *Greece* such a king.

CHORUS.

No—never had *Greece* such a king.

Recit. and Air, Master Arnold.

While *Britons* form themselves the law
That keeps impiety in awe,
Nor prince, or people e'er contest,
Unless to make thee great or blest'd.

A I R.

Thus possessing
Ev'ry blessing
Happy subjects can desire,
Where's the nation
Whose high station
Can to nobler fame aspire?

Recitative, Mr. Savage.

Tho' *Rome* of old,
As bards have told,
For wielding well his iron rod,
Advanc'd *Augustus* to a god,
Behold a title yet
More christianly complete,
Of more sublime Decree,
By glorious truth approv'd,
The monarch best belov'd,
Distinguishes, great *George Augustus*, thee.

Trio, Mess. Beard, Wals, and Savage.

What happier days could heav'n ordain,
Than long t' have liv'd in such a reign?
There have we found the highest grace,
While *Cæsar's* reign proclaims his race.

CHORUS.

Late may he pass to heav'n resign'd,
And long below rejoice mankind.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of OCCURRENCES,

For JANUARY, 1757.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Dresden, Dec. 22.

BY Order of the King of Prussia, a List is taken of all the Inhabitants of this City, from the Age of 18 to 32, excepting only those Tradesmen whose Professions are absolutely necessary to the Public, and those whose bodily Infirmities disable them from carrying Arms. Further Advices mention that the Nobility are obliged to part with their Servants, except old Men, and Boys out of the Charity Schools.

Petersburgh, Dec. 16. The Answer delivered the 3d Instant to Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, by Order of the Empress, was as follows.

“ After Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, Ambassador from his Britannic Majesty, had been already told, in Relation to the first Proposition made by him, two Months ago, about the Mediation of her Majesty the Empress for reconciling the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, that her Imperial Majesty did not expect such a Step from him; the said Ambassador will easily conceive, in the

present Situation of Things, that the great Earnestness with which he has now repeated the same Proposition to the Ministry of this Court, must have so much the more astonished her Imperial Majesty, as she thought she might justly expect more regard to what had been already once declared concerning her Resolution.

Therefore, the Empress commands his Excellency to be told, that as the Intentions of her Imperial Majesty, contained in the first Answer, remain absolutely invariable; no ulterior Propositions for a Mediation will be listened to.

As for the Menaces made use of by his Excellency, and particularly, that the King of Prussia himself would soon attack her Imperial Majesty's Troops; such Menaces only serve to weaken the Ambassador's Proposals, to confirm still more, were it possible, the Empress in her Resolutions; to justify them to the whole World, and to render the King of Prussia more blameable in her Sight.”

PLANTATION NEWS.

Halifax, Oct. 30.

THURSDAY arrived Capt. Russel's Privateer Shallop, Capt. Francis Pigot Commander, from a second Cruise: She has taken three large Sloops; one of them a Boston Sloop, which she took within two Miles of the Island Battery at Louisburgh, going thither; her Cargo, we hear, consists of Lumber and naval Stores; the other two she cut out of a small Harbour on the Island of Louisburgh, one of which is loaded with Timber, the other a light Vessel. He also

run into another Harbour in the Night, and discovered six large Vessels, deeply laden with Fish, as he supposed, with French Pendants flying, but without Guns; on which he came out, and informed the Captains Prescott and M^cNamara, and offered, that if they would lend him forty of their Men, and cover him with their Guns, he would go and bring them all out, to which Proposal Capt. Prescott consented; but Capt. M^cNamara refusing, they were obliged to leave them.

LON-

L O N D O N.

January 2.

AS no less than 32,000*l.* is paid annually to the Government by two Distillers only, as Duty upon the Grain they distil, it is undoubtedly a melancholy Truth, notwithstanding the many pretended Advantages that may be said to flow from this Branch of Revenue to the Government; where is the Wonder of the present Scarcity of Corn?

They write from the Hague, of Dec. 30, that four Princes of the Blood are laid under an Arrest by the King of France, for their Remonstrances against the Steps taken by his Majesty.

A Proclamation was published, for giving a Bounty of three Pounds to every able Seaman, and thirty Shillings to every ordinary Sailor, or able-bodied Landman, who should enter before the 10th of February next; also a Reward for discovering such as secrete themselves, and a free Pardon for all Deserters from Ships, and full Pay due at the Time of their Desertion, provided they return to their Duty by the 10th of February next.

Advices from Madrid of the 15th ult. mention, that his Catholic Majesty had lately made a Convention with the Courts of London and Paris, whereby it was stipulated, that all the Effects not deemed contraband by Treaties, on board Spanish Vessels, should be suffered to pass freely by the English and French.

From the Paris Gazette, Jan. 14.

In the Evening, Jan. 5, about three Quarters after Five o'Clock, as the King was getting into his Coach at Versailles to go to Tranon, a Man found Means to slip by the Guards, and stabbed his Majesty a little below the Breast, between the fourth and fifth Ribs, on the right Side. The Knife which the Fellow made use of had two Blades, one a common Blade, and the other shaped like a Penknife, about half an Inch broad, and four Inches long, and it was with the latter he gave the Stroke. The Wound was slanting upwards, and penetrated about the Breadth of four Fingers deep. At first the King thought he had only received a Blow with a Fist: Soon after he felt a little Heat, but did not know he was wounded till the Blood gushed out. His Majesty was bloodied at a Quarter after Six, which gave him great Relief; but by Way of Precaution he was let Blood again four Hours after; and this Morning at Ten o'Clock the first Dressing being taken off, the Wound was found not to be dangerous, and his Majesty is as well as can be expected. The Assassin was immediately secured, and no Doubt will meet with due Punishment. All that is

yet known of him is, that his Name is Damien, and that he is a Native of Arras. His Majesty had providentially on, that Day, a Velvet Surcoat over his other Cloaths, without which, in all Probability, we had lost a Prince whose Virtues have acquired him the Title of *Lewis the Well-beloved*. The Host has been exposed in all the Churches of this City, and public Prayers are ordered for his Majesty's speedy Recovery.

As two Kings of France have fallen by the Hands of Assassins, the following short Account, we hope, will be agreeable to our Readers.

"Henry III. was stabbed by Jacques Clement, a Dominican Friar. This Wretch quit- ted Paris the 31st of July, 1589, (the King then besieging that City) and being seized by the Soldiers, they delivered him into the Hands of the King's Secretary, to whom he said, he was sent by his Majesty's faithful Servants in Paris, to communicate to him some Things of Importance. The next Morning he was brought before the King, and while his Majesty was listening to him with Attention, near a Window, the Villain stabbed him in the Belly with a Knife, of which Wound he died the next Morning.—Pope Sixtus V. made an Oration in the Assembly of Cardinals, justifying this Murder."

"Henry IV. was stabbed by Francis Ravallac, a Practitioner in the Law, on May 14, 1609, who had some Time lain in wait for him; and seeing the Coach stop in a narrow Place, at Noon-day, in Paris, while the King was looking another Way, he gave him three Stabs with a Knife, one of which entered the *Vena-cava*, and killed him.— This Wretch was executed at the *Grevin* in the following Manner: His Right-hand, holding the Knife, was burnt; his Breast, &c. torn in Pieces with red-hot Pincers; melted Lead and scalding Oil were poured upon his Wounds; and he was then torn in Pieces by four Horses."

10. Between Two and Three this Morning, a slight Shock of an Earthquake was felt at Norwich, preceded by a rumbling Noise in the Air. As it happened at a Time when the Generality of People are found asleep, it was not perceived by many; but those that were awake, and the few Persons that were up, were very sensible of it. It was likewise felt at Yarmouth, Diss, South Walsham, Loddon, Burgay, Easton, Sprowston, &c. at the same Moment of Time.

19. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to an Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty by the Land Tax.

Ditto, Malt, Mum, Perry, Cyder, &c.

C O U N

COUNTRY NEWS.

*The Trial of Admiral BYNG continued
from Page 458.**St. George, Portsmouth Harbour, Dec. 29.*

Rear-Admiral West was sworn, and examined till near Five in the Evening. When the Court was adjourning, he begged they would complete his Examination that Night, because he was going out upon an Expedition of great Importance, by the King's special Order: But as the Court and Mr. Byng had many Questions to ask him, the Court informed him they should be glad to go through, but that there was not Time; and then the Court adjourned till next Morning.

30. Admiral West appeared, and finished his Examination about Three in the Afternoon. In the Course of his Examination, some of the most material Questions were, Whether any unnecessary Delay was made at St. Helen's, or at Gibraltar? Answered in the Negative. At what Distance the Ramilies was from the Buckingham at the Time of the Engagement? he replied, About three Miles. Whether the Admiral and the Rear could have come up to the Assistance of the Van, and come to as close an Engagement with the Enemy? he answered, He knew no Impediment to the contrary, but that he would not be understood to mean there was none. How the Wind and Weather was? he replied, Very calm and fine. Whether he could keep his lower Ports open? he replied, Yes; and that he knew but of one Ship which could not, and that was the Deptford, who occasionally lowered her Ports. How many Men he had killed and wounded? he replied, Three killed, and seven wounded. What Damage he received in his Hull, Masts, Yards, and Rigging? For an Answer to which he referred them to a written Account he had delivered into Court thereof. He was asked in what Condition the Ship was in, in regard to Men, on the 20th of May, the Morning of the Engagement? he replied, In very good. Whether he saw any Fire from the Admiral's Ship during the Engagement? he said, That when he was looking towards the Intrepid, which was in Distress a-stern of her, he did see some Smoke, which probably might be from the Admiral's Ship, or some of his Division; but he could not discover at what Ship it was directed. Whether on the 24th of May, the Day of the Council of War, his Ship

was repaired fit for a second Engagement? he answered, Yes; before that. When? he answered, The very next Night after the Engagement. Mr. Byng asked him, Whether it was not in the Power of the Enemy to decline coming to a close Engagement, as the two Fleets were situated? he replied, Yes; but as they lay to for our Fleet, he apprehended they intended to fight. Whether he was of Opinion that the Forces on board the Fleet could have relieved Minorca? he said, he believed not. Whether some of the Ships were not deficient in their Complement of Men, some of the Ships out of Repair, and whether not deficient in point of Force with the Enemy? to which he answered in the affirmative.

Lord Blakeney sworn. In the Course of his Examination he informed the Court of the Time the British Fleet was discovered by the Garrison, and the Time of its disappearing; that, upon Sight of it, he wrote a Letter, to be carried off by Mr. Boyd, his Store-keeper, and Aid-de-Camp to Col. Jefferys, to inform the Admiral of his Situation, &c. A Copy of which Letter he had in his Hand, and desired it might be read; but Mr. Byng objecting thereto, as it was only a Copy, and not the Original, it was not read, as Mr. Boyd was to be examined thereto, and could produce the Original. — Mr. Byng asked the General, Whether he thought the Forces could be landed? he answered, Very easily. Whether there were not some Fascines thrown in the Way? he said, Yes; but which might have been easily destroyed. Whether the attempting to land the Men would not have been attended with Danger? the General replied, He had been upwards of 50 Years in the Service, and that he never knew any Expedition of Consequence carried into Execution but what was attended with some Danger; but that of all the Expeditions he ever knew, this was the worst. Mr. Byng asked, Whether the French had not a Castle at the Point, which might have prevented their landing? the General answered, Not on the 20th of May; and said, that the Enemy were then in such Distress for Ammunition, that they fired Stones at the Garrison. Mr. Byng asked the General, Whether he thought the Officers and few Men he had on board the Fleet could have been of any great Service to the Garrison? He answered, Yes, very great Service; for that he was obliged at that Time to set some of his Men to plaster the Breaches.

31. Mr.

37. Mr. Boyd sworn. In the Course of his Examination, it appeared that he was sent off with a Letter, in a Boat, to deliver to the Admiral, but could not be particular to the Time; that he kept out as long as he thought it probable to reach the Admiral; but when he found it impracticable for him to close the Admiral, as he was then going to the Southward, he returned without delivering the Letter. Mr. Byng asked him how long he waited before the Boat was ready to bring him off? He could not recollect, but remembered he waited for it till he was very impatient. Whether he in the Boat did not pass through some Firings of the Enemy? Answered, There was some straggling Fire of small Arms, and about three or four Cannon shot. Whether it did not do them some Damage? He answered, no; he did not know that one of them so much as touched the Boat. How long he might be off in the Boat? About an Hour and Half. Whether there was not a Breeze of Wind? Answered, When he got from the Land, he found a Breeze. Whether he thought the Admiral could see the Boat; answered, no; he believed not at that Distance, and so late in the Evening.

Capt. Everitt appeared, and desired to hear the Articles of the Charge, he not happening to be in Court when they were formerly read; which was objected to by Mr. Byng, as contrary to the Custom of the Court; but the Captain requesting it, the same were read. Capt. Everitt being sworn; and having some Papers in his Hand, was asked what they were. He answered, they were Minutes he had taken from the Ship's Log-book, and his own Journal, to refresh his Memory. To the using of which Mr. Byng objected, the Log-book not being a proper Testimony; whereupon the Court was cleared, to deliberate upon the Point. Upon the Court's being opened again, their Opinion was, That those Minutes might be used to refresh his Memory upon such Points only as fell immediately under his own Observation. In the Course of his Examination, it appeared that there was all possible Dispatch made, and no unnecessary Delay in the sailing of the Fleet from St. Helens to Gibraltar, and from thence to Mahon; that the Buckingham's Men were healthy, having but two incapable of coming to their Quarters; that they had about 90 or 100 Tons of Water on board; that they got Sight of the Island of Minorca about Six in the Morning of the 19th of May; that about Eleven in the Forenoon they were two Leagues distant from St. Philip's Castle, and believed that was the nearest Distance he was to it; that about Two in the After-

noon the French Fleet was seen distinctly, standing to the Westward, but could not say at what Distance; that our Fleet was standing to the S. E. the Wind at S. S. W. moderate fine Weather; that on the 20th of May, about 8 in the Morning, they saw the French Fleet preparing for Engagement. The like Questions were proposed to him as to Rear-Admiral West; and in his Answers, was of Opinion, that the Admiral's Division might have carried all their Sail, and thereby assisted the Van, and prevented them from receiving so much Fire from the Enemy's Rear.

Mr. Byng was asked whether he chose to ask Capt. Everitt any Questions: To which he replied, he had no Questions to propose then, but should have Occasion to ask him some hereafter; therefore desired he might be kept in the Way for that Purpose. Capt. Everitt said, he should have been very glad if those Questions could then be asked, as he was under Sailing-orders with Admiral West. Mr. Byng answered, he could not propose them at that Time, but would as soon as possible; upon which Capt. Everitt was ordered to attend the Court. Mr. Byng then informed the Court, that he wanted to ask Lord Blakeney some Questions; wherefore the General was ordered to attend next Morning at Nine o'Clock; to which Time the Court then adjourned.

Jan. 1. Lord Blakeney appeared in Court, in Consequence of Mr. Byng's Request, when the Admiral proposed a Question, the Substance of which, and the Answers, were as follow: Whether if the Admiral had landed the Troops it could have saved St. Philip's from falling into the Hands of the Enemy? His Lordship said, It was impossible for him to answer that Question with any Certainty; but was of Opinion that had they been landed, he should have been able to have held out the Siege till Sir Edward Hawke had come to his Relief.

Then the four First Lieutenants of the Buckingham, Capt. Everitt (Admiral West's own Ship) were examined, and all agreed that they knew of no Impediment to hinder the Admiral and his Division from coming to the Assistance of the Van, which was closely engaged, and raked by the Enemy's Rear as they came up, and that the Admiral was not seen by them to go to a close Engagement with the Enemy, agreeable to his own Signals.

Jan. 3. Capt. Everitt was cross-examined by the Court and Mr. Byng, and being asked how many Guns the Ships in the Van carried, answered, that the Sides of those next the Buckingham had fourteen on the lower Deck, all the others thirteen.

Of

Of what Rate they were? Answered, one a 74 Gun Ship, the others 64, and six in Number. Whether, if Admiral Byng had come to close Engagement, a complete Victory might have been obtained? Answer, There was all the Reason in the World to expect it, it being well known that Admiral West beat off two Ships, tho' he had but five Ships to their six, and ours smaller Ships than theirs, and their Metal heavier. How the Wind? Answer, As fair a Gale as could be wished for. Whether he had too much or too little? Answer, Just enough and no more. What Sail had Mr. Byng? Answer, his lower Courses, Top and Top-gallant sails full; but his Main-sail, Main-top-sail, and Top-gallant-sail, aback.

The Court then asked Mr. Byng if he should then have Occasion to ask Capt. Everitt, or any of the Buckingham's People, any more Questions; and being answered in the Negative, the Captain and the rest of the Officers of the Buckingham were discharged from any farther Attendance on the Court, and were informed they might repair on board their Ship.

Capt. Gilchrist sworn. He acquainted the Court, that he was situated opposite the Rear-Admiral on the 20th of May, to repeat Signals. In the Course of his Examination he said every Ship did not bear down at a proper Distance to attack the Enemy, according to Signals thrown out for that Purpose by the Admiral, about Half an Hour past Two o'Clock; but that the Rear-Admiral and his Division bore down right before the Wind, and hailed up opposite to their proper Ships, and attacked the Enemy, except the *Defiance*, which appeared to be rather a-head; that the Ships in the Rear were in a Line of Battle a-head, upon which the *Defiance* threw all a-back, and fell down upon her proper Ship, the headmost Ship of the Enemy; that the Admiral did not bear down before the Wind upon the Enemy, nor any of his Division; that the French Fleet, at the Time of the Signal for engaging, were all laying to with their Main top-sails to the Masts; and that our Van was in the same Position: He could not take upon him to say whether the Admiral ever engaged at a proper Distance, on account of the Smoke from the Firings of the *Revenge*, *Princess Louisa*, and *Trident*; agreed that the Wind, Weather, and Situation of the Enemy's Fleet, was such as to enable them to engage at a proper Distance; that the Ships in the Rear did not make all the Sail they could to close with the Enemy from the Time the Signal was given for Battle till the Action was over; but, that in the latter Part of the Action Mr. Byng set

all his Sail, except the Top-gallant-sails; that the Wind and Weather was such that he could have carried all the Sail in the Ship that he commanded, and knew of no Reason why they could not do the same; that the Van of our Fleet was engaged about an Hour and a Quarter; that the Admiral did not continue in the same Position, but kept lasking away, angling upon the Enemy; that he saw the *Ramillies* fire; that the Distance of some of the Rear Division from the Van seemed to be about three Miles; that he made no doubt if the Rear had carried Sail all along, but they might have prevented the Enemy's Rear from pouring some of their Fire into our Van; and that the Distance between our Rear and Van was occasioned by our Rear throwing their Top-sails a-back when they began to fire.

Capt. Hervey, of the *Phoenix*, sworn. He was stationed a-breast the Admiral to repeat Signals. He said, that about 43 Minutes after Two, Signal was made for the *Deftord* to quit the Line; and about 50 Minutes after Two the *Ramillies* began to fire upon the Enemy, having before that received the Fire of the three sternmost Ships of the Enemy for about 10 or 12 Minutes, in which Time he observed some of the Enemy's Shot to fall between the *Ramillies* and his Ship the *Phoenix*; about the same Time he observed the *Intrepid's* Foretopmast to be lost; he observed then, that the quick Motion of the *Intrepid* in bearing down, had occasioned her to be raked by the Enemy, to lose her Top-mast, and run the Risk of falling on board the Admiral, who was then engaged, and might not see them Time enough to prevent it. Some Time after the *Ramillies* ceased Fire, the eleventh Ship in the Enemy's Line bore away from the *Ramillies* Fire, as was concluded by the People on board; that the *Culloden* fired but a few Times, and at a greater Distance than the *Ramillies*; that the whole Fire ceased about Five in the Afternoon; that the Enemy seemed to go off from the Fire of our Van, some of them not damaged.

4. Capt. Hervey re examined till near Two, with very little Variation from the Narrative he had given the Court the Day before.

Capt. Amherst was called, whose Examination lasted a long Time; and he, and all the Officers that have yet been examined, acquit the Admiral of any unnecessary Delays; but could not speak positively as to the Admiral's Conduct during the Engagement.

5. Mr. Lloyd, a Lieutenant, and Mr. Philips, a Volunteer on board the Fleet, but now a Captain, were examined; in whose Exam-

Examination nothing particular appeared, further than has been already noted.

6. The Lieutenant of the Lancaster was examined, and then a Gentlemen who was a Volunteer on board; their Evidence seemed very clear and certain as to some particular Facts which fell immediately under their Observation, and which seem not to be much in Favour of the Admiral.

Part of Cape Young's Cross-Examination.

Q. Did the Loss of your Foretopmast put any of the Ships in our Rear in Danger of being on board you?

A. Not as I could perceive.

Q. Did it occasion any impediment to the Admiral and his Division from going down and engaging the Enemy closely?

A. Not as I could perceive.

Q. Did any of the Ships in the Rear tack at that Time?

A. I did not observe just then; they were to Windward of me; and I saw several of the Ships upon my Wheather-Quarter with their Top-sails a-back.

Q. Did you think at that Time they were in any Danger of being aboard you?

A. No; I was to Leeward of them, so could not drive athwart them.

Q. Could they at that Time have wore clear of you, and gone down to the Center and Rear of the Enemy?

A. Yes; because I was a-head, and to Leeward.

Q. Did the Admiral and his Division bear down on your Stern, and go to the Center and Rear of the Enemy?

A. No; not when my Topmast went away.

Q. Did they at any Time afterwards?

A. Yes, near an Hour after, and went to Leeward of me, and passed me.

Q. Did they go down to the Center and Rear to engage properly?

A. The French were then gone, and left me a-stern.

Q. What Sail had the French Rear set when they passed you?

A. I think their Topfails and Forefails.

Q. What Sail had the Admiral and his Division abroad then?

A. Forefails and Stayfails, and the Culoden her Top-gallant Sails.

Q. How long after you lost your Topmast was it before the Admiral and his Division passed to Leeward of you?

A. About three Quarters of an Hour, or an Hour.

Q. With the Wind as it then was, could the Admiral and his Division, if they had set all their Sails, from the Time the Signal for engaging was made, and borne away properly, could they have come to a close Engagement with the Enemy?

A. Yes; the French were laying to for us; I went down under my Topfails, and they might have added Sails in Proportion to the Distance and Going of their Ships.

Q. During the three Quarters of an Hour, or an Hour, which you mentioned just now, did you observe what Sail the Admiral and his Division were under?

A. No, not particularly.

Q. Did you observe any Motions that they made for going down to the Enemy?

A. No.

Q. How long after you lost your Foretopmast did the Center and Rear of the French Fleet lye to?

A. Till the Revenge's Boat came on board me, and desired I would leave off firing, that they might make Sail, and go between me and the Enemy, which they did directly; the French Fleet then run, who were opposite to me, and the Rear followed them.

Q. After the Admiral and his Division had made Sail, did they get up with the Center and Rear of the Enemy, so as to come to a close Engagement?

A. There was very little Action after that Time.

Q. Did you, before the French ran, see the Admiral and his Division engage from first to last?

A. Yes, some of the Ships; they fired.

Q. Did you observe at what Distance they were one from another?

A. I did not take Notice.

Q. Did you see any of their Shot fall?

A. No, I was too much employed to take Notice.

Q. Was you within Point-blank Shot of the Enemy?

A. I can't judge that exactly.

Q. What Distance do you suppose you were at that Time?

A. Within random Musquet-shot, I believe, as the Lieutenant was wounded with a Musquet-ball.

Q. How far were the Rear off at that Time?

A. I did not take Notice.

Q. When you bore down on the Enemy, did the Admiral and his Division do so to?

A. No.

Q. Under what Sail were the Admiral and his Division at that Time?

A. Under their Topfails and Forefails.

Q. If they had bore down as the Intrepid did, could they have closed the Enemy to have engaged properly?

A. Yes, the French were lying to.

Q. Did they lye to long enough to admit of it, supposing the Admiral and his Division had set all their Sails?

A. Yes,

A. Yes, long enough for me, and I suppose for the rest too.

2. Were our Ships in a proper Line of Battle a-head one of another when the Signal for engaging was made? and had all our Ships bore away at the same Time, would it not have prevented the running aboard each other?

A. Yes, there was a very good Line formed; they were not so near together but every Ship had room to wear.

11. Yesterday about Noon the Cross-examination of Capt. Cornwall was finished. In the Course of his Examination of Saturday Afternoon he said, that he went to his Windows abaft to take a View of the Fleet when in Line of Battle; that he was greatly surprized to see the Admiral and his Division at so great a Distance, as he was upon the Weather Quarter; that seeing the Intrepid in Distress, and no Signal given for removing her out of the Line, he went to her Assistance; and after getting her out of the Line, fell into her Station, engaged the Foudroyant, the French Admiral, as the Ship he imagined fell to his Lot, according to the then Line of Battle; said he knew of no Impediment to prevent the Admiral's engaging at a proper Distance any more than the rest of the Fleet; observed, that he was upon his Oath to swear the whole Truth, and would so do, tho' he knew some Things he was going to say would affect himself. He gave his Testimony with great Clearness, which in some Points affected the Admiral much. The Admiral, after asking the Captain some Questions, which seemed to impeach him (the Captain) of breaking the Line, &c. observed to the Court, that his Reputation, which was dearer to him than Life, nay his Life also, were in the Power of the Court Martial, and in better Hands he desired them not; but said, he believed he should prove, that the Revenge, by breaking the Line, was a great Impediment in his Way; and that if he could not prove that, or something like it, "The Lord have Mercy upon me."

Capt. Cornwall finished his Cross Examination about Noon, in which he confirmed all that he had said in his former Narration.

His Lieutenant, Mr. Boyle, was then called, who did not attempt to give a Narrative of the whole Action, his Situation, he said, not enabling him so to do.

Capt. Durel, of the Trident, being sworn, deposed much the same as Capt. Cornwall, did not accuse the Admiral of any unnecessary Delay to Minorca; was of Opinion that the Admiral and his Division did not set all their Sail to join the Van of the British Fleet; but could not say the Admiral had not any Impediment to prevent it,

11. Capt. Gardiner, of the *Ramillies*, was under Examination and Cross Examination all Day. He could not say all their Sails were set, or that the Rear Division could not come up to a close Engagement, as well as the Van; but said that he advised the Admiral to hear down, that the Admiral objected thereto, lest an Accident of a similar Nature with that of Admiral Matthews in the same Seas, should be the Consequence. Capt. Gardiner had nothing to say against the Admiral's personal Behaviour.

12. Lord Robert Bertie being sworn, said he was stationed upon the Quarter Deck, with the Admiral; was of Opinion, that the 100 Officers and Recruits designed to have been landed at Minorca, could not have saved Fort St. Philip, but were of greater Service on board the Fleet; that he was on the Quarter Deck with the Admiral in the Engagement, and informing the Admiral that he discovered one of our own Ships thro' the Smoke, upon the Lee Bow of the *Ramillies*, and which Ship he was apprehensive the *Ramillies* would fire into without seeing her, was detached by the Admiral between Decks to stop firing; that the Admiral expressed Impatience to engage the Enemy, and discovered no Signs of Fear or Confusion whatsoever, and that they were so near the Enemy as to be hulled by them, and that many of the Enemy's Shot passed over them, and that he never heard by any of the Officers or Men on board, any Murmuring whatsoever, upon a Supposition that the Admiral had not done his Duty.

Col. Smith, who was also upon the Quarter Deck with the Admiral, confirmed the above, in every Particular, with this additional Circumstance, that a Shot from the Enemy passed between him and Lord Robert Bertie, as they were abaft the Main-mast, which took off the Head of a Timber upon the Deck, and went thro' the Hammocks in the Main-shrouds; and that the Admiral shewed no Signs of Fear, but quite the Reverse.

Capt. Edgar, who was quartered upon the Poop, confirmed such of the above Circumstances as came immediately under his own Observation, but was not asked any Questions relative to the personal Behaviour of the Admiral, his Situation not giving him an Opportunity of answering to the same.

Col. Cornwallis, being sworn, said, that being on board the *Kingston*, he could give no Account of the Action, but was willing to answer any Questions the Court, or Mr. Byng should propose; but none were asked.
Capt.

Capt. Gough, First Lieutenant of the Ramillies, being sworn, said, that at the Time of the Signal being made for engaging, the Fleet appeared in a close and regular Line; that two Ships, which he believed to be the Trident and Louisa, were under their Lee-bow; could not say at what Distance the Ramillies was from the Enemy at the Time of the Signal for engaging, being mostly at his Quarters, but believed when they began to engage they were nearly at Point Blank with the Enemy.

Captain Basset, Second Lieutenant, being quartered upon the lower Deck, could not answer to the Distance, nor how long they continued firing; said that several of the Enemy's Shot struck the Sides of the Ramillies, and one in particular cut one of the Hinges of the Ports close to him, but did not afterwards go thro' her Sides, but must have so done if it had been properly loaded; that as the Enemy's Shot reached the Ramillies, he doubted not but her Shot reached them.

Captain Watbey, Third Lieutenant of the Ramillies, quartered upon the Middle Deck, said, that the Ramillies was bearing down when the Signal was made; that he was ordered to double shot the Guns, for the Admiral did not intend to fire till he came close up with the Enemy: He confirmed the above Testimony of a Ship or Ships being on their Lee-Bow, and agreed there was a commanding Breeze, and that if all their Sails had been set, they should have been closer the Enemy; and said he believed they were within Half a Mile of the Enemy.

Mr. Clark, Fourth Lieutenant, was called, but not being on board,

Mr. Waterfall, Fifth Lieutenant, was examined, who said he was quartered on the Lower Deck, knew not the Distance from the Enemy, but apprehended they were within proper Distance for engaging; that he received Orders by Lord R. Bertie, to leave off firing, on Account of the Ship upon the Lee-Bow.

Lieut. Hamiton, Sixth Lieutenant of the Ramillies, who was quartered on the upper Gun-Deck, by the Main-Mast forward, confirmed the preceding Testimony chiefly, and said, when the Ramillies began to bear down, she might be about 2 Miles Distance, and was at about the Distance of Half a Mile when they began to fire; that thro' the Smoke he discovered the Trident's red Stern, and Part of her blue Colours, that she was then upon her Lee-Bow very near.

15. Lieutenant Clark was examined, and the Master Gunner, Boatwain, and Carpenter of the Ramillies, whose Evidence was very favourable to the Ad-

miral, particularly the Master's, who swore that he could not have steered clear of the Trident, had not the Topails been back'd.

14. Several Midshipmen and the Surgeon of the Ramillies were examined: About One o'Clock Capt. Ward was examined; who swore the Admiral was retarded by hacking his Topails near or quite Half an Hour, and that if they had set more Sail at first, they should certainly have got down close to the Enemy.

Capt. Ward's Lieutenant was examined, and in the Afternoon Capt. Perry was examined, whose Evidence was near the same with the other Captains, viz. that he thought the Admiral might have carried his Top-gallant Sails that Day.

16. Capt. Gardiner was again examined, and made it appear, that the Admiral took the whole Command of the Ship from him, and Nothing done that Day but what he ordered. Several of the Admiral's Lieutenants were examined, to little Purpose; as was the Master, who, by saying and unsaying, is said to have detrimented the Admiral, instead of doing him any real Service.

18. Capt. H. Ward, of the Culloden, was examined. He declared, that the Shot fell short of him, being to Lee-ward of the Admiral, and gave it as his Opinion, that had the Admiral bore down they might have taken every Ship of the French. After him several of his Lieutenants, who spoke to the same Effect.

The Carpenter of the Intrepid, who was asked but one Question, viz. If he could justify the Defects of the Ship, as he had given them in; to which answering positively, the Court discharged him. Then the Gunner of the Ramillies being examined, as to Powder expended that Day, answered, 20 Barrels, and 300 double-headed Shot. He was much confused, and said the Intrepid was in their Way, and they could not bear down; and was then told, he could not well judge of that, being quartered on the lower gun Deck. The Carpenter said he could give no Account, being at his Duty in the Wings. The Boatwain said, he was minding his Rigging, and in his Duty, but could give no Account of this Matter.

19. Admiral Byng made his Defence, which lasted about an Hour and a Half, in which he greatly complained of Hardships from Men late in Power, and of Indignities cast upon him. After observing that no Part of the Charge of Cowardice had been proved, he began his Evidence with Capt. Gardiner, whose Examination lasted

X: x x

about

about three Hours ; and then the Court adjourned.

20. Mr. Byng came on board, and delivered a Paper, declaring he had no more Evidence to produce but his Secretary, and would give the Court no farther Trouble. And likewise said, that his not going down to engage the Enemy was not owing to his want of Courage in the least, but must be an Error in his Judgment.

23. An Express arrived at the Admiralty from Portsmouth, with the Account, that Admiral Byng was capitally convicted of not having done his utmost to engage the Enemy ; was therefore guilty of a Breach of Part of the 12th Article, and in consequence sentenced to be shot : But, that as it did not appear to the Court-Martial that this Conduct was owing either to Cowardice or Disaffection, they were unanimously of Opinion to recommend him to his Majesty's Mercy.

DEATHS.

Jan. 3. Mr. Charles Bourne, Merchant. Margaret, Lady of Baron Radecke, an English Lady, at Königsberg.

Sir Lawrence Isaac Woolaston, Bart.

6. James Fuller, Esq; in Cornhill. Tho. Pritchard, Esq; who left 400l. to the British Charity School at Clerkenwell.

Wm. Withers, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in Bunhill-row.

11. James Nash, Esq; in Mortimer-street.

Tho. Holmes, Esq; who left 100l. to Bethlem Hospital.

Benj. Derbie, Esq; at Sherborne.

Col. Forth.

13. Mrs. Lowther, aged 106, great Aunt to Sir James Lowther.

Wm. Wollacot, Esq; at his Seat at Woolhampton, Berks.

16. Rev. Tho. Pyle, Canon Residentiary at Sarum.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 3. The Lady of the Rt. Hon. Lord Carpenter, of a Son.

13. Lady of the Hon. George Townsend, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 4. Dr. Lowther, of Hatton-Garden, to Miss Parker, of Battersea.

Henry Willoughby, Esq; to Miss Cartwright, Sister to Sir Digby Legard's Lady.

11. Richard Richardson, Esq; of Charing-cross, to Miss Stone.

17. John Atkins, Esq; to Miss Wicks, of Lewes.

Hon. Capt. Velverton, to Miss Hall, of Mansfield.

18. Sir Bambergh Gascoyne, Knt. and Alderman of London, with a Fortune of 45,000l.

Civil and military Preferments.

John Hammond, Surgeon of Chatham-Yard.

Hugh Forbes, Major of the Royal Horse Guards.

Andrew Forbes, Captain.

Winter Blathways, Capt. Lieut.

Edward Lascelles, Cornet.

Tho. Williams, Quarter-Master.

Frederick Tho. Smith, Lieutenant of the 3d Regiment of Foot-Guards.

Pennington, Ensign.

Major Leeman, Lieutenant Gov. of Dum-barton Castle.

John Webster, Cornet in the Inniskilling Regiment.

Clement Newsham, ditto.

John Marsh Dickenfon, Esq; Son to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Comptroller of the Household to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Henry Spellman succeeds Hetherington, as Treasurer of the Middle-Temple.

Robert Henley, Esq; succeeds — Wright, Esq; as Treasurer of the Inner-Temple.

Hon. Wm. Noel, Chief Justice of Chester, succeeds the Hon. Mr. Yorke, his Majesty's Solicitor General, as Treasurer of Lincoln's-Inn.

Wm. Frazer, Esq; a Waiter in the Port of London.

Mr. Harrison, Commander of the Otter Sloop, for his gallant Behaviour, made Captain of the Greyhound Man of War.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. Richard Oliver, B. A. presented to the Rectory of Ditton on the Moor.

Tho. Bradley, M. A. to the Vicarage of Chadshley.

Rev. John Stone, B. A. to the Vicarage of Liphook, Nottinghamshire.

Rev. Tho. Reeves, M. A. to the Rectory of Bodworthy, Kent.

Rev. Richard Sampson, B. A. to the Rectory of Ransbury, in the Bishoprick of Durham.

Rev. Mr. Mather, to the Rectory of St. Mary, Whitechapel.

Rev. Mr. Read, to the Rectory of Thurlston, Devon.

Dr. Jeffreys, Canon of Windsor.

Rev. Mr. Leachmore, to the Vicarage of Burnfleet, Lincoln.

Rev. Mr. Ogle, M. A. to the Rectory of Burton Latimer, in Northamptonshire, worth 300l. per Ann.

Mr. James Scott, to the Rectory of Galigare in Glamorganshire.

B——KR——TS

Dec. 31. James Mitchellson, of Thread-needle-street, Jeweller.

John Mitill, of Norwich, Wrosted-Wear.

Wm. Ighis, of Chippenham, Wilts, Linen-
draper.

George Randall, of Market-Raisson, Lin-
coln, Grocer.

Jan. 4. John Morgan, of Hereford, Cy-
der-Merchant.

Matthew Jackson, of Sheffield; Grocer.

William Rogers, of St. Borolpb, Woollen-
draper.

2. George Burnett, of Steepney, FaHor.

John Sudbury, of Middlesex, Hofter.

George Wilson, of Middlesex, Dealer and
Chepman.

11. James Hooks, of Spittlefields, Weaver.

15. John Lewis Lamatte, of London,
Jeweller.

18. George Norman, of Bishopsgate, Lon-
don, Insoldr.

William Finch, of St. Paul's, Hofter and
Butter.

Edward Wright, of Kensington, Brewer.

John Burton, of St. John's, Hackney,
Carpenter.

Charles Salmon, of Nantwich, Chbeese-
feller.

Robert Hamington, late of Caister, Lin-
coln, Dealer and Chepman.

Wm. Lawrence, of Newgate-freet, Tur-
ner.

Charles Dunn, of Greenwich, Mason and
Chepman.

15. John Stevens, of Hackney, Brewer, Co-
partner with Richard Hughes.

Wm Radclyffe, of Doncaster, Prewterer.

F. Radfon, of Newcastle, Merchant and
Glas-maker.

BILL of Mortality from Dec. 14. to Jan. 18.

| Buried | | Chriftened | |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Males | 1009 7 1988 | Males | 516 7 1034 |
| Females | 979 5 1988 | Females | 538 5 1034 |
| Under 2 years old 628 | | | |
| Between 2 and 5 167 | | Buried, | |
| 5 and 10 — 68 | | Within the walls 138 | |
| 10 and 20 — 69 | | Without 495 | |
| 20 and 30 — 138 | | Mid. and Surry 929 | |
| 30 and 40 — 200 | | City & Sub. Weft. 426 | |
| 40 and 50 — 204 | | | |
| 50 and 60 — 194 | | 1988 | |
| 60 and 70 — 166 | | | |
| 70 and 80 — 98 | | Weekly Dec. 28. 386 | |
| 80 and 90 — 48 | | Jan. 4. 522 | |
| 90 and 100 — 6 | | 11. 521 | |
| 100 and 109 — 2 | | 18. 559 | |
| 1988 | | 1988 | |

Observat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

| Baro- meter. | Therm. | Pluvia- meter | Hygro- meter. |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 29 : 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 | 0 : 0 | |
| 2 29 : 7 | 18 | 2 : 1 | |
| 3 29 : 7 | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | |
| 4 29 : 9 | 16 | 0 : 0 | |
| 5 30 : 1 | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | |
| 6 30 : 3 | 16 | 0 : 0 | 84M. |
| 7 30 : 1 | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | |
| 8 30 : 0 | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | |
| 9 29 : 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 | 0 : 0 | |
| 10 29 : 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | 38 |
| 11 29 : 3 | 17 | 15 : 8 | 27 |
| 12 29 : 4 | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | 28 |
| 13 28 : 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 14 28 : 8 | 18 | 32 : 6 | 26 |
| 15 29 : 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 : 4 | 27 |
| 16 29 : 7 | 18 | 3 : 2 | 24 |
| 17 29 : 6 | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 18 29 : 5 | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 : 7 | 19 |
| 19 29 : 2 | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 17 : 4 | 12 |
| 20 29 : 4 | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 : 1 | 26 |
| 21 29 : 5 | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | 27 |
| 22 29 : 7 | 18 | 52 : 7 | 29 |
| 23 29 : 5 | 19 | 0 : 0 | 23 |
| 24 29 : 4 | 18 | 4 : 7 | 26 |
| 25 28 : 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 : 1 | 19 |
| 26 28 : 8 | 19 | 4 : 8 | 25 |
| 27 29 : 0 | 18 | 0 : 8 | 28 |
| 28 29 : 2 | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | 25 |

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 25, 1757.

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| Amsterdam, ——— | 36 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Us. |
| Ditto at Sight, ——— | 36 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rotterdam, ——— | 36 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Us. |
| Antwerp, ——— | no Price | |
| Hamburg, ——— | 34 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Us. |
| Paris, 1 Day's Date, ——— | 29 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto, 2 Ufance, ——— | 29 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bordeaux Ditto, ——— | 29 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cadix, ——— | 37 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Madrid, ——— | 37 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bilboa, ——— | 37 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Leyhorn, ——— | 47 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Naples, ——— | no Price | |
| Genoa, ——— | 46 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Venice, ——— | 49 | |
| Lisbon, ——— | 58. | 5d. |
| Porto, ——— | 58. | 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dublin, ——— | 7 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |

EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS, in JANUARY 1757.

| EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS, in JANUARY 1757. | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|--------|--------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Days | BANK | Stock. | India. | South Sea. | S. Sea old S. | S. Sea An. | S. Sea An. | 3 per Cent. | 3 per Cent. |
| 28 | 115½ | 100½ | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do |
| 29 | No Price | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do |
| 30 | 115½ | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do |
| 31 | No Price. | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do |
| 1 | 115½ | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do |
| 2 | Sunday. | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | No Price. | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 115½ | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do |
| 5 | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do |
| 6 | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do |
| 7 | 115½ | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do |
| 8 | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do |
| 9 | Sunday. | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | No Price. | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 115½ | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do |
| 12 | 115½ | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do |
| 13 | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do |
| 14 | 115½ | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do |
| 15 | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do |
| 16 | Sunday. | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | No Price. | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 115½ | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do |
| 19 | No Price. | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | 115½ | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do |
| 21 | 115½ | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do |
| 22 | No Price. | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Sunday. | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | No Price. | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | 116 | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do |
| 26 | No Price. | | | | | | | | |

Miscellaneous Correspondence, in Prose and Verse.

For FEBRUARY, 1757.

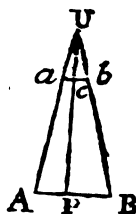
MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS Answered.

Question 113, answered by Mr. F. Butcher, of Eckington, Derbyshire.

PUT e = greater Base AB , then $4.5 : 1 :: e : \frac{e}{4.5}$ = the less Base ab ; but one Foot is cut off, therefore say, as $\frac{e}{4.5} : 1 :: e : 4.5 = PU$; $\frac{1}{4}$ of 4.5 is 1.5 and $15.5 \div 1.5 = 9 = a^2$, whence $a = 3 AB$, $3 \div 4.5 = .66666$, &c. = ab less Base, and $4.5 - 1 = 3.5$, the Altitude of the Frustum PC .

And its Content, in Corn Gallons, is 85.8785.

This Question is also answered by Mr. Lucas, Mr. Terrill, Mr. Barker, Mr. Wallis, Mr. R. Hudson, Mr. Tunnard, Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. Rowe, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Beighton, Mr. Hale, Mr. Storer, Mr. Carter, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. Antrobus, Mr. Eaton, Mr. Rennard, Mr. Barker, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Eling, Mr. Terrey, Mr. Cave, Mr. Moore, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Langley, Mr. Towndrow, and Mr. Reeves.



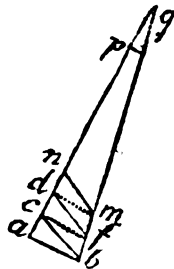
Question 114, answered by Mr. John Storer, of Hornsea in Yorkshire.

LET abg represent the whole Cone's Superficies. As the Difference of the Diameters = 31.4 : 45 :: 7 : 10.03 + 45 = 55.03,

the perpendicular Height of the Cone; from whence the slant Height is 55.05 Feet = the Radius of a Circle whose Circumference is 345.82 Feet. As 345.82 : 360° :: 10.05 (the Cone's Circumference) : 10° 27', the Angle of the Cone = agb ; therefore $bag = abg$ is 84° 46'. By plain Trigonometry ab is found = 10.02 = the slant Height of the Pole is 45.01 Feet, which divided by .35 (the Distance of each Lap) gives 128.6 the Number of Laps. Let bc , and fd represent two of the Laps; to find which, in the Triangle, abc is given, $ab = 10.02$, $ac = .35$ (the Distance of each Lap) and $bac = 84° 46'$, by Trigonometry cb is found = 10.

The Laps being parallel, as $cg : cb :: dg : df :: ng : nm$; cg , dg , and ng being in arithmetical Progression; consequently, cb , df , nm , &c. are in the same Progression; the first Term is 1.373, the last 10, and the Number of Terms 128. (by Inf. 321. of this Magazine) the Sum of the Series is = 759,872 + 1.0854 (six Tenths of the 128th Lap) = 760.9574 the Length of this Woodbind.

The Solid Content of the Pole is 146.63 Feet.



This Question is also answered by Mr. J. Hudson. — But these two Gentlemen do not agree in the Solutions they have given.

Question 115, answered by Mr. W. Marshall, of Bridge-Water, in Somersetshire.

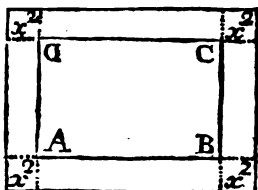
PUT $a = 960$ Feet, $b = 720$, and let $x =$ the Breadth of the Trench. Then, $2a \times x = (2ax)$ the Area of the Ground cut off (in order for the Trench) on the two longest Sides of the Garden; and $2b \times x - 4x^2 = (2bx - 4x^2)$ the Area of the two shortest Sides, and $a \times b - 2ax - 2bx + 4x^2 =$ Content of the Garden after the Trench is made. Consequently $ab - 2ax - 2bx + 4x^2 = \frac{2ax + 2bx - 4x^2}{6}$, hence $\frac{14ax + 14bx}{28} - x^2 = \frac{ab}{28}$, by substituting $2a = \frac{14a + 14b}{28}$ we have $2ax - x^2 = \frac{ab}{28}$ which Equation being reduced gives $x = m - \sqrt{m^2 - \frac{ab}{28}} = 30\frac{1}{2}$ Ft. nearly.

This Question is also answered by Mr. Wallis, Mr. Tunnard, Mr. Hodges, Mr. Carter, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Harris, Mr. Antrobus, Mr. Eaton, Mr. Terrill, Mr. Eling, Mr. Hammond, Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. Hastings, Mr. R. Hudson, Mr. Reeves, Mr. Dawstorn, Mr. Crable, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Langley, and Mr. Barker.

This Question has been also answered in a different Manner, as will appear by the following Solution of Mr. W. Brown, of Thatcham, Berks; which we shall insert, as we have not yet received any answer to the 116th Question.

PUT $AB = 960 = a$, $BC = 720 = b$; and let $x =$ Breadth of the Trench. Then (as is plain from the Figure) $4x^2 + 2ax + 2bx =$ Area of the Trench. Whence per Quest. $4x^2 + 2ax + 2bx \times 6 = ba \times 1$. Therefore $x^2 + 840x = 28800$. Solved, $x = 32.99 =$ the Breadth of the Trench.

And this is the Answer given by several others.



New QUESTIONS to be answered.

Question 134.

By Mr. JOHN DAWSTORN, of
Mr. ANTROEUS's School, of
Great Budworth, Cheshire.

A Gentleman is minded to have a Sphere of Marble, of 88.75 Inches Circumference, cut into an Hexaedron for a particular Use. How much must be cut off it, that the Hexaedron may be the greatest?

Question 135.

By Mr. T. BARKER, of West-
hall, Suffolk.

A Gentleman is minded to make a Fish-pond in his Garden, in the Form of an Ellipsis, which shall contain 188,496 Poles; and would have the Ratio, of the Latue Rectum, to the Sum of it's Diameters, be as 9 to 40. Now his Surveyor being unacquainted with Algebra, will be greatly obliged

bliged to any Algebraist who will be pleased to give him the Ellipsis's Dimensions?

Question 136.

By Mr. J. HAMMOND, of Folkestone.
THERE are two Pieces of Land, viz. a Square and a Parallelogram; whose

Ambits are equal; their Areas are to each other as 8 to 5, as also the Product of their Areas in Perches is 2342560. Required the Dimensions and Contents of each?

IGNIS FATUUS.

GRamineos infra campos, penetralia
Floræ
Perpercis opibus redolentia, fumeus Aër
Caligat; varios hic tellus ubere partu
Flammaram ponit fœtos, & pinguis venis
Nutrimenta fovet, genitalia femina rerum.
Quæ postquam matris dudum sopita silenti
Incohere sinu, quoties Titani ardor
Sevit in æstivas loces, patefacta sub auras
Reddit humos: pars æthereâ regione viarum

Expatriatur ovans; Levitas sua sufficit alas.
Pars ignava tenet terræ confinia, sese
lascivans inter nocturnos undique rores.
Et jam, seu calidis pugnent humentia, vires
Sive bituminæ rapiant incendia, flamma
Exilit, & vivos imitatur ludicra motus.

Aspice! cum rebus Nox abstulit atra colorem,

Fusus ad irriguas ripas micat igneus humor,
Mobilierat vigens, & cundo flumina verrit
Summa levis, liquidisque sororibus oscula
libat.

Jam varios meditant excursus ocyus Euro
Ardet abire fugâ perinane volatile Lumen.
Stare loco nescit, saliensque per omnia
puncto

Temporis itque reditque vagans sine corpore Vita.

Hinc sæpe, obscænos iterat dum Noctua
cantus,

Nigrantes inter tenebras prope limina Divum

Tristibus insultat Lux importuna sepulchris.
Ægros huc gressus si fortè advertat anus
quæ,

Ignem cernit lemeres, simulachraque mille
Horret inops animi, stolidi fragmenta timoris.

Jamque adeo latè fabellam spargit anilem
Fama volans, trepidat mentes ignobile vulgus.

Scilicet hic animæ tenues, defunctæque vitæ
Corpora, subsiliunt obscurâ nocte per umbram.

Seu Libitina fero visu sua regna pererrat,
Et tumulos numerans lugubres, horrida
quærat

Funebras tædas & formidabile lumen.

Quin & mille dolos volvens sub pectore
Flamma

Avia pervolitat, quam cœcâ nocte viator
Deprensus sœctatur ovans; quid cogitet Ignis
Nescius heu! Fax ante volans per opaca locorum

Errabunda regit vestigia, perfida tandem
Deserit immersum stagno squalente Colonum
Eruçantem iras, birsutæque colla madentem.

Talem fluminæ quondam risère Sorores
Pana Deum Arcadiæ, taciti Ladonæ ad amnem;

Scilicet Hic Nympham captans juvenile micantem,

Oscula dum peteret, mediis effusus in undis

Virgine pro tenerâ sœdam complectitur ulvam.

Ast ubi jam Phœbi radiis Aurora rubescit
Pulchrior, & stellis acies obruta videtur,
Purpureo superata die caput abdit Imago,
Et procul in tenues it Vita minutula ventos.

Haud secus ignaros duxit *Cortesius* olim
Philosophos, rapiens desertâ per ardua cæcæ
Naturæ; demum *Newtonus* luce coruscans

Eoâ, mundique sagax arcana tueri,
Materiam pepulit *subtilem*, egitque sub umbras.

Cantabr. in Comitiiis Prioribus, 1730-10

IGNIS FATUUS: Or, Will with
a Wisp.

DEEP in the silence of the grassy plains,
Where *Flora*, drest in purple honours,
reigns,

Ambrosial queen of flow'rets sweet and fair
Impregnated with vapours the thick air
Grows stagnant: here, at frequent births
transpire,

Profuse, the living particles of fire,
Which, from her lap, the Earth prolific
sings,

The genial seeds, and origin of things:
These, long time rip'ning, oft as *Titan's*
ray

Bright-burning blazes on the summer's day,
At length, emerging from the soil, repair,
And sport, capricious, in the fields of air:

Y y y 2 Some

Some, lightly mounting in th' ethereal sky,
 Expatiate freely, and in meteors fly:
 Some, near the ground their vagrant course
 pursue,
 And blend delusion with the nightly dew:
 For whether from the strife of moist and
 dry,
 Or from bitumen fiery sparkles fly,
 A sudden flame the mingling vapours give!
 That seems, to mortal eyes, to move and
 live.

Lo! when the beauteous landscape fades in
 night,
 In some irriguous valley, glimmering bright,
 The *false flame* dances, or with quiv'ring
 gleam,
 Skims on the bosom of the winding stream,
 Sports with the Naiads, and in wanton
 play,
 Kisses the sisters of the wat'ry way.
 Now thro' the void the *vain, excursive light*,
 Fleet as the wind, precipitates its flight,
 Unfix'd and volatile with instant bound
 Now here, now there; and roves the coun-
 try round.

Oft as the darkling owl renews his song,
 Near hallow'd fane it gleams the mournful
 graves among.

Shou'd some old woman hobling hither tend,
 She spies, no doubt, the fiery-flaming fiend;
 To her mind's eye a thousand ghosts appear,
 The foolish apparitions of her fear:
 Then all around tremendous tales are spread,
 And the weak vulgar stand appall'd with
 dread;

For here they deem, depriv'd the golden
 light,

That spirits wander in the gloom of night;
 Or that pale *Proserpine*, fierce visag'd, comes
 To number all the melancholy tombs,
 And dreadful, as she frowns, the deadly
 dame

Shakes her dire torches tipt with livid flame.
 Oft o'er the lonely waste, or boundless
 plain,

This *bright deception* leads the nightly swain;
 Thoughtless of harm he plods the forest o'er,
 Where never wand'r'er bent his way before,
 At last it leaves him in some pool obscene,
 Wall'wing in mire, and vomiting his spleen.

Thus once, where *Ladon* rolls his silent
 flood,

Laught the fair Naiads at th' Arcadian God;
 A blooming nymph he saw, admir'd, carest,
 And when he strove to clasp her to his breast,
 Plung'd in the waves among the wat'ry
 weeds

He lost the virgin, and embrac'd the reeds.

But when the rosy morn her blush displays,
 And all the splendor of the stars decays,
 The light fantastic phantoms cease to glare,
 Lost in the day, and flit in empty air.

Descartes thus, great nature's wand'ring
 guide,
 Fallacious led Philosophy aside,
 'Till *Newton* rose, in orient beauty
 bright,
 He rose, and brought the world's dark
 laws to light,
 The subtil matter saw, and fled before his
 sight.

EUGENIO.

On PAINTING.

Fir'd with the love of sacred Art, I rove
 Thro' smiling fancy's pleasing flow'ry
 grove;

A thousand beauties charm my ravish'd sight,
 Where'er imagination takes her rapid flight;
 But chiefly painting strikes my wond'ring
 eyes,

Where art e'en beauteous nature's self out-
 vies.

With wonder let not future bards relate
Prometheus' action, and his wretched fate;
 He with celestial fire a being made;

The painter with the simple Pencil's aid.
 As nature from a chaos form'd the world,
 And blended atoms into order hurl'd;
 So from the cloth the painter's forming
 hand,

Divides the troubled ocean from the land;
 Here plants the waving trees; there sets the
 flow'rs;

And forms the caves, the grottoes, and the
 bow'rs;

Here mountains tow'r above the fleecy sky,
 And at their feet the humble valleys lie:

The headlong streams seem pouring down
 the rocks;

In meadows oxen graze, on hills the flocks,
 Fir'd fancy thinks she hears the murmur'ing
 stream;

In hilly dimples flows the wat'ry gleam.
 Now antient ruins please the curious eye,
 Where broken architraves and columns lie:
 Remnants of statues here and there are
 found,

And *bass-relievs* buried in the ground.

Sometimes the ocean foams before the eye,
 And light'nings flash across the low'ring
 sky;

The ship now hangs upon the tow'ring surge,
 Th' affrighted mariners their clamours urge.
 Here rolls the gentle brook where zephyrs
 play,

And pendent trees exclude the sultry day.
 The stately swan seems gliding down the
 stream;

And circling dimples overspread the gleam.
 Upon the peacock's beauty now we gaze;
 When she expands to sea her waving plaze.

The

IV.

Rut, hark ! methinks, distinct and clear,
A voice with sweeter sounds salutes my ear :
It is the muse, 'tis she that calls,
And bids me leave these mould'ring walls ;
These mould'ring walls, and ruins hoar,
To trace with musing step the bulb'rous
shore ;

And view where armed hosts have stood,
Threat'ning beside the silver flood ;
While ev'ry Naiad of the tide,
Beheld with native gore the current dy'd.

V.

But now no more these rural scenes
The steel-clad throng invades ;
No more they press the rising greens,
Or glisten o'er the glades.
Here health with ruddy cheek appears,
And gay content the reaper cheers ;
Who with his cycle in his hand,
Disrobes of *Ceres* pride the land.
While from yon barn within the vale
Is heard the thresh'ers' sounding flail ;
Which as on high with toil he swings,
Some simple strain he blithly sings ;
Beguiling with unpolish'd song
The hours that glide too slow along.

VI.

Here stop, my muse, nor rashly try,
Beauties ineffable to paint ;
Graces on graces here so thick do lie,
As make the painter's art, and poet's,
faint.
Would'st thou attempt to draw each scene
divine,
Sweet *Horace* ! sprightly lyre should be thine.

Barkhamstead.

J. GLASSE.

Advice in the Choice of a Husband.

TO CLOE.

THE task how difficult and nice,
To instruct the fair in *Hymen's* choice,
To curb the thoughtless, giddy maid,
And make her list to reason's aid :
Reason, whose fetters shackles bind,
The thought, when roving, unconfin'd ;
That checks the lover's headstrong rounds,
And points where truest bliss abounds.

The favourite idol of each lass,
Is that in which she sees her face ;
And females most exert their care,
When patching cheeks, or curling hair ;
Dress, pleasantries, and show,
Is all they're taught, and all they know ;
On pride and fashion so intent,
On folly so entirely bent,
'Tis question whether one in ten,
Knows how to spell her name : What then !
She's been three years, or more, at school,
And learn'd to compliment by rule ;

Learn'd how to dress, and how to dance ;
Can tell what mode came last from *France* ;
Can cut up fowl the modish way,
And knows the art of drinking tea.
On these acquirements, when compounded,
Is female education grounded.

But, *Cloe*, there's some better part,
Than frantic whims, and gaudy art ;
Then pamper'd pride and vanity,
Dwells in thy looks, and courts the eye.
A brighter spark of sense refin'd
Seems mildly glowing in thy mind.
Blind to the follies of thy sex,
Unskill'd in all their artful tricks ;
Unpractic'd in the belle's intrigues.
The wanton's smiles, the coquet's leagues,
The whining of the insincere,
And all the foibles of the fair.

Thy charms, what youth will not explore,

And sue, and sigh, for something more ?
But let slow caution be thy guide,
Nor hurry to be made a bride ;
No hasty marriage celebrate ;
Such often are bewail'd too late :
A cool, deliberate, cautious choice,
Precedes a round of lasting joys.
The suitor's heart's a puzzling maze,
Of which, time makes the best displays ;
Time will unmask each false disguise,
And shew where ev'ry failure lies.

Discreetly love, nor dare to trust
Your heart, till you have prov'd him just.
If trial marks him out a fop,
Disband him, and acquaintance drop ;
His wit, if any such you'd find,
Seek it in's dangling tail behind ;
You'll see it in his powder'd hair,
Or smell is in the essence there ;
Else search his snuff box, this is full
As likely place as in his scull.
He's foolish, light, effeminate,
And all that woman ought to hate.

Avoid th' addresses of the rake,
He'll but a rustic husband make ;
Or only tell you, what before
He's, sighing, told a thousand more :
If once you meet, when prov'd him such,
Believe me, 'tis a time too much.

Nor in *Hymenian* rites engage
With thoughtless youth, nor wrinkled age ;
Tho' in a strait you'll act the best,
Of evils two to chuse the least.
Fix not your confidence on those
Who bind their promises with vows ;
Deceit lurks underneath the cloak,
And truth, when sworn, is soonest broke.
But when, by long experience try'd,
You've found a man averse to pride ;
Found one, whose unaffected sense
Can over look a small offence ;

Whose

Whole soft, domestic, gentle way,
Will make it pleasure to obey ;
Whole breast with passion never boils,
Whole easy nature always smiles
At all the follies that are seen
Over the weaker sex to reign :
When you have fathom'd well his mind,
His morals prov'd, and prov'd him kind ;

Experienc'd honour, virtue, truth,
And best of manners in the youth ;
Then love in earnest ; trust thy charms
Securely in his faithful arms :
Blush not to lull him on thy breast,
And make him blest, and doubly blest.

Dec. 20, 1756.

J. RHODES.

WINDSOR FOREST. A COUNTRY-DANCE.



Lead down between the 2d and 4th Couple. Lead up to the Top, and cast off. Foot it, Corners, and turn. Lead Outfides, and turn.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of OCCURRENCES,

For FEBRUARY, 1757.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The following is a Copy of the Letter de Cachet which the King sent to M. de Macbault the 18 of this Month.

THOU' I am fully persuaded of your Probity and the Rectitude of your Intention, yet the present Situation of Affairs renders it necessary to demand of you the Resignation of your Place of Secretary of State for the Department of the Marine. You may always be assured of my Protection and Friendship. If you have any Favour to ask in Behalf of your Children, you may at any Time make your Request ; but it is proper that you retire, for some Time, to Arnouville.

Signed, LOUIS.

P. S. I have ordered your Pension, as a Minister of State, of 20,000 Livres, to be continued you ; and the Honour of being Keeper of the Seals.

The same Day the following Letter de Cachet was sent to Count d' Arginsson.

" M. d' Arginsson,

" Having no further Occasion for your Service, I order you immediately to resign your Commission of Secretary of War, and your other Employments ; and to retire to your Estate at Ornics.

" Signed LOUIS."

Desf.

Dresden, Jan. 23. The Prussian Field Artillery is already prepared, and every Thing is kept in Readiness for marching. All the Saxon Officers, who, when they

were made Prisoners of War, engaged themselves to repair wherever his Prussian Majesty should think fit, are ordered to come here by the latter End of this Month.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, December 2, 1756.

IN my last you had the bad News of the Loss of Oswego, taken by General Moncalm, with 3000 Soldiers and 200 Indians. After this Success, he returned with all Diligence to Montreal, and with all the Force he could collect, took the Rout to Crown Point, with a Design of forcing his Way through the New-England Army, in which Sickness had made great Havock, in order to seize on Albany. He knew our Forces were much divided, and that Col. Webb was on his Way to Oswego with two Battalions. But Lord Loudoun, apprised of this, ordered the several Posts that Way to be abandoned, and with all the Regulars proceeded to Lake George, in order to support the New-England Men lying there. He also ordered up the Recruits of the Royal American Re-

giment, being upwards of 1500, and received a Reinforcement from New-England; so that his Army amounted to about 11000. Since this the two Armies have been inactive, and about three Weeks ago they began to go into Winter Quarters, and are assigned as follows: Late Halker's and Dunbar's, to garrison the Forts between Albany and Crown Point; the Highlanders and Otway's at Senectady, Albany, and the Posts adjoining; the Royal American Regiment (now above 2500) one Battalion in New York, another in New Jersey, a third in this City, together with three independent Companies, and the fourth to the Southward of this City; and they are now on their Way to the Quarters.

L O N D O N.

In our last, Page 478 we mentioned that Admiral Byng had given in his Defence. Notwithstanding which, the Court found him guilty of the Breach of Part of the 12th Article, and recommended him to his Majesty's Mercy; that Defence being since come to Hand, with the Letter sent by the said Court, &c. we insert it, viz.

GENTLEMEN,
THE Articles of the Charge exhibited against me, are of such a Nature, that every Thing which can be supposed interesting to a Man, is concerned in the Event of this Cause. My Character, my Property, and even my Life are at stake; and I should indeed have great Reason to be alarmed, were not I conscious of my Innocence, and fully persuaded of the Justice and Equity of the Court.

It is no new Thing, Gentlemen, to be accused: Court Martials have, of late, been very frequent. I have been a long Time under the disagreeable Situation of a confined Prisoner, of a Man accused, and consequently condemned by many. No Means, no Artifice has been omitted by my Enemies, to

injure my Reputation. However, I will not take up your Time with a Detail of these Matters, but beg Leave to observe, that the Nature of a Sea-Service is complicated, depending on so many Circumstances, and subject to such Variety of Accidents, that for a Commander, even of the greatest Capacity, to provide against all Contingencies, is impossible. But to sit upon a soft Chair and censure, and, after the Event of an Action, to point out how, and by what Means it might have succeeded better, is extremely easy. This Sort of Science requires no other Abilities, than a great deal of Ill-nature, and a little Wit. Even those Actions which have been attended with the greatest Success, and reflected the greatest Glory on this Nation, have not escaped the Venom of these malicious Critics; and, perhaps, there never was an Action so compleat, but it might have been better conducted, were it possible to have foreseen all Circumstances attending it. But I confide in the Candour and the Equity of this Court, that my Enemies will be disappointed.

I shall now proceed to defend the several Articles of my Charge.

As to the Article exhibited against me, relating to my making any unnecessary Delay in sailing of the Fleet from St. Helen's to Gibraltar, and from thence to Mahon, the Testimonies of the Evidence have, doubtless, sufficiently proved the contrary; I shall therefore trouble the Court with Nothing farther on that Head.

As to the other Articles exhibited against me, I hope to make my Innocence appear, by a concise Relation of the whole of my Conduct.

On the 17th of May I was joined by his Majesty's Ship the Phoenix, off Majorca, and got off Mahon the 19th. The Phoenix confirmed the Intelligence I received before at Gibraltar, of the Strength of the French Fleet, and of their being at Mahon. The British Colours were still flying at the Castle of St. Philips, and several Bomb-Batteries playing upon it from different Parts: On the West Part of St. Philip's we saw French Colours flying. 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 acquaint him that the Fleet was there to his Assistance, though every one thought we could be of no Service to him, as by all Accounts, could we have spared any People, no Place was secured for covering a Landing. The Phoenix was also to make the private Signal between Capt. Hervey and Capt. Scroop; but the Enemy's Fleet appearing to the South-east, and the Wind coming off the Land, I was obliged to call those Ships in, before they could get so near the Harbour as to discover what Batteries or Guns might be placed, to prevent our having any Communication with the Castle. Falling little Wind, it was Five before I could form my Line, or distinguish any of the Enemy's Motions, and was unable to judge of their Force more than by their Numbers, which were seventeen, and thirteen appeared large.

At first they stood towards us in a regular Line, and tacked about seven, in order, as I thought, 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, and also to make sure of the land-Wind.

After getting round the small Island, called the Laire of Mahon, at Ten in the Morning I was within a League of the Port; but on seeing the Enemy's Fleet, I thought it more immediately my Duty to bear away at Eleven, to meet them. This obliged me to sail, with Reason, the three Frigates

which I had sent a-head of the Fleet, to reconnoitre the Harbour's Mouth, to land a Letter for General Blakeney, to acquaint him the Fleet was arrived to his Assistance, and to know in what Manner it could be of the most effectual Service.

The Behaviour will, I hope, appear to the Court to be suggested by Prudence, all that could have been attempted in the Space of an Hour, and the most advantageous Step which could have been taken on that Occasion. It proves that I did not depend on the hear-say Evidence which I had received even from the best Authorities at Gibraltar, nor on the united Opinion of every Officer at that Place; but that I was determined to be certified of the true State of the Harbour and Citadel from General Blakeney himself, as I knew, that Captain Scroop, together with all the Soldiers and Marines of Mr. Edgcombe's Ships and one hundred Seamen, had been left to reinforce the Garrison, would come off in his Barge, and bring me a just Relation of every Circumstance necessary to be known; and though I mentioned in my Letter of the 25th of May, 'That it was the Opinion of all the Sea and Land-officers, that they could render no Service to the Garrison, as no Place was covered for the landing of any Men, could they have spared any;' in this I only gave my Opinion agreeable to that of all the other Officers. Their Opinion had no Influence upon my Conduct, and was only meant to signify what might have been the Event supposing the French Fleet had not appeared at that Time.

So far then I hope it will appear to the Court, that neither Knowledge of my Profession, Prudence in conducting the Expedition, or Duty to my King and Country, appear to be deficient in me.

My Letter to General Blakeney, sent by Mr. Hervey, tho' never delivered, for Reasons immediately to follow, will, I think, evince this Truth.

My first Care, after coming in Sight of the Port, was to know the true State of the Harbour and Garrison, to encourage the General and Soldiers, by acquainting him that I was arrived to his Succour, and desiring to know how it might most effectually be put in Execution.

Thus then I hope all Things will appear to the Court, to be well conducted to the Time of the French Fleet's appearing in view; when, on seeing the Enemy, Considerations of another Nature took place, and it became necessary to defer the Execution of all Resolutions which I had taken since I saw Mahon, and to recal the Men of War which I had dispatched to reconnoitre the Harbour,

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bour, and procure Intelligence from General Blakeney. It was now to no Purpose to know the State of the Citadel and Harbour, before I had engaged the French Fleet; I had no Soldiers to land, but what made Part of the Complement of my Ships, and served as Marines; and if I had been provided with them, it would have been absolutely imprudent to have landed them before the Engagement with the Enemy, and thereby render that Force less, which was already too little for the Intent it ought to have been sent upon. Landing the Troops would have rendered the Fleet unfit for Action, and obliged it to flee before the Enemy. Had I behaved in that Manner, such a preposterous Act could not have failed rendering me justly a Delinquent, and unequal to the Command I presided in.

I was very sensible, that if Success was the Consequence of engaging the French, that I should have it more in my Power to relieve the Citadel, as far as landing the Troops, which served as Marines, could effect it. But I suspected also, and with Reason, that I might probably be rendered unable to keep the Seas, tho' I obtained the Victory, and therefore prevented from effectually succouring the Citadel.

So far all I hope will appear to the Court to have been conducted with Knowledge and Prudence.

Am I deserving of Blame for not seeking the Enemy in the disabled Condition I was in after the Engagement?

To what Purpose would this second Engagement have been attempted with a Fleet originally so greatly inferior to the French, and now rendered much more so by the Damages received in the late Battle? A total Defeat, in all Probability, is the Answer of Reason; and if Monsieur La Gallassioniere had fought it, which providentially he did not, it is a reasonable Presumption that the whole English Squadron would have perished, or fallen a Prey to the French, since there was no Port to shelter them. Whereas, had I been in the Mediterranean before the Arrival of the French at Minorca, a Defeat even on my Side, might have saved the Island: it could have then saved my shattered Remains in Mahon, and tho' conquered at Sea, by Means of the Sailors and Soldiers, have preserved St. Philip's, and probably the Island. Thus a Defeat of our Fleet, had it been timely set out, would have done more Service than a Victory after St. Philip's was invested.

It has been the settled Rule of all Generals, that no Commander should ever risk an Engagement, but when there is greater Expectations to gain by a Victory, than to lose by a Defeat.

When then, from the Inferiority of the English, Nothing could reasonably be expected but Misfortune and Disgrace; or if, by the greatest Efforts of good Fortune, Victory should declare for our Fleet, that no Advantage could be drawn from it; when the Risque of losing the whole Fleet was the Result of an unanimous Council of War; and the Nation, considering the real State of the English and French Navies, so little able to sustain a Loss of that Kind; when Gibraltar would have been left defenceless, and fallen of Course to the Enemy; could the seeking the French Admiral, by a Commander who foresaw these probable Consequences, with not only an inferior, but a shattered Fleet, and no other Ships in the Mediterranean to reinforce him, have been justified in the Judgment of Men who have studied the Nature of military Achievements, or according to the Rules and Observations of ancient and modern Writers on this Head?

The utmost Advantage could have been but a Prolongation of the Siege, without the least Probability of raising it; because the Fleet, unable to keep the Seas, must have retreated to Gibraltar, the Port of Mahon being still commanded by the Enemies Batteries.

Are Commanders then at all Events to show no other Token of Generalship, but what is to be learned from Brutes? An Excess of Courage only? And are all who use the superior Attributes of the human Understanding, to be considered as Delinquents in their Duty to their King and Country? What Commander of common Sense will serve his Country under such discouraging Conditions, where, unless he fights against all Kinds of Disadvantages, he is to be stigmatised with the eternal Infamy of Cowardice; and if he does engage his Enemy, and does not succeed against this great Superiority of Force, he is to be deemed a Coward also, and be given up to the Rage of the Multitude? It appeared impracticable to relieve Mahon, and probable, that Gibraltar would be attacked, and therefore the Determination of proceeding thither, was become the most prudent Decision which could have been made, the most likely to conduce to the Nation's Service, and a just Resolution of the Council of War.

It is a Matter of Consequence to consider, that though two Fleets may be of equal Number, they may yet be of unequal Force, as it has happened in this Instance; and a sickly Squadron, without Means of providing for the Diseased and Wounded, or recruiting their Seamen and Soldiers, of which, more than a thousand sick, which

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at their Return to Gibraltar, were sent to the Hospital, was a Consideration that ought greatly to influence at that Moment, especially, when it was evident beyond all Contradiction, that the Enemy possessed every Advantage which I was in want of, having a Power of procuring Recruits of Seamen from the two hundred Transports, and Soldiers from the Camp of the Besiegers.

At a Court Martial assembled on board his Majesty's Ship St. George, in Portsmouth Harbour, upon the 27th of December, 1756; and held every Day afterwards (Sundays excepted) till the 27th of January 1757, inclusive.

P R E S E N T.

Vice-Admiral Smith, President,
Rear-Admiral Holbourne,
Rear-Admiral Norris,
Rear-Admiral Brodrick,
Captain Holmes,
Captain Geary,
Captain Boys,
Captain Moore,
Captain Simcoe,
Captain Douglas,
Captain Bentley,
Captain Keppel, And
Captain Denis.

The Court, pursuant to an Order from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to Vice-Admiral Smith, dated Dec. 14, 1756, proceeded to enquire into the Conduct of the Hon. John Byng, Admiral of the blue Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, and to try him upon a Charge, that during the Engagement between his Majesty's Fleet under his Command, and the Fleet of the French King, on the 20th of May last, he did withdraw, or keep back, and did not do his utmost to take, seize and destroy the Ships of the French King, which it was his Duty to have engaged, and to assist such of his Majesty's Ships as were engaged in fight with the French Ships, which it was his Duty to have assisted; and for that he did not do his utmost to relieve St. Philip's Castle, in his Majesty's Island of Minorca, then besieged by the Forces of the French King, but acted contrary to, and in Breach of his Majesty's Command: And having heard the Evidence, and the Prisoner's Defence, and very maturely and thoroughly considered the same, they are unanimously of Opinion, that he did not do his utmost to relieve St. Philip's Castle, and also, that during the Engagement between his Majesty's Fleet under his Command, and the Fleet of the French King, on the 20th of May last, he did not do his utmost to take, seize and de-

stroy the Ships of the French King, which it was his Duty to have engaged, and to assist such of his Majesty's Ships as were engaged in fight with the French Ships, which it was his Duty to have assisted; and do therefore unanimously agree, that he falls under Part of the 12th Article of an Act of Parliament of the 22d Year of his present Majesty, for amending, explaining, and reducing into one Act of Parliament, the Laws relating to the Government of his Majesty's Ships, Vessels and Forces by Sea; and as that Article positively prescribes Death, without any alternative left to the Discretion of the Court, under any Variation of Circumstances, the Court do therefore hereby unanimously adjudge the said Admiral John Byng to be shot to Death, at such Time, and on board such Ship as the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty shall direct.

But as it appears by the Evidence of Lord Robert Bertie, Lieut. Col. Smith, Capt. Gardiner, and other Officers of the Ship, who were near the Person of the Admiral, that they did not perceive any Backwardness in him, during the Action, or any Marks of Fear, or Confusion, either from his Countenance or Behaviour, but that he seemed to give his Orders coolly and distinctly, and did not seem wanting in personal Courage, and from other Circumstances, the Court do not believe that his Misconduct arose either from Cowardice or Disaffection, and do therefore unanimously think it their Duty most earnestly to recommend him as a proper Object of Mercy.

The above Sentence was attended with the following earnest Representation.

To the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, &c.

WE the underwritten, the President and Members of the Court-martial assembled for the Trial of Admiral Byng, believe it unnecessary to inform your Lordships, that in the whole Course of this long Trial, we have done our utmost Endeavours to come at Truths, and to do the strictest Justice to our Country and the Prisoner; but we cannot help laying the Distresses of our Minds before your Lordships on this Occasion, in finding Ourselves under a Necessity of condemning a Man to Death, from the great Severity of the 12th Article of War, Part of which he falls under, and which admits of no Mitigation, even if it should be committed by an Error in Judgment only; and therefore for our own Consciences sakes, as well as in Justice to the Prisoner, we pray your Lordships in the most earnest Manner, to recommend

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commend him to his Majesty's Clemency. We are, My Lords, &c. &c.

St. George in Portsmouth

Harbour, Jan. 27, 1757.

Twelfth Article of War, 13 of Charles II.

Every Captain, and all other Officers, Mariners and Soldiers of every Ship, Frigate, or Vessel of War, that shall in Time of any Fight or Engagement, withdraw, or keep back, or not come into the Fight and engage, and do his utmost to take, fire, kill, and endamage the Enemy, Pirate or Rebels, and assist and relieve all and every of his Majesty's Ships, for such Offence of Cowardice or Disaffection, be tried, and suffer Pains of Death, or other Punishments, as the Circumstances of the Offence shall deserve, and the Court-martial shall judge fit.

Twelfth Article of War, 22 of George II.

Every Person in the Fleet, who through Cowardice, Negligence, or Disaffection, shall in Time of Action, withdraw or keep back, or not come into the Fight or Engagement, or shall not do his utmost to take or destroy every Ship which it shall be his Duty to engage and to assist and relieve all and every of his Majesty's Ships, or those of his Allies, which it shall be his Duty to assist and relieve, every such Person so offending, and being convicted thereof by the Sentence of a Court-martial, shall suffer DEATH.

We learn, that on the Court Martial's recommending Admiral Byng to Mercy, some Doubts arose of the Legality and Equity of their Sentence; which was referred to the Opinion of the Judges, and given in the Affirmative.

QUERIES addressed to every Englishman's own Feeling.

Is the Death of any one Man of such consequence, that to obtain it, would be worth while to break through the known Practice, and over-tum the settled Customs of all our Courts of Judicature?

Lenity is the established Spirit of the Laws of England: New and ambiguous Terms are never interpreted against a Prisoner. In doubtful Cases, the Judge always directs the Jury to find for the Prisoner: And even if he is condemned, if any favourable Circumstances appear for him, it is customary for the Court to recommend him to Mercy; and it is most unheard of, to execute a Prisoner so recommended.

Admiral Byng was not only most earnestly recommended to Mercy by his Judges, but they declared, that they only found him guilty by the Harshness and Obscurity of a new military Law. (p. 106.)

Who will advise the Throne of Mercy, in the tenderest of all Cases, to contradict its usual Compassion?

Who would wish to have a Criminal executed by interpreting an obscure and severe Law in the worst Sense?

Who wishes to establish a Precedent for setting aside the Recommendation of Judges and Juries?

What can ever hereafter be pleaded as hard, if Admiral Byng is put to Death?

When can any Criminal hope for so favourable a Case, as to have his Judge declare, that he condemns him against his Conscience?

If the Conscience of a Judge is disregarded, is not the next Step to expect, that Judges should not regard their Consciences?

If Mercy does not preponderate in doubtful Cases, what Advantages have the Laws of England over the despotic Maxims of Turkey?

Does not, whoever demands the Death of Admiral Byng in the present Circumstances, give his Approbation to interpreting Military Law in the worst Sense? Does not he subject himself, his Friends, and his Posterity, to the worst of Precedents? And do not the People court arbitrary Power, if they countenance the utmost Rigour of a new Law, under which several Admirals have declared it impossible for them to serve?

If Admiral Byng should be executed, and yet this dreadful 12th Article of War should hereafter be repealed, will it not prove the Hardship of his Fate?

When this very Law was proposed, it was urged, that in a hard or doubtful Case, his Majesty would have the Power of Pardoning. Can that Case be clear, or not hard, in which the Judges have declared, that they pronounced Sentence against their Consciences?

If an eminent Person of the Law has declared, that the very Sentence is illegal, will it not be a hard Case to put a Man to Death against such an Opinion?

Who can avoid hoping, that a very hard Precedent will not be introduced under the longest and mildest Reign since the Conquest?

QUERIES.

1. Whether Cowardice, Negligence, and Disaffection, are not three as distinct Offences, for each of which Commanders are to suffer Death by martial Law, as Burglary, Rape, and Robbery, by the common Law of England?

2. Whether a Malefactor, indicted for the three last Offences, found guilty of one only, and acquitted of the other two, be not

as certainly executed by the known Practice of the Old Bailey, as he who is found guilty of all three ?

3. Whether a Commander, who sacrifices the Honour of the British Flag, the Strength of the Kingdom, and almost a certain Victory, from a scandalous and avowed Neglect in the Day of Battle, does not deserve to die for such Neglect, equally with him who declines the Fight from apparent Cowardice, or suspected Disaffection ?

4. Whether a Commander's Courage is to be tried by his Countenance (see p. 54.) or his Actions ? (p. 49.)

5. Whether a Refusal to fight, when strongly importuned by the next Officer in Command on board his own Ship (p. 54.) in order to set a good Example, be not a strong presumption of a Dislike to the Smell of Powder ?

6. Whether a Neglect to engage properly for the Honour, Glory, and Welfare of Old England, be not a manifest Evidence of the Want of personal Courage ?

7. Whether Neglect alone, attended with such fatal and provoking Circumstances as in this Case, be not deserving of Death, equally with Cowardice or Disaffection without such Circumstances, in which Cases he would most certainly suffer ?

8. Whether there may not be other Motives to Neglect besides Cowardice or Disaffection, which it may be impossible to prove from the Nature of the Transaction ?

9. Whether Liars are not generally Cowards ?

10. Whether to assert the French failed three Feet to his one, be not a notorious Lie ?

11. Whether the French did or could receive any Reinforcement before a second Engagement could be brought on, or whether such Reinforcement was really *in esse*, in those Seas ?

12. Whether Mercy to this Man would not encourage the like Neglect in many of our now naval Commanders ?

13. Whether 'tis not full Time to make one Example to animate those few Commanders who have not been already tried or suspected of Cowardice, Negligence, or Disaffection ?

14. Whether there can be a more proper Example than of him, who, by confessed Neglect, and suspected Cowardice, has brought Disgrace and Poverty on this once flourishing Kingdom ?

To the Honourable J. Byng, Esq;

Aux delices pres de Geneve.

SIR, Jan. 2, 1757.

" Though I am almost unknown to you, 'tis my Duty to send you the Copy of the Let-

ter which I have just received from the Marshal Duke of Richlieu : Honour, Humanity, and Equity order me to convey it into your Hands. This noble and unexpected Testimony from one of the most candid as well as the most generous of my Countrymen, makes me presume your Judges will do you the same Justice.

I am with Respect,
Your most humble,
Obedient Servant,

VOLTAIRE.

Translation of the Copy of Marshal Richlieu's Letter to Voltaire, dated Paris the 26th December, 1756.

" Admiral Byng's Situation gives me great Concern. I do assure you, all that I could see, or learn of him, should rather redound to his Honour, which ought not to be attacked, merely because he was beat, after having done all that could be expected of him. When two Men of Honour engage, it must necessarily happen, that one of them shall have the worst, without being liable to injurious Imputations. To speak the Sentiments of all our Marines, Admiral Byng's Dispositions were really admirable. The Strength of the Fleets was nearly equal, the English having thirteen Ships, and we only 12, but better formed, cleaner, and better manned. Fortune, that always presides in warlike Operations, particularly at Sea, favoured us so far, as to make our shot take Place among the Enemy's Tacking; and I believe, it was universally understood, that if the English had obstinately persisted, their whole Fleet would have been lost; so that the Injustice intended to Admiral Byng is unparalleled, and such as every Man of Honour, more especially the Gentlemen of the Sword, should interest themselves about.

I received this original Letter from Marshal Duke de Richelieu, the 1st of January 1757, in Witness of which I have signed my Name,

VOLTAIRE.

We hear the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service, for the Year 1756, amounted to 200,304l. 7s. 10d.

The Lords of the Admiralty have put the St. George, a 90 Gun Ship, into Commission, and given the Command to Capt. John Simcoe.

Also, the Achilles Man of War, and given the Command of her to Capt. Samuel Drake.

We learn, that there was distilled last Year, from Malt and Grain, 443539 Gallons of Spirits,

Spirits, the Duty on which was 344970l. 16s. 8d.

The Draper's Company have paid 100l. for the Use of the Marine Society: As have also the Stationers and Goldsmiths. Three hundred have been clothed by the Society and sent to Sea.

16. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, with the usual State, attended in the State-coach by the Duke of Dorset and the Earl of Hyndford, and gave the Royal Assent to,

An Act for granting to his Majesty a Sum to be raised by Way of Lottery.

An Act to discontinue, for a limited Time, the Duties upon Corn and Flour imported; and also upon such Corn and Flour, as have been, or shall be taken from the Enemy and brought into this Kingdom.

An Act to prohibit, for a limited Time, the Exportation of Corn, Grain, Meal, Malt, Flour, Bread, Biscuit, Starch, Beef, Pork, Bacon, and other Viſual (except Fish, and Roots, and Rice to be exported to any Part of Europe Southward of Cape Finisterre) from his Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America, unless to Great Britain or Ireland, or to some of the said Colonies and Plantations; and to permit the Importation of Corn and Flour into Great Britain and Ireland in neutral Ships; and to allow the Exportation of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Meal, and Flour, from Great Britain to the Isle of Man, for the Use of the Inhabitants there.

An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

An Act for the speedy and effectual Recruiting of his Majesty's Land Forces and Marines.

To two Road-Bills, and to three private Bills.

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council for 1757.

Berkshire, William Reynolds, of Binfield, Esq;

Bedfordshire, John Capon, of Leighton Buzzard, Esq;

Buckinghamshire, Richard Lane, of Mile-End, Esq;

Cumberland, Edward Stephenson, of Kew-ick, Esq;

Cheshire, William Robinson, of Whatcroft, Esq;

Combr' and Hunt' Thomas Dixon, of Upwell, Esq;

Cornwall, John Luke, of Trevilas, Esq;

Devonshire, John Quick, of Newton St. Cyre, Esq;

Dorsetshire, John Gannett, jun. of Blandford, Esq;

Derbyshire, Thomas Rivett, of Derby, Esq;

Essex, Humphry Bellamy, of Walthamstow, Esq;

Gloucestershire, William Mills, of Haslehouse, Esq;

Hertfordshire, Jacob Houblon, of Westmill, Esq;

Herefordshire, Robert Mynors Gouge, Esq;

Kent, W. Glanville Evelin, of St. Clare, Esq;

Leicestershire, Joshua Grundy, of New Hall Park, Esq;

Lincolnshire, Charles Gore, of Horkstowe, Esq;

Monmouthshire, John Lewis, of Landilo, Esq;

Northumberland, Sir Edward Blacket, of Mattin, Bart.

Northamptonshire, John Creed, of Oundle, Esq;

Norfolk, Israel Long, of Dunstan, Esq;

Nottinghamshire, John Hall, of Mansfield Woodhouse, Esq;

Oxfordshire, Sir Francis Knollys, of Thame, Bart.

Rutlandshire, John Digby, of North Luffenham, Esq;

Shropshire, St. John Charlton, of Appley, Esq;

Somersetshire, John Collins, of Ilminster, Esq;

Staffordshire, Walter Aston Moseley, Esq;

Suffolk, Henry Moore, of Melford, Esq;

Sussex, John Chute, of the Vine, Esq;

Surry, Jos. Mawbey, of Kennington-Lane, Esq;

Suffex, James Ward, of Champions, Esq;

Warwickshire, Edward Jordan, of Birmingham, Esq;

Worcestershire, T. Burch Savage, of Elmley-Castle, Esq;

Wiltshire, William Coles, of New Sarum, Esq;

Yorkshire, Henry Willoughby, of Birdfall, Esq;

SOUTH-WALES.

Brecon, Lewis Pryfe, of Llangorse, Esq;

Carmarthen, Griffith Jones, of Pantyrhaith, Esq;

Cardigan, John Griffiths, of Penypompen, Esq;

Glamorgan, Thomas Lewis, of Newhouse, Esq;

Pembroke, John Allen, of Dale, Esq;

Radnor, John Evans, of Llanellan, Esq;

NORTH-WALES.

Anglesey, — Owen Pritchard, of Beaumaris, Esq;

Carnarvon, Robert Wynne, of Llanerch, Esq;

Denbigh, John Lloyd, of Havod Ynnos, Esq;

Flint, Robert Parry, of Pwllallog, Esq;

Merioneth, Peter Price, of Dolgammedd, Esq;

Ment-

Montgomery, Jenkin Parry, of Myvod, Esq;

Jan. 28. The Judges met in the Lord Chief Justice Mansfield's Chambers in Westminster-Hall, and chose their Circuits for the ensuing Lent Assizes, viz.

Northern, Lord Mansfield and Mr. Justice Clive.

Home, Lord Chief Justice Willes and Mr. Baron Smyth.

Norfolk, Lord Chief Baron Parker and Mr. Justice Foster.

Midland, Mr. Justice Denison and Mr. Justice Birch.

Western, Mr. Baron Legge and Mr. Baron Adams.

Oxford, Mr. Justice Bathurst and Mr. Justice Wilmot.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Ld. Chief Just. Willes and Mr. Baron Smyth. Surrey, Saturday March 10, at Kingston.

Suffex, Thursday 24, at East-Grinstead.

Kent, Tuesday 29, at Rochester.

Essex, Monday April 4, at Chelmsford.

Hertford, Monday 11, at Hertford.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Ld. Chief Baron Parker, Mr. Justice Foster. Beds, Monday the 14th of March, at Aylebury.

Bedfordshire, Thursday the 17th, at Bedford.

Huntingdonshire, Saturday the 19th, at Huntingdon.

Cambridgeshire, Tuesday the 22d, at Cambridge.

Norfolk, Friday the 25th, at Thetford.

Suffolk, Tuesday the 29th, at Bury, St. Edmund's.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Sergeant Hayward, Mr. Justice Wilmot. Staffordshire, Wednesday the 2d of March, at Stafford.

Shropshire, Saturday the 5th, at Shrewsbury.

Worcestershire, Saturday the 12th, at Worcester.

Worcester, the same Day at Worcester.

Herefordshire, Wednesday the 16th, at Hereford.

Monmouthshire, Monday the 21st, at Monmouth.

Gloucestershire, Wednesday the 23d, at Gloucester.

Gloucester, the same Day at Gloucester.

Oxfordshire, Monday the 28th, at Oxford.

Berkshire, Wednesday the 30th, at Reading.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Lord Mansfield, Mr. Justice Clive. Lancashire, Saturday the 12th of March, at Lancaster.

City of York, Monday the 21st, at the Guildhall.

Yorksh. the same Day at the Castle of York.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Denison and Mr. Justice Birch. Rutlandshire, Friday March 4, at Okeham.

Lincolnshire, Monday 7, at the Castle of Lincoln.

City of Lincoln, the same Day at the City of Lincoln.

Nottinghamshire, Friday March 11, at Nottingham.

Town of Nottingham, Saturday 12, at the Town of ditto.

Derbyshire, Tuesday March 15, at Derby.

Leicestershire, Friday March 18, at the Castle of Leicester.

Borough of Leicester, Saturday 19, at the Borough of ditto.

Northamptonshire, Tuesday March 22, at Northampton.

City of Coventry, Friday March 25, at Coventry.

Warwickshire, Saturday March 26, at Warwick.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron Legge and Mr. Baron Adams. Southampton, Tuesday March the 1st, at Winchester.

Wilts, Saturday March the 5th, at New Sarum.

Dorset, Thursday March the 10th, at Dorchester.

Cornwall, Wednesday March the 16th, at Launcester.

Exeter, Monday March the 21st, at the Guildhall.

Devon, The same Day at the Castle of Exeter.

Somerset, Monday March 28, at the Castle of Taunton.

NORTH-WALES.

The Hon. William Noel, Chief Justice, and Taylor White, Esq;

Montgomeryshire, Wednesday the 30th of March, at Pool.

Denbighshire, Tuesday the 5th of April, at Ruthin.

Flintshire, Monday the 11th, at Flint.

Cheshire, Saturday the 16th, at the Castle of Chester.

SOUTH-WALES.

Hon. John Williams, John Harvey, Esqrs. Cardiff, Glamorganshire, Wednesday, March 30.

Brecon, Brecknockshire, Tuesday, April 5.

Preistynne, Radnorshire, Monday, April 11.

LIST of SHIPS taken by the ENGLISH, continued from Page 458.

Cutter Privateer, by the Eagle Man of War.

Cigalle ditto, from St. Malo, by the Unicorn.

Pondichery, 100 Ton, from China, by the Dover Man of War.

A Sloop, Letter of Marque, by the Otter Sloop.

One ditto, from St. Domingo, by ditto. Neptune, from Bourdeaux, to Morlaix, by the Sheerneck.

A Ship from Marfeilles, with Bale-Goods, by the Chesterfield.

One ditto from ditto, by the Ambuscade.

One ditto from Havre to Martinico, by the Oliver Cromwel Privateer, carried to St. Kits.

A Snow from St. Domingo, by the Rye Man of War.

Jupiter from ditto, a Dutch Ship from Rotterdam for Bourdeaux, and Tyger Privateer retaken by the Defiance Privateer.

ASnow from Nantz to Marfeilles, by Capt. Cockburn, and sent into Plymouth.

The Pretty Maid, Clarke, from Jamaica, retaken.

The Johnson, Leslie, from London, ditto, and carried to St. Kits.

The Concord, from St. Domingo, is taken by the Eagle Privateer of Bristol.

A small French Privateer, by the Ranger and Scorpion Sloops.

The Fanny, Smith, from North Yarmouth, retaken by the Kirke Privateer of Guernsey.

The St. Vincent for Cape Francois from Bourdeaux, by the Baltimore, Crooksbank. French Privateer, 10 Guns, 150 Men, by the Porcupine Sloop of War.

The Post Boy, a Snow Privateer from Morlaix, of 10 Carriage, by the Prince Edward.

The Prince de Soubize for Martinico, laden with Sugar and Coffee, by the Tartar, Capt. Lockhart.

The St. Thomas Privateer from Dieppe, by the Hazard Sloop of War.

The St. Claude, a French Letter of Marque, 150 Tons, 100 Men, from Rochells for Mississippie, with Provisions and Ammunition for the King, by the Revenge Privateer of Guernsey.

The Charming Sally, from New York, for Amsterdam.

The William and Elizabeth, from Hull for Oporto, by the Dispatch Sloop of War.

The Victory, a new Ship, laden with Bale-Goods, Powder and Wine, for St. Do-

mingo, by the Isaac Privateer of Liverpool.

The Mermaid, from St. Domingo, for Nantz, with 323 Hogheads of Sugar, 4320l. of Indigo, and 15 Tons of Coffee.

The Griffen, a French Ship, from Martinico, taken by a Virginian, a Letter of Marque Ship, is carried into Kinfale.

The Duke de Penthièvre, a French East-India Man, by the Antigalican Privateer.

A French Ship, Burthen 400 Tons, 10 6 Pounders, which had been long on the Guinea-Coast, lost at Martinico, laden with Elephants Teeth, Gold Dust, &c. by the Defiance Privateer, valued at 30000l.

A Ship, Name unknown, by the Eagle Privateer, and sent into Bristol.

The Jenne, Mers, from Nantz, for Martinico, by the Otter Sloop of War.

The Increase, Cape, is retaken.

The Virgin de la Misericordia, from Smyrna, by the Jersey Man of War, into Messina.

The Mary Magdalen, from Scanderoon, by ditto, and sent into Malta.

A French Snow, by the King George, Wright, a Letter of Marque Ship.

The Prince of Conti, from St. Domingo, to Nantz, a Prize to the St. Alban's Man of War, arrived at Lisbon.

The Swan Privateer, by the Diligence Sloop of War.

A French Privateer of 10 carriage Guns, and 150 Men, by the Porcupine Sloop of War.

The Post-Boy, a Snow Privateer, of Morlaix, mounting 10 Guns, by the Fire-drake Sloop.

A large French Privateer, of 16 Carriage Guns, and great Number of Swivels, which Privateer had taken several Prizes, was taken by his Majesty Ship Dunkirk, and brought to Spithead.

The Morning Star, from Martinico, for Havre, by the Harlequin Privateer, and carried to New York.

The Hero, Langloix, a Ship of 300 Tons, from Martinico, for Havre, by the Onflow Privateer of Guernsey.

The Czar of Muscovy, retaken by the Baltimore.

The Duke de Penthièvre, by the Aldborough Man of War.

The Fanny, Smith, retaken.

A French Ship by the Tartar.

The St. Vincent, from Cape Francois, by the Baltimore, and sent to Virginia.

A Ship from Salenica, and one from Smyrna, by the Thames, Capt. Saunders.

The Elizabeth, from Martinico, for Bordeaux, by the Tartar.

List of Ships taken by the French.

The William Brig, Thompson, from Seville, by a French Privateer, and carried to Fair Lee.

The Sally le Gros, from Malaga, is taken.

The Zephyr, a French Frigate, has taken a New York Ship, and carried her into Vigo.

The Prince Edward, Cowie, from Bristol, for Angola, by the Prince Soubise Privateer, afterward taken by the Dunkirk Man of War.

The Nancy, from Newfoundland, and carried to Bayonne.

St. Michael, ditto, to Feechamp.

The Engine, for Bristol, and ranfomed.

St. George, for London, for Carthagea.

The Industry, from London, for Leghorn, to Marfeilles.

The Hartford, from Jamaica, for England, to Martinico.

The Harliquin, from Demiar, for Smyrna, to Cyprus.

The Concord, from Maryland, for London, to Cherburg.

Fanny and Truelove, from Lyan, for Liverpool, to Havre.

Neptune, from North Carolina, for London, to Bordeaux.

Adventure, from Newfoundland, for Pool, to Bayonne.

Endeavour, from ditto, for Bristol, Greyhound, from ditto, for ditto, to ditto.

Neptune, from New England, for ——— to ditto.

Walthall, from ditto, for Hull, to ditto.

Newtown, from London, for Wales, to Dicpe.

Post-Boy, from Plymouth, for Naples, to Marfeilles.

John and Ann, from Georgia, for Santa Cruze, to St. Domingo.

Prince, from Topsham, for Leghorn, to Marfeilles.

Three Friends, from Newfoundland, to Alican.

Edward and Susannah, from St. Kits, for London, to Bayonne.

Lovely, from Dublin, for Cadiz, to ditto.

Robert, Cawson, from Virginia, for London, to St. Sebastian.

Blakeney, from Bristol, for Barbadoes, Guardaloupe.

St. Partrick, from Cork, for Leward Winds, to Ditto.

Penelepe, from Lisbon, for London, carried to Dunkirk.

Edward, Delton, from Jamaica, for London, carried to Bordeaux.

Happy Return, from Liverpool, for Cadiz, Fisher, from Maryland, for Liverpool, to Bayonne.

Betsey, from London, for Madeira, to Martinico.

The Hawke, from London, for Antigua, to Guardaloupe.

The Triton, Sconghall, from Maryland, to London, and carried to Bayonne.

The Ann, Ford, from Rye, to Liverpool, by a Privateer Cutter. Also, A Brig, with Corn, from Lancaster, for Chester. Also, A Vessel from London, to Bristol, with Grocery.

The Neptune, Park, from Cagliari, for Villafranca, carried into Marfeilles.

The Elliston, Marth, from London, and the Longville, Staple, from Jamaica, to ditto.

The Boyd, Boyd, from Glasgow, for Antigua, and the Samuel, Coffin, from Piscataque, to ditto.

The Messelin, Power, from Cork, for St. Eustatien, by a French Privateer.

The Mary Ann, Deas, from Malaga, to ditto.

The Eglington, from Maryland, to Bristol, carried to Bayonne.

The Terrible Privateer, Capt. Death, by a French Privateer of 24 Guns, and carried into St. Maloes.

The John and Mary, Simpson, from Yarmouth, for Chester, with Corn, taken and ranfomed.

The Loyal James, Hammond, from Dublin, for the Streights, carried into Malaga.

The Enterprize, from the Cape de Verd Islands, carried into Martinico.

The Eagle, Copple, from Yarmouth, to the Streights, is carried into Marfeilles.

The Hamshire, from Guernsey, for London, to ditto.

The Minehead, from Antigua, for London, to the Mechault Privateer, and carried into Havre.

The Betsey, Quintin, from Antigua, for Limerick, to Morlaix.

The Buckland, Lyde, from Newfoundland, taken and carried into Alican.

The Charles, Jamefon, from Jamaica, for London, by a Privateer, and racked near Bologne.

The St. Michael, King, from Jamaica, is carried into Havre.

The Orrell, Winter, from Saloe, for Liverpool, by a Frigate of 38 Guns, carried to Marfeilles.

The Winterbottom, from Jamaica, to London, carried to Calais.

The Dispatch, Bowman, from Seville, for London, ditto.

A Ship with 200 Hogheads of Blubber, by the Diligent Privateer of Bayonne.

An English Privateer, taken by the Zeephyr Privateer, and carried to the Isle of Daire.

The Eleanor, Gray, from Campvere, for the Isle of Man, is carried to Calais.

The Severn, Rawlins, from Virginia, for London.

The Lewis, Bean, from Barbadoes, for London, and the Mulberry, from London-derry, are sent into Boyonne.

The Esperance, Schall, from London, for Leghorn, carried to Marseilles.

The William, Clarke, from Falmouth, for Leghorn.

The Mary, Thompson, from Yarmouth, for ditto.

The Jane and Catherine, Hager, from Yarmouth, to Naples. And the Ann and

Catherine, Hipson, from Falmouth, to ditto, carried into Marseilles.

The Diamond, Burges, from London, for Topham, to Bayonne.

The Langwort, Martin, from North Yarmouth, for Liverpool, to Boulogne.

The Little John, from Valencia, for London, to Rochelle.

The Ann and Elizabeth, Turner, from Weymouth, for London, to Havre de Grace.

The Tryton and Hensley, both laden with Corn, ditto.

The John and Ann, laden with Salmon, carried into Calais.

The Elizabeth and Demontant, both laden, carried into Dieppe.

The Friendship, laden with Butter, Hides, carried into Havre.

The William, belonging to Cork, laden with Beef and Butter, carried into St. Valori.

B — KR — S.

Jan. 25. *Joseph Littlefear and J. Muratt, of London, Merchants.*

29. *Isaac Whitelock, Middlesex, Salefm.*

Jos. Joyce, of London, Gold Chain-maker.

Feb. 5. *W. Lake, of Newcastle, Attorney and Chapman.*

W. Hepworth, of Brentwood in Essex, Innholder.

James Watson, of Watling-street, London, Merchant.

Rob. Scot, of Twickenham, Surgeon and Apothecary.

Rich. Wagh, of Bruton street, St. George's Hanover-square, Locksmith.

12. *Jas. Callinon, of Birmingham, Chapman.*

John Battison, London, Hatter and Hofer.

15. *Jos. Boyden, of Fetter-lane, Stationer.*

Richardson Gale, of Fenchurch-street, Vint.

Tbos. Bingley, of Chester, Grocer.

17. *W. Harding, of Stepney, Middlesex,*

ViBwaller and Chapman.

W. Sharp, of St. Luke, Middlesex, Stable-keeper.

Thomas Butler, of St. James's, Clerkenwell, Coffee-man and Chapman.

22. *Roger Price and John Bates, of Princes Street, Westminster, Linnen-droppers.*

L I S T of B O O K S.

THE Reprizal, or Tars of Old England; a Comedy. *Baldwin.* 1s.

Bower and Tillemont compared. 1s. 6d. *Morgan.*

Mr. Bower's Answer to the six Letters from A. B. to Father Sheldon. *Sandby.* 2s.

The Revolutions of Modesty. *Cooper.* 2s.

Du Plesses' Memoires, or Variety of Adventures. 2 Vols. 12mo. 6s. *Rever.*

Essay on the Nature and use of the Militia. *Sandby.* 6d.

An Alarm to the People of England; shewing their Danger from the Association for preserving the Game. 1s. *Scot.*

A further Address to the Public. Containing Copies of Letters between A. B. and S— of the A. with Remarks. 1s. *Baldwin.*

On the Establishment of a national and constitutional Force in England. 2s.

The Equipoise; Or, the Constitution. To be published occasionally. No. I. 6d. *Woodfall.*

Age of Dulness. A Satire. 1s. *Broderben.*

Proposals for carrying on the War with Vigour. 1s. *Cooper.*

A Dissertation on the malignant ulcerous sore Throat. By J. Huxham, M. D. 7s. *Hinton.*

Mr. Bowers's Answer to Bower and Tillemont compared. 6d. *Sanby.*

Expediency of a National Militia. 1s.

Considerations on the Revenues of Ireland. Shewing, that the Duties granted there for guarding the Seas ought to be applied to naval Services. 1s. *Sanby.*

The Trial of Ravillac for the Murder of Henry IVth of France. 1s. *Owen.* See our last Magazine, Page 471.

Two very singular Addresses to the People of England. 6d. *Scott.*

An Enquiry when the Resurrection of the same Body, or Flesh, was first inserted into the public Creed. By the late A. Ashley Sykes, D. D. 1s. *Davis.*

Remarks on Dr. Warburton's Account of the Sentiments of the early Jews, concerning the Soul. 1s. *Cooper.*

Elogies, with an Ode to the Tiber. By W. Whitehead, Esq; 1s. *Dodley.*

The Mute in a moral Humour. 3s.
The lubbled Knights, or successful Con-
tinuance. 2 Vols. 12mo. 6s. *Noble.*
Proposals for uniting the English Colonies
on the Continent of America; so as to enable
them to act with Force and Vigour against
the Enemy. 1s. *Scott.*

A Letter to a Member of Parliament, on
the Importance of the American Colo-
nism. 6d. *Scott.*

A Letter to Bouchier Cleeve, Esq; con-
cerning his Circulation of Taxes. 1s. *Payne.*

Admiral Byng's Defence, as presented to
the Court-martial. 6d. *Lacy.* See Page 488.

History of the Royal Society. By Dr.
Birk. Vol. 3d and 4th. *Millar.*

The Principles of Agriculture and Vegeta-
tion. By Francis Horne, M. D. Fellow of
the Royal College of Physicians at Edin-
burgh. Octavo. 3s. sewed. *Millar.*

4 Dissertations. By David Hume, Esq;
12mo. 3s. *Millar.*

A Collection of select Epitaphs. By J.
Hacker. 2 Vols. 12mo. 6s. *Osborn.*

Four Pieces, containing a full Reply of
the Empress-Queen to the King of Prussia's
Motives for making War. 4to. 2s. *Owen.*
*Oratiuncula habita in Domo Convoca-
tionis, Oxon. Die Oct. 27, 1756. 1s. 6d.*
Bookellers of Oxford, and Owen.

The Author. A Comedy. By Mr. Foot.
1s. *Franklin.*

The Trial of Admiral Byng. By Autho-
rity. Folio. 6s. *Manby, &c.* See the Supple-
ment to the General Magazine for 1756, also
for Jan. 1757.

BILL of Mortality from Jan. 18: to Feb. 15.

| Buried | | Christened | |
|-------------------|------|-------------------|-----|
| Males | 1004 | Males | 577 |
| Females | 1042 | Females | 579 |
| Under 2 years old | | 1156 | |
| Between 2 and 5 | | Buried, | |
| 5 and 10 | | Within the walls | |
| 10 and 20 | | Without | |
| 20 and 30 | | Mid. and Surry | |
| 30 and 40 | | City & Sub. West. | |
| 40 and 50 | | 2046 | |
| 50 and 60 | | Weekly Jan. 25. | |
| 60 and 70 | | Feb. 1. | |
| 70 and 80 | | 8. | |
| 80 and 90 | | 15. | |
| 90 and 100 | | 502 | |
| 100 and 109 | | 467 | |
| 2046 | | 562 | |
| | | 515 | |
| | | 2046 | |

Observat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

| Jan. | Baro- meter. | Therm. | Pluvia- meter. | Hygro- meter. |
|--------|-----------------|--------|-------------------|------------------|
| 29 | 29 : 4 | 17½ | 10 : 8 | 24M. |
| 30 | 29 : 7 | 17 | 6 : 7 | 22 |
| 31 | 29 : 9½ | 16½ | 2 : 0 | 10 |
| Feb. 1 | 30 : 1 | 16½ | 0 : 0 | 39D. |
| 2 | 30 : 2 | 15½ | 0 : 0 | 38 |
| 3 | 30 : 0½ | 15 | 0 : 0 | 37 |
| 4 | 29 : 8 | 15 | 0 : 0 | 40 |
| 5 | 29 : 6 | 17 | 12 : 0 | 51 |
| 6 | 29 : 5 | 19½ | 0 : 0 | 58M. |
| 7 | 29 : 3½ | 22 | 8 : 0 | 56 |
| 8 | 29 : 9 | 19 | 2 : 0 | 42 |
| 9 | 29 : 9½ | 19½ | 0 : 0 | 68D. |
| 10 | 30 : 0 | 20½ | 0 : 0 | 26 |
| 11 | 30 : 1 | 21 | 0 : 7 | 30M. |
| 12 | 30 : 3 | 21 | 0 : 0 | 34 |
| 13 | 30 : 2 | 21 | 0 : 0 | 36 |
| 14 | 30 : 1 | 21 | 0 : 0 | 3 |
| 15 | 30 : 2 | 22 | 1 : 2 | 30 |
| 16 | 30 : 2 | 22 | 0 : 0 | 26 |
| 17 | 30 : 4 | 22½ | 0 : 0 | 12D. |
| 18 | 30 : 3½ | 22½ | 0 : 0 | 21 |
| 19 | 30 : 1½ | 23 | 0 : 0 | 41 |
| 20 | 30 : 1 | 23 | 0 : 0 | 39 |
| 21 | 30 : 1½ | 23 | 1 : 6 | 28M. |
| 22 | 30 : 1 | 24 | 0 : 0 | 34 |
| 23 | 30 : 0 | 23½ | 0 : 0 | 23 |
| 24 | 29 : 8½ | 23½ | 1 : 2 | 00 |

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 22, 1757.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|---|-------|-------|
| Amsterdam, ——— | 36 | 4 | 2 | Us. |
| Ditto at Sight, ——— | 36 | | | |
| Rouerdam, ——— | 36 | 5 | 2 | Us. |
| Antwerp, ——— | no | | | Price |
| Hamburg, ——— | 36 | | 7 | |
| Paris, 1 Day's Date, ——— | 30 | | | |
| Ditto, 2 Usance, ——— | 29 | | ½ | |
| Bordeaux Ditto, ——— | 29 | | ½ | |
| Cadix, ——— | 38 | | ½ | |
| Madrid, ——— | 38 | | ½ | |
| Bilboa, ——— | 37 | | ½ | |
| Leghorn, ——— | 47 | | ½ | |
| Naples, ——— | no | | | Price |
| Giboa, ——— | 46 | | ½ | |
| Venice, ——— | 49 | | | |
| Lisbon, ——— | 58. | | 5d. ½ | |
| Porto, ——— | 58. | | 4d. ½ | |
| Dublin, ——— | 7 | | ½ | |

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS, IN FEBRUARY 1757.

Books that, is figured thus,

| BANK. | Stock. | E. India. | South Sea. | S. Sea. | An. 1757. | Ba. An. 3 per Cent. | Ba. An. 3 per Cent. | Bank An. 3 per Cent. | An. 1757. | India Bond. | B. Cir. |
|-------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------|-------------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | 116 1/2 | No Price. | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 1 15 0 |
| 28 | 116 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 1 15 0 |
| 29 | 116 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 1 15 0 |
| 30 | Sunday. | 133 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 1 15 0 |
| 31 | 116 | 133 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 1 15 0 |
| 1 | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 1 15 0 |
| 2 | 116 1/2 | 133 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 1 17 6 |
| 3 | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 1 17 6 |
| 4 | Do | 134 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 1 17 6 |
| 5 | 116 1/2 | 134 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 1 17 6 |
| 6 | Sunday. | 135 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 1 17 6 |
| 7 | 116 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 1 17 6 |
| 8 | 117 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 1 17 6 |
| 9 | No Price | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 1 17 6 |
| 10 | 117 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 1 17 6 |
| 11 | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 1 17 6 |
| 12 | No Price. | No Price. | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 1 17 6 |
| 13 | Sunday. | No Price. | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 1 17 6 |
| 14 | No Price. | No Price. | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 1 17 6 |
| 15 | 116 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 1 17 6 |
| 16 | 117 | 135 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 1 17 6 |
| 17 | 117 1/2 | 136 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 1 17 6 |
| 18 | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 1 17 6 |
| 19 | No Price. | No Price. | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 1 17 6 |
| 20 | Sunday. | No Price. | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 1 17 6 |
| 21 | No Price. | No Price. | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 1 17 6 |
| 22 | 117 | 135 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 1 17 6 |
| 23 | 117 1/2 | No Price. | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 1 17 6 |

London.
W. Pec. Leaf
27. 9d.
Prices Corn.

| Mark-Lane. | Bakingfloe. | Reading. | Farnham. | Henley. | Warminster. | Devizes. | Gloucester. | Birmingham. |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | | |
| What 3os. cod. qr. | 151 0/3 cd lo. | 161 0/3 cd lo. | 151 0/3 cd lo. | 121 1/5 cd lo. | 11 1/5 cd lo. | 31 0/3 cd | 9s 6d buith. | 8s 6d buith. |
| Barley 3as. cod. | 11 0/3 6d | 11 10s cd | 11 10s cd | 11 10s cd | 11 17s cd qr. | 31 12s od | 4s 8d | 4s 9d |
| Oats 2os. cod. | 11 0/3 od qr. | 11 1s 6d qr. | 11 0/3 od qr. | 11 0/3 od | 11 0/3 od | 31 12s od | 4s 3d | 4s 6d |
| Beans 3os. cod. | 11 1/4 od | 11 1/5 od | 11 1/8 od | 11 1/4 od | 11 0/3 od | 31 12s od | 4s 2d | 4s 2d |

The Peck Leaf ought to weigh 17 Pounds, 6 oz. 1 dr. The Half Peck and Quarter Leaf in Proportions.

Books open at the Bank for Guinea Lottery, 1757. No Subscription for less than 20 Tickets.

Miscellaneous Correspondence, in Prose and Verse.

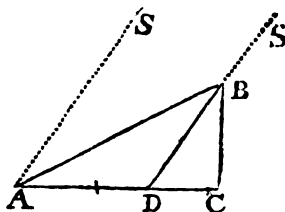
For *MARCH*, 1757.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered*.

Question 117, *answered by Mr. GEORGE CRABBE.*

AT the given Time, the Sun's Altitude being found $= 56^{\circ} 36'$, make an Angle C A S equal thereto; on A C set off A D $= 3611$ = the Spectator's Distance from the Shadow of the Cloud; draw D S parallel to A S, and make the Angle C A B $= 27^{\circ} 00'$ the observed Height of the Cloud, and from B let fall B C, which will be the required Perpendicular.

Now the Angle D B C being equal to the Complement of the Sun's Altitude, the Angle A B D will be $27^{\circ} 36'$, and the Side D B 3319 Yards, from whence B C will be found $= 2771$ Yards, the perpendicular Height of the Cloud.



This Question was also answered by Mr. Carter, Mr. Antrobus, Mr. R. Hudson, Mr. R. Langley, Mr. Harris, Mr. Reeves, Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Hicks, Mr. M. Storer, and Mr. Hartley.

Question 118, *answered by Mr. JOHN KNOX, in the Iniskillen Regiment of Dragoons, &c. Northamptonshire.*

THE Solidity of the Globe is found 905.1428 Inches; and $.05 = \frac{1}{20}$ of an Inch.
 then $\sqrt[3]{\frac{905.1428}{.7854 \times .05}} = 151.78$ Inches, or 12.64 Feet, for the Diameter.

This Question was also answered by Mr. Carter, Mr. Antrobus, Mr. R. Hudson, Mr. Langley, Mr. Harris, Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Reeves, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Storer, Mr. Hartley, Mr. Eling, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Farley, Mr. Stelling, Mr. Barker, Mr. Rice, and Mr. Yerburch.

Question 119, *answered by Mr. YERBURGH.*

FIRST let a represent Heads, and b Tails; then in the Binomial $a + b$ raised to the 4th Power, the Powers of b being rejected (as no winning Chances on either Side), will remain $a^4 + 4a^3b + 6a^2b^2 + 4ab^3 + b^4$, the Indices representing the Chances, and Coefficients the Number of different Ways those Chances may happen; the two last Terms being A's and the two first B's, in all 15.

4 B

$\frac{6}{15}$

$$\frac{6}{15} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{7}{15} = \text{Value of A's}$$

$$\frac{1}{15} + \frac{4}{15} \text{ of } \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{15} = \text{Value of B's}$$

} first winning Toss, Sum $\frac{11}{15}$.

Then $\frac{15}{15} - \frac{11}{15} = \frac{4}{15}$ whole Value of the second Toss. Now B's Chance of getting four Heads must cease, so there can only remain seven winning Chances, viz. $a^3 + 3a^2 + 3a$, whereof only one, viz. the first, belongs to B.

$$\therefore \frac{6}{7} \text{ of } \frac{4}{15} = \frac{24}{105}$$

$$\text{and } \frac{1}{7} \text{ of } \frac{4}{15} = \frac{4}{105}$$

} = Value { A's } second winning Toss.

$$\frac{7}{15} + \frac{24}{105} = \frac{73}{105}$$

$$\frac{4}{15} + \frac{4}{105} = \frac{32}{105}$$

} Consequently A's Chance to that of B's is as 73 to 32, viz. more than 9 to 4.

And the Value of A's Chance 2l. 18s. 4d. $\frac{4}{5}$

And of B's but 2l. 5s. 7d. $\frac{1}{5}$
before they begin to Toss.

This Question was also answered by Mr. Farley, Mr. Knox, Mr. Peacock, and Mr. Little Hooke.

Question 120, answered by Mr. DAVID HASTINGS, of Alnwick.

PUT DB = $a = 50$, CD = $b = 10$; Radius = 1, BC = $a = 40$; (rejecting the Height of the Eye) and AB = x .

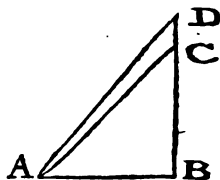
The $\frac{n^2 + x^2}{2} = DB$, and $\frac{a^2 + x^2}{2} = AC$; (47, 1).

Therefore, $\frac{n^2 + x^2}{2} : 1 :: x : \frac{x}{n^2 + x^2} = 3 \angle BAC$;

and $\frac{a^2 + x^2}{2} : \frac{x}{n^2 + x^2} :: b : \frac{bx}{a^2 n^2 + a^2 x^2 + n^2 x^2 + x^4} =$

$= a$ Maximum. In Fluxions $2a^2 n^2 b^2 x \dot{x} - 2b^2 x^5 \dot{x} =$

$0 \therefore x^4 = 2a^2 n^2$, and $x = a n^{\frac{1}{2}} = 44.72$. From hence a Geometrical Construction may be had.



This Question was also answered by Mr. R. Hudson, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Hartley, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Carter, Mr. Meehan, and Mr. Reeves.

New QUESTIONS to be answered.

Question 137.

By Mr. THO. BARKER, of West-hall, Suffolk.

GIVEN, in any right angled Triangle, the Diameter of its inscribed Circle = d , and the Side of its inscribed Square = s : 'Tis from thence required to find the Sides of the Triangle.

Question 138.

By Mr. H. FARLEY, of Eythorn, Kent.

SUPPOSE a Cannon 25 Rods from the Bottom of a Tree 100 Feet high, was to be projected so as to hit the very Top of the Tree, and the Ball was to fall at the Feet of a Person, some Distance off, the very Mo-

Moment be heard the Report of the Cannon.
Query how far was he off from the Canon?

Question 139. By Mr. E. JOHNSON, Teacher of the Mathematics, at Hull.

A Person, P, bets six Pounds with another Person, Q, that in throwing up three Half-pence, they shall all come up the same

Way, viz. all Heads or all Tails, once at least, in three Trials. At the same Time Q bets 10 Guineas with R, that in throwing up four Half-pence, they shall not all come up the same (i. e. all Heads or all Tails,) once in four Trials. Required each Person's Advantage, or Disadvantage, with the true Odds in each Case, by an Arithmetical Computation only?

A New SONG. Set to Music by Mr. BAGLEY.

Moderate. Tho' lovely De-lia thou art coy, And cru-el to thy
am'rous Swain, And cru-el to thy am'rous Swain:
Re-gard-less of the figh-ing Boy, And
sen-se-less of thy Lover's Pain. And sen-se-less of thy
Lover's Pain.

II.

Yet still I keep thee in my heart,
Thou art the nymph whom most I love;
I'll keep thy image, tho' with snart,
And try, if constancy can move.

III.

In sighs I to the winds complain,
And to the harden'd rocks I weep;
By Day thou art my constant pain,
At night the vision of my sleep.

PHILANDER'S COMPLAINT.

*Multa gemens, magnoque Animum labefactus**Amore,*
Iussa tamen Divum exequitur. VIRO.

WHEN Sol had streak'd the west with
fainter Rays,
Late on the banks where winding *Calder*
strays,

Within the Umbrage of a gloomy grot,
Retir'd *Philander*, and each Joy forgot.
His soul, all virtues grace, and teach to move
With melting Sentiments of pious love.
But now no dawn of chearing hope he sees,
Each pleasure fled and banish'd all his ease;
A flood of tears his languid cheeks defies,
Which late, unrivall'd, bloom'd in dimpled
smiles.

Flat on the ground his listless length he
throws,

His bosom heaves, oppress'd with ghastly woes.
Desponding horror thrills thro' all his veins,
Each limb, each feature speaks convulsive
pains.

The baleful schreech-owl screams thrice
hideous round,

And ev'ry cavern echoes back the sound.
The dreary scene, affrighted, *Cynthia* flies,
All nature, conscious, seems to sympathize.
At length, a wearied swain returning home,
In deep confusion eyes the dismal gloom.
When thus, with equal terror, — 'Let me
know,

' Dear friend, the cause of this disastrous
woe.

' Do slighted vows thy anxious mind annoy,
' Or injur'd love thy happiness destroy ?'
With lab'ring accents, slow, imperfect,
faint,

Philander thus replies, in grievous plaint.

' No injur'd love, nor slighted promise
pains;

' Far keener grief my tortur'd heart sustains.
' But, stranger, since you ask, I will obey,
' My fault'ring tongue can scarce — This
wretched day

' Relentless death has snatch'd (infernal
spite!)

' My dearest friend to shades of endless night.
' My lov'd, best lov'd *Fidelis*, blessed name,
' Of matchless virtues, and unspotted fame.
' Thy worth, *Fidelis*, should immortal shine,
' If with my swelling heart my tongue
would join.

' Witness these conscious streams, if ever
two

' Enjoy'd more blissful love than I and you.
' You taught me oft to tune the vocal reed,

' Those plains be witness, and yon neigh-
b'ring mead,

' Which lately smil'd, now wither'd seem
to say,

' For thee, *Fidelis*, thee we smil'd so gay.'

Thus said, he paus'd — then sighs — now
strives to speak;
But as he strives his Words imperfect break;
'Till long within his breast deep sorrow
pent,

Bursts forth in tears — and thus he gives it
vent.

' This day, foul Death, thy curs'd insatiate
rage

' *Florello* felt, in all the bloom of age.

' By nature's favour ev'ry grace combin'd,

' Divinely bright adorn'd *Florello*'s mind.

' Whene'er I spake of learning, fame or
truth,

' It fir'd the bosom of th' ambitious youth:

' If vice I blam'd, he lent attentive ears;

' If him, he blush'd, he shed ingenuous
tears.

' But now, *Florello*, thou shalt weep no
more,

' 'Tis mine, alas! thy fortune to deplore.

' Ev'n distant climes thy sudden fate shall
mourn,

' And, sighing, wish to deck thy sacred urn.

' Did ever pangs like mine thy heart sustain,

' Or equal loss befall thee, gentle swain ?'

' No; thank my stars: — And with a
piteous sigh,

The swain replies, ' Yet all, you know,
must die.'

' 'Tis true, *Philander* says, — I cease to
moan;

' So heav'n commands, and heav'n's great
will be done.'

Yorkshire,

Dec. 14. 1756.

EBORACENSIS.

The INVITATION.

A SONG.

I.

WHILST flow'rs adorn the verdant plains,
And swallows wing the glades,
Whilst blithe and gay the jocund swains
Enjoy the rural shades:

II.

Whilst, lo! the neighb'ring fields around
In blooming verdure clad,
Each hedge with twigs of osier bound,
And lively nature's glad.

III.

Come, dear *Cleora*, haste away,
Where cowslips gild the mead,
Where plumed songsters chirp away,
And harmless flocks do feed.

IV.

Come, hear the lark and *Philomel*
Their tuneful voices raise;
Whilst Bees upon each odour dwell
'Midst smiling *Sol*'s soft rays.

V. Whilst

V.

Whilst Zephyrs fan each cool retreat,
And sportive lambskins play;
Here's vernal sweets, no sultry heat,
My charmer, come away.

VI.

Whilst each hill's deck'd with azure hue,
The fields enamel'd sec,
The thorns array'd in spangling dew,
All's youth and jollity.

VII.

Whilst from each neighb'ring shady grove,
The bounding fauns advance,
And waits for thee, the god of love,
To hail the cheerful dance.

VIII.

My gentle maid, then come away,
Upon the plain be seen;
No longer, dear *Clara* stay,
But grace this smiling scene.

W. P.

*Poeta valedicit Musis ad alia
ingressurus Studia.*

VOS, O Pierii, nuper mea gaudia Colles
Vos liquidi fontes, et stagna tumentia
rivi,
Et quæ laurigeræ colitis iuæ sacra sorores:
Accipite has rantum, neque enim mora longa,
querelas,
Sæperrimumque vale quod fletibus intermix-
tum
Et crebris repeto singultibus illia pulsans.
Me fortunatum! cum vos, mea maxima
cura,
Ostendissus iter Clarii ad fastigia montis,

Lætæque magnorum docuistis carmina va-
tum:

Tunc fas ire jugis et armatos visere fontes
Tunc secunda quies et Apollinis otia vitæ
Lætam oblectabant mirâ dulcedine mentem,

Verùm heu quam subito mutat fors om-
nia! Nunc me

Imperii urgent ingentibus aspera satæ:
Muneribusque suis cumulantem altaria
Phœbi

Vi magnâ aggrediuntur, et ipsâ vertice sacras
Diripiunt vittas: miserumque a limine pul-
sant.

Invitum & subigunt ignota capescere regna,
E vestro procul aspectu, & fœlicibus ulnis.

"En erit illa dies tandem" volventibus
annis

Cum positas animum revocare licebit ad ar-
tes?

En unquam rursus spirabit pectus ab *Oestre*?
Et juga sacra redux dulcemque Heliconâ re-
visam?

Atque colam vestros iterum studiosus ho-
nores?

Non equidem. Tenebris nigrescunt omnia
ci cum

Frigidus et circumfluit at præcordia sanguis.
Quod superest, vos O Colles, non sponte
relictis,

Aonii Colles iterumque herumque valete.
Non ego vos rursus, non roscida stagna vi-
debo!

Carmina nulla canam! — Dulces concedite
muse

Pertraçtanda aliis studia hæc præclara re-
linquo.

Carbonarius. X. X. P.

The TABERNACLE. A new COUNTRY-DANCE.



First Couple lead through the second Couple, outside of the third, and foot it. — The
same back again, through the third Couple, outside of the second to the Top, and foot
it. — Cast off, arms round with the third Couple — Foot it, Right and Left with the
second Couple.

A

**A QUESTION in SURGERY, from the following Case.**

A Man had a Caries in the Joint of his Knee, which was so circumstanced, as to make the Amputation of the Limb necessary, which was performed above the Knee, and the Vessels were secured by Means of the restrictive Sutures. A few Days after the Operation, the crural Artery appeared ready to burst with an aneurismal Dilatation; upon which the Operation of the Aneurism was performed about three Inches above the Stump, and to all seeming Probability the Vessel was secured above its distended Coats. About a Fortnight after this the Blood of

the crural Artery again appeared violently extravasated amongst the adjacent Cavities, upon which the Operation was successfully repeated about three Inches above the Part where the former Operation was performed.

As I think it improbable that the Effects of these extraordinary Dilatations were owing to the too sudden Check which the Blood met with, from the Extremity of the Vessels being secured by Ligature; am induced to beg of the curious Surgeon the real Cause.

*A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of OCCURRENCES,*For *MARCH*, 1756.

L O N D O N.

In our Three last Magazines, viz. the Supplement, January, and February, we gave an Abstract of Admiral Byng's Trial: In the Course of Admiral West's Examination, he produced the Three following Letters from Admiral Byng, which were read in Court. [See the Folio Trial, p. 19.]

Dr Sir

I Hope you are very well and have not received any Hurt yourself, tho' I see your Ship has greatly suffered,

I am to thank you a thousand and a thousand time for your fine and Gallant behaviour this Day, I wish you had been better supported, I'm apprehensive from the Motions I thought the

french were in in the Evening, that they were only forming their Line and intend us a Visit again perhaps this night or to-morrow, I should be for making of Sail to night but then we shall run great danger in Losing the Intrepide, your Behaviour was Like an angel to day,

Ramillies

God bless you,

May 20 1756.

Yr M^t Ob^tAdm^l West.

J Byng

Dr Sir

Ramillies May 22, 1756.

I Am extremely sorry you have Occasion to desire Mr. Loyd my Surgeon to see your Son, from which I'm apprehensive you think him worse,

wife, I hope it will not prove of any ill Consequence.

Mr. Marlow in the Dolphin made me the Signal of Seeing our two Missing Ships I hope he is not Mistaken he has made Sail that way to go to them, And I have sent Gilchrist to make Sail that Way and to keep between us, as soon as the prisoners are shifted from the Defence I shall sail and stand on after them with an easy Sail.

To Im Dr Sir
Rear-Adm^l Your Most obdt Ser^t
W^gth. J Byng.

SIR, Ramillies at Sea May 23 1756.

WE Imagine we see the french fleet in the NE, not plain enough to discern which way they stand; I do not think in the present Situation of our Squadron we are in a Condition to Lay for them, therefore if you are of my opinion, I propose wearing without Signal to the Southward after dark, and to Morrow we shall be a better judge of the Condition of our Squadron.

I am Sr Your Most Obd Serv^t
J Byng.

I am sorry Your Son is not so well
so day as you could wish.

A Recapitulation of the Resolutions of the Court Martial, upon which the Sentence of that unhappy Gentleman was framed.

1. *Unanimously.* It does not appear, that any unnecessary Delay was made by Admiral Byng, in the Proceedings of the Squadron under his Command, from the Time of their Sailing from St. Helens on the 6th of April, to the Time of their Arrival off Minorca on the 19th of May.

2. *Unanimously.* It appears, that upon the Fleet's getting Sight of Minorca, on the Morning of the 19th of May, the Admiral detached three Frigates (the *Phoenix*, *Chesterfield* and *Dolphin*) ahead, with Orders to Captain Hervey of the *Phoenix*, to endeavour to land a Letter from the Admiral to Lieutenant General Blakeney, and to make Observations of what Batteries or Forts the Enemy might be possessed of along the Shore.

3. *Unanimously.* It appears, that those Frigates were got ahead of the Fleet, and in Shore, and the *Phoenix* close to the Lair of Mahon, and were endeavouring to execute those Orders till they were called off between eleven and twelve o'Clock, by Signal from

the Admiral, upon Discovery of the French Fleet in the South-east Quarter.

4. *Unanimously.* It appears that the Fleet stood towards the Enemy the remaining Part of the Day, with calms and little Winds, till they tacked in the Evening.

5. *Unanimously.* The Court are of Opinion, that the Admiral proceeded properly, upon Discovery of the French Fleet, to stand towards them.

6. *Unanimously.* It appears that Major General Stuart, Lord Effingham, and Colonel Cornwallis, with about thirty Officers, and some Recruits, amounting in the Whole to about One Hundred, belonging to the different Regiments in Garrison at St. Philips, were on board Ships of the Squadron.

7. *12 Years for all the Officers.* } The Court
1 for the General and Field- } are of Opini-
Officers only. } on, that as so
great a Number of Officers were on board the Fleet, belonging to the Garrison of St. Philips, where they must necessarily be much wanted, the Admiral ought to have put them on board one of the Frigates he sent ahead, in order to have been landed, if found practicable; and if not landed before he saw the French Fleet, he ought to have left the Frigate to have endeavoured to land them, notwithstanding he did see the Enemy's Fleet.

8. *Unanimously.* It appears, that from the Time of first seeing the French Fleet in the Morning of the 19th of May, till our Fleet weathered the French about Noon of the 20th, the Admiral took proper Measures to gain and keep the Wind of the Enemy, and to form and close the Line of Battle.

9. *Unanimously.* It appears, that the Van of our Fleet upon the Starboard Tack stretched beyond the Rear of the Enemy's Fleet, and that our whole Fleet then tacked all together by Signal; the Enemy's Fleet lying at the same Time to Leeward, in a Line of Battle ahead, on the Larboard Tack, under their Topails, with their Maintopails square.

10. *Unanimously.* It appears, that immediately after our Fleet was about upon the Larboard Tack, our Rear was considerably farther to Windward of the Enemy's Rear, than our Van was of their Van.

11. *Unanimously.* The Court are of Opinion, that when the British Fleet on the Starboard Tack

Tack were stretched abreast, or about the Beam of the Enemy's Line, the Admiral should have tacked the Fleet altogether, and immediately have conducted it on a direct Course for the Enemy; the Van steering for the Enemy's Van, the Rear for their Rear, each Ship for her opposite Ship in the Enemy's Line, and under such a Sail as might have enabled the worst Sailing-ship, under all her plain Sail, to preserve her Station.

12.

Unanimously. It appears, that soon after the Fleet were upon the Larboard-tack, the Admiral made Signals for leading two Points to Starboard, which brought the Wind upon or abaft the Beam: And the Ships continued that Course, nearly ahead of each other, till the Admiral made the Signal for Battle.

13.

Unanimously. It appears, that the Admiral made the signal for Battle about twenty Minutes after two o'Clock.

14.

Unanimously. It appears, that at the Time the Signal was made for Battle, the French Fleet were still lying to Leeward, with their Maintopsails square, as before mentioned, and that our Van was considerably nearer to their Van, than our Rear was to their Rear.

15.

Unanimously. It appears, that upon the Signal being made for Battle, the Ships of our Van-division bore down properly for the Ships opposite to them in the Enemy's Line, and engaged them, till the five headmost Ships of the Enemy went away to Leeward out of Gun-shot.

16.

Unanimously. It appears that the sternmost Ship of our Van-division, the *Intrepid*, having hauled up, and engaged about ten Minutes or a Quarter of an Hour, lost her Foretopmast a little before three o'Clock.

17.

Unanimously. It appears, that the *Revenge*, the headmost Ship of our Rear-division, bore down (after the Ships of the Van bore down) for the Ship opposite to her in the Enemy's Line, and that she brought up upon the Weather-quarter of the *Intrepid*, upon the *Intrepid's* Foretopmast going away; and that she quickly afterwards, upon the *Intrepid's* setting her Forefail, bore down under the *Intrepid's* Lee quarter, and brought up there.

18.

Unanimously. It appears, that upon the Signal being made for Battle, and the Van putting before the Wind, the Admiral in the *Ramillies* edged away some Points, and the *Trident* and *Princess Louisa* thereby becoming

to Windward of him, the Admiral thereupon hauled up his Forefail, backed his Mizentopfail, and endeavoured to back his Maintopfail, to allow of their getting into their Stations, and continued in that Situation for five, six, or seven Minutes.

19.

Unanimously. It is the Opinion of the Court, that the Admiral, after the Signal was made for Battle, separated the Rear from the Van-division, and retarded the Rear-division of the British Fleet from closing with and engaging the Enemy, by his shortening Sail, by hauling up his Forefail, backing his Mizentopfail and backing or attempting to back his Maintopfail, in order that the *Trident* and *Princess Louisa* might get ahead again of the *Ramillies*.

20.

Unanimously. It is the Opinion of the Court, that instead of shortening Sail, the Admiral ought to have made the *Trident's* and *Princess Louisa's* Signals to make more Sail; and that he ought also to have set so much Sail himself as would have enabled the *Coloden* (the worst sailing Ship in his Division) to have kept her Station with all her plain Sail set, in order to have got down with as much Expedition as possible to the Enemy, and thereby have properly supported the Van-division.

21.

Unanimously. It appears, that the Admiral, after shortening Sail as beforementioned, again set his Forefail, and filled his Topfails, and steered with the Wind abaft the Beam a slanting Course towards the Enemy, under that Sail, till about three o'Clock, when the People in the *Ramillies* began to fire without Orders, at too great a Distance for engaging; but the firing was continued by the Admiral's Directions.

22.

Unanimously. It appears, that some little Time before this firing began in the *Ramillies*, the *Princess Louisa* was seen from the *Ramillies* swung up in the Wind, with her Topfails shaking, and the *Trident* passing her to Leeward, the *Trident* being then a little upon the Weather-bow of the *Ramillies*; and that the *Revenge* had been also seen to bring to under the *Intrepid's* Lee-quarter.

23.

Unanimously. It appears, that when the firing had been continued a little while in the *Ramillies*, an alarm was given of a Ship being close under her Lee bow, imagined to be one of our Ships, and which proved to be the *Trident*; that upon this alarm the Admiral immediately ordered the Helm to be put a Lee, the Forefail hauled up, and the

The Topfals to be backed, and firing to cease till the Men should see *French* Colours, and made the Signal for the Fleet to brace to, the Rear to brace to first, in order that the Ships astern might not run on board him, but to prevent this Signal taking Effect upon the Ships ahead; he ordered it to be hauled down in a very few Minutes, and caused the Signal to be hoisted for the Fleet to fill and stand on, the Van to fill first.

24. *Unanimously.* It appears, that the *Princess Louisa* was also seen, about the same Time, with her Maintopfail shivering, or aback, upon the Weather-bow of the *Ramillies*.

25. *Unanimously.* The Court are of Opinion, that while the *Ramillies* was firing, in going down, the *Trident*, and Ships immediately or ahead of the *Ramillies*, proved an impediment to the *Ramillies* continuing to go down.

26. *Unanimously.* The Court are of Opinion, that the Admiral acted wrong, in directing the Fire of the *Ramillies* to be continued, before he had placed her at a proper Distance from the Enemy; as he thereby not only threw away Shot uselessly, but occasioned a Smoke which prevented his seeing the Motions of the Enemy, and the Position of the Ships immediately ahead of the *Ramillies*.

27. *Unanimously.* It appears, that shortly after the hauling up of the Forefail and backing the Topfals, all firing ceased on board the *Ramillies*.

28. *Unanimously.* It appears, that when the Smoke cleared up, upon the *Ramillies* ceasing to fire, the Centre and Rear of the *French* Fleet, had filled their Maintopfals and set their Forefals.

29. *Unanimously.* It appears, that the *French* Centre and Rear stood on, and as they came near, the three then sternmost Ships of our Van gave them their Fire; that some of their Shot fell short, and some did the *Defiance* Damage; and then the *French* edged away to join their own Van to Leeward.

30. *Unanimously.* It appears, that from the Time the Admiral first hauled up his Forefail and backed his Topfals, to get clear of the *Trident*, to the Time of his filling his Topfals and setting his Forefail again, was about twenty Minutes.

31. *Unanimously.* It appears, that about the Time of the Admiral's filling, he made the Signal for the Rear of the Fleet to make more Sail and close the Line, caused the *Princess Louisa* and *Trident* to be hailed to make Sail into their Stations, and then setting his Mainfail, Jib and Stayfals, passed to Leeward of the *Intrepid*; ordered the *Deptford* to take the *Intrepid*'s Place in the Line, and the *Chesterfield* to take Care of the *Intrepid*, and standing on towards our Van, joined them a little after five o'Clock in the Evening.

32. *Unanimously.* The Court are of Opinion, that after the Ships which had received Damage in the Action, were as much refitted as Circumstances would permit, the Admiral ought to have returned with the Squadron off St. Philips, and have endeavoured to open a Communication with that Castle, and to have used every Means in his Power for its Relief, before he returned to Gibraltar.

33. *Unanimously.* The Court are of Opinion, that Admiral Byng did not do his utmost to relieve St. Philip's Castle, in the Island of Minorca, then besieged by the Forces of the *French* King.

34. *Unanimously.* The Court are of Opinion, that Admiral Byng, during the Engagement between his Majesty's Fleet under his Command, and the Fleet of the *French* King, on the 20th of May last, did not do his utmost to take, seize and destroy the Ships of the *French* King, which it was his Duty to have engaged, and to assist such of his Majesty's Ships as were engaged in fight with the *French* Ships, which it was his Duty to have assisted.

35. *Unanimously.* It appears, by the Evidence of Lord Robert Bertie, Lieutenant Colonel Smith, Captain Gardiner, and other Officers of the Ship, who were near the Person of the Admiral, that they did not perceive any Backwardness in the Admiral, during the Action, or any Marks of Fear or Confusion, either from his Countenance or Behaviour, but that he seemed to give his Orders coolly and distinctly, and did not seem wanting in personal Courage.

36. *Unanimously.* Resolved, that the Admiral appears to fall under the following Part of the 12th Article of the Articles of War, *to wit*, or shall not do his utmost to take or destroy every Ship which it shall be his Duty

to engage; and to assist and relieve all and every of his Majesty's Ships which it shall be his Duty to assist and relieve.

37.

Unanimously. Resolved, as that Article positively prescribes Death, without any Alternative left to the Discretion of the Court, under any Variation of Circumstances, that he be adjudged to be shot to Death at such Time and on board such Ship as the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty shall direct: But as it appears by the Evidence of Lord Robert Bertie, Lieutenant Colonel Smith, Captain Gardiner, and other Officers of the Ship, who were near the Person of the Admiral, that they did not perceive any Backwardness in him during the Action, or any Marks of Fear or Confusion, either from his Countenance or Behaviour, but that he seemed to give his Orders coolly and distinctly, and did not seem wanting in personal Courage, and from other Circumstances, the Court do not believe that his Misconduct arose either from Cowardice or Disaffection; and do therefore unanimously think it their Duty most earnestly to recommend him as a proper Object of Mercy.

In Consequence of these Resolutions the Admiral was sentenced to be shot to Death, (*Vide p. 491. in our last.*) But as that Sentence was attended with incompatible Circumstances, such as an unanimous Resolution, that the Prisoner had fallen within the 12th Article, and unintelligible Distresses of Mind, together with Uneasiness of Conscience, very feelingly expressed by the Court Martial; and as Lord Torrington, Nephew to Mr. Byng, made Application to the Admiralty; their Lordships presented the following Memorials to his Majesty.

Copy of a Memorial from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the KING, in Relation to the foregoing Sentence passed upon Admiral BYNG.

May it please your MAJESTY,

BY an Act of the twenty second Year of your Majesty's Reign, entitled an Act for amending, explaining, and reducing into one Act of Parliament, the Laws relating to the Government of your Majesty's Ships, Vessels, and Forces by Sea, it is enacted, 'That no Sentence of Death given by any Court-martial held within the narrow Seas (except in Cases of Mutiny) shall be put in Execution till after the Report of the Proceedings of the said Court shall have been made to the Lord High Admiral, or to the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, and his

or their Directions shall have been given therein.'

In Pursuance of this Act, the Proceedings of the Court-martial held upon Admiral Byng have been reported to us for our Directions therein; which Proceedings we have taken into our most serious and deliberate Consideration, and Doubts having arisen, with regard to the Legality of the Sentence, particularly whether the Crime of Negligence which is not expressed in any Part of the Proceedings, can, in this Case, be supplied by Implication; we find ourselves obliged most humbly to beseech your Majesty, that the Opinion of the Judges may be taken, whether the said Sentence is legal.

For this Purpose, we beg Leave to lay before your Majesty a Copy of the Charge as delivered to Admiral Byng, and likewise a Copy of the thirty-seven Resolutions of the Court-martial, upon which the Sentence is formed, together with a Copy of the Sentence itself, and of a Representation of the same Date therewith, signed by the President and Court-martial, and likewise Copies of two Petitions from George Lord Viscount Torrington, in Behalf of Admiral Byng, most humbly submitting the Whole to your Majesty's Royal Wisdom and Determination.

Admiralty Office
9 Febr. 1737.

Temple
Geo. Hay
Tho. Orby Hunter
Gibb. Elliot
J. Forbes

Copies of the Two Petitions from George Lord Viscount Torrington, mentioned in the foregoing Memorial.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain.

The humble Memorial of George Lord Viscount Torrington, Nephew to the unhappy Admiral John Byng, in Behalf of himself and the rest of his Family.

Most humbly Sheweth,
THAT the said Admiral, having been tried by a Court-martial for a Breach of the Articles of War, was adjudged by the said Court to have fallen under Part of the 12th Article of an Act of Parliament passed the 22d Year of his present Majesty for amending and explaining and reducing into one Act of Parliament, the Laws relating to the Government of his Majesty's Ships, Vessels and Forces by Sea: And the said Court have sentenced the said Admiral

ward to be shot to Death, at such Time and Place as your Lordships shall direct, but have in their Sentence unanimously declared, that they did not believe his Misconduct arose either from Commerce or Dissaffection, and therefore recommended him to your Lordships as an Object of Mercy, and declared, that the said Court-martial were under a Necessity of condemning him to Death from the great Severity of the said 12th Article of War, which admits of no Mitigation, though the Offence be a meer Error in Judgment only.

That by the Law of the Land every Person who is indicted for any Offence and has been tried and convicted upon such Indictment, has a certain Time given him by Law for moving in Arrest of Judgment and offering to the Court his Reasons why the Judgment should not be carried into Execution.

That from the Nature of Proceedings before a Court-martial no such Motion can be made, as your Memorialist is advised, to the said Court-martial, but by Act of Parliament of the 22d of his present Majesty, It is enacted, that no Sentence of Death given by any Court-martial (except in Cases of Mutiny) shall be put in Execution till after the Report of the Proceedings of the said Court shall have been made to your Lordships and your Directions shall have been given thereon.

That neither in the Sentence of the said Court-martial, nor in the Letter of Recommendation accompanying the same, does the Admiral appear to have been Guilty, nor is he found Guilty of any Offence intended by the Law, and particularly the said 12th Article to be punished with Death; wherefore the Sentence passed upon the Admiral cannot, as your Memorialist is advised, be justified in Point of Law.

That the said Admiral being now a close Prisoner at Portsmouth, and incapable of taking proper Care of his own Defence, your Memorialist, as his Nephew, and at the Desire of the rest of his afflicted Family, being advised, that many very material Things may be offered to your Lordships to shew, that the said Sentence of the Court-martial ought not to be carried upon the Admiral, are desirous of laying the same before your Lordships, on Behalf of the said Admiral, if indulged with an Opportunity of so doing.

Wherefore your Memorialist most humbly prays your Lordship's Permission, to lay before your Lordships, by Council, to be appointed on Behalf of the said Admiral, such Reasons as may be offered to your Lordships against the carrying the said Sentence into Execution, or that the said Admiral may have such other Relief in the Premises, as to your Lordships, in your

great Wisdom and Goodness shall seem meet.

And your Memorialist shall ever pray, &c.

Torrington.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain.

The humble Petition of George Lord Viscount Torrington, Nephew of the unhappy Admiral John Byng, on Behalf of himself and the rest of his afflicted Family.

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT your Lordships having been graciously pleased, in Answer to your Petitioner's Memorial delivered this Day, to signify to your Petitioner by your Secretary, that your Lordships were ready to receive your Petitioner's Reasons in writing as To-morrow, why the Sentence of the Court-martial should not be executed on the Admiral, your Petitioner immediately thereupon applied to some Gentlemen of Eminence in the Profession of the Law to advise and assist your Petitioner in assigning the said Reasons; which they are willing to do; but alledge, that by their indispensable Attendance on the several Courts of Law and Equity towards the Close of the Term, they cannot so soon be prepared to advise and assist your Petitioner therein.

Wherefore your Petitioner most humbly prays your Lordship's Indulgence to grant him a few Days only to deliver to your Lordships the Reasons in Writing against executing the said Sentence.

And your Petitioner, &c.

Torrington.

His Majesty in Council being pleased, upon this Representation from the Lords of the Admiralty, to refer the Sentence to the twelve Judges. and report to his Majesty at the Council-board their Opinion whether the said Sentence was legal, their Report, dated Feb. 14. was in these Words:

To the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

May it please your Majesty,

In Obedience to your Majesty's Commands, signified to us by Order bearing Date the 5th of this Instant February, whereby it is referred to us, to consider the Sentence of the Court-martial of the 27th of January last, upon the Trial of Admiral Byng, a Copy whereof is there-

thereunto annexed, and to report to your Majesty at the Council-board, whether the said Sentence is legal.

We have considered the said Sentence, together with the twelfth Article therein referred to, and are unanimously of Opinion, that it is a legal Sentence.

Feb. 16. His Majesty in Council was pleased to order a Copy of the said Report to be transmitted to the Lords of the Admiralty, who the same Day issued the following Warrant for carrying the Sentence passed upon Admiral Byng into Execution.

Copy of a Warrant from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, for carrying the Sentence passed upon Admiral Byng into Execution.

By the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain and Ireland, &c.

WHEREAS at a Court-martial, assembled on board his Majesty's Ship the *St. George* in *Portsmouth* Harbour, upon the 28th of *December* 1756, and held every Day afterwards, *Sundays* excepted, 'till the 27th of *January* 1757, inclusive, *Thomas Smith*, Esq; Vice-admiral of the Red, President, a Sentence was given to the Effect following, *viz.*

The Court, pursuant to an Order from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to Vice-admiral *Smith*, dated the 14th of *December* 1756, proceeded to enquire into the Conduct of the Hon. *John Byng*, Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, and to try him upon a Charge, that during the Engagement between his Majesty's Fleet under his Command and the Fleet of the *French* King on the 20th of *May* last, he did withdraw or keep back, and did not do his utmost to take, seize, and destroy the Ships of the *French* King, which it was his Duty to have engaged, and to assist such of his Majesty's Ships as were engaged in fight with the *French* Ships, which it was his Duty to have assisted; and for that he did not do his utmost to relieve *St. Philip's* Castle in his Majesty's Island of *Minorca*, then besieged by the Forces of the *French* King, but acted contrary to and in Breach of his Majesty's Command; and having heard the Evidence and the Prisoner's Defence, and very maturely and thoroughly considered the same, they are unanimously of Opinion, that he did not do his utmost to relieve *St. Philip's* Castle, and also that during the Engagement between his Majesty's Fleet under his Command and the Fleet of the *French* King on the 20th of *May* last, he did not do

his utmost to take, seize, and destroy the Ships of the *French* King, which it was his Duty to have engaged, and to assist such of his Majesty's Ships as were engaged in fight with the *French* Ships, which it was his Duty to have assisted; and do therefore unanimously agree, that he falls under Part of the 12th Article of an Act of Parliament of the 22d Year of his present Majesty, for amending explaining and reducing into one Act of Parliament the Laws relating to the Government of his Majesty's Ships, Vessels, and Forces by sea; and as that Article positively prescribes Death, without any Alternative left to the Discretion of the Court under any Variation of Circumstances, the Court do therefore hereby unanimously adjudge the said Admiral *John Byng* to be shot to Death, at such Time, and on board such Ship, as the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty shall direct.

And whereas, upon laying the said Sentence before the King, his Majesty hath been pleased to consent, that the same shall be carried into execution; we do therefore, in Pursuance of his Majesty's Consent, hereby require and direct you to carry the Sentence of the said Court-martial into Execution accordingly on *Monday* the twenty-eighth Instant, by causing him the said Admiral *John Byng* to be shot to Death, by a Platoon of Marines, on board such one of his Majesty's Ships in *Portsmouth* Harbour as you shall think proper. For which this shall be your Warrant. Given under our Hands, and the Seal of the Office of Admiralty, the sixteenth Day of *February* 1757.

To the Hon. *Edward Temple*
Boscawen, Vice Admiral of the White, and
Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships at *Portsmouth*; or, to the Commander in Chief there, for the Time being.

By Command of their Lordships,
J. Cleveland.

Before the Day of Execution appointed in the above Warrant was arrived, Matters of so extraordinary a Nature arose in the great Council of the Nation, that a Report was made to his Majesty, who, agreeably to his usual Tendernefs for the Lives of his Subjects, was induced, on *February* the 26th, to deliver the following most gracious Message to Mr. Secretary *Pitt*, to be by him presented to the Honourable the House of Commons,
G E O R G E

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty, agreeably to his Royal Word, for the Sake of Justice, and of Example in the disciplin of the Navy, and for the Safety and Honour of the Nation, was determined to have the Law take its Course, with Relation to Admiral Byng, as upon Monday next, and resist all Solicitations to the contrary.

But being informed, that a Member of the House of Commons, who was a Member of the Court-martial, which tried the said Admiral, has, in his Place applied to the House, in Behalf of himself, and several other Members of the said Court, praying the Aid of Parliament to be released from the Oath of Secrecy imposed on Courts-martial, in order to disclose the Grounds whereon Sentence of Death passed on the said Admiral, the Result of which Discovery may shew the Sentence to be improper; his Majesty has thought fit to respite the Execution of the same, in order that there may be an Opportunity of knowing, by the separate Examination of the Members of the said Court, upon Oath, what Ground there is for the above suggestion.

His Majesty is determined still to let this Sentence be carried into Execution, unless it shall appear, from the said Examination, that Admiral Byng was unjustly condemned.

G. R.

In Compliance with his Majesty's Royal Pleasure, a Bill was accordingly brought into the House of Commons, and being passed, was sent up to the Lords for their Concurrence. The next Day the Members of the Court-martial were called up to the House of Peers, and examined upon Oath concerning the Sentence they had passed. Ten of these Gentlemen appearing to be satisfied with what they had signed, and not one of them asserting that he had any new Matter to offer, which might shew the Sentence to be unjust, or incline his Majesty to Mercy, the Right Honourable the House of Lords unanimously agreed to reject the Bill, and ordered their Proceedings upon it to be forthwith printed and published.

Mar. 14. Orders being given for all the Men of War at Spithead, to send their Boats with the Captains and all the Officers of each Ship, accompanied by a Party of Marines in each Boat under Arms, to attend the Execution of Mr. Byng, they, in pursuance of that Order, rowed from Spithead, and made the Harbour a little before Eleven o'Clock with the utmost Difficulty and Danger, it blowing a prodigious hard Gale, the Wind at W. N. W. and ebbing Water, it was the more difficult to get up so high as the Monarque lay, on board which Ship the

Admiral suffered. Notwithstanding it blew so hard, and the Sea ran very high, and with great Violence, there were a prodigious Number of Boats round the Ships on the Out-side of the Men of War's Boats, which kept off all others. Not a Soul was suffered to be on board except those belonging to the Ship. But those Ships that lay any Way near her, were greatly crowded with Spectators, all their Shrouds and Tops being full, altho' it was then difficult to see any Thing on board the Monarque. Mr. Byng walked out of the great Cabin to the Quarter Deck, where he suffered on the Larboard Side, a few Minutes before Twelve o'Clock, accompanied by a Clergyman who attended him during his Confinement, and two Gentlemen, his Relations. He was dressed in a light grey Coat, white Waistcoat, and white Stockings, and a large white Wig, and had in each Hand a white Handkerchief. He threw his Hat on the Deck, kneeled on it, tied one Handkerchief over his Eyes, and dropped the other as a Signal, on which a Volley from six Marines was fired, five of whose Bullets went thro' him, and he was in an Instant no more. He insisted on not having any Thing before his Face, but was greatly pressed to it, being persuaded it was no otherwise than decent, and the Marines might be intimidated from taking proper Aim. His coming out of the Cabin was not above two Minutes to his Death. In short, he died with great Resolution and Composure, without the least Sign of Timidity; and the Moment the Muskets went off, there was a blue Pendant thrown out at the Fore-Top-mast-Head, which continued flying about five Minutes, and was then struck; on which all the Men of War's boats went off to repair on board their respective Ships.

The Ramillies, the Ship the Admiral had in the Mediterranean, was riding at her Moorings in the Harbour; and about half an Hour before he suffered, she broke her mooring Chain, and only held by her Bridle, which is looked on as a wonderful Incident by People who do not consider the Wind at that Time.

A Copy of a Paper delivered by the Hon. Admiral Byng, to William Brough, Esq; Marshal of the High Court of Admiralty, immediately before his Death, having first spoke as follows:

S I R,

These are my Thoughts on this Occasion, I give them to you, that you may authenticate them, and prevent any Thing spurious being published, that might tend to detain me.

me. I have given a Copy to one of my Relations.

"A few Moments will now deliver me from the virulent Persecution, and frustrate the further Malice of my Enemies. Nor need I envy them a Life subject to the Sensations my Injuries and the Injustice done me must create. Persuaded I am, justice will be done to my Reputation hereafter. The Manner and Cause of raising and keeping up the popular Clamour and Prejudice against me will be seen through. I shall be considered (as I now perceive myself) a Victim, destined to divert the Indignation and Repentment of an injured and deluded People, from the proper Objects. My Enemies themselves must even now think me innocent. Happy for me! at this my last Moment, that I know my own Innocence, and am conscious that no Part of my Country's Misfortunes can be owing to me. I heartily wish the shedding of my Blood may contribute to the Happiness and Service of my Country; but cannot resign my just Claim to a faithful Discharge of my Duty, according to the best of my Judgment, and the utmost Exertion of my Ability for his Majesty's Honour and my Country's Service. I am sorry that my Endeavours were not attended with more Success, and that the Armament under my Command proved too weak to succeed in an Expedition of such Moment.

"Truth has prevailed over Calumny and Falshood, and Justice has wiped off the Ignominious Stain of my supposed Want of personal Courage, or Disaffection. My Heart acquits me of these Crimes. But who can be presumptuously sure of his own Judgment: If my Crime is an Error in Judgment, or differing in Opinion from my Judges; and if yet, the Error in Judgment should be on their Side, God forgive them, as I do; and may the Distress of their Minds, and Uneasiness of their Consciences, which in Justice to me they have represented, be relieved and subside, as my Repentment has done!

"The supreme Judge sees all Hearts, and Motives, and to him I must submit the Justice of my Cause."

On board his Majesty's Ship

Monarque, in Portsmouth Harbour, March 14, 1757.

J. BYNG.

Admiral Byng ordered Ten Guineas to be given to the Marines who put the Sentence in Execution.

Mar. 11. The Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, and several other

Lords, being authorized by Virtue of his Majesty's Commission, declared the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz.

An Act to prohibit, for a limited Time, the making of Low Wines, and Spirits, from Wheat, Barley, Malt, or any other Sort of Grain; or from any Meal or Flour.

An Act for the Regulation of his Majesty's Marine Forces, while on Shore.

Two Road Bills. And to two private Bills.

Extract of a Letter from Chester, March 16.

"Yesterday, about Eleven o'Clock, began one of the greatest Hurricanes that has been known in the Memory of Man, which lasted till about Five. The Shipping at Park-Gate received but little Damage; several Houses were blown down, and all the Windmills round the Country; so that the People are afraid of not being able to get their Corn ground. At Chester, above 100 Chimneys were blown down, most of the Houses stripped of their Slatings; the Chimnies at the Minster, and all the Windows on one Side are blown to Pieces: A Stable was blown down in which were six or seven Horses; also a Barn, in which were as many Cows, but they were got out with little Hurt; a poor Boy was killed, and another had his Thigh broke, and all along the Road the Houses and Barns were stripped, and hundreds of large Trees blown up by the Roots. The Damage here is computed at some Thousand Pounds.

"At a little Town called Aston, within a Mile of Nantwich, in this County, the Top of the Church Steeple is blown down, which beat in the Roof of the Church, and likewise the Bells; so that there are not above four or five Pews now standing in the Church; the Damage there is computed at about 2000l. And at Nantwich, they have received the like Damage; their Church also is much shattered, and their Houses mostly stripped. I could say much more, but the Post is this Minute setting out."

Extract of a Letter from Worcester, Mar. 17.

"On Tuesday last, between Two and Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, a sudden violent Gutt of Wind blew down a Stack of Chimnies at the Town-hall, which beat through the Roof, and thence through the Ceiling over the Nisi Prius Bar, while the Court was sitting. Mr. Justice Wilmott was sitting on that Bench, but his Lordship happily received no Hurt, and there luckily happened to be only five of the Counsellors present, tho' four of them were hurt, but not dangerously, viz. Mr. Moreton, Mr. Aston, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Asturst; Mr. Aston

Aston prevented further Damage to himself by instantly slipping under the Council Table; but Mr. Moreton was presently jammed in by the Rubbish, and remained so some Time. The six following Persons lost their Lives on this Occasion, viz. Mr. Lawes, the Cryer of the Court; Mr. Chambers, an Attorney of Kidderminster, (one of the Coroners for this County;) Mr. Freme, an Ironmonger in this City; Mr. Hurtle, of Hartlebury; and Mr. Shaw, of Ombersley; all of whom were taken out dead from amongst the Rubbish, and most dismal Spectacles they were; as was likewise Mr. Wainwright, of Bromsgrove, who did not die till some Time after he was carried out of the Hall. Divers other People were greatly hurt, amongst whom were Henry Dowler, Esq; of Bromsgrove; Mr. Thorneloe, an Attorney, of this City; Mr. Purcell, an Attorney of Bromsgrove; Mr. Marlon, a Dissenting Teacher; Mr. Jacob Baylis, of Kidderminster; Mr. Edward Betsford, of Welland; Mr. William Sheen, of Pendox; Mr. William Winnall, Mr. John Gardner, jun. and Mr. Pardoe, all of Ombersley; Mr. Henry Webb, of Droitwich; Mr. R. Walker, of Kidderminster; Mr. W. Greaves, of Bromsgrove; Mr. Witherington of Manchester. It is not to be conceived what Confusion the Court was presently in, or what Mischief ensued from the People's hurrying out of the Hall, and in going down the Hall Steps, whereby several were thrown down, and trampled upon a considerable Time; nor is it easily to be described the Anxiety of such People who happened to be at home, while some of the Family were out, and supposed to be gone to the Hall. Mr. Baron Adams, who sat at the Crown Bar, at the other End of the Hall, had adjourned the Court, and was gone to his Lodgings but a few Minutes before this melancholy Accident happened, which put an entire Stop to the Business of the Assizes; and Yesterday Morning their Lordships set out for Hereford, it being Commission-day for holding the Assizes there. It is thought there will shortly be a special Commission for finishing the Assizes here.

"Upon Enquiry this Morning, we hear that Mr. Baylis and Mr. Marlon lie dangerously ill; but that Counsellor Moreton, Mr. Dowler, and Mr. Thorneloe, are in a very fair Way of Recovery. The Counsellors Aston, Nares, and Ashurst, were so slightly hurt as not to be prevented going with the Judges to Hereford."

Extract of a Letter from Liverpool, Mar. 18.

"On Tuesday Morning, about Nine o'Clock, a violent Gale of Wind, at West,

preceded by a dreadful Roaring of the Sea, arose here. At Ten it blew a Storm, and about Eleven veered to the W. N. W. and was attended with such heavy Squalls of Wind, that the oldest Person here don't remember the like. The Sloop Duke, Tho. Deaz; a River Sloop, Tarlton; and Brigantine Quaeffer, Potter, sunk; Brigantine Drogheda Merchant, James Heys, and the Brigantine Manchester, Randle M'Donald, overset, sunk, and stranded, all of them opposite to the Town.

The Snow Monmouth, Twentyman; Ship John, Gawith; Snow Swale, Pollard; Ship Trafford, Clarke; Snow Hopewell, Langford; Snow Mears, Barrell; and a Sloop, Williams, all riding at Anchor at the Black Rock, parted their Cables, and were put ashore in Bootle Bay. The Marlborough, Ward; Rainbow, Harrison; and St. Andrew, Berton, were the only Vessels that rode it out there. The Ship Great-Britain, Hicks; and the Brig John, Clifton; were put on Shore near Knott's Hole. The Liverpool Exchange, Urmson; Smith, Salsbury; and Barneveft, Howard, were forced on Shore near Highlake; a Dutch Vessel, Name unknown, and all her Crew perished. A Pilot Boat, William Cerlett, met with the same Fate. Duke of Argyle, Hardy; Caroline, Erskine; with many others, parted their Cables. Ship Alice, Briggs, cut away her Masts, and the Ince-Boat, with several others, were bulged and stranded.

All the Vessels, put on Shore in Bootle-Bay, except the Monmouth, (who is bulged) are since got off, though several of them have received very considerable Damage both in their Cargoes and Hulls.

Brig. John, of Yarmouth, has lost her Cargo of Salt, &c. and it is feared that the Vessel will not be got off again.

One Boy, belonging to the Drogheda Merchant, was drowned, though several Masters of Ships, and others, joined Hand to Hand, waded into the Water, and the outermost Person had hold of him, but the Sough of the Sea washed him from them.

Williams, Master of the Sloop, was got ashore alive, but perished through Cold, after they had carried him into an adjacent Field; and one of his Men was found dead on board when the Tide left the Sloop.

The Damage in the Town was very considerable. Numbers of Chimneys, Houses, and Walls, were levelled with the Earth; Roofs unstripped, and the Showers of broken Slates, Bricks, &c. rendered the Streets impassable. About 42 Feet of the lofty Spire of St. Thomas's Church (which was esteemed one of the most beautiful in Europe)

fell

fell upon the Body of the Church, broke through the Roof, and has tore down the West Galleries.

We have hourly Accounts from the different Parts of the adjacent Country of Barns, Houses, and other Buildings being stript, and many levell'd with the Ground. Considerable Damage is done at Knowsley Hall, the Seat of the Earl of Derby. Crosbie, Sephton, Woolfall, Spellow, and several other Mills are blown down, and Ricks of Hay entirely destroyed and carried away. Happily for the Sea-Coast the Tides were at the lowest; or in all Probability there would have been considerably more Damage done; for though it was Ebb-Tide in Course, yet the Flood returned, or rather did not go out of the River. The Gale abated and backed to N. N. W. and N. about One o'Clock in the Afternoon."

Answers to the principal Objections against the free Importation of American Bar-iron.

First Objection, If American Bar-Iron be admitted duty-free, it will destroy our own Works, because American Iron is of a similar Nature with the English.

Answer. As much the greatest Part of the Iron manufactured in England comes from Sweden and Russia, and American Iron will answer the same Purposes. Such Importation will only introduce the Use of American Iron, instead of Swedish and Russian.

Second Objection, The Admission of American Bar-Iron duty-free, will destroy the tanning Trade.

Answer. The present Scarcity and high Price of Cord-wood manifestly prove, that if we had more Forges and Furnaces than we have, they could not be sufficiently supplied with Charcoal; that in a little Time there would be no Timber, nor would the Tanner have any Bark; for the present Price of Cordwood tempts the Owners to cut down at twelve or fourteen Years Growth, and as it makes much better Charcoal with the Bark on, and will bring more Money for that Purpose than if they were to be sold separately, they cut it all down together in the Winter Season, and none is reserved for Bark-ing; and as a speedier Advantage arises from Cordwood than Timber, the Samplers which used to be preserved for Timber, are now generally cut down, lest they should injure the Growth of the Underwood by their Shade and Dripping. These are Facts uncontroversial, the Source of which is the vast Consumption of Charcoal made by the Forges and Furnaces. If there be any who shall be unwilling to admit this, 'tis hoped they will assign the real Cause of these destructive, untimely Falls, that proper Means may be taken to prevent them for the future.

Third Objection. If we encourage the Colonies in making Bar-Iron, they will proceed to manufacture it in all its Branches.

Answer. The Colonies will be glad to take our Manufactures in Payment for their Bar-Iron; but if we will not allow them to do so, their own Interest will of Necessity lead them to manufacture for themselves.

LIST of SHIPS taken by the ENGLISH, continued from Page 497.

A Brigantine, from Guardaloupe, to Nantz, by the Eagle Privateer, and sent into Falmouth.

A French Privateer, 16 Guns 150 Men, by the Badger, to the Downs.

A large French Ship, by the Alderney Privateer.

Twelve Privateers have been taken and destroyed by Admiral Frankland, on his Station, and 3 have been taken by Captain Cook, and carried to Antigua.

The Entreprenant Privateer, of 16 Guns, by the Lime Man of War, and sent into Portsmouth; she had not been out but 4 Days.

A French Snow, deemed worth 2000l. and another laden with Sugar, by the Baltimore.

A small French Privateer, by the Grampus.

A large French Ship of 30 Guns, homeward bound from the East-Indies, is taken

by Admiral Sanders, and carried into Gibraltar.

A French Snow, from Cape Francois, to Bourdeaux.

LIST of Ships taken by the French, from p. 498.

The Thomas and Mary, Johnson, and carried to Calais.

The Lewis, Bean, from Barbadoes, to St. Malo.

The Hardy, Favier, from New York, to St. Malo.

The Black-Joke, Stubbs, from London, to Martinico.

A Sunderland Brig, by a Dogger of Flam-borough-head.

The Ann Catherine, Hobson, and the William, Clarke, from Yarmouth to Leigh, to Marfeilles.

The Diana, Clarke, of Lynn, the Claret, from Saloe, and the Virgin of Montongrea, to Marfeilles.

The

The Roebuck, Binfield, from Cape-fear, to Bologne.

The Seville Frigate, from Yarmouth, to Naples.

The Countess of Murray, from Dundee, to Dieppe.

The Carolina, Doleman, from Bristol, to Granville.

The Two Brothers, Mathewson, from Sunderland, to Calais.

The Elizabeth, Morris, from Cork, to Guardaloupe.

The John and Mary, from Little Hampton, to Bologne.

The Margaretta, Hamley, from Liverpool to London, to Havre de Grace.

The John and Mary of Sandwich, by a Privateer, to Calais.

The Swan, Peacock, from Yarmouth, to Havre.

The Rebecca, Bartlet, ditto.

The Africa, from Fowey to Venice, is taken and carried to Bayonne.

The Mary Ann, Metor, taken and ransomed for 400l.

A Gemrie Ship, from Edinburgh, by a French Privateer of 12 carriage Guns 150 Men. Also the Jean, of Cordigno, Capt. Nicol, ransom'd. Also Brown, of Leith, by ditto.

The Friendship, Dublin, from St. Lucar for Dublin; the Providence, Newton, from South Carolina, and the Brilliant, Jefferys, from New York for London, by the St. Michael Privateer of Granville.

The Ranger, from Boston, ———, to Guardaloupe.

The Happy Jane, from Dumfries, to Calais.

The Three Friends, from Denia, and the Mary, Printer, into Malaga.

The Centurian, Roe, from Kellebegg to Leghorn, and carried into Marfeilles.

Three Vessels, taken near Hull, by a Privateer, 16 Guns.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 4. The Lady of Asheton Curzon, Esq; of a Son.

9. The Lady of George Onslow, Esq; Son to the Rt. Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons, of a Son.

Feb. 22. The Lady of the Right Hon. Henry Legge, of a Son.

March 1. The Lady of the Right Hon. the Lord Cathcart, of a Daughter.

4. The Lady of Antho. Sawyer, Esq; of a Daughter.

5. The Wife of — Bedford, Esq; of a Son.

The Lady of Henry Burrard, Esq; of a Son.

9. The Countess of Ancram, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 22. Thomas Walker, of Thames Street, Merchant, to Miss Neal of Monument-yard.

27. John Clitheroe, of Boston-house, Middlesex, Esq; to Miss Ann Kemys, Daughter of Capt. Kemys.

Mr. Wolley, to Miss Clive, Daughter of Richard Clive, Esq; and Sister to Col. Clive, Governor of Fort St. David's, in the East-Indies.

Feb. 1. Mr. Allen Kenner, Wine Merchant, to Miss Day of Greenwich.

22. Mr. Jeremiah Long, to Miss Worrell.

Mr. William Hawkins, Surgeon, of Aldersgate-street, to Miss March, of the same Place.

23. The Rev. Mr. Morgan, to Miss Denne, Daughter of Mr. Denne, an eminent Banker.

March 2. Sandys Mill, Esq; Capt. of Dragoon Guards, to Miss Wilde, of Worcester.

4. Mr. Richard Willis, Merchant, to Miss Legg, of the Isle of Wight.

Dr. Atkew, Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to Miss Holford.

6. Mr. Mark Ridgway, Merchant, to Miss Vowell.

7. Mr. Charles Frederick Sandys, to Miss Purfield.

9. John Moxham, of Gray's Inn, Esq; to the Widow of Counsellor Lee.

DEATHS.

Jan. 17. Mr. Midwinter, Bookseller, who bequeathed 200l. to the Foundling Hospital, 100l. to Christs, and 1000l. to be disposed of at the Direction of the Company of which he had been a Member 60 Years.

25. Cranfield Spencer, Esq; at Bath.

Miss Wyche, Daughter of Peter Wyche, Esq;

Feb. 6. Rt. Hon. Horatio Walpole, Lord Walpole of Wolverton, in Norfolk, one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, Auditor General of the Plantations, one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and Fellow of the Royal Society.

Osmond Beauvoir, at his Seat at Downham-Hall, in Essex.

7. Mr. John Knight, Table-decker to the Princesses.

14. Edward Richbell, Esq; Major Gen. of his Majesty's Forces, and Col. of the 17th Regiment.

21. The Widow of his Excellency Governor Mathew.

4 D

The

22. The Rt. Hon. Lady Dowager Bingley.

24. Capt. Durell, late Commander of a Man of War.

The Right Hon. the Lord Elphinstone.

Dr. Monfon, Uncle to the present Lord Monfon.

March 1. Mr. Bateman, a Quaker, who has left 50l. to the Foundling Hospital.

The Hon. Capt. Leslie of the 3d Regt.

5. Mr. Anthony Lutkins, Merchant.

Sir Oswald Moseley, Esq;

Sir William Keat, Bart.

8. Pennystone Powney, Esq; Knight of the Shire for Berks.

13. The Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Herring, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate and Metropolitan of all England, and one of the Lords of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council.

Robert Blyford, Esq; one of the Surveyors of the General Post Office.

Mr. Shadrick Shurmagine, of Derby; aged 105.

21. The Right Hon. Henry Bowes Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.

Civil and military Preferments.

Geo. Turner, Esq; Comptroller of the Hawks Office.

Artillery, Borgard Mitchelson, Col. Commandant.

George Williamfon and Thomas Defagu- liers, Lieut. Colonels.

John Chalmers, and Thomas Flight, Ma- jors. And,

Jacob Gregory, and Samuel Streechy, Captains.

The Hon. Robert Boyle, Commander of his Majesty's Store-ship the Crown.

Admiral Moynton to the Degree of Vice Admiral of the blue.

John Forbes, Esq; Col. of the 17th Regi- ment of Foot.

Capt. Tayler, of the Badger Sloop, is ap- pointed Commander of his Majesty's Ship Princess Amelia.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Home, to be Sheriff of the County of Berwick.

Edw. Willis, Esq; appointed Lord Chief Baron of Ireland.

Mr. Edward Nash, one of the Clerks in the Tax Office.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

The Rev. Mr. Francis, to the Vicarage of Battersea.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Singleton, to the Rectory of St. Mary, Without.

The Rev. Nathaniel Sandford, M. A. to the Rectory of Purton in Wilts.

The Rev. Peter Lock, B. L. to the Vica- rage of Dalcombe in the County of Wilts.

The Rev. Henry Baldwin, M. A. to the Vicarage of Sandbach in Cheshire, with the

Living of Wynbury in the same County, worth 270l. per Ann.

The Rev. James Foster, M. A. to the Vi- carage of Burford and Alderbury, and Cha- pels of Potton and Furley, Wilts.

The Rev. Mr. Plumtree, assistant Preach- er to St. James's Parish.

The Rev. Mr. Jonathan Yates, to the Vi- carage and Living of Bowlderby in Bucks.

Rev. Mr. Sam. Knight, M. A. to the Rectory of Stanwick, County of Northamp- ton.

Rev. David Williams, to the Rectory of Aferton, Glamorganshire.

The Rev. Mr. Merrick, duly elected a Lecturer of St. Ann's, Westminster.

William Delves, M. A. to the Rectory of Frent, in the County of Suffex.

The Rev. John Davidson, B. A. to the Rectory of Windlay, in Bucks.

The University of Oxford conferred the Degree of Master of Arts on the Right Hon. the Marquis of Titchfield.

The Rev. Mr. Cumberland, to the Vica- rage of Fulham.

The Rev. Mr. Henry Stebbing, appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.

John Pitman, M. A. to the Rectory of Poltmore, and to the Rectory of Elington, both in the County of Devon.

Sam. Rolt, junr. to the Rectory of Cox- towe, Lincoln.

The Rev. Wm. Barry, to the Rectory of St. Peter, Bristol.

The Rev. Mr. James Brown, Lecturer of the Church of St. Nichols.

The Rev. Mr. Rob. Wheeler, to the Rec- tory of Dulverton.

The Rev. Mr. Tho. Coombs, to the Vi- carage of Bray.

Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of Thorn, to the Rectory of Full Sutton.

Rev. Mr. John Woodcock, to the Rectory of Byford, in Herefordshire.

The Rev. Mr. Tho. Hewet, to the Rec- tory of Ridlington, in Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. John Bostock, Prebend of the Chathedral Church of Windsor.

The Rev. Mr. Birkhead, to the Vicarage of Wallington, Oxfordshire.

John Hooper, M. A. to the Rectory of Steyning, in Suffex.

Rev. Mr. Stevenson, to the Rectory of Foulmire, in Cambridgeshire.

B——KR——S.

Feb. 22. Robert Sorman, of Lombard- street, Banker.

26. John Carter, and Jonathan Water- house, London, Cheefemongers.

Charles Hanning, of Middlesex, Apothe- cary.

March

March 7. Robert Rafton, of Ipswich, in Suffolk, Merchant.

William Cauty, of Middlesex, Upholder.

George Balcubee, Middlesex, Bricklayer, and Chapman.

5. Robert Hawkworth, of Waterhall, Yorkshire, Dealer and Chapman.

William Ellworthy, of Middlesex, Dealer and Chapman.

8. John Davis, of London, Linnen-dra-per.

William Horner, of London, Broker, Dealer and Chapman.

12. Abfalom Robinson, of Southwark, Vicar.

Henry Hammond, of King's Lynn, Norfolk, Furrier.

Samuel Clouds, of King's Lynn, Framework-Knitter.

Alexand. Gordon, late of London, Merchant.

15. Robert Bright, of White Roothing, Essex, Butcher.

Maac Jeffreys, and William Butler, of Pichroon, Chapmen.

19. George Brown, and John Pearle's, Southwark, Distiller.

John Shipman, of Middlesex, Taylor.

Howell Thomas, of Middlesex, Coach-maker.

James Kennard, of Ramsgate, Kent, Merchant.

Henry Steel, of Whitehaven, Cumberland, Merchant.

BILL of Mortality from Feb. 15. to Mar. 22.

| Buried | | Chriftened | |
|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------|-------|
| Males | 1288 7 | Males | 728 7 |
| Females | 1186 5 | Females | 702 5 |
| Under 2 years old 928 | | Buried, | |
| Between 2 and 5 239 | | Within the walls 103 | |
| 5 and 10 — 95 | | Without 582 | |
| 10 and 20 — 72 | | Mid. and Surry 1093 | |
| 20 and 30 — 197 | | City & Sub. West. 506 | |
| 30 and 40 — 210 | | | |
| 40 and 50 — 226 | | | |
| 50 and 60 — 186 | | | |
| 60 and 70 — 156 | | 2374 | |
| 70 and 80 — 117 | | Weekly Feb. 22. 464 | |
| 80 and 90 — 38 | | Mar. 1. 474 | |
| 90 and 100 — 10 | | 8. 460 | |
| 100 and 109 — 0 | | 15. 592 | |
| | | 22. 488 | |
| 2474 | | 2474 | |

Observat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

| | Baro- meter. | Therm. | Pluvia- meter | Hygro- meter. |
|---------|-----------------|--------|------------------|------------------|
| Feb. 25 | 29 : 7 | 24 | 1 : 7 | 26M. |
| 26 | 29 : 8 | 24 | 0 : 9 | 48 |
| 27 | 30 : 3½ | 21½ | 5 : 9 | 76D. |
| 28 | 30 : 3 | 20 | 5 : 2 | 44 |
| Mar 1 | 30 : 3½ | 21 | 0 : 0 | 47M. |
| 2 | 30 : 3 | 23½ | 1 : 9 | 36 |
| 3 | 30 : 0 | 24 | 0 : 0 | 14 |
| 4 | 30 : 0 | 23½ | 0 : 0 | |
| 5 | 29 : 9 | 22½ | 0 : 0 | |
| 6 | 30 : 3 | 17 | 0 : 0 | 30D. |
| 7 | 29 : 9½ | 19 | 9 : 2 | |
| 8 | 29 : 9 | 19 | 1 : 4 | 60 |
| 9 | 29 : 3½ | 19½ | 21 : 8 | 59 |
| 10 | 29 : 6 | 18½ | 20 : 3 | 36M. |
| 11 | 29 : 7 | 18 | 2 : 2 | |
| 12 | 29 : 7½ | 19 | 0 : 0 | 70 |
| 13 | 29 : 8 | 22 | 1 : 4 | 35 |
| 14 | 29 : 7 | 22½ | 0 : 0 | 7 |
| 15 | 29 : 3½ | 22 | 11 : 5 | 83 |
| 16 | 29 : 7 | 19½ | 3 : 6 | 45 |
| 17 | 30 : 1 | 19½ | 1 : 0 | 11 |
| 18 | 30 : 1½ | 21 | 0 : 0 | 70 |
| 19 | 30 : 0 | 23½ | 0 : 0 | 77 |
| 20 | 30 : 0 | 22 | 13 : 1 | 14D. |
| 21 | 30 : 0 | 23 | 0 : 0 | 4M. |
| 22 | 29 : 9½ | 23 | 0 : 8 | |
| 23 | 29 : 6 | 22 | 1 : 5 | 54 |
| 24 | 29 : 9 | 22½ | 11 : 1 | |
| 25 | 29 : 7 | 23 | 10 : 2 | 47 |
| 26 | 30 : 1½ | 22 | 0 : 4 | |
| 27 | 29 : 8½ | 24 | 0 : 0 | 39 |

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, March 25, 1757.

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| Amsterdam, ——— | 36 | 6 |
| Ditto at Sight, ——— | 36 | 3 |
| Rotterdam, ——— | 36 | 7 2½ Uf. |
| Antwerp, ——— | no Price | |
| Hamburg, ——— | 36 | 9 |
| Paris, 1 Day's Date, ——— | 30 | |
| Ditto, 2 Ufance, ——— | 29 | ¾ |
| Bordeaux Ditto, ——— | 29 | ½ |
| Caliz, ——— | 38 | ¼ |
| Madrid, ——— | 38 | ¼ |
| Bilboa, ——— | 37 | ¾ |
| Lophorn, ——— | 47 | ¾ |
| Naples, ——— | no Price | |
| Genoa, ——— | 46 | ½ |
| Venice, ——— | 49 | |
| Lisbon, ——— | 5s. | 5d. ¾ |
| Porto, ——— | 5s. | 4d. ¾ |
| Dublin, ——— | 7 | ¾ |

An Accurate Map of **POLAND**,
PRUSSIA and **LITHUANIA**.
 Shewing their Vicinity to the
GERMAN, RUSSIAN, and
OTTOMAN EMPIRES &c.
 by Eman. Bowen Geog. to
 His Majesty.



British Statute Miles
 0 10 20 40 60 80 100

East Long

Engraved

Miscellaneous Correspondence, in Prose and Verse.

For APRIL, 1757.

As, according to some late Accounts we have of the Disposition and Motion of the Forces of the King of Prussia, we may suppose it probable, that the Operations of War will be extended to the Kingdom of Poland the ensuing Campaign, we presume a general Account of that Kingdom, as well as that of Germany, illustrated by a Map thereof, will enable our Readers to view the whole Seat of War, and prove very acceptable to them at this critical Conjunction.

A GENERAL ACCOUNT of the KINGDOM of POLAND.

THE Kingdom of Poland is of a very large Extent, and is bounded on the North by *Lithuania, Muscovy* and the *Baltic*; on the South by *Upper Hungary, Transilvania* and *Wallachia*; on the East with *Muscovy* and *Little Tartary*; and on the West with *Germany*. It includes *Lithuania*, the *Lesser, or Red Russia, Podolia, Volhinia, Polchia, Masovia, Prussia, Samogitia*, and Part of *Lithuania*. Its Extent is from the Frontiers of *Pomerania* on the West to the Frontiers of *Tartary* on the South-east about 700 Miles; and from the Frontiers of *Lithuania* to the *Crapach*, or *Carpathian Mountains*, which are the Limits of *Hungary* on the South, above. By the Situation which is from 15 and 34 Degrees, and between 48 and 57 Degrees of North Latitude, it may be guessed, that the Climate is temperate, and the Air not exceeding cold; yet sometimes its Lakes and Rivers are so frozen, that Coaches and Carts pass over them for five or six Months together. The Soil is generally fertile, fit for Tillage and Pasture, and produces a vast Quantity of Corn and Cattle, and chiefly supplies *Holland*.

The Country of Poland produces also all Kinds of Fruits and Herbs, and a good Breed of Horses; so that their Cavalry is numerous, and well mounted. In the Mountains there are Mines of Lead, Silver, Copper, and Iron; but the most considerable of all, are their Mines of Salt, in *Lesser Poland*; which are the chief Riches of the Country, and bring most Money into the Exchequer.

They work in these Mines as the Colliers do in our Coal-pits; the Salt is generally of a bluish Colour, but some of it white and transparent; when first dug, it has a brack-

ish Taste; but, when exposed to the Air, it becomes brittle, and more sweet. They have also some Veins of *Sal Gemma*. The Woods are well stored with Hares, Coneyes, Squirrels, Deer, Foxes, Bears, Wolves, and Boars. The *Massovian Forest* has plenty of Elks, wild Asses, wild Oxen, called *Uri*, and Buffaloes, whose Flesh, when powdered, the Poles esteem a great Dainty. In the *Ukrain*, there are wild Horses also, whose Flesh is equally esteemed by the Nobility. The Wolf, resembling a Hart, or the *European Lynx*, called *Lupus Cervarius*, and by the Natives *Ris*, with Spots on its Belly and Legs, afford the best Furs in Poland. The Quails in *Podolia* have green Legs, and their Flesh is thought unwholesome.

It is a plain, flat Country, rather inclined to Marsh-lands, so that no considerable Woods or Mountains are found here, except those that make the Frontier to *Hungary*, which is a craggy Ridge of 300 Miles in Length, and called the *Crapach*, or *Carpathian Mountains*. The Eastern Part of the Country indeed, is full of Woods, Forests, Lakes, Marshes, and Rivers, which afford a delightful Prospect to that Part of it which is open. As for its Rivers, the most considerable are the *Vistula*, the *Niemen*, or *Oryanus*, the *Nieper*, or *Borysbeneas*, the *Nieker*, or *Tyras*, the *Bog*, or *Vegus*, whose Springs and Courses are more distinctly perceived by the Map.

The main Strength of the Poles consist in their Horse, of whom it is said, that they can, upon Occasion, raise about 100,000. Their Infantry is for the most Part hired from *Germany*, and other foreign Nations, and sometimes exceeds 300,000 Men; for

their own Peasants are so dispirited by Slavery, that they are not fit for Soldiers. The standing Army in Poland is 36,000, and for Beauty their Huffs are most admired.

A Description of PRUSSIA.

PRUSSIA extends from 50 to 56 Degrees North Latitude, and from 15 to 23 Degrees East Longitude. It is bounded by the Baltic Sea on the North; by *Lithuania* and *Samogitia* on the East; by *Poland* proper and *Moscovia* on the South; and *Pomerania* on the West. It is about 250 Miles in Length, and in Breadth about 140, in the West Part, and in the East Part, more than 170. Some extend it to 30 Miles more in Length and Breadth. It contains a vast Number of fine trading Towns, besides many populous Villages, equal to some Cities; has the most Inland Navigation of any Country in Europe, except the *Neiberlands*, and is said to be the richest in Soil, and the most plentiful in Produce.

It abounds with Cattle, wild Beasts, and Fruits of all Sorts; and has great Number of Rivers and Lakes, that plentifully supply the Inhabitants with Fish.

It has a considerable Trade by many convenient Ports to the Baltic, as well as by the *Weissel*, which falls into the Baltic at *Dantzick*. The Inhabitants are allowed to be richer, and live better than any other Province of *Poland*. Its Woods furnish plenty of Venison, and its Sea-coast a great Quantity of Amber.

Their several remarkable Towns are *Dantzick*, *Culm*, *Ploetzko*, *Marienburg*, *Thorn*, and *Ebbing*. Which the following Distich peculiarly characterizes,

*Dantzick the Rich, Culm the Delightful, and
Ploetzko the Long,
Marienburg the Handsome, Thorn the De-
vout, and Ebbing the Strong.*

The Forces which this Province is able to support is estimated at about 70,000.

LITHUANIA.

The Dutchy of LITHUANIA was formerly Independent, but in 1501 was united to the Kingdom and Republic of *Poland*. It has greater *Poland*, and *Prussia* on the West; Part of *Moscovy* on the East; *Livonia*, the Baltic Sea, and Part of *Moscovy* on the North; *Red Russia*, *Volinia*, and *Podolia*, on the South; and the *Ukrain* on the South-east. The greatest Extent from the Frontier of *Moscovy*, on the South-east, to the Extremity of *Courland*, on the North-

West, is about 510 Miles, and the greatest Breadth from *Prussia*, on the West, to the Borders of *Moscovy*, on the East, about 400.

Its chief Rivers are the *Borissena*, *Nieper*, the *Nieper*, and the *Vilia*, which both rise in *Lithuania*; The *Dwina* also crosses it, as does the *Niemn*, which, being formed of several other Streams, falls into the Gulph of *Courland*. Its Rivers as well as its Lakes abound with Fish.

The Air is, for the Generality, thick and foggy; so that it is not esteemed so healthful, nor so fruitful as *Poland*; yet it has Plenty of Wax, Honey, and Mead, as well as Pitch, Tar, and Timber; with good Store of Venison, and other Game in their Woods. There is one Forest said to be 100 Miles in Length; and though the Country, which is champaign and level, be in some Places fruitful; yet the extreme Cold frequently spoils their Harvest.

Though *Lithuania* is subject to the King of *Poland*; yet it is a distinct Nation, having some different Laws, Customs, and Manners.

The first Palatinate of *Lithuania* is *Vilnia*, which comprehends three large Districts, divided by the River *Vilia*, &c.

The 2d Palatinate is *Polesia*; the 3d is *Miniski*; the 4th *Mislawo*; the 5th *Vitepsko*; and the 6th *Polocsko*.

This Province is able to raise about 70,000 Forces.

In the Kingdom of *Poland* is *Samogitia*, which lies on the North of *Prussia*, in a triangular Form, between *Courland* and *Samogitia* on the North; *Lithuania* on the East, and South-east; Part of *Prussia* on the South-west; with a small Part of it extending West, quite to the Baltic. From thence to *Braßaw* on the East; 'tis about 130 Miles, but it is much contracted at both Extremities, and the greatest Breadth from South to North is about 90. It is a marshy Soil, has Abundance of Rivers and Lakes, that at some Seasons overflow great Quantities of Land, which yield Corn, and Pasture. Here are inaccessible Mountains, and 'tis much over-run with Woods, where the Inhabitants find great Quantities of Honey.

There is a small Breed of Horses here, which are sprightly, swift, and hardy. Tho' their Soil is stiff, the Inhabitants are so stupid, that they use none but wooden Ploughshares. Their Houses are generally mean, and their Provision coarse, but they drink hard; their Apparel is plain and little; yet they are for the most Part active and robust.

This

This Province has no Palatinate, but 3 Districts. *Rexien* is its Capital, though some reckon *Medeniki* equal to it.

The Dutchy of Courland.

This Country is by some reckoned one of the Divisions of *Lithuania*, and was formerly reckoned Part of *Livonia*, from which it is divided by the *Dvina* on the North; it has the Gulph of *Riga* also on the North; the *Baltic* Sea on the West; *Samogitia* on the South; and *Lithuania* on the East; it is about 195 Miles from North-west to South-east; but in Breadth only about 80, where broadest, and not above 20 in the Eastern Part. It is in general a plain, fruitful Country; abounding with Corn, and Honey; though some Parts are fenny, and full of Lakes and Rivers. This Country is pretty populous, but greatly liable to be harassed, when there is a War between the *Poles* and the *Moscovites*, or *Swedes*. They dry their Wheat and Barley before they thresh it, which makes it greatly preferred by the *Dutch* to that produced in other Parts of *Poland*. Their other chief Commodities are Oats, Flax, Hemp, Yarn, Honey, Wax, Linseed, Tar, Masts, Timber of all Sorts, Pot-ashes, Tallow, and Goat-skins; they have also plenty of black Cattle, and Horses; and they have many Commodities from *Riga*.

The Air of this Country is clear and healthy, and though the Winters are severe and tedious, and the Summers not very long; yet the Excellency of the Soil, the cool Summer Nights, and refreshing Dews, and succeeding hot Days, ripen both their Summer and Winter Corn. The principal Rivers that water *Courland*, are

1. The *Dvina*, over half of which determines the Limits between *Sweden* and *Semigalia*.
2. The *Aa*, which passes by *Mittaw*, and falls into the former.
3. The *Windaw*, which rises in *Samogitia*, and falls into the *Baltic*, under the Walls of its Name.

There are also several Lakes abounding

with Fish, where any Nobleman has the Privilege of fishing; for in this, as well as every other Instance, Gentlemen have almost absolute Dominion over the Peasants.

The Dutchy is divided into *Courland proper*, on the West-side; and *Semigalia*, on the East-side of the River *Massa*; and each of these into two Captainships.

The Province of *Maffovia*, or Dutchy of *Warsaw*, may be reckoned most considerable; because it is honoured with the Residence of the King, and most of the Nobility, as well as with the Assemblies of the general Diet. This is also esteemed a very polite Part; and more so, than any in *Poland*, and even equal to *Paris*.

RED RUSSIA.

Geographers divide this Country into the three Provinces of *Red Russia proper*, *Volhynia*, and *Podolia*; each of which have their Sub-divisions: And they make together a large Country, extending from the Frontiers of *Lithuania* to the Mouth of the *Nieper*, on the Black Sea, which River separates it from *Moscovy* on the East, as the *Carpathian* Mountains do from *Hungary* to the South-west. It extends 400 Miles from East to West, and 265 from North to South, including the *Ukrain*, a great Part of which is now *Moscovite*. It was formerly called *Roxallana*, but laterly *Red-Russia*, from the red Clay.

It is somewhat mountainous, but watered with Abundance of Rivers.

Red Russia proper, includes *Lemburg Palatinate*. *Lemburg* is the capital City, and the Towns of *Jawarow*, *Premislaw*, *Jaroslaw*, *Resovia*, *Lencut*, *Pocukia*, *Hallen*, *Coloni*, &c.

The Palatinate of *Belen* is divided into several Territories, but has no Palatine or Senators, and 3dly, the Palatinate of *Cbehn*. We must not attempt to enter on the Sub-division, and Description of those Provinces. It may suffice, that the Soil, the Produce, the Government and Manners of the People are much the same as those of *Courland*, &c.

An Account of rational and easy Methods to purify the Air, and regulate its Heat, in Melon Frames and hot Green-houses. By the Rev. Dr. Stephen Hales, Clerk of the Closet to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

I. **BY** taking a Pane of Glafs out, at each End, of the upper Side of a Melon-Frame, or Hot-house; and then fixing to the Rails of the Frame a Board over the Hole, with a round Hole in it, near four Inches in Diameter; the Board to be like a Wedge, so much thicker at its lower End than the upper, as to have its Surface horizontal; on which to fix (by sliding under small Ledges or Mouldings, the lower spread-out Part, so as readily to take off or put on) a Tin Tube four Inches in Diameter, and a Foot high, with a Cowl on it, made readily to turn to and fro by Means of a Vane, so as to have its closed Side always to the Wind, and its open Part from the Wind, for the foul Vapour which arises from the Dung and Perspiration of the Plants to pass off incessantly as they rise. And this without admitting any cold Air, as is done in the common Method, by raising the Glafs Covers a little, which endangers the Plants suffering by Cold. It is probable, that more than two of these Tubes with Vanes will be wanting, in long Frames.

When, therefore, Plants, by this Means, enjoy a constant fresh Air, they will probably thrive with Vigour, and also become more hardy, by being always in a temperate Air, than when they are sometimes stewed in the foul, hot, and close confined Vapour of the Hot-bed, and Perspiration of the Plants; fresh, pure Air, being as requisite and salutary for Plants as for Animals. There is in the Middle of the Tin Tube a round Valve, which turns on an Axle, so as to open or close the Tube more or less, if it be found needful, in Proportion to the different Degrees of the Heat of the Dung or Bark, and the different Temperatures of the outer Air. Or there may be a sliding Shutter at the lower Wedge-like Board, on which the Tin Tube is fixed.

It is very probable, that the Flavour of Melons and Pines will, by this Means be considerably more delicate, than when, in the common Way, they are long stewing in the foul Vapour of Dung or Bark, and of what perpires from the Plants. For it is a Matter of common Observation, that the Fruits on Trees both thrive most kindly, and are also the better flavoured, the more freely they perspire in a pure Air.

II. There is also another Improvement, which, as I have lately found on Trial, will be of further considerable Benefit in Melon-

Frames and Hot-Houses; viz. I laid sloping in a Heap of Dung, a leaden Pipe, which was eight Feet long, and an Inch and quarter wide within. The lower End of the Pipe, which was bent a little downward, was near the Surface of the Ground. The upper End of the Pipe, being bent upwards, came upright out of the Top of the Dung-Heap, near the other End.

The next Morning, at Seven, a mercurial Thermometer being let down eight Inches into the upper Part of the Pipe, the Heat of the ascending Air raised the Mercury 112 Degrees above the freezing Point. So the cool Air was heated 95 Degrees in two Seconds of Time, in passing the Length of eight Feet up through the Pipe: Whence it may be estimated, that there passes through the Pipe about seven Tuns of Air in an Hour, and in 24 Hours 169 Tuns; and this incessantly, Day and Night, as long as the Dung retains its Heat. And as its Heat abates, so will the Heat and Quantity of the ascending Air abate.

In order, therefore, to have a constant Supply of fresh warm Air, it may be well to have three or four Pipes in each Melon-Frame, or several more in Hot-houses, to reach five or six Feet beyond the Back, or North Side of the Frame; to be covered successively with fresh hot Dung, as the former grows cold: And there may be more than one Pipe in each Dung-heap, if required: and if the the Bottom of the Dung-heap is a Foot under Ground, to give the Pipe a greater Slope, the more Air will ascend up it.

And where there are Fires to heat the Flues in the Walls, a spiral Coil of Pipe may be placed in a Vessel of Water, warmed by that Fire; and fresh warm Air, thro' the Pipes will be better than stagnant warm Air heated by Flues. Qu. Will it not be well to have each separate Dung-heap inclosed with Boards at the Sides?

And as Hot-houses will by this Means be filled with a constant Succession of warm, wholesome, fresh, unburnt Air; and the natural Earth of the Floor of a Hot-house or Melon Frame on the Ground, thereby sufficiently warmed for the Growth of several Kinds of Plants; it seems probable, that they will grow and thrive there in the Midst of Winter, covering the Glasses with Mats in very cold Weather.

S. H.

MATHES

New QUESTIONS to be answered.

Question 140.

By Mr. J. SHIPMAN, of Hull.

HULL bears East from *Hesle*, distant three Miles and an half, both lying on the north Side of the River *Humber*; and *Hesle* bears N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. from *Barton Ferry-house* (on the south Side of the said River) distant two Miles. A Messenger, being dispatched from *Barton* to *Hull*, agrees with the Ferryman to row him there. Now, suppose the Messenger can travel on Foot four Miles and an Half per Hour, and they can only row the Boat three Miles per Hour; at what Distance from *Hesle* must he be put on Shore, so

that he may arrive at *Hull* in the shortest Time possible?

Question 141.

By Mr. J. CARTER.

GIVEN the Altitude of *Caster* [whose right Ascension = $109^{\circ} 45'$, and Declination = $32^{\circ} 24' N.$] = $49^{\circ} 34'$. And 28 Minutes after, the Altitude of the bright Star in the right Shoulder of *Orion* [whose right Ascension = $85^{\circ} 29'$, and Declination = $7^{\circ} 20' N.$] = $44^{\circ} 13'$. Required the Latitude North?

A CALCULATION of an Eclipse of the Moon, that will happen in the Year 1758, (from Dr. HALLEY's Tables) by Mr. REEVES.

January 24th, in the Morning, the Moon will be eclipsed in *Leo* $4^{\circ} 20'$

Apparent Time at *Bourton* on the Water, of the

| | H | ' | " |
|-------------------------------|---|----|----|
| Beginning | 4 | 23 | 31 |
| Beginning of total Darkness | 5 | 28 | 35 |
| Middle | 6 | 18 | 48 |
| Ecliptic Opposition | 6 | 18 | 56 |
| End of Total Darkness | 7 | 9 | 1 |
| End of the Eclipse | 8 | 14 | 21 |
| Duration of total Darkness | 1 | 40 | 26 |
| Total Duration of the Eclipse | 3 | 50 | 50 |

TO LUCINDA.

WHY, my *Lucinda*, why deny'd a kiss?
That frown informs me I have done amiss.

What are the crimes which your resentment move?

None am I conscious of, but that of love.
In happier days, far other looks you wore,
Cherish'd my hopes, and bad me sigh no more:

But now (the common error of your sex,
Whose whole delight and study is to vex)
The brighter scene is chang'd; — y'avoid my sight,

You fly me as a spectre of the night.
Has some new object fir'd thy various mind?
To me unfaithful, as thou art unkind:
Grant him by art and nature form'd to please,

A dignity of form and graceful ease,
Music his voice; of all the skill possess
To excite a flame, and heave the female breast;

Yet will he love? — vain supposition, hence!
Love is my crime; yes, love is my offence!
It melts me now — spight of my wrongs —
I bear

Thy lovely image fix'd for ever here.
Ah, will this rage of passion never cease?
That racks my heart and murders all my peace.

I'm full of thee. Did kingdoms own my sway,
Kingdoms with pleasure at thy feet I'd lay,
And for a single smile give crowns away.
Touch'd with the pangs you caus'd, no longer wear

The look of anger. — Save me from despair.
Oh! let me share your favours as before;
Be blest again, and meet your frowns no more;

But should you still unkind and cruel prove,
Mock at my pangs, and scorn my proffer'd love;

I will resume myself, assert the man,
And drive thee from my bosom — if I can.

J. RHOES.

An ODE.

I.

HOW few the bliss of sacred science know !
Few taste those joys that from the muses
flow :

The lib'ral arts for ever are confin'd
To a select'd number of Mankind ;
And pass unnotic'd by the vulgar mind,
That no delight can of itself receive,
Save the forbidden joys, fallacious senses
give.

II.

Superior pleasures only they can feel,
Whose minds are polish'd, like the glitt'ring
Steel ;

Whose tow'ring souls, unbounded as the sky,
On pow'rful fancy's soaring pinions fly ;
Who, rich with treasures of th' immortal
mind,

Their genius quicken'd, and their taste
refin'd,
Mount to the stars, and leave the duller
sons of earth to plod behind.

III.

They can prize the poets art,
Who the noblest thoughts impart,
To please the mind, and mend the heart.
Thoughts sublime and sense that's clear,
Knit in graceful verse
Such as the soul may pierce,
And even fetch a tender tear.

IV.

The painter's wond'rous works with joy
they view,
And see his pencil form the world anew :
Surpris'd, they view his bold design,
Where nature lives in ev'ry line ;
Here in each object life appears,
And ev'ry form the painted canvas
wears.

V.

What awful wonder now attracts their
eyes !
See ! Roman buildings mount into the skies !
And well-proportion'd pillars greatly rise :
Stupendous Pomp ! surprizing majesty !
That ev'n in ruins charms the ravish'd eye !

VI.

They, whom fancy does inspire,
They, who feel the genial fire,
View ev'ry object with delight,
And prize each gift of nature right :
They live content, and happy, here be-
low,
And sound his fame, who did these joys
bestow.

A SONG.

THE fair *Florella* now I sing
In am'rous woodland lays ;
I'll make both hills and vallies ring
With dear *Florella's* praise.

Each mossy bank, and shady beach,
That courts my ready lays,
Shall hear my flute : the warblers teach
My dear *Florella's* praise.

The warblers of the tuneful grove
Shall gladly learn my lays,
And join with me in mutual love
To sing *Florella's* praise.

The thrush, the lark, and feather'd choir,
That love melodious lays,
With me shall join, in fond desire.
To sing *Florella's* praise.

When *Phæbus* streaks the eastern sky
With bright and ruddy rays,
Then to the bleating plain I'll hie,
To sing *Florella's* praise.

And when he sinks below the hill,
I'll not forget my lays ;
But, on the side of yonder rill,
Will sing *Florella's* praise.

But should my strains *Florella* spurn,
Unheeded be my lays ;
My labour'd song meet no return,
Nor know *Florella's* praise ;

I'd to some moss-grown cot retire,
And sing my luckless lays ;
Florella will my theme inspire,
Whilst I can sing her praise.
Malling, Jan. 30, 1757.

To a young Lady. Occasioned by the
Death of Mrs. E——.

WEEP not, my *Delia*, 'tis in vain,
To swell the eye with anxious pain ;
Life is a sea where storms must rise,
But death transports to peaceful skies.
Search all this noisy world around,
A lasting peace cannot be found.
Troubles assault who e'er draws breath ;
The only cure for life, is death.
'Tis for the bliss we have in eye,
We hope to live, or dare to die.
That welcome gale much comfort yields ;
Which wafts to bright, *Elizian* fields ;
To happy *Canaan's* peaceful shore,
Where storms and tempests are no more ;
Where all believers shall unite ;
And join the blaze of endless light.
Then dry those weeping, lovely eyes,
And hush those unavailing sighs.
How great foe'er our mortal strife :
Short is our day of mortal strife,
Soon, thro' the fable-vested night,
The tranquil morn will pour her light ;

No

No low'ring clouds will then obscure,
But all be calm, serene, and pure ;
Some guardian angel of the skies,
Propitious waits your closing eyes :
To tow'r my fav'rite maid away,
To raptures, and eternal day.

AN ACROSTIC.

M ov'd with repulse, the god of love
I n anger sought th' *Idalian* grove.
S hall *Corydon*, says he, alone
S till my all-conqu'ring pow'r disown ?
A gainst his proud, his stubborn heart,
R evenge shall point my sharpest dart.
R evenge, quoth *Venus*, for our sakes,
O 'er him a nymph already takes.
With scarce inferior grace to mine
S he charms ; she smiles, she looks divine.
M ark how the swains, where'er she moves,
I n transports all confess their loves !
T o her he yields ; for her in absence sighs,
H e doats on her ; for her he pines, he dies.

Jan. 4, 1757:

D.

Are signs that cruel love is nigh,
Or does within oppress.

II.

Soon has the tyrant seiz'd your breast,
And struck your youthful heart ;
By that sworn foe to human rest,
Too soon you've felt the smart.

III.

But oh, my friend, advice receive,
Whilst Passion's immature ;
The Method I propose to give
How you may find the cure.

IV.

Tho' *Cupid* has to love compell'd
A poor infetter'd swain ;
Remember I the tyrant quell'd
With Bumpers of Champaign.

V.

More sober council you may take,
If that you disapprove ;
Then you the galling chains may break.
By learning how to rove.

VI.

There's *Kate*, and *Prue*, and *Anaryl*,
With equal beauty shine ;
Let each in turn your bosom fill,
Be each in turn divine.

VII.

Then banish *Cupid* from your heart,
Ne'er think on *Cloe's* mind ;
For all the fair some charms impart,
In each some grace you'll find.

VIII.

Let lovely *Celia* share your time,
Florella have a part,
And *Phyllis* too, in youthful prime,
Subdue your yielding heart :

IX.

So shall you freedom's joys possess,
Lost liberty regain ;
Whilst smiling hours your time shall bless,
Exempt from love-sick pain.

Feb. 27. 1757.

W. P.

EXTEMPORE VERSES, written in
a dark Night.

HOW awful is the silence of the night !
Majestic darkness now succeeds the
light :

Bright *Phœbus* down the western skies is
gone,

And leaves the world as dreary as the tomb.
No pleasing views the fair creation yields ;
Black look the hills, and dismal are the fields ;
The sable clouds now hide the starry train,
And mortals see with awe the gloomy scene.
O *Phœbe*, here, thou silver queen of night,
Quickly arise ! display thy sacred light !
Gild, with thy feeble beams, the solemn
shade,

That I may view the hills and op'ning glade !
And may thy train, the stars and planets,
shine,

Proclaiming him that made them is divine.*
But hark ! What harmony ? What notes I
hear ?

Phil'mel in yonder grove the night doth
cheer ;

'Tis her harmonious voice ; for well I know,
She nightly thus doth warble forth her woe ;
Then I, like her, in midnight hours will
sing

A song of praise to our eternal king.

* Addison.

E. L.

Extempore Advice to a Friend in
Love.

I.

THAT pensive look, and rising sigh,
My friend, if I may guess,

A Pastoral Ballad.

Damon.

SEE, charmer, see yon myrtle grove,
So fragrant, fresh and gay,
Invites my *Flora*, queen of love,
To hail the infant *May*.

Now whilst each feather'd choirist sings
His love exciting strains,
Whilst ev'ry vale with music rings,
Oh, mitigate my pains!

Flora.

By *Damon's* fond delusive strain
Poor *Lacy* was undone ;
And but last eve, upon the plain,
I *Damon* met with one,
Who hail'd me with her tender sighs,
And cry'd she was bereav'd

Of that young maidens mostly prize,
That *Damon* her deceiv'd.

Damon.

Why shou'd you, *Flora*, so much strive
To vex your fetter'd swain ;
I swear 'tis false, I'd sooner die.

For *Flora*, hide my pain,
Than by delusive words or arts
A simple maid beguile.
My tongue nought else but truth imparts ;
I live in *Flora*'s smile.

Flora.

I, *Damon*, must some doubt sustain ;
My bosom swells with care,
Lest silly I should ease your pain,
And you your love forbear.

Damon.

Sure heav'n has formed for delight
That charming form of thine ;
No, no, my maid, I ne'er can slight,
Nor e'er my love decline.

Flora.

May ev'ry day your love renew !
Still *Damon* wiser be ;
Let's each our tender Flock pursue,
Both happy whilst we're free.
March 30, 1757.

W. P.

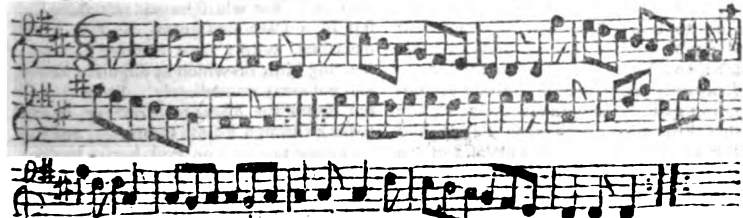
PROLOGUE to the Tragedy of
DOUGLAS.

Spoken by Mr. SPARKS.

IN ancient times, when *Britain*'s trade was
arms,
And the lov'd music of her youth, alarms,
A god-like race sustain'd fair *England*'s
fame :

Who has not heard of gallant *Piercy*'s name ?
Ay, and of *Douglas* ? Such illustrious foes
la rival *Rome* and *Carthage* never rose.
From age to age bright shone the *British* fire,
And every hero was a hero's fire.
When powerful fate decreed one warrior's
doom,
Up sprung the *Phoenix* from his parent's
tomb.

The CITY-MALL. A New COUNTRY-DANCE.



Foot it, Cross over, Foot it, Cross over. The same up again to the Top. First Man
foot and turn with the second Woman, First Woman the same with the second Man.
Cut off, and Right and Left.

4 F

A

But whilst these generous rivals fought and
fell,

These generous rivals lov'd each other well ;
Tho' many a bloody field was lost and won,
Nothing in hate ; in honour all was done.

When *Piercy* wrong'd, defy'd his Prince, or
peers,

First came the *Douglas*, with his *Scottish*
spears ;

And, when proud *Douglas* made his king his
foe,

For *Douglas*, *Piercy* bent his *English* bow.
Expell'd their native homes by adverse fate,
They knock'd alternate at each other's gates ;
Then blaz'd the castle at the midnight hour,
For him whose arms had shook its firmest
tow'r.

This night a *Douglas* your protection claims ;
A wife ! a mother ! pity's softest names ;
The story of her woes indulgent hear,
And grant your suppliant all she begs, a tear.
In confidence she begs ; and hopes to find
Each *English* breast, like noble *Piercy*'s kind.

EPILOGUE to the Tragedy of
DOUGLAS.

Spoken by Mr. BARRY.

AN Epilogue I ask'd ; but not one word
Our bard will write. He vows 'tis most
absurd

With comic wit to contradict the strain
Of tragedy, and make your sorrows vain.
Sadly he says, that pity is the best,
And noblest passion of the human breast :
For, when its sacred streams the heart o'er-
flow,

In gushes pleasure with the tide of woe ;
And when its waves retire like those of *Nile*,
They leave behind them such a golden soil,
That there the virtues without culture grow,
There the sweet blossoms of affection blow.
These were his words : void of delusive art,
I felt them ; for he spoke them from his heart.
Nor will I now attempt, with witty folly,
To chase away celestial melancholy.

As the Controversy about the Character of Mr. Archibald Bower, Author of the History of the Popes, has appeared of so much Importance, that even in this Time of War and Dispute, it has greatly shared the Attention of the Public, and as we have now Reason to apprehend that Dispute is concluded, we thought it might be agreeable to our Readers to give an impartial History of the most interesting Particulars, and leave our Readers to form the most natural Conclusions from thence.

THE general Character given includes in it several Charges, *viz.* That Mr. Archibald Bower, who came over from Italy to England, in the Year 1726, soon after his arrival at Dover, with an Intent to settle in England, endeavoured after an Acquaintance and Favour with several Gentlemen, first and principally, with Persons of the *Romish* Profession; and for a considerable Time resided at the House of a Roman Catholic; kept up a Correspondence with some foreign Jesuits, and used to associate frequently with Mr. Gordon, a popish Priest, and frequented the Lodgings of the Provincials of the Jesuits; particularly Mr. Gay, now of Park-street, London, and then lived a Servant to the Provincial of the Jesuits, says, that to his Knowledge he was esteemed one of the Order of Priests, and that afterwards, when he kept a House himself for the Reception, &c. of some Catholics, after the Decease of Mrs. Fleetwood, that Mr. Bower continued to visit Father Turbiwill, Richardson, Brown, Bolt, and others, during the Time they lived there.

It is not insinuated, from the Time of his coming to London, that he had been an Em-missary employed by the Order of Jesuits abroad, but that he was fond of associating with his old Friends; nevertheless, these were not his only Acquaintance; according to all Accounts, at other Intervals, he made his Court and ingratiated himself into the Favour of Protestants, &c.

To these, the Cause or Occasion of his Conversion, and some Evidences of his Conviction of, and Reformation from the Errors of Popery, and his consequent inexpressible Satisfaction of Mind, appears to have been the Subjects of his Conversation. Thus, according to some Accounts, he conducted himself with much Prudence and Ingenuity for many Years since he resided in England, not only maintaining a constant Friendship, but making even an advantageous Use of that Friendship with both Papists and Protestants, to subserve the Purposes of his religious Zeal, or worldly Profit; and this, for ought appears, a considerable Time without incurring any Suspicion of his Integrity or Covetousness.

How far this general Account is just, will better appear from some following Particulars; In the Year 1747, Mr. Bower pub-

lished Proposals for the History of the Popes, in the Title of which he gives himself many Titles, to which his Claim has been publickly questioned; among others, that of Counsellor (*which in the Style of foreign Courts is said to imply Judge*) of the Inquisition at Macerata. It is further alledged, that (*so give his History Credit*) he declares he was employed in the Vatican to write in Defence of the Pope's Supremacy, but that the farther he advanced in the Work, the more he was convinced that the Supremacy of the Pope was not to be defended; and that he then, in his Heart, abjured the Religion of Rome: And in the Accounts which Multitudes have heard from him, he has always ascribed his Conversion to the Sight of the Cruelties of the Inquisition.

But though his Integrity had remained so long unsuspected, about 1750 it became a general Surmise, and as Mr. Barron, a dissenting Teacher, had been formerly so curious as to take the History of Mr. Bower's Conversion, &c. from his own Mouth, he then published it, from whence we make the following Abstract. He says,

Mr. Bower declared, after the Relation of three remarkable Instances of Cruelty in the Inquisition, that "being struck with Horror, he resolved to make his Escape, and to quit a Religion which sanctified such Villanies. He procured from the Inquisitor a general Leave to make a Pilgrimage to Loretto, but shaped his Course over the Mountains to Switzerland, armed with a 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, on which he disguised himself, and got away immediately. From Borne he fell down the Rhine to Strasbourg, to avoid passing through Popish Countries, and from Strasbourg 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 to apprehend him. He endeavoured to cross the Sea in a Fishing-boat, but was forced back to Calais, the Weather be-
ing

ing too boisterous. Luckily Lord Baltimore took him into his Yacht. The Day he landed at Dover, he was surprized to receive a Letter directed to him from the Inquisitor-General, with Promises of Honour and Reward if he would return; but the Person had disappeared before he could enquire after him."

This Account Mr. Bower publickly 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 Particulars*; promising, when he had compleated his 2d Volume, to publish his own Story.

This Promise, however, being not performed, gave Mr. Barron further Occasion to charge him with denying at one Time what he asserted at another.

Mr. Bower's Relation agrees as to the Time of his coming to England, and from that Time begins the History of his Protestantism. "I continued, says he, sometime, a Papist and a Jesuit; I had rejected the Pope's Supremacy, but other Points I had to study. I applied to Dr. *Aspinwall*, who had been likewise a Jesuit, and was by him introduced to Dr. *Clarke*, by whose Conversation, I was prevailed upon to quit the Communion of the Church of Rome; and I remained six Years a Protestant, but of no particular Denomination. I then conformed to the Church of England." In his Defence, he also mentions Dr. *Dalton* and Lord *Aylmer*, who had made Enquiry into his Character at Italy, and was so well satisfied of his Veracity, that, by his Recommendation, he says, he became acquainted with several of his Relations, and among others, with his Niece in 1730. And while I was yet with Lord *Aylmer*, said he, I wrote the *Historica Lissararia*, in which are some convincing Proofs of my being a Protestant. In 1735, I undertook Part of the Universal Hi-

story, and continued employed in it to 1744, and might have compiled the Modern History, but for the Sake of confining myself to the History of the Popes.

It is objected, that he calls himself a Counsellor of the Inquisition; the Existence of this Title is doubted; because no Jesuit is an Inquisitor — and his Veracity is somewhat questioned; because Mr. *Hill* was sent by the Archbishop of Canterbury to know of Mr. Bower, why he contracted Mr. *Barron's* Account, and came away much dissatisfied as to Mr. Bower's Sincerity.

It is also observed, that Mr. Bower had been near 20 Years in England when he published his Proposal, in which he declares; that from the Time he had discovered the Falshood of the Pope's Claim to Supremacy, he resolved, as soon as he came into a Country where Truth might be uttered without Danger, to write an History, to undeceive the many Protestants who are not sufficiently guarded against Popish Emiffaries. Yet now there is Reason, says our Author, to suspect that; for many Years after this Conversion and Resolution, Mr. Bower continued to correspond with Jesuits, and to act in all Respects as a Papist.

Again, as to the Cause of Mr. Bower's coming away, it is said, that Mr. Bower was charged with being too familiar with a Nun at *Macerata* of the Family of *Buonacorsi*; that Bower being the Lady's Spiritual Father, the Affair belonged to the Inquisition, and was brought before them; that according to the Account of Mr. *Lunardi*, Bower denounced himself, and advised her to do the same, but the Inquisition proceeding to take farther Information, his Superiors removed him to *Perugia*, where he was informed a Capitot was issued out, and fled.

This Mr. Bower partly denies, and represents to be full of Absurdities and Misrepresentations.

(To be concluded in our next.)

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences.

For APRIL, 1757.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Dantzick, March 9.

According to Letters from Konigsberg of the 4th Inst. the Russian Troops were still in the same Position. The Prussian Army is cantoned in such a Manner that it can

be assembled in a few Hours. A Battalion has been sent from Konigsberg to guard a Magazine on the Borders of Courland: Two Regiments of Dragoons are also marched the same Way; which has occasioned some Regi-

4 F 2

ments

ments of Infantry to draw nearer to Konigsberg. The Prussian Army is so well posted, that it cannot be attacked with any Prospect of Advantage, and the Inhabitants of Prussia go to Bed every Night without any Uneasiness. Provisions are very cheap in that Kingdom.

Dresden, Mar. 9. We are extremely embarrassed here by the Orders given to our Magistrates to provide a further Sum of 900000 Crowns for the Prussians Military Chest; the Whole to be furnished between the 1st of April, and 1st of May.

Paris, Mar. 12. They write from Bismarck, that 34 Members of the Parliament of that City, have received Letters de Cachet, banishing them to different Places. This is owing to the Order given by the Parliament to take into Custody the Intendant, employed by the King, to collect the Twentieth Penny in Franche Compe.

Hague, Mar. 11. The French King hath demanded of the States General a Passage on the Meuse, by Maastricht, for the Artillery and warlike Stores, designed for the Army of the lower Rhine; which their High Mightinesses have beg'd his Majesty not to insist on, as it would be a Breach of their Neutrality. Later Advices mention their Consent to it.

Brussels, Mar. 17. Several French General Officers narrowly escaped being carried

off by a Party of Prussians, disguised like Peasants, in the Road to Stockholm.

Hague. The Friends of the Court of Berlin, in Holland, give the following Account of the Number and Situation of the King of Prussia's Forces, viz.

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|--------|
| In Pomerania | — | 27,000 |
| In Prussia | — | 36,000 |
| In Silesia | — | 60,000 |
| In Saxony and Lusatia | — | 75,000 |
| At Madgburgh | — | 30,000 |
| With the Hanoverians | — | 30,000 |

Making in all 258,000

[See the Map of Poland, annexed to this Magazine.]

Paris, April 8. Last Friday we had a most violent Storm here, which threw down Chimneys, tore up Trees by the Roots, and damaged the Roofs of high Buildings: Upwards of 10,000lb. of Lead, which the Wind had roll'd up and swept off, has been brought to the King's Magazine. At Havre de Grace the Play-house was blown down, while Sampson was acting, and upwards of 100 Persons either killed or very much hurt; and the Candles setting fire to the House, the whole was reduced to Ashes.

Paris, April 28. This Day Damien was executed much in the same Manner as Ravilliac. [See our Magazine for January, p. 471.]

PLANTATION NEWS.

New York, Feb. 3.

Since my last, the 50 Gun Ship and five more Transports are arrived: The 20 Gun Ship and seven more Transports are yet wanting. God grant they may come safe; for with these and the Fleets that are expected from England in April or May next, we hope a new Turn will be given to our Affairs, and better Success attend our Arms. The People here flatter themselves that some important Blow will be struck next Summer. The Lord Ruffel, Capt. Hawthorn, and the Hawke, Capt. Wilson, are arrived from Belfast; the latter is greatly damaged, and will be condemned. Wheat and Flour advance daily, by the large Orders from Ireland and Liverpool. All our Ships are now taken up for that Purpose, though our Markets are much higher than in Maryland.

St. Kitt's, Nov. 12. The Legislature of this Island, as well as Antigua, have passed a Law to grant a Bounty of 5l. per Head for each Man, and as much for each Gun, of every French Privateer, which shall be taken within a certain Distance of this Island.

New York, March 12. The Shawanese King sent to Sir William Johnson, about the latter End of last January, acquainting him, there were 1500 French Troops come to the River Oubach from the Mississippi, as he imagined, going to Canada; further Accounts of them he soon expected, as Indians were sent out to get all the Intelligence they could. Lord Loudon has been at Boston and Connecticut, where he succeeded to his Wishes, and the same Success he met with from our Assembly: He is now set out for New Jersey and Philadelphia.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE high Winds, in many Parts, have done almost incredible Damage. At Bolton, in Leicestershire, the 15th ult. 15

Feet of the Spire was blown down; and very great Damage done to Houses, &c.

Norwich, March 22. The Post-boy coming

by with the Norwich Mail, from Epping, was stopped by the High Stone, near Layton-Stone, about Four in the Morning, by a single Highwaymen, who took the Bags, in all about 18, and rode off with full Speed.

Liverpool, April 22. Last Monday Night, between Eleven and Twelve, the French Prisoners, under Confinement here, found Means to take out a Window; and by the Help of a Rope four of them got down into the Street, and made their Escape; but the Noise they made alarmed the Neighbourhood, who immediately secured the others.

Reading, April 23. Yesterday a Team belonging to Farmer Tanner, crossing the Ri-

ver Lodden, just above Swallow-field Bridge, was carried through the Arch by the Violence of the Stream, occasioned by the Snow and Rain that fell last Thursday, and three of the Horses were drowned.

Edinburgh, March 26. The Storm last Wednesday, appears, by all Accounts, to be the most violent, and general, accompanied with Thunder and Lightning. A Boy about eight Years old was struck dead; several Trees were blown down, and some blown asunder in the Middle. At Greenock three Vessels were drove from their Anchors upon the opposite Shore, and many other melancholy Wrecks.

L O N D O N.

March 18. THE Commissioners of the Navy have hired several Vessels of about 200 Ton, that are to be employed in carrying fresh Provisions to the Fleets when at Sea.

According to private Letters from Dresden, the Queen of Poland complains bitterly, and not without Reason, that she has no Money. On the other Hand, the King of Prussia maintains, that he has offered, and still offers, her any Sum she desires; but on Condition that she gives a Receipt for it: To which the Princess will not consent, from a Duplicity, of whose just Value her Majesty, no doubt, is very sensible. She wrote lately to Count Brühl, asking a Remittance. The Prime Minister's Answer was, That the present Situation of Affairs put it out of his Power to send her even an hundred Florins. This Letter, when brought to the Post-Office at Dresden, was carried to his Prussian Majesty, and, according to the Ceremony now in Mode at Dresden, opened by him. At the same Time, there was carried to him another Letter from the same Minister to a celebrated Actress, inclosing two Bills of 2,000 Crowns each. His Majesty took Care to send both the Letters to the Queen of Poland, whose Reflections on this Occasion the Ladies will more easily imagine, than we can express them.

The Letter sent by the Pope to the French King, on Occasion of the Attempt made on his Majesty's Life, and his speedy Recovery, was as follows:

'We were so struck by the sudden News of the horrible and infamous Attempt on your Majesty's sacred Person, that for some Time we knew not where we were. At last recovering ourselves, we immediately addressed ourselves to the Almighty, and returned him our warmest Thanks

for preserving your Majesty's precious Life: And, as we have been informed, all our Court followed our Example.

'As to what your Majesty did after this unparalleled Attempt, we can ascribe it only to the particular Providence of God, who interests himself in your Preservation, in Recompence, as we may piously believe, of that deep Sense of Religion of which your Majesty hath always given Proof; of your Zeal for Justice, and of your Attention to maintain the Rights of the Church, which will soon render her Power respectable to Many, if not to All.

'As for our Part, we endeavour to distinguish ourselves by our Love for your Soul; And prostrating ourselves before the Lord, implore that your Majesty's Reign may be long and prosperous; and that your Soul may continue till the last Moments of your Life in that happy State in which it appears to have been in since the late Accident, by such exemplary Dispositions. And may your Majesty never forget that eminent prerogative you possess, of being eldest Son of the Church.

'In the Overflowings of our Heart, we give your Majesty and your Royal Family our Apostolic Benediction.' &c.

For the better Supply of Seamen, to serve on board Merchant Ships, the King has been pleased to permit, during the Continuance of War, Merchant Ships, or other trading Vessels, or Privateers, to be navigated by foreign Seamen, provided their Number shall not exceed three-fourths of the Ship's Crew.

The Chevalier d'Abreu, the Spanish Minister, hath again declared to our Ministry, that the King his Master still persists in his Resolution to observe a strict Neutrality. The Suspicion occasioned by certain Armaments in the Ports of Spain, are entirely removed by

by that Minister's Declaration, that these Naval Preparations solely regard New Spain; and with this the late Dispatches from Sir Benjamin Keene, exactly correspond.

April 1. A Commission was granted by his Majesty, empowering the Lord Sandys, the Duke of Marlborough, and the Duke of Dorset, to declare the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz.

The Bill for regulating the Woollen Manufactory.

The Bill to enable Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond, to make a Settlement on Lady Mary his Wife.

The Bill for settling a Jointure on the Earl of Euston's Lady. To nine other public, and eight private Bills.

The Number of Forces provided for by Parliament this Year, amount to 49749 Men, including 5068 Invalids.

4. Letters from New York mention, that a general Embargo was laid upon Shipping, on Account of a private Expedition which was soon to be executed: And that Lord Loudon's Army had been joined by a great Number of provincial Troops; and that they were about proceeding to Action with great Harmony; also the Transports, with 2000 Men from Ireland, are safely arrived, except one Ship, put into Virginia in Distress with 150 Men.

6. The Right Hon. Mr. Pitt, by his Majesty's Command, resigned the Seals of Secretary of State, for the Southern Department.

The Right Hon. Henry Fox obtained a Grant of Clerk of the Pells in Ireland of 2000 l. a Year in Reversion, after the Death of the Right Hon. George Bub Dodington.

9. This Morning about 6 o'Clock his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland set out

for Harwich, to embark in his Way for Hanover.

Some public-spirited Ladies have opened a Subscription at Sir Charles Algill's, in Lombard-street, to fit out these large Privateers against the French; and the Subscriptions are many and generous, 8000 l. being already subscribed; at the Head is the Countess of Northumberland.

At the anniversary Meeting of the Gentlemen and Governors of the Small-pox Hospital, the Collection at the Church and Hall amounted to 608 l. 8 s. 9 d. and a Declaration was made of three Legacies of 100 l. each.

On the 30th of March, two Carpets, made upon the Principle of Turkey Carpets were produced before the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, &c. in Consequence of Premiums, proposed for making such Carpets; it was agreed that both were made in the Manner of Turkey Carpets, and superior to them in Beauty and Goodness, and they being deemed equal in Goodness, the Premiums of 30 l. and 20 l. was equally divided between Mr. Moore, of Chiswell street, London, and Mr. Tho. Whitby, of Axminster in Devon.

The L'Alcide and Royal William Men of War are put in Commission; the latter is called the Triumph.

The Tartar's Prize is put into Commission, and the Command given to Capt. Bailey, who took her.

Also the Achilles Man of War, and the Command given to Capt. Barrington.

We learn from Hanover, that Col. Amhurst has concluded a Convention with the Langrave of Hesse Cassel for taking 6000 more of that Prince's Troops into British Pay.

A LIST of SHIPS, taken by the ENGLISH, continued from Page 516.

The Infernal Privateer of Havre de Grace, commanded by the notorious Swift, who has done great Damage, by the Happy Sloop, carried into Guernsey.

The Young Margeretta, Bley, by the Scorpion Sloop of War, and sent into Dover.

The Nancy, Buckhouse, is retaken and carried into Guernsey.

A Ship of 400 Tons off the Banks of Bourdeaux River, a St. Domingo Man, and a French Bark, laden with fine Wines, Hams, &c. by the Charming Nancy Privateer, and carried into Jersey.

The Indutry, Boreland, retaken by the Lion Privateer of Bristol.

The Fly, by the Olive Privateer.

The Faro, Pocket, by the Charming Nancy of Guernsey.

The Bien Acquisse, of 300 Tons, from Rochelle for Mississipp, with 1346 Casks of Flour, 60 Barrels of Gunpowder, three 24 Pounds, 30 18 Pounds, 64 Bombs, by the Tyger of Bristol, and King of Prussia of London.

The Judith, Spencer, retaken by ditto.

The L'Ompiade, taken by the Antelope Privateer of London.

The Leostoff Man of War has taken a Ship from St. Domingo, 400 Tons.

The

The Musketo Privateer, Capt. Pinnell, has taken a Brig from Martinico, to Bourdeaux, and carried her into Charles-town, in South Carolina.

The Neptune, Rutherford, is retaken. The Marie Eleanor, from Bourdeaux, for St. Domingo, by the Surprize Man of War.

A fine large new Privateer, called the Victory, from Havre de Grace, 230 Men, by the Tartar Man of War.

A French Privateer of 10 carriage Guns, 9 Swivel, and 80 Men, by the Lion Privateer, and carried into Falmouth.

The Union, a French Letter of Marque Ship, by the Hawke, Capt. Wilson, of London, for Louisburgh, with Stores and Provision, mounting 22 9 Pounders.

The Henry, from St. Maloes for ditto.

The Don Dieu, for Mississipi, with Stores, by the York Man of War.

The Maria and Joseph, from Smyrna, to Marfeilles, by the Joseph, Teague, and carried into Caghari.

A Privateer of 10 Guns is taken by the Falmouth Man of War, and brought into the Nore.

A Swedish Ship, from Marfeilles, is taken and sent into Gibraltar.

The Prince Henry, Normont, from Martinico, taken by the Defiance Privateer, and sent into Jersey.

The Fortune Sloop of War took a French Ship laden with Barilla, and carried her into Gibraltar.

The Two Sisters, Daffier, laden with Wine and Brandy, from Bayonne, to Quebec, by the Devonshire, and sent to Dartmouth.

The Montreal, of Bourdeaux, from Martinico, is taken by the K. of Prussia Privateer, and sent into Falmouth.

The Joseph, Olive, of 16 Guns, and 43 Men, by the Eagle Privateer, and sent into Bristol.

L'Amiable Marie, from St. Domingo, to Bourdeaux, is taken by the Charles-town, Webb, and sent into Madeira.

A large Swedish Ship, by the Rising Sun, Capt. Bently, a Letter of Marque Ship.

The Hercules Privateer has taken a French Privateer, and carried her into Barbadoes.

The Negrellen, from Rochelle, to Martinico, by the Sarah Privateer of Barbadoes.

The Mary, Elenore, from Bourdeaux, to St. Domingo, by the Surprize Man of War.

A Sloop of War has taken the French Privateer, cruising off Whitby, which had done considerable Damage, after a bloody Engagement.

The Swift, Heron, of Cork, is retaken.

The Prince de Soubize, a French Privateer, fitted out by the Ladies of France, that had taken 14 Prizes, is now taken by the Dunkirk Man of War, since purchased for 2,500l. by the Union Society, and going out by the Name of the Boscawen Privateer.

The Liverpool, Walker, retaken.

A Privateer of Calais, Capt. Soubetz, of 4 Guns, and 30 Men, by the Duke William Privateer.

A French Privateer of 6 Guns, and 40 Men, by two Greenland Ships of New-castle.

The St. David's Privateer of Beaumaris took a new French Privateer of 16 Carriage, and 12 Swivel Guns, and carried her in there.

The Jantille, from Martinico, to Bourdeaux, and the Sagatarre, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux, are taken by the Amazon Privateer of Guernsey.

A Swedish Ship, with contraband Goods, is taken and brought into Dover, by the St. George Privateer.

Les Deux Amis, from Bourdeaux to Brest, with Wines; and the St. Rosa, with Provisions for Brest, taken by the Charming Nancy Privateer, and carried into Guernsey.

The Princess Mary, a large French Ship, outward bound, taken by one of our Men of War, and sent into Jamaica.

The Ruby, of and from St. Maloes.

LIST of SHIPS taken by the French, continued from Page 517.

A Brigantine Cut, of Carrick-road, near Falmouth, by a French Privateer of 20 Guns.

Two other Vessels taken by the same.

The Union, Way, from Chelter for London, taken and sent to Folehamp.

The Westen's Adventure, Lamb, from Seville for London, carried to St. Malo.

The Providence, Cole, from Seville for London, to ditto.

The Tuscany, Malon, from Falmouth, carried to Marfeilles.

The Old Simon, Bosen, the Frederica of Sophia, Nelson, and the Gottenburg, Talbury, to Morlaix.

The Providence, Dane, from Leigh to ditto.

The Martha, Curry, from London to Gibraltar, carried into Cadiz.

The Gare, Bibble, from Cork to St. Eustatia, and carried into Guarda Coupe.

The Cambridge, a Brig of 80 Tons, and ranfomed for 400l.

The Hanover Packet, from Falmouth to Lisbon, with one Mail of 1st of March, and carried to Brest.

The

The Charles and Johannes, from Seville, taken and carried into Morlaix.

The Dolly and Nancy, from Jamaica, carried to Dunkirk.

The Prosperity of Dartmouth, and carried into Landavern River.

The Adventure, with Cod and Salmon, and carried to Marseilles.

The Duke Packet, from the Groyne, with 2 Mails, and carried into St. Malo's.

The Constantine Privateer, by a French Man of War.

The Blakeney, Valnight, and carried to Bourdeaux.

The Sea Nymph, Cawel, and the Fox, Baker, from Seville to Dinant.

The Milnes, Mc'Claud, for Hull, taken in America.

The Lewes, from Yarmouth, to Leigh, the William and Margaret, Dawson, the Friends, Goodwill, of Harwich, the Sunny Side, Richards, and the Speedwell, Dawson, taken and ranfomed.

The Dolphin Packet, from Helvoetsluys, with the Dutch Mail of the 15th, carried into Dieppe; she is said to have had on Board 460 Ingots of Gold, and two Jew Passengers; the Mail was thrown over-board.

A French Lugfail came close into the Land of North-foreland, and cut away 3 Sloops that were at Anchor close by the Stairs, and carried them off.

A French Privateer has taken 4 Colliers off Scarborough, one of which had 30 Keel of Coal on board.

The Charming Sally, Davenant, by the Baptist of Bologne, and carried into that Port.

The Sally, Sullivan, from Cork, for the Leeward Islands, is taken and carried into Nazaire.

The Katherine, Hanson, from Waterford, is taken and carried into St. Lucar.

The Eliz. Law; the Miller of Mansfield; the Friendship, Henry; and the Martha and Mary, Barker, from Holland; the Endeavour, Kennedy, of Newcastle; the John Philip, Shaple, of Harwick; the Amity's Increase, from Sunderland, all taken by one Privateer, and ranfomed for 2,215l.

The Friendship; Cotes, from South Carolina, taken and carried into Spain.

The Friendship, Fortfall, from Seville to Dublin, and carried to Morlaix.

The Nancy, Duryl, from Maliga to London, carried into St. Maloes.

The Peggy, Thompson, from Leghorn, and Lisbon to Cork, carried into Bayonne.

The Swallow, Lewis, from New England to Eustatia, carried into Martinico.

The Hope, Bolitho, from South Caroli-

na for London, was taken the 31st Instant, and ranfomed for 5,500l.

The Providence, Bone, from Fowey for Barcelona, carried into Cadiz.

The Alderney Privateer is taken, and carried into France.

The Charming Jennet, Brown, from Zealand, for the Firth of Forth, taken and ranfomed for 200 Guineas.

The Kingston, Chisholme, from Glasgow; The Mathew, Storm, from London, and Newcastle; the Boston, English, the Miller, for Philadelphia; and the Henrietta, from London, all bound to St. Kitt's, are taken and carried into Guardaloupe.

The Ann, Capt. Clarke, a Privateer belonging to the Leeward Islands, is carried into St. Domingo.

The Mather Ouchaleney, from New-England, to the West Indies, is carried into Antigua.

The Nancy, Duckill, from Seville, for London, is carried into St. Maloes.

The Flora, Mortimer, from New England, and the Boston Galley, White, from Boston, are carried into St. Maloes.

The John and George, Dean, from North Carolina, for London, is carried into Granville.

The Blakeney Privateer of Guernsey is taken, and carried into St. Maloes.

The Eliza, Horn, from Yarmouth, for Venice, is taken and carried into Marseilles.

The Rose, Denning, from Exeter, to Gibraltar, is taken and carried into Cadiz.

The Madeira Merchant, Clap, from Madeira, is carried into Bourdeaux.

The Virgin of Pool, from Bilbao, for New London, is taken and carried into St. Sebastines.

A Danish Ship, with 720 Hogheads of Pilchards, and some Tin, from Falmouth, to Genoa, is carried into Marseilles.

The Trinity, Davies, from Alicant, is taken and carried into Malaga.

The Friendly, Dasey, from Alicant, is taken and sent into Ditto.

The Robert, Mitchel, from Rotterdam, is carried into Boulogne.

The Ann, Halfput, from Rotterdam, is taken and carried into Calais.

The Shropshire, Wigg, from Jamaica for London, is carried into Brest.

The Osgood, Strahan, from Virginia, to London, is carried into Bourdeaux.

The Charming Nancy, White, the Charming Martha, Cheesman, and the Susannah Nicholson, all from Carolina, are taken and carried into Bayonne; the Cargoes of the two former are said to be worth upward of 100,000l.

Th

The Society, M^cCarty, from Bristol, to Malaga, taken by a French Letter of Marque Ship.

The Charming Sally, Davenant, from Rhode-Island, for London, is taken and carried into Bologne.

The Hester, Houffe, from Antigua, is taken in America.

The Conquest, Grimstead, from Cagliari, is carried into Carthage.

The Dutcheff of Blandford, Axford, from Jamaica, for Bristol; the Molly, Lewis, from Virginia, to London; the Duke, Shaw, from Scotland, to Venice; and the Swift, from Lisbon, laden with Wine, taken by a Bayonne Privateer.

BIRTHS.

Mar. 19. The Rt. Hon. the Countess of Coventry, a Daughter.

25. The Lady Jane Mathews, a Daughter.

April 3. The Countess of Tankerville, a Son.

4. Lady Guernsey, a Son.

Mrs. Vaughan, Wife of the Hon. Richard Vaughan, a Son and Heir.

7. The Lady of Richard Hoare, Esq; a Son.

The Lady of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Scarborough, a Son.

10. The Lady of Peter Burrell, Esq; of a Daughter.

15. The Lady of Henry Bridgman, Esq; Son of Sir Orlando Bridgman, a Son.

MARRIAGES.

Sir Wm. Johnson, Bart. to Miss Cleland, of Westminster.

Mar. 18. Brice Billers, Esq; at the Chapel Royal, to Miss Harriott Somerville.

19. The Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Barrard, to Miss Lowther, Sister to Sir Wm. Lowther.

20. John Cleland, Esq; to Miss Nash, only Daughter to Thomas Nash, Esq; at Puckham.

April 1. Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond, to the Rt. Hon. Lady Mary Bruce, Sister to the Earl of Aylisbury.

Tho. Medhurst, of Kippax, Esq; to Miss Wheeler.

4. Sir Edmund Alleyn, Bart. to the Hon. Miss Tracey, youngest Daughter of Lord Viscount Tracey.

12. The Rev. Mr. Whitchurst, of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to Miss Hitchen, in Hertfordshire, an agreeable young Lady with 1500l. Fortune.

DEATHS.

Mr. Justice Birch, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

19. Mrs. Hunt, Wife of Capt. Hunt, who had been the Mother of 26 Children, and nursed them all her self.

22. The Countess Dowager of Salisbury, aged 80.

27. The Hon. Mrs. Burnett, Sister of his Grace the Duke of Somerset.

Justice Pool, of Iffington, aged 73.

Lady of the Hon. Rob. Herbert, Esq;

28. Lady Tyrell, Widow of Sir John Tyrell, of Heronin, Essex.

Lady Margaret Johnson:

April 1. Wm. Herbert, Esq; Groom of the Bedchamber to his Majesty.

James Stuart, Esq; Admiral in Chief of the British Navy.

2. Sir Wm. Flemming, Knight.

4. Dr. Wm. Wasey, President of the College of Physicians.

11. Sir Paul Methuin, Knight of the Bath.

14. Col. Skelton, of the 12th Regiment of Foot

Civil and military Preferments.

Wm. Noel, Esq; a Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas.

Mar. 26. His Grace the Duke of Leeds, was by his Majesty's Command, sworn one of the most Hon. Privy Council.

29. The Duke of Devonshire, Earl of Northumberland, Hertford, and Carlisle, were installed Knights of the noble Order of the Garter, at Windsor, with the usual Ceremony.

April 6. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Winchelsea, Sir Wm. Rowley, Edw. Boscawen, and Wm. Gerrard Hamilton, Esqrs; the Rt. Hon. Lord Carysford, Savage Moyftn, and Edw. Sandys, Esqrs; were appointed Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Mansfield, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, made Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer, in the Room of the Hon. Hen. Legge, Esq;

John Dalrymple, Esq; to be Captain of his Majesty's Sloop, Hazard's Prize.

The Hon. Cha. Townsend, sworn one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council.

The Earl of Albemarle, Col. Kepple, Lt. Frederick Cavendish, Lord Lenox, (who is appointed one of his Royal Highness's Aid de Camps) Capt. Carlton, and Col. West, go abroad with his Royal Highness, and Col. John Boscawen, is appointed Groom of the Bed-chamber.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Winchelsea appointed first Lord of the Admiralty.

Right Hon. Henry Fox, appointed Paymaster of the Forces.

Sir David Cunningham, Colonel of the 59th Regiment, now in Garrison at Gibraltar.

Lord George Sackville, Colonel to the 2d Regiment of Dragoons on the English Establishment.

John Campbell, Esq; Col. to the 3d Regiment of Dragoons on the Irish Establishment.

16. The Right Hon. the Earl of Home to be Governor of Gibraltar, in the room of Lord Tyrawley.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Dr. William Hutton, Archbishop of York, to be Archbishop of Canterbury.

Thomas Newton, D. D. to be Prebend of Westminster.

Jeremy Belgrave to the Rectory of Killworth, in Leicestershire.

Edward Baker, B. A. to the Rectory of Dunstons in Wilts.

Dr. Terrick, one of the Canons Residentiary of St. Paul's, promoted to the Bishopric of Peterborough.

Rev. Mr. Samuel Speed, to the Rectory of Martyr Worthy, and to hold the Vicarage of Gainsborough.

B—KR—S.

Mar. 29. James Calder, of the Port, Maidstone, Dealer and Chapman.

Apr. 5. Jn. West of Saffron Hill, Brewer. John Francis Estienne, Duke's Court, Middlesex, Jeweller.

9. William Hulme, of Bristol, Shop-keeper.

Sir William Strachan, of Haymes-place, Gloucester, Banker, Broker, and Merchant.

Matthew Hutchinson, of St. Martin's, Middlesex, Dealer and Chapman.

William Bunduck, of Bishopsgate-street, Hairfeller.

12. James and Charles Thomson, of Newcastle upon Tyne, Co-partners and Grocers.

16. Samuel Scholes and Richard Cundall, of Prestwick, Lancashire, Chapman and Partners.

Martin Mecho, of Brewer-street, Taylor, John Busk, of London, Merchant.

Sewell Roades, of Kingston, Innholder.

Geo. Paradise, late of the Devizes, Tal-low-chandler.

19. John Rivers, of Wind-mill Hill, Middlesex, Clothworker.

BOOKS published since our last.

THE Conduct of the late Ministry, as contained in a Memorial, &c. 5s. sewed. *Rixet.*

Dr. Dalton's Discourses on several Subjects. 8vo. 3s. 6d. *John Rivington.*

Dr. Baylis's practical Reflections on the Uses and Abuses of Bath Water, 8vo. 4s. *Miller.*

Pharmacopœia Mediana, Part II. 1s. 6d. *Hinton.*

Philosophical Enquiry into the Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful. 8vo. 3s. *Dodley.*

Divine Hymns and Poems, by the late Mrs. Singer (Author of Friendship in Death.) 2amo. 2s. 6d. *Owen.*

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History and Antiquities of Scotland, by W. Maitland, 2 Vols. Folio. 2l. 2s. *Miller.*

A full Confutation of all the Facts advanced by Mr. Bower in his own Vindication, 1s. 6d. *Morgan.* (See a Review of this Affair, p. 530.)

The compleat Distiller, by A. Cooper. 4s. 8vo. *Vaillaut.*

Memoirs of Madam Maintenon, 5 Vols. 2amo. 15s. *Miller and Davis.*

Memoirs of the Marquis de Torcy, 2 Vols. 8vo. 10s. *Vaillant.*

Report of the Court Martial concerning the Conduct of Gen. Stuart, Col. Cornwallis, and the E. of Effingham. 6d.

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| Amsterdam, ——— | 36 | 6 2 1/2 Uf. |
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BILL of Mortality from Mar. 22. to April 19.

| Buried | | Christened | |
|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|
| Males | 890 1/2 | Males | 562 1/2 |
| Females | 923 1/2 | Females | 525 1/2 |
| Under 2 years old 633 | | | |
| Between 2 and 5 195 | | Buried, | |
| 5 and 10 — 82 | | Within the walls 142 | |
| 10 and 20 — 43 | | Without 448 | |
| 20 and 30 — 128 | | Mid. and Surry 826 | |
| 30 and 40 — 161 | | City & Sub. West. 402 | |
| 40 and 50 — 152 | | | |
| 50 and 60 — 134 | | | |
| 60 and 70 — 131 | | | |
| 70 and 80 — 103 | | Weekly Mar. 29. 471 | |
| 80 and 90 — 42 | | Apr. 5. 484 | |
| 90 and 100 — 5 | | 12. 390 | |
| 100 and 109 — 4 | | 19. 468 | |
| | | 1813 | |

Observ. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

| | Baro- meter. | Therm. | Pluvia- meter. | Hygro- meter. |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------------------|------------------|
| Mar. 28 | 29 : 6 | 23 | 0 : 0 | 57 D. |
| | 29 : 5 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 2 : 7 | 56 |
| | 29 : 5 | 23 1/4 | 5 : 1 | 72 M. |
| | 29 : 7 | 24 | 0 : 0 | |
| Apr. 1 | 29 : 2 | 24 | 20 : 7 | 26 |
| | 29 : 2 1/2 | 22 | 12 : 4 | 47 |
| | 29 : 8 | 22 | 0 : 0 | 64 |
| | 30 : 2 1/2 | 21 1/2 | | 74 |
| | 30 : 3 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 0 : 0 | 76 |
| | 30 : 3 | 24 | 0 : 0 | 34 D. |
| | 30 : 2 | 24 | 0 : 0 | |
| | 30 : 2 | 27 | 0 : 0 | 22 |
| | 30 : 2 | 27 | 0 : 0 | |
| | 29 : 4 1/2 | 26 | 1 : 7 | |
| | 29 : 3 1/2 | 24 | 0 : 0 | |
| | 28 : 6 | 22 1/2 | 31 : 4 | 27 M. |
| | 29 : 2 1/2 | 22 | 5 : 7 | 51 D. |
| | 29 : 5 | 22 | 0 : 0 | 50 |
| | 29 : 7 | 22 1/2 | 0 : 0 | 49 |
| | 29 : 5 | 22 | 24 : 3 | 27 M. |
| | 29 : 6 | 23 | 57 : 6 | 56 |
| | 29 : 8 | 25 | 0 : 0 | 36 D. |
| | 29 : 7 | 28 1/2 | 0 : 0 | |
| | 29 : 7 | 25 1/2 | 69 : 0 | |
| | 29 : 6 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 0 : 0 | |
| | 29 : 1 | 24 1/2 | 0 : 0 | |
| | 29 : 8 1/2 | 24 | 0 : 0 | |
| | 29 : 8 1/2 | 24 | 0 : 0 | |
| | 29 : 9 | 24 1/2 | 0 : 0 | 9 M. |
| | 29 : 9 | 25 | 0 : 0 | |

Miscellaneous Correspondence, in Prose and Verse.

For *MAY*, 1757.

Conclusion of the History of Mr. Archibald Bower, from p. 531.

IN Answer to the Charge of his acting in Concert with the Jesuits, and as a Papist, Mr. Bower, in his Defence, says; that in five Months after his Arrival in England, he withdrew from the Church of Rome, and as soon as he wrote at all, wrote against it; that he continued his Acquaintance with the Jesuits only as Gentlemen, and as Scholars, to whom he had Obligations, and that he never concealed this Acquaintance from his protestant Friends: That the Monks and secular Clergy were more to be dreaded, by him, than the Jesuits; and that they attempted to carry him off by Water from Greenwich, &c.

To this it is objected, that his Correspondence with Jesuits abroad, and the more important Transactions of his Life in England, indicate the Contrary. For this Purpose, Sir Henry Beddingfield, of Norfolk, produced, last February, six Letters, said to be written by Mr. Bower to Father Selden, the Provincial of the Jesuits, who entered upon his Office in 1745; and at the End of the Year, having a Warrant issued against him, took the Name of Elliot Brown, to whom these Letters are directed, and have been attested by Mr. Havers, a Notary Public, to be delivered to Mr. Bower. We shall give our Readers the following Abstract from the first of them, viz. — “ I have received a Letter from Mr. Carteret in Mr. Retz's Name; who desires to know what Province will be most to my Satisfaction. If I could be any Ways serviceable here, I should be glad to shew my Gratitude for the many Favours I have received; I leave you to judge whether or no I am fit to serve here, and to write your Thoughts to Mr. Retz. As for myself, I shall name no Place to him, but submit myself entirely to his Will; for I am now, thank God, quite indifferent as to Places; and am well persuaded, that what Place shall be thought by you, or by him the most proper, will be most proper. I shall conclude this Letter with begging you to

forgive the Trouble, and to assure yourself, that I want nothing so much as an Opportunity to shew, by my Actions and Conduct, how sincerely I am,

“ Dear Sir, yours, &c.
“ A. B.”

The other Letters are in the same Style; and the fifth Letter is dated March 1747. Our Author adds; if these Letters are genuine, Mr. 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, unreservedly submissive to his Superiors. The Letters have been compared with other Pieces written by him, and they appear unquestionably of the same Hand-writing.

The Transaction referred to in these Letters is, that Mr. Bower being ejected from the Order of the Jesuits, he negotiated several Years about being readmitted, but without Success; but that having some Dissatisfaction of Mind on the Account of it, he professed his earnest Desire to be readmitted among the Jesuits, employed his Friends to use their Interest in Pursuance of it, and not only offered to put a Sum of Money into their Hands as a Testimonial, or Evidence of his Confidence and Attachment to them, but actually, August 17, 1743, did put into the Hands of Father Sberborn the Sum of 1350*l.* for which he received Security, by a Bond, and was then, about the Year 1744, received into their Order.

Notwithstanding, from the various Histories, we also learn, that Mr. Bower had not advanced this Sum any considerable Time, before he had some Reasons to wish himself released from his Vows; and he contrived how he might obtain it; but as it appears, without any Success: He therefore published his Proposals, 1747, for printing the History of the Popes. And on the 20th of June, the same Year, the Jesuits paid him

him the Money ; and, as we learn, by commuting, or compounding, in some Measure adjusted it in a pretty amicable Manner.

Mr. *Carteret* might here be considered as instrumental to his Reconciliation with the Order, and as an Evidence of the Truth of it, &c. but is not so material in this Narration as Mrs. *Hoyle's*'s (Widow of Mr. *Hoyle's*, Printer) Account of Mr. *Bower*. The Substance of this is, that Mr. *Bower* had paid his Addresses to Mrs. *Sutton*, and met at Mrs. *Hoyle's*'s House ; that she was a Catholic, and that Mr. *Bower* had taken on him the Character of a Knight of *Malta* ; but Mrs. *Sutton* said he must not marry him ; for that he was under the same Vows as if he had been a Priest. But Mr. *Bower* coming frequently to her House, who was then a Protestant, he did, by several Discourses with her about Religion, convert her to the Catholic Faith ; and after that prevailed on her Husband also, in Process of Time, to become a Catholic. Mr. *Bower*, on this Event, congratulated them both, and hoped, that his having been instrumental in their Conversion, would make some Atonement for his own Neglect of Duty ; intimating his being a Priest, &c. He after this discontinued his Visits for some Time. On his Return to see them, Mrs. *Hoyle's* affectionately addressed him, and interrogated him about living inconsistent with the Character of a Priest, and not returning to his Duty. He excused it, by saying, with Tears running down his Cheeks, it was the Fault of his Superiors, who wanted him to go abroad ; which he was averse to ; assuring her he had no Satisfaction so great as conversing with her and her Husband. Mr. *Bower* also told Mrs. *Hoyle's*, to the best of her Remembrance, that Mr. *Carteret* had done the Business ; and she at the same Time congratulated him, as having had it in her Power to recommend him to Mr. *Carteret*, in Gratitude for making her and her Husband Catholics.

Mrs. *Hoyle's* further declares, that before Mr. *Bower* published his Preface to the History of the Popes, he told Mr. *Hoyle's* he should print it, and he printed 100 Bills ; but afterwards Lord *Aylmer* hearing who was to print it, his Lordship having said to him, we know your Principles now, alluding to the Printer made choice of, he changed his Mind. When his Preface came out, Mrs. *Hoyle's*, upon reading it, was greatly struck, and with some Warmth asked Mr. *Bower*, " What Hurt have my Husband and I done you, that you should hurt us both in Spirituals, and Temporals ? For if you are now in the Right, you put us in the Wrong." To which he made no Reply.

Mr. *Faden*, in *Wine-Office Court*, has declared, and is ready to do it on his Oath, that he knew Mrs. *Hoyle's* as he lodged at the House from 1733 to 1738 ; and knew Mr. *Bower* to come there several Times ; that it was notorious to all in the House, that he was a Jesuit ; that he converted Mr. and Mrs. *Hoyle's*, and that he believed the Relation Mrs. *Hoyle's* gave, as she was a Person of strict Virtue and Integrity.

Mrs. *Hoyle's*'s Account Mr. *Bower* has endeavoured to invalidate, by calling it Misapprehension in the silly Woman ; and Mr. *Faden's*, by calling it mere Protestant Hearsay. However, the Substance of Mr. *Bower's* second Answer, to what he calls the scurrilous Letter, we shall give in the following Abstract.

1. As he could not be Confessor in Ordinary to the Lady, on whose Account he is said to have left *Italy* ; so he could not be her ghostly Father.

2. If he had been her ghostly Father, and criminally intimate with the Lady, his Crime would not have been cognizable to the Inquisition, except it had been committed in the Confessional.

4. That he was a Protestant, is proved by his writing against Popery in a periodical Work.

5. That he could be urged by no Motive of Interest to be appointed a Jesuit Missionary.

6. That he placed his Money in the Hands of Jesuits, to induce them to re-admit him of the Order, is impossible ; because by his last Vows he was tied to the Order for Life, and the Order to him.

7. That an Act had passed to rebuild St. Botolph's Church upon Life Annuities at 7 per Cent. and he went into the City with a Design to subscribe his Money for that Purpose, but finding the Subscription full, he met *Hill* by Chance, who offering him the same Interest, the Bargain was soon concluded with *Hill* only, as with him and him only it had been begun and carried on.

8. He could not, as a Jesuit, purchase an Annuity of Jesuits, because he could have no private Property.

9. That if he had been reconciled to the Church, he must have heard and said Mass, which he defies the World to prove.

10. That the Letters are *Falso de se* by the Dates, he having no Prospect of a Place when he wrote them, and publishing his Proposals for his History before the Success of them could be known, by which they would in all Probability be rendered ineffectual.

11. That he was Counsellor of the Inquisition at *Macerata*, where he read, in the

Re-

Records of that Court, an Account of a Curate who was tortured there till he lost his Senses, which Account, he says, agrees exactly with that given by Piazza of the same Fact.

12. That although he abjured the Pope's Supremacy in his Heart before he took his last Vows, it does not follow, that he became a Protestant in his Heart; for the Papal Supremacy is not an Article of the Catholic Communion, being denied by all the *Jansenist* Clergy in *France*.

13. That he was introduced to Mrs. *Hayles* merely that he might meet Mrs. *Sutton* in her Room, and never said any Thing in her Hearing that might pervert her Principles about the Truth of the Protestant Religion, except commending the spiritual Exercises of the Jesuits as good in themselves, but abused by them.

The Confutation of these Facts is in Substantia as follows:

1. *Bower's* Appointment to be Confessor extraordinary gave him a Right to be called the ghostly Father of the Nuns he confessed.

2. It appears by this Article of his Defence, that the Man who is to detect the Mysteries of the Inquisition knows nothing of the Pope's Bulls, but from *Limborch*; for, if he had looked into the *Roman Canonists*, he would have known, that the Papal Bulls concerning the Solicitation of Penitents have received this Interpretation; "That Seduction in a *Cloyster* should be considered as Seduction in the *Confessional*;" because a Confessor is supposed to have no Business with a cloystered Nun, but to confess her; neither has *Bower* offered any Proof, that he did not solicit *Buanacorci* during the very Act of Confession. Besides, if it be true as he says, that he fled from the Inquisition with Precipitation and Hazard, he must have had some Motive which he has concealed; for, if he was determined to quit the Inquisition only by the Death of his Friend, and had not determined either to leave the Church or the Order, he might without Danger have laid down his Office, and would, by the Superiors of his Order, have been removed to some other College, if he had requested it: that he might have done so, is proved by *Piazza*, who tells us that he did do so, and afterwards left *Italy* at his Leisure.

4. That he wrote against Popery in a periodical Pamphlet is no Proof that he was a Protestant; for one *Cummins* a Dominican Fryar pretended to be a Puritan Preacher in *Queen Elizabeth's* Time, and was much followed for inveighing in the Pulpit against the Pope. When this Man was examined before the Queen in Council by Archbishop

Parker, he made the same Plea that *Bower* makes now; "There are several, says he, that have heard my Prayers and my Sermons, and can testify I have spoken against *Rome* and her Pope, as much as any of the Clergy have, since they have fallen from her."

5. He might offer to become a Missionary without intending it; and if he had intended it, the Sacrifice of what he already possessed would not have been necessary, as appears by the Answer to Article 8.

6. A Jesuit who has made his last Vows may be expelled, if the Pope confirms the Expulsion.

7. That an Act was passed to rebuild *St. Botolph's* upon Life Annuities at 7 per Cent; that the Subscription was full in *August* 1747, when the Bargain was made with *Hill*; and that *Hill* offered the same Interest that was given by the Trustees of *St. Botolph*, are absolutely false, and can be proved to be so by indisputable Evidence.

8. He might, as a Jesuit, have a Settlement made upon him for Life; for the Jesuits are allowed, notwithstanding their Vow of Poverty, to have their *Peculium* independent of the public Purse. This is abundantly proved by the Papers of Father *Seldon*, which were seized in 1745.

9. His Reconciliation to the Church or his Order, does not imply a Necessity of his hearing or saying Mass; for it has been usual for the Church of *Rome*, not only to excuse her Emissaries from this Duty, but to permit them to assume the Character of Protestant Teachers, of which *Commings*, the Dominican Fryar already mentioned, and *Heath* a Jesuit, are striking Examples, well known to all who are conversant in *English* History. But though *Bower* so boldly challenges the Jesuits to prove he had been seen at Mass, he does not defy them to prove that he had been at Confession. This Duty he might perform without risk of being suspected by Protestants; and this Duty he has performed more than once within these 12 years, and may, if he thinks fit, receive an authentic Certificate of it, from a Gentleman well known to several Friends of the Author of this Reply. He appears indeed to have been almost perpetually fluctuating between his immediate Interest and what he thought to be his Duty; between Infidelity and Popery, Libertinism and Remorse, and upon this View of his Character many Inconsistencies in his Conduct will be easily accounted for.

10. As the Genuineness of the Letters cannot be affected by their containing false Facts, because the Assertion of false Facts was convenient for Mr. *Bower's* Purposes, and

and consistent with his Character: neither can it be proved, that they contain false Dates, without supposing these false Facts to be true. *Bower* says; that, in the Postscript to the 6th Letter Mention is made of a Place, the Patent of which was to be made out in a Fort-night; that this Letter is dated 1746-7, and that no Application was made for a Place till 1748. But there is no Reason to conclude, that because *Bower* had no Prospect of a Place, therefore he would not pretend that he had such Prospect; especially as it can be proved, that before the Date of this Letter, he pretended to have a Place in *Greenwich* Hospital. As to the Publication of his Proposals, it did not happen till *March* 27, whatever Date they may bear; and his final Rupture with the Jesuits was to be effected by his Marriage, a Treaty of which was then commenced, and it was before this took Place, and to make a Settlement on his Wife, that he wanted his Money.

11. That *Bower* was not Counsellor of the Inquisition at *Macerata* is attested, not only in a Letter from *Italy*, but by a Certificate under the Seal of the Holy Office at *Rome*, the Original of which is ready to be produced. The Certificate translated into *English* is as follows:

“I, the under written Notary of the Holy Roman, and universal Inquisition, do by these Presents certify, that having diligently searched the Registers of the *Patentati* of the Inquisition of *Ancona*, I have found, that Father *Archibald Bower*, of the Society of *Jesuit*, and an *Englishman*, never was, and is not now, a Counsellor of the said Holy

Office of *Ancona* in the City of *Macerata*. In witness whereof, given at *Rome* from the Palace of the said Holy Inquisition, this 4th of *Sept.* 1756. Signed *Eusebius Ant. Calabrinus*, Notar, in fide to the Holy Roman and universal Inquisition.”

The Author of the *Confutation* of all the Facts advanced in *Mr. Bower's* three Defences, and not yet answered, takes notice, that the real Cause was as before mentioned, and that *Mr. Bower* has not offered any Thing to prove that he did not actually solicit the Nun *Buonacorsi*, during the very Act of Confession; but on the contrary admits, that the Charge might possibly be true, by owning that he had been appointed for some Time Confessor Extraordinary to the Nunnery in which she was.

The above-mentioned Author concludes thus: If the Friends of *Mr. Bower* think it their Duty to be indefatigable in Defence of a Character they have long been taught to revere, let them not blame others, who, from Motives at least as strong and disinterested, have formed a very different Opinion; and who uninfluenced by Repentment, as they have been unbiassed by Friendship, have looked upon an impartial Scrutiny into the Character of an Historian of the Pope's, as an Object worthy the Attention of this Protestant Nation. To this Pamphlet we must refer the Curious for the Illustration of this very concise Account, only adding, that we don't presume to derogate from the Merit of his Performance, as not at all doubting his Capacity to write the History of the Popes.

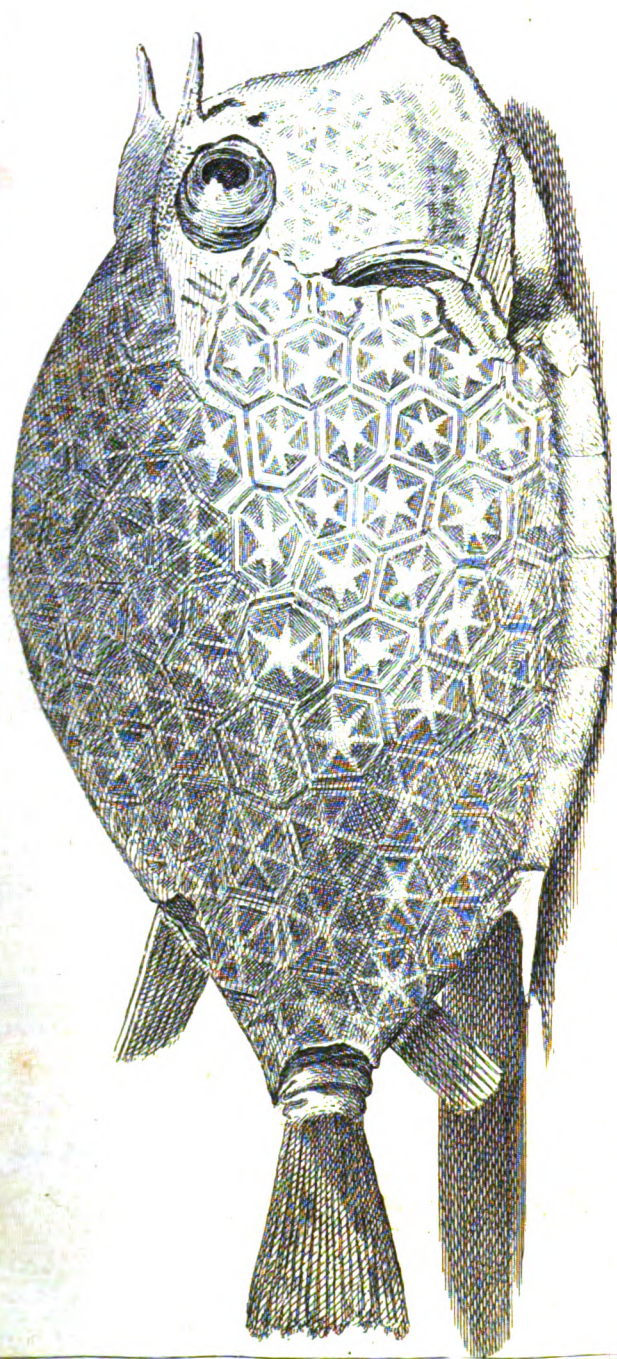
A Description of the PISCIS BICORNIS, vulgarly called the Cuckold-Fish.

WE look upon this Fish as one of the most singular Instances in Nature, where Mathematical Forms and Figures shew themselves in compound Substances. We thought it highly deserving our Reader's Notice, and have therefore had it drawn by a critical Hand from the Life itself, as we know of no good Print that has been hitherto given of it. The *Pentagons* and *Hexagons* are here exactly delineated as they appear in the Fish, and it is very surprising to see with what great Regularity they are disposed all over the Surface of the Fish; by which it is finely variegated, and rendered a curious Object of the Sight. The saline Particles of Matter are naturally disposed to form themselves into mathematical Figures and Bodies; but this appears only when they are left to themselves, or affect each other by their mutual Attractions only. In Composition with other Parts of

Matter, they are prevented from exhibiting any such Configuration, unless in some very rare Instances of Fossils; but in none of them are they so conspicuous as in this wonderful Fish. It is remarkable, that the *Hexagons* are not only very regular, but very numerous in regard to the *Pentagons*, of which we see but few on the Body of the Fish: And we find in general, that Nature affects an *hexagonal* or six-sided Figure in most of her saline Compositions. The Particles of Water, crystallizing with Cold, are generally observed to shoot into those Figures; and the Hoar-frost on the Tops of Grass, if viewed with a magnifying Glass, are nothing more than curious Cups, consisting of six Sides; but these are only a few of many other Instances that might be given of Nature's Operations by the strictest Rules of Geometry.

This

PISCIS BICORNIS (vulgo) The CUCKOLD-FISH.



This Fish is otherwise of a most wonderful Construction : It is covered over with a hard Coat of Mail, and not easy to be penetrated ; it has two remarkable strong, short, and sharp-pointed Horns on the upper Part of its Head, over the Eyes ; and two others of the same Kind on the lower Part of its Body behind. By these, it is rendered capable of making a considerable Defence, when attacked by its Enemy. How far they may act offensively with this Armature we cannot pretend to say. It seems to be no Fish of Prey, from the Smallness of its Mouth ; in which, nevertheless, we observe a Set of small Teeth in two regular Rows : Both the Mouth and the Tail are inserted in a curious Apparatus of Muscles, by which

they may be drawn in or out. By the Smallness of its Fins, we may suppose its Motion is not very swift : They are all placed in the Manner and Form as they appear in the Print.

This Fish is observed to be an Inhabitant of the lowest Part of the Sea, and, very probably, moves upon the Ground there, which seems to be indicated by the Width and Flatness of its Belly. We are told, they are seen in great Numbers about the Isle of St. Helena, and in some Parts of the West-Indies.

As to the Size of the Fish, the Print is nearly equal to that from which it was drawn, tho' some of them are considerably larger.

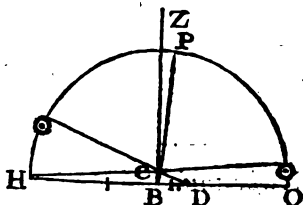
MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS Answered.

Question 125, answered by Mr. R. WAD-
DINGTON, of Hull.

PER Trigonometry. In the Figure, H the South, and O the north Parts of the Horizon, B C, the Cane, Z the Zenith thereof, P the North Pole, ☉ and ☌ the Sun at the two Observations.

As Log. Co. Ar. of the Base : R :: Log. Perpendicular (= 1.) : t , Alt. ☉'s upper Limb.

Hence ; the t of the Co. Ar. Log. of 2,2 = 9,657577 = $24^{\circ} 26' 38''$ Alt. at Noon.
 t of D ditto, 8,5 = 9,070581 = $6^{\circ} 42' 35''$ ditto (12 Hours after Noon) of the Sun's upper Limb.



| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----|----|----|-----|---|-------|
| | 0 | 1 | '' | 0 | 1 | '' |
| From | 24 | 26 | 38 | and | 6 | 42 35 |
| Subtract the Sun's Semi-diameter | | 16 | | | | 16 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|-----|-----|----|----|--------------------|
| Remain visible Alt. = | 24 | 10 | 38 | and | 6 | 26 | 35 | of the Sun's Cent. |
| Diff. of Refraction and Parallax, subtract | | | 1 | 49 | and | | 7 | 4 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----|---|----|-----|----|----|----|
| Remains true Alt. of the Sun's Center = | 24 | 8 | 49 | and | 6 | 19 | 31 |
| | | | | | 24 | 8 | 49 |

| | | | |
|---|-----|----|----|
| Sum of Altitudes = | 30 | 28 | 20 |
| Supplement is Sum of Zenith Distances = | 149 | 31 | 40 |
| Half Z is Sun's Co-declin. = | 74 | 45 | 50 |
| To which add northern Alt. = | 6 | 19 | 31 |

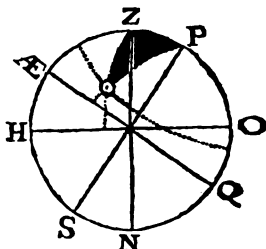
Sum is the Lat^{re} Required = $81^{\circ} 5' 21''$ N.

This Question was also answered by Mr. Reeves, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. J. Carter, Mr. G. Hicks, Mr. J. Dorking, Mr. R. Hudson, Mr. J. Rennard, Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. Peacock, Mr. -J. Storer, Mr. J. Hartley, Mr. R. Langley, and Mr. Shipman, the Professor. — N. B. Such Gentlemen as allowed for the Refraction and the apparent Diameter of the Sun, gave Answers something different from those who neglected them.

Question

Question 126, answered by Mr. J. RENNARD.

BY the given Ratio betwixt the Height and its Shade I find the Sun's Altitude, at the Time it was finished, to be $52^{\circ} 26' 38''$. and at Noon the Altitude $= 59^{\circ} 43' 09''$, by which, and the Latitude, I find the Declination to be $22^{\circ} 10' 00''$: Hence is known the three Sides of the Triangle $\odot Z P$, to discover the Angle $Z P \odot$, which, by common Properties of Spherics, I find to be $29^{\circ} 09' 36''$, corresponding to 1 hour $56' 38''$; hence the Time it was finished $= 3' 22''$ past 10 o'Clock.



This was also answered by Mr. Reeves, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. J. Carter, Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. R. Langley, and Mr. S. Hartley.

Question 127, answered by Mr. R. HUDSON, near Hull.

IT is evident the Rectangle will be the greatest, when a Line joining the other two Points, is parallel to the required Line.

This was also answered by Mr. S. Hartley, Mr. J. Hudson, and Mr. W. Reeves.

A New QUESTION to be answered.

142. A Problem, by Mr. J. THOMPSON, of Witherly-Bridge.

IT is required to divide a Right Angle into five equal Parts, geometrically.

STREPHON. A CANTATA.

I'LL hasten to the sylvan shades,
Where od'rous flow'rs perfume the
glades;

There to the winds my sighs repeat,
And leave my lambs alone to bleat:
The merry dance I'll join no more,
Nor tune my pipe as heretofore.

SONG.

Why did I look, with wishful eye,
Upon the lovely maid? —

Why did I not the danger spy,
When love did me invade?

Ah, luckless me! successless swain!
Since *Daphne's* false, I sigh in vain.

RECITATIVE.

Ye tuneful groves, who hear my sighs,
E'er hide her cruel from my eyes.

AIR.

But oh! what bliss would fill my heart,
If *Daphne* cou'd be kind!

What transport then would joy impart,
To cheer my drooping mind!

Oh! charming fair,
With graceful air,
As sweet as *May*,
As bright as day,

Influence, oh queen of soft desire,
The maiden with love's gentle fire.

W. P.

An ACROSTIC.

S ee charmer, see, the *Sirens* cease their
song,

A nd, wond'ring, hear the music of your
tongue:

L o! and the muses too, cheer'd by thy
voice,

L ift up their strains to justify my choice;

Y our charms to sing, adorn'd with ev'ry
grace,

W ith youth, with beauty, and angelic face:
I n each your works can, fair one, virtue
find,

L ustre without, within a heav'n-born
mind.

L et nymphs, who wou'd to true perfection
rise,

I nfix on lovely *Sally's* mien their eyes;

A nd learn of her to be completely fair;

M inerva's wit, the queen of beauty's air,

S miles how to use, and all the graces
wear.

W. P.

A

A SONG. Set to Music by Mr. MOZZ.

Con Spirito.

Dear Ned, let us taste the true Pleasures of Wine, and im-
 plore the God Bacchus to aid our Design; nor nicely set up for
 Champaign, nor the Boast of some haughty Court Lady, black Bess be the
 Toast. Let us drink 'till we stare; let's de-fy the Reformer, and
 shew each proud Minx, that we heartily scorn her.

II.

Let the beaux, and the belles, and the pretty
 fac'd croud,
 Of all their gay nothings ambitiously proud,
 Call us dull drunken fops, or whate'er they
 think fit;

But 'tis wine, and not women, engenders
 true wit.
 Then leave them their amorous fables to
 forge,
 But fail not to meet thy kind friend at the
 George.

An

An ODE to May.

I.

TO vernal sweets, and od'rous flow'rs,
I dedicate my lay :
Assist me, all ye rural pow'rs,
To sing the charms of *May*.

II.

O, month of joy ! enchanting scene !
That ushers in delight :
What bliss in thy soft blush is seen ?
What beauties feast the sight ?

III.

Thou dost us cheerful pleasures give ;
With thee is gladsome day ;
In thee both bloom and verdure live ;
Thou gentle, smiling *May*.

IV.

A thousand beauties charm my eyes,
Where'er my fancy strays :
The varied sones still pleasing rise ;
Each something new displays.

V.

Now ev'ry thing's serenely gay,
How blissful are the bow'rs !
All nature speaks delightful *May* :
How smoothly slide the hours !

VI.

Now the fresh-gladed glebe around
Smiles in her vesture new ;
In ev'ry Bush are odours found ;
The thorns thy graces shew.

VII.

The earth does now her verdure spread ;
All nature's calm and gay ;
Each tree now waves its leafy head,
And gentle *Zephyrus* play.

VIII.

And whilst they fan th' ambient air,
The birds their voices raise,
And swell their throats, with artless care,
To chant their *MARR*'s praise.

IX.

With feeble wing, the Bee now roves,
And, with unceasing toil,
Murmuring, thro' the breezy groves,
Culls all her flow'ry spoil.

X.

The lowing herds rejoice to see
The meads with verdure drest ;
The bleating flocks as happy be,
To find the plain so blest.

XI.

The Queen of flow'rets, *Flora* fair,
In blooming honour reigns,
Diffusing sweets thro' all the air,
And smiling o'er the plains.

XII.

Now ev'ry plant with beauty springs,
Assuming verdant shapes,
And ev'ry seed its tribute brings,
And from earth's-lap escapes.

XIII.

No stormy winds disturb the waves ;
The stream now smoothly glides ;
The brook its banks in quiet laves,
And silently subsides.

XIV.

Now swallows wing the dewy glades,
As thwart the lawns they fly,
To rivulets, and cooling shades,
The rustic *Sylvans* fly.

XV.

Stretch'd on the grass, the rural swain
The reeds with music fills,
And joys to pipe his artless strain,
Retcho'd by the hills.

XVI.

The morn how calm ! the air how sweet !
What beauties feed the sight !
O'er hung with greens each cool retreat
Now furnishes delight.

XVII.

And when the landscape fades in night,
The rustic throng advance,
And on the plain, with brisk delight,
Lead on the cheerful dance.
Malling, May, 1757.

An ODE to HOPE.

Nil desperandum.

I.

THOU blessing, sent us from above,
Rich offspring of celestial love !
Fair *Hope* ! thy presence let me hail,
When grief intrudes, when pains assail.
O'er life's rough sea, amid the tempest's
roar,
Pilot my rolling bark, and set me safe on
shore.

II.

'Tis thine, when troubles rack the
heart,
Thy lenient balsam to impart.
This load of life, oh ! who could bear,
Didst thou not 'swage each galling care ?
Thy frowns all human happiness destroy ;
Thy smiles dawn peace upon the soul, and
endless joy.

III.

The wretch, of ev'ry friend bereft,
By kindred scorn'd, by fortune left,
The orphan plung'd in seas of care,
The widow'd wife, the injur'd heir,
Thro' the dark cloud, that intercepts thy
blaze,
Perceive thy glimm'ring light, and own thy
chearing rays.

IV.

Repentants gasping out their breath,
And struggling with convulsive death,
Faintly lift up their dying eyes,
While nature tells her pangs in sighs ;

TO

To thee their ardent, genuine wishes send,
Explore thy healing aid, and in thee find a
friend.

V.

Supported by thy kindly hand,
The patriot, in a sinking land,
Anxious to prop a falling state,
Smiles at fatigue, serenely great;
Retorts the dart of malice, truly brave,
And boldly stems the force of faction's rapid
wave.

VI.

The law's delay, the lover's pain,
Oppression's whip, confinement's
chain, [smart,
The scorn of pride, and guilt's keen
Would soon subdue the lab'ring heart:

But thou step'st in, the drooping soul to
ease,
And giv'st a future prospect of more pleasing
days.

VII.

Why may not Britain then once more
Strike terror to proud France's shore?
Hence, fell Despair! — Go, fix thy
throne
In Gallic breasts: — THESE reign alone,
Hope still in England lives; — nor will she
die,
'Till George, and George's race ascend the
greeting sky.

May 7, 1757.

W. WOTY.

Miss COTTERILL'S MINUET.



A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences.

For MAY, 1757.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Frankfort, April 22.

THE Court of France has made the following Proposals to the Prince of Hesse.
1. To recall his Troops. 2. To renounce his Treaty with England, and to conclude one with France, not less advantageous. 3.

To remain absolutely neuter. And; that if he agreed not to any of these Proposals, he must not expect to see his Country spared.

To this his Highness replied, that he should not recede from his Alliance with the King of Great Britain; that if any Part of his

his Territories were attacked, he would endeavour to take the most proper Measures for their Defence.

26. The Prussians have entered Bohemia in different Places. The King of Prussia and Marshal Keith, at the Head of 40,000 Men, near Aussig; Field Marshal Count Schwerin and General Winterfield, with 36,000 Men, at Trantenau; and the Prince of Brunswick Bevern at Richemberg, with 20,000 Men. These three Armies have carried all the Imperial Posts that were in their Way; but it is scarce possible to give Particulars, because all the Advices concerning the Opening of the Campaign vary so much, that we find nothing certain in them, but that the Prussians have got the Start of the Austrians. The Prince of Brunswick Bevern, according to several Letters, met with most Resistance; he even was in Danger of being surrounded; but he extricated himself gloriously.

A Relation of the Action in Bohemia between the Prussians and Austrians. Published at Berlin by Authority.

HIS Highness the Duke of Bevern, at the Head of the Army which was in Lusatia, having on the 20th of April drawn his Men out of their Quarters of Cantonment near Zittau, took immediately, without the Loss of one Man, the Posts of Krattau and Graffenstein in Bohemia. The same Day, after driving the Enemy from Kratzén, he marched towards Machendorf, near Richemberg. In the Morning, Colonel Puttkammer, at the Head of his Hussars, had put to Flight some Hundreds of the Enemy's Cuirassiers, commanded by Prince Lichtenstein, and made a Captain, two Subalterns, and upwards of sixty private Men Prisoners. The rest, who were entirely dispersed, rallied with much Difficulty, near Kratzén. Our Hussars lay all Night upon their Arms.

On the 21st at Day-break, our Troops marched in two Columns, by Habendorf, towards the Enemy's Army, of 28,000 Men, commanded by Count Königsegg, which was posted near Reichenberg. As soon as the Lines were formed, they advanced to the Enemy's Cavalry, which consisted of thirty Squadrons drawn up three deep, the two Wings being supported by Infantry posted behind Redoubts and Entrenchments. We at first cannonaded the Enemy's Horse, who suffered little by it, being covered by a Village on their Right, and on their Left by a Wood, where they had thrown up Redoubts and Entrenchments. The Duke of Bevern ordered fifteen Squadrons of Dragoons of the second Line to advance; and two Battalions of Grenadiers, seconded by

the Prince of Prussia's Regiment, having attacked the Wood on our Right, and got over all the Entrenchments and Barricades, the Dragoons, who by that Means had their Flank covered, put the Enemy's Horse to the Rout. The Generals Normann and Katt, and the Prince of Wurtemberg behaved with so much Bravery and Prudence on this Occasion, that tho' they were flanked by the Enemy's Cannon, they handled their Horse-Grenadiers very roughly.

Lieutenant General Lestewitz attacked, at the same Time, with our left Wing, the Redoubts that covered Richemberg: And though he had several Defiles and rising Grounds to pass, which the Enemy had occupied, the Regiment of Darmstadt forced them all, and drove the Enemy, after receiving some Discharges of their Cannon and Small Arms, upwards of a Mile before them, as far as Rochlitz and Dorffel.

The Loss of the Austrians, as far as we have been able to learn, amounts to 1000 killed and wounded. We have made upwards of 20 Officers and 400 Soldiers Prisoners, and also found some Cannon and Waggon with Stores in the Intrenchment. We suspect that General Porporati is among the Number of the Slain, some Letters directed to him being found in the Field of Battle. The Action began at Half an Hour after Six in the Morning, and lasted till Eleven. On our Side, 7 Subaltern Officers, and about 100 private Men, were killed. General Normann, Major Mellin, Colonel Lettow, 3 other Majors, 3 Captains, 7 Subaltern Officers, and 150 private Men, were wounded. Both the Officers and the private Men deserve the highest Commendations. His Highness the Prince of Bevern especially, who had already distinguished himself in a signal Manner in former Campaigns, and last Year at the Battle of Lowositz, gave in this Action new Proofs of his Skill and Courage.

The following Account of the Victory obtained by the King of Prussia comes by an Extra Gazette.

Berlin, May 10. You have been already apprised of the rapid Progress of the King's Arms in Bohemia; and I have now the Pleasure to inform you of the glorious Event, with which it has pleased Heaven to crown those first Successes, in a complete Victory obtained by his Majesty near Prague, on the 6th Inst. over the whole combined Force of the House of Austria.

The King having been informed, that Marshal Brown had been reinforced by the Army of Moravia, by the Remains of the Corps which was beat by the Prince of Bevern, and by several Regiments of the Garri-
son

tion of Prague, and seemed resolved to maintain the Post he had taken on the other Side of the Moldau; his Majesty passed that River with a small Part of his own Army, and being joined by that under the Command of Marshal Schwerin, determined to attack the Enemy, though much superior in Number of Troops, and posted besides in a Camp almost inaccessible, from every Advantage of Situation. All these Obstacles could not check the Ardor of the Prussian Officers and Men, who yved with each other in passing Defiles, in crossing Marshes, seizing the rising Grounds, and clearing Ditches, 'till at length, after a very long and obstinate Engagement, and many signal Examples of Valour, the Enemy was forced to abandon the Field of Battle, leaving behind them the greatest Part of their Artillery, all their Tents, all their Baggage, and, in a Word, their whole Camp. We have indeed had a very affecting Loss in the Person of Marshal Schwerin, who was unfortunately killed in the Beginning of the Action; and in the Death of several others, who have lavished their Blood on this Occasion in the Service of their Country. But, on the other Hand, the Loss of the Austrians has been so much the greater, not only in the Number of their Dead and Wounded, but also in the prodigious Number of Prisoners which we have taken; inasmuch that this Battle may be reckoned decisive in every Sense, and in all Respects. The Enemy retired in the greatest Confusion, and a Part of the Left Wing fled with the utmost Precipitation into the City of Prague. The Prussian Troops are still in Pursuit of the Remains of their Army; and we have Reason to hope, that this Action will be no less glorious in its Consequences, than it was in itself.

Such are the first Circumstances of this memorable Day, which the House of Austria will long remember, and which will ever be a signal Monument of the Intrepidity of the Prussian Troops; and above all, of the Protection with which Heaven continues to bless the Justice of his Majesty's Cause.

P.S. of the same Date. We this Moment learn further, That the Number of Cannon, taken from the Enemy amounts already to two Hundred and fifty Pieces; a memorable Circumstance, which never happened in any of the former Battles gained by his Majesty. The Number of Prisoners amounts already to six or seven Thousand Men, besides those that have been made since, and are still making, the Whole of the King's Army, that was engaged, being in Pursuit of the Enemy, who by the Ac-

counts of all the Prisoners and Deferters, are in the utmost Consternation, and in a Desolation not to be described, being in want of every Thing, and scarce having wherewithal to cover themselves, from the total Loss of their Equipages: In short, all the Circumstances conspire in making this the completest and most decisive Victory that has happened for many Years. According to the Report of one of the General Officers of the King's Army, our Loss is not so considerable by far, as was at first imagined; and we have the Satisfaction to know with Certainty, that the King, and the Princes his Brothers are well."

Hanover, April 26. On the 22d a great Train of Artillery and a vast Quantity of Ammunition belonging to the Russians, passed through this City in their Way to Madgeburg.

Brussels, May 3. This Day the Siege of Guisels will be opened.

Wesel, May 5. Mention a Skirmish, in which an Advantage was gained by the Prussians.

Hamburg, May 10. The Overtures for securing a Neutrality to Hanover, having proved ineffectual, and the Fate of that Electorate which has been so long preserved from the Calamities of War, being to be decided by the Chance of Arms, many People of Fortune are retiring from it to this Town and other Places for Safety.

Hanover, May 10. The following Declaration, in Form of a Manifesto, is just published, to set forth the King's Motives, as Elector of Hanover, for assembling an Army.

GEORGE R.

"His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Elector of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, did his utmost to prevent the War which hath arisen between him, as King, and the Crown of France, and to regulate in an amicable Manner the Differences which occasioned it. His Majesty's Endeavours for this End having proved ineffectual, he made it his Study to hinder the War from spreading, and the Peace of his German Dominions in particular, and that of the Empire in general from being involved in Disturbances in the Motives whereof they had no Concern.

For these Reasons, and in Consideration of the great Probability in the Autumn of 1755, that the Crown of France, in Resentment of those Differences, meditated an Attack upon the King's German Dominions, his Majesty, in the Beginning of the following Year, concluded a Treaty with the King of Prussia, the Intention whereof was to compel that Crown to drop its Designs, which it was natural to expect would be

the Consequence. And another War having, contrary to his Majesty Expectation, broke out soon after in the Heart of Germany, his Majesty has carefully avoided taking any Part in it.

It is impossible for the impartial World, after considering his Britannic Majesty's Conduct on this Occasion, which manifestly tended only to the aforesaid Ends, not to see the Injustice of the Motives and Pretexts which the Court of France would alledge to justify their Invasion of the Electoral Territories of Brunswick, which are under the Protection of the Empire.

If they build their Pretext on the War that has broke out between England and France, it is evident that this War, both in its Rise and Object, are entirely foreign to his Majesty, as Elector, and to his German Territories.

As to the second War, namely, that which hath been lighted up in Germany, the Crown of France, as Guarantee of the Peace of Westphalia, hath not, on one Hand, the least Pretext to act against the aforesaid States, whilst they cannot convict his Majesty of any Contravention of the said Peace: And on the other Hand, France cannot, as the Ally and Auxiliary of the Empress Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, act against a Member of the Empire, who is not at War, nor hath the least Difference with her Imperial and Royal Majesty.

Whereas, nevertheless, a numerous French Army hath entered the Empire by Westphalia, which, after putting a Garrison in the Imperial City of Cologne, is advancing towards the Electoral Dominions of Brunswick, hath already penetrated into the Bishoprick of Munster, and there exacted Contributions; by which their Views and Designs against the said Electoral Dominions of Brunswick are clearly manifested: His Britannic Majesty, as Elector of Brunswick-

Lunenbourg, sees himself unwillingly reduced to the indispensable Necessity of assembling an Army, and ordering it to march, in order to divert, with the Assistance of the Most High, all Violence, Injustice, and Usurpation from his own Dominions and those of his Neighbours.

In order to prevent any Person from being deceived by a groundless Suspicion, his Majesty would not omit this Opportunity of declaring, in the Face of the whole Empire, 'That he is very far from designing to act offensively against any of his Co-Estates in the Empire, nor even against the Crown of France: And that by the Armament and March of his Forces, to which Step he has been forced, he seeks only to divert, as has been said, with the divine Blessing, all Invasion, Violence, and Hostility; and do in that Event, as a principal Member of the Empire, what is just in the Sight of God and Man, and what he owes to the Safety of the Country which God hath entrusted to him.'

He rests assured that no Person will misconstrue or misinterpret the Justice of this Self-defence to which he is forced: In particular, he trusts to the amicable Confidence of his Co-Estates in the Empire, that they will not counteract his Views, which are favourable to themselves, and tend to remove War and its Calamities from their Frontiers; but that they will rather concur with and promote them; that, knowing that his Majesty's Forces will observe the most vigorous Discipline, they will in return give them Proofs of their Good-will, particularly by supplying them, for ready Money, with what Provisions and Forage they may stand in Need of: And in fine, that they will not furnish to the adverse Party the smallest Thing that may be prejudicial to his Dominions or to their own. Hanover, April 23, 1757."

PLANTATION NEWS.

MANY of our latest Accounts from Williamstadt, Fort William's Creek, &c. intimate, very great Difficulty to reduce the Americans to accede to the Measures of our Governors and to Act in Earnest in Defence of the English Forts, Settlements, &c. Lord Loudon met with Obstructions which rendered his, and other most arduous Endeavours necessary, in Favour of Great Britain. He has laid a general Embargo on all Ships. Tho' the French Emissaries are inde-

fatigable to penetrate every Measure, and circumvent every Scheme, their Attempts have not always succeeded; for many of the Cherocoe Indians have been sincerely and zealously attached, as well as some whose Duty and Business it is to protect our Colonies, &c. and whom his Majesty recommends, to have a suitable Reward, in his last Message to the Parliament. [See Page 555.]

COUNTRY

COUNTRY NEWS.

Sherborne, May, 2.

LAST Friday, at Yeovell, the People rose on Account of the high Price of Corn, and obliged the Farmers to sell their Wheat at 10s. a Bushel. And the like happened at our Market; where Wheat,

which had risen to 15s. a Bushel, was sold from 7s. to 10s.

Advices, to the same Import, are received from many other Places.

Bristol, May 12. Arrived the St. Joseph, and the Young William, both from Cadiz, having on board 15000 Bushels of Corn.

L O N D O N.

April 16. **T**HE Ld. Mayor, Alderman, &c. at the Guildhall agreed to present the Right Hon. William Pitt and the Hon. Bilson Legge with the Freedom of the City in a Gold Box. Sir John Barnard only held up his Hand against it.

Admiral Holbourne sailed with the following Ships, and fifty-five Transports for America.

Guns. Commanders.

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Newark | 80 Ad. Holbourne. |
| Terrible | 74 Collins. |
| Grafton | 68 Commod. Holmes. |
| Northumberland | 68 Lord Colvil. |
| Orford | 66 Spry. |
| Bedford | 64 Fowke. |
| Captain | 64 Amhurst. |
| St. Albans | 64 Webb. |
| Kingston | 60 Parry. |
| Tilbury | 60 Bransley. |
| Sunderland | 60 Mackenzie. |
| Centurion | 54 Mantell. |
| Hunter | 14 Laforey. |
| Hawke | 10 Bradley. |
| Gibraltar's Prize | 8 Scott. |
| Furnace Bomb | 8 Williamfon. |
| Lightning Fireship | 8 Martin. |

He is still to wait for the Embarkation of the Troops from Ireland. And as certain Advice has been received, that a Squadron of Men of War, with 9000 Land Forces has already sailed from Brest, under the Command of Lieut. Gen. Lally on the same Voyage, it is feared our Reinforcement will again be too late.—B. sides this Squadron, another has lately sailed from Toulon, consisting of four Ships of the Line and a Frigate, under the Command of M. du Reveft, which is victualled for seven Months, and has a considerable Number of Land Forces on board; but its Destination is not certainly known.

Advice has been received, that the French King, on the 27th ult. very narrowly escaped being shot as he was Hunting, the Ball having grazed against a Tree. The Assassin made his Escape.

The Memorial presented by the Count

d'Affry, the French Minister, to the States General, on the 1st Instant, was as follows:

High and Mighty Lords,

“THE King my Master was astonished to find that in the very Moment wherein his Majesty ordered me to give your High Mightinesses fresh Proofs of his Goodwill towards you, the States General should proceed to a Step which might expose his Majesty's Army to the Want of Necessaries

The King cannot regard this Step as an Infringement of the Neutrality, by Reason of the Confidence which his Majesty thinks he ought to place in the Resolutions and Promises of your High Mightinesses. His Majesty cannot even imagine, that there is any Partiality in it; but he cannot help being surprized at the singular Distinction which their High Mightinesses make between the King my Master, the Empress Queen, and the King of Prussia. Can those Acts which performed towards the Empress Queen and the King of Prussia, be considered as agreeable to the Neutrality, be regarded in a different Light with Respect to the King? His Majesty is willing to believe that this Step is only a Consequence of the Embarrassment in which their High Mightinesses found themselves between the Powers at War. His Majesty will on his Part, put an End to this Embarrassment as soon as Circumstances will permit: But their High Mightinesses ought to be sensible that it is impossible for us at present to do without the Meuse. The Necessity we have of it is so urgent, that his Majesty hath thought proper to send me his Orders by an extraordinary Courier.

“I doubt not but your High Mightinesses will give me a very speedy and precise Answer. Your High Mightinesses owe this to the Neutrality you have embraced, to that Impartiality which is inseparable from it; and to the Friendship of the King my Master, whose Forces assembled near this Country would be employed in assisting the Republic, if from Animosity or Spite at its Neutrality, any jealous or restless Neighbour should

should attack it, or interrupt its Tranquillity, its Trade, or its Liberties!

I demand, therefore, in the Name of the King my Master, that Orders be issued to the Governor of Maestricht, and to others, if it should be necessary, to see that the free Navigation of the Meuse be not interrupted; and I hope their High Mightinesses will be pleased to notify to me their Resolution on this Head as soon as possible."

The States-General having considered of this Matter, delivered on the 6th Inst. to the French Minister their Resolution, which imported,

"That though, on one Hand, their High Mightinesses had by a second Memorial seen with Pain that their Answer to his first Memorial had not had the desired Effect, to induce his Most Christian Majesty to regulate the Passage of the Stores of the Army destined for the Lower Rhine, by another Route than by Maestricht: They have nevertheless, on the other Hand, seen with Pleasure that his Majesty doth them the Justice to believe, that the Step they have taken for this End is only the Consequence of the Dilemma in which they find themselves between the Powers at War.

"That the Difference between the Passage they have granted to the Empress Queen and the King of Prussia, and that desired by his Most Christian Majesty, as also the Memorial against this Passage presented by Mr. York, the King of Great Britain's Minister, rendered this Step necessary to convince his Britannick Majesty, that their High Mightinesses did not neglect the making an Attempt to avoid by persuasive Means the granting of a Passage which was disagreeable to him.

"That their High Mightinesses now give their Consent to the Passage of the aforesaid Stores by Maestricht; and that they are ready to issue for that Purpose (agreeable to the established Rules of the Republic, which were observed in the forecited Cases of the Empress Queen and the King of Prussia) one or more Passports according to the Lists which the Count d'Affry shall think proper to present to their High Mightinesses."

20. The Mails in general, for the first Time, went out armed and guarded.

21. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of Bath, presented the Right Hon. William Pitt and Henry Bilson Legge, Esqrs. with the Freedom of that City. As have also the Common Councils of Newcastle, Worcester, Exeter, Norwich, and most of the other principal Cities and Towns in the Kingdom.

28. A Resolution passed the House for raising 1,186,900*l.* being the remainder Sum not subscribed of 2,500,000*l.* intended to

have been raised on Lives with Benefit of Survivorship, &c. at the Rate of 3 per Cent. with a Life Annuity of 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for every 100*l.* subscribed. This Life Annuity is granted upon any Life the Subscriber thinks proper to nominate; and those who subscribed to the former Scheme have leave to accept of the Conditions of this. 500,000*l.* more is likewise to be raised in the same Manner, making the whole Sum 3,000,000*l.* The Time limited for subscribing was till the 4th of May, but was filled in three Days.

29. Mr. James Dobson was elected Clerk to the Commissioners of the Land Tax for this City.

May 3. The Invincible, Bentley, Nassau, Sayer, Defiance, Baird, sailed from Portsmouth to reinforce Vice Adm. Holbourne.

It is very remarkable, that the Isle of Wight which produces Wheat enough in one Year sufficient to support the Inhabitants thereof seven Years, should now stand in Need of sending for Relief to other Place; there being now a Vessel in the River Thames taken in her Loading of Wheat for that Island.

May 6. His Majesty went with the usual State to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to,

An Act for continuing an Act of this present Session of Parliament. entitled, An Act to prohibit, for a limited Time, the making of Low Wines and Spirits from Wheat, Barley, Malt, or any other Grain, or from any Meal or Flour.

An Act for continuing an Act of this present Session of Parliament, entitled, an Act to discontinue, for a limited Time, the Duties upon Corn and Flour imported, and also upon such Corn, Grain, Meal, Bread, Biscuit and Flour as have been, or shall be, taken from the Enemy, and brought into this Kingdom.

An Act to extend the Liberty granted by an Act 23 Geo. II. of importing Bar-iron from his Majesty's Colonies in America, into the Port of London, to the Rest of the Ports of Great Britain; and for repairing certain Clauses in the said Act.

And to Twenty-two other public and private Bills.

May 6. This Day the Post Boy was stopped between Maidstone and Chatham, and robbed of the Maidstone, Ashford, and Townmalling Bags.

7. Mr. Thornton, the Treasurer of the Marine Society, and Mr. Hanway, being deputed by the Society, waited on the King, and presented his Majesty with two small Volumes, containing an Account of the Institution of that Society, which his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously, and ordered 100*l.* We

We learn, the Number of Men fitted out the last nine Months, to the 5th Instant, were 1089, and the Number of Boys 1046, exclusive of those Boys sent to Sea under Mr. Fielding's Direction.

10. Mr. Deputy Hodges, Bookfeller, elected Town-clerk of this City, by a Majority of 32.

14. According to Advice by the Rochester, Capt. Duff, arrived from a Cruise: The French Fleet from Brest, consisting of 9 or more Men of War besides Transports, sailed from thence the 3d Inst. for America.

Orders were sent from the Admiralty to the several Yards belonging to his Majesty, for the Artificers to work Double-tides.

The Countess Dowager of Salisbury has bequeathed 1000l. reverfionary, after three Lives, to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

16. The Thousand Pounds his Majesty was most graciously pleased to give to the Marine Society, for clothing Men and Boys for the Use of the Navy, was paid into the Hands of Sir Joseph Hankey and Partners for that Purpose.

The following Message was sent by the King to the Parliament:

His Majesty being desirous that his faithful Subjects in the Provinces of North and South Carolina, and Virginia, in America, should receive a proper Recompence for such Services as, with the Approbation of his Commander in Chief of his Forces in America, they respectively shall have performed, or shall perform, either in putting the said Provinces into a State of Defence, or by acting with Vigour against the Enemy, recommends it to this House to take the same into their Consideration, and to enable his Ma-

jefty to give them a proper Recompence for such Services. His Majesty also acquainted the House, that a Battalion of his Forces which have been employed in the Settlements of the united Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies, is by his Order withdrawn from those Settlements, and therefore recommends it to the House to enable his Majesty to assist the said Company in defraying the Expence of a Military Force in the East-Indies, to be maintained by them in lieu of the said Battalion.

Extract of a Letter from Whitby, May 22.

Yesterday Afternoon a Fleet of 51 Colliers was chased into this Harbour by three French Privateers that are stationed on our Coast, and keep Company together; two of them large Snows, which it is supposed have each 16 Carriage Guns mounted, and the other a Lug-sail Privateer with only Swivels. A Brigantine that was with the Fleet, and mounted 3 Carriage Guns, getting without this last mentioned Privateer, engaged her for more than an Hour, and it is believed would have taken her if the other two Privateers had not relieved her, and obliged the Brigantine to make all the Sail she possibly could for our Harbour: After this the two large Privateers stood away to the Southward, and the Lug-sail Privateer brought up within three Miles of this Place, where a 20 Gun Ship passed within a Mile of her, at three this Morning, but took no Notice of her, having the Scots Fleet under Convoy. We are under some Apprehensions, that if the two large Privateers fall in with this Man of War and her Convoy, some of them will be carried to France.

27. Both Houses of Parliament adjourned till Monday se'nnight.

A LIST of SHIPS, taken by the ENGLISH, continued from Page 535.

A French Row-boat Privateer, taken by the Fly Row-boat Privateer of Dover, and carried in there.

The Victoire Privateer of Rayonne, of 26 Guns and 300 Men, by the Somerset, Devonshire, and Rochester Men of War.

The Ruby Privateer of St. Maloes, a new Ship of 16 Guns and 160 Men, and a Sloop bound to Martinico, by the Leostoff and Harwich Men of War.

A Ship and Brig from Marfeilles for Martinico, by the Fortune Sloop of War.

The Two Sisters from Rotterdam, with 360 Pipes of Brandy, by the Lyme Privateer.

La Fortune de Boulogne, a French Privateer of 16 Guns, by the St. Anne and Prince of Wales, and carried into Aberdeen.

The Chevalier Barte of Dunkirk, a Privateer of 10 Carriage and 8 Swivel Guns, and 78 Men, with three Ransomers on board, out only 16 Days.

The Union Privateer of St. Maloes, by the St. George Privateer, and sent into Plymouth.

A Privateer of 10 Guns, by the Swallow and Cruiser Sloops of War.

The Vrow Elizabeth, Smartel, from Marfeilles for Ostend, is sent into Dover by the Trial Privateer.

The Ardencour Privateer, of 14 Guns and 84 Men; the Prince Noire; and the Difficile Privateer, of 8 Guns and 48 Men, for Louisburgh with Naval Stores, are taken by the Trident and Leostoff Men of War, and brought into Plymouth.

The

The Lantore Privateer, of 8 Guns and 45 Men, by the Stafford, Sheernefs, and Seaford Men of War.

A French Privateer of 10 Guns and 75 Men brought into Bristol by the Tartar Privateer.

The Dauphin of 18 Guns and 150 Men; the Jolei Galeri of 12 Guns, 40 Men, and 50 Soldiers; and a large Ship of 16 Guns, 50 Men, and 50 Soldiers, all from Rochfort to Louifburgh, by the Cæfar Privateer of Bristol.

The Invincible Privateer of St. Maloes, 24 Guns, 9 Pounders, by his Majesty's Ship Unicorn of 20 Guns, Capt. Rawlins.

The Superb of and from Bourdeaux, of 750 Tons, 24 Guns, 50 Seamen, and 250 Soldiers; the Renown of ditto, 350 Tons, 12 Guns, 86 Seamen and Soldiers, bound for Quebec, laden with Bale Goods, Provisions, Arms, and Ammunition, by the Somerset and Rochester Men of War, and valued at near 100,000*l*.

A Privateer of 12 Guns and 70 Men, by the Rochester, who, after taking out the Men, burnt her.

The Jeune Esther, and the Boyce and Madelune from Rochelle to Louifburgh, by the Duke of Bedford Privateer of Dublin.

The Marquis de Galetal, from Bourdeaux to Louifburgh, by the Ranger Privateer.

The Three Friends from Bourdeaux for Canada, and two Danish Ships, the one laden with Sugar, the other with Oil, by the Defiance Privateer of Bristol.

The Herondell from Marfeilles to Martinico, and a French Privateer Sloop of 12 Guns and 140 Men, are carried into the Leeward Islands.

The Ebenezer, laden with Beef from Denmark for Rochelle, is sent into Dover by the Fly Privateer.

A French Privateer of 40 Guns is taken by the Orford Man of War, and carried into Kinfae.

LIST of SHIPS taken by the French, continued from Page 537.

The Industry, Anderson, from Dublin for Leigh, sent into Vigo.

The John, Wills, from St. Kitt's for S. Carolina, carried into Porto Rico.

The Elizabeth, Deften, from Zant for London, and the Hermet from Jamaica, are carried into Marfeilles.

The Seaflower from Vigo, by a Privateer of 30 Guns.

The Diligence, Kay, from Rotterdam; the Hope, Williamfon, from ditto; the Two Sisters and the Phoenix from Lynn, are taken by the Duc de Aumont Privateer, and ransomed for 2700*l*.

The Betsey, Halfey, from London for Montrose, by ditto.

The following belonging to Harwich are taken by ditto, viz. the John and Philip, Dean, ransomed for 95 Guineas; the Frederick and William, for 140 Guineas; and the Robert and Martha, for 170 Guineas.

The Molly Privateer, Capt. Fiatt, of Jersey, by the Countess of Noailles Privateer, and carried into Brest.

The Dodson, Dun, from South Carolina, taken and sent into Norway.

The Africa, Johnson, from Barbadoes to London, carried into Rosco.

The Molly, Moore, from Gottenburgh for Newcastle, taken and ransomed.

The New Duke Packet Boat, from Fal-mouth for the Leeward Islands, sent into Port Louis.

The Jane and Rachel, Burges, from Naples, by a Privateer of Bourdeaux, and ransomed for 350*l*.

The Mermaid, Smith, and the Tuscany, Goddard, for London; and the William and Betty for Bristol, are carried into Carthagena.

The Merlin Sloop of War, by the Mac-hault Privateer, and sent into Brest.

BIRTHS.

April 16. The Lady of Sir Richard Long, a Son and Heir.

25. The Lady of the Hon. Col. West, a Son and Heir.

March 4. The Right Hon. the Countess of Plymouth, a Daughter.

8. Her Grace the Duchess of Grafton, a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 30. By a special License, Charles Allanson, Esq; to the Relict of Col. Peters.

May 1. Richard Barret, Esq; to Miss Knight.

2. Christopher Reed, Esq; to Miss Blake,

of Twisfel near Newcastle, with a Fortune of 10,000*l*.

3. Ralph Campbell, Esq; to Miss Maria Banham, of Henley.

14. Tobias Frere, Esq; to Miss Trevillian, youngest Daughter of Sir George Trevillian, Bart.

18. ——— Chaplin, Esq; to Lady Betty Cecil, Sister to the Earl of Exeter.

DEATHS.

April 20. Benjamin Long, Esq; who left a Legacy of 100*l*. to the Foundling Hospital.

27. Miles Man, Esq; Town Clerk of this City.

May

May 6. The Most Noble Charles Fitz Roy, Duke of Grafton, Earl of Arlington and Euston, Viscount Thetford, and Ipswich, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Suffolk, Vice Admiral of the said County, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, one of the Lords of the Privy Council, &c. &c. &c.

The Count de Urbeck, Governor of Leghorn, of an Apoplectic Fit.

12. The Rev. Sayer Rudd, near Ripisley, in Kent.

Civil and military Preferments.

John Grey, Esq; Colonel of the 14th Regiment of Foot.

George Scott, to be Lieut. Col. to the 25th Regiment.

Archibald Den, Esq; Captain; and Tho. Goodricke, Major.

Tho. Lister, Esq; Lieut. Col. of the 14th Regiment.

David Chapeau, to be Major to the 13th Regiment.

James Graham, Esq; Captain in ditto.

Winter Blathwayte, Capt. of a Troop in the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.

Allen, Lord Rutherford, Capt. Lieut.

James Dunn, Esq; Capt. in the 23d Regiment.

Hon. Capt. Barrington, appointed Capt. of the Achilles, lately launched. And,

Capt. Mead, to the Crown Man of War.

Capt. Clarke, to the Prince, ditto.

Hon. Tho. Brudenel, Col. in the 53d Regiment.

David Pool, Esq; appointed one of his Majesty's Serjeants at Law.

Humphry Morice, Esq; a Comptroller at the Board of Green Cloth.

Counsellor Perrot, appointed one of his Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.

Francis Vernon, one of the Clerks of his Majesty's Privy Council.

Major Cunningham, Col. of a Company in the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire appointed Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's House-hold.

Lieut. John Elphinstone, of the Royal Sovereign, to the Command of the London Sloop.

Mr. Thomas Sykes, appointed one of the Sewers of the Great Chamber to his Majesty.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. Mr. George Sykes, to the Rectory of Ryley in Essex.

Edmund Later, M. A. the Rectory of Bidborough in Kent, with the Rectory of Barfloy in Surry.

The Rev. Mr. Tho. Lowe, to the Rectory of St. Nicholas, Guildford.

The Rev. Mr. Tho. Cooke, M. A. to the Rectory of Colvil, with the Rectory of Se-meer in Suffolk.

The Rev. Nutcombe Quicke, B. L. to the Rectory of Merchard in Devon, worth 380l. per Ann. and the Rectory of Ash-Brittle in Somersetshire.

The Rev. Tho. Melton, to the Rectory of Holmby, Hants.

The Rev. Tho. Ford, to the Rectory of Wandford in Hertfordshire.

B———KR———S.

April 23. John Owen, of Lawhadden, Pembroke, Maltster.

William Bracey of great Yarmouth, Norfolk, Upholsterer.

Isaac Wild, of St. Margaret's, Westminster, ViQualler.

Joseph Staymaker, of Lambeth, Surry, Timber-merchant.

Jas. M'Namara, of Grace-church-street, London, ViQualler.

26. Stephen Badfley, of Notingham, Ho-fier.

Jos. Roe, of St. Mary le Grand, Middlesex, Puke maker.

30. Lancelot Atkinson, of Newcastle upon Tyne, Merchant.

Thomas Grocock, of Petticoat-lane, Middlesex, Distiller.

Jos. Wright, of Leeds, in the County of York, Merchant.

William Wood, the Younger, of Bristol, Joiner, &c.

Samuel Samuel, of Lincoln, Goldsmith.

May 3. Richard Hindle, of Southwark, Dealer and Chapman.

James Brown, of St. Martin's in the Fields, Laceman.

John Henry Abegg, of St. Ann's, Middlesex, Upholsterer.

Francis Paumier, of Wansworth, Surry, Hatter.

7. James Heald, of Rotheram, Yorkshire, Dealer and Chapman.

Henry Blew, of Bromyard, Herefordshire, Butcher.

William Butlar and John Crawford, of Cateaton-street, Merchants.

Thomas Parker, late of St. Martin's le Grand, Gold and Silver Lace-maker.

10. John Rogers, of West-ham, Essex, Poulterer.

John David Ziegel, of London, and Gabriel Barber, of the City of Exon, Merchants and Co-partners.

14. Thomas Brunfson, of Marlborough, Wilts, Shop keeper.

Peter Owen, of Manchester, Linnen-draper.

Robert Bower, of Sheffield, Mercer.

Alex. Bartram, of Manchester, Dealer and Chapman.

17. Tho. Westel, of Bristol, Cabinet-maker.

21. Christopher Winterflood, of Bury St. Edmunds, Baker.

William Thomas, of Newgate-street, Dealer.

Wim Broom, of Red-cross-street, Butcher.

Robert Howlet, of Redenham, Norfolk, Woollendraper.

24. John Maw, of Tetbury, Gloucestershire, Innholder.

Thomas Elkington, of Atherston, Warwickshire, Mercer.

Thomas Drury Bailey, of St. Martin in the Fields, Broker.

BOOKS published since our last.

A Description of the Counties of Bedford, Northampton, Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Warwick, &c. in four Letters. 1s. *Dodley.*

An Essay on Currents at Sea. By Jos. Mead. 1s. *Marshall.*

Three Questions concerning Religion, 1s.

An Enquiry whence cometh Wisdom and Understanding to Man? By John Ellis, D. D. of Dublin, 1s.

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True Merit, true Happiness. A Novel from the French, 2 Vol. 6s. *Noble.*

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Verses relative to the late unhappy Admiral, 6d.

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An Essay on Political Lying, 6d.

The Chronicle of the Reign of Honesty, 6d. *Baynton.*

The Ruins of Balbec, 3l. 10s. in Sheets. *Miller.*

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Memoirs of Sir T. Hughson, &c. 4 Vol. 12s. *Fenner.*

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Sermons by Dr. Conybeare, late Bishop of Bristol.

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The sacred Almoner, 8d. *Buckland.*

Poems on several Occasions. By Samuel Royce, 5s. *Dodfley.*

Remarks on Mr. Kennicott's Sermon, entitled, Christian Fortitude. Preached before the University of Oxford, Jan. 25, 1757. With a particular Examination of the Preface. 6d. *Cooper.*

Bill of Mortality from April 19. to May 17.

| Buried. | | Christened | |
|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| Males | 824 | Males | 582 |
| Females | 824 | Females | 545 |
| Under 2 years old | 574 | | |
| Between 2 and 5 | 188 | | |
| 5 and 10 | 73 | | |
| 10 and 20 | 56 | | |
| 20 and 30 | 119 | | |
| 30 and 40 | 144 | | |
| 40 and 50 | 150 | | |
| 50 and 60 | 130 | | |
| 60 and 70 | 98 | | |
| 70 and 80 | 72 | | |
| 80 and 90 | 41 | | |
| 90 and 100 | 3 | | |
| 100 and 109 | 0 | | |
| | 1648 | | |
| | | Buried, | |
| | | Within the walls | 123 |
| | | Without | 390 |
| | | Mid. and Surry | 753 |
| | | City & Sub. West. | 382 |
| | | | 1648 |
| | | Weekly Apr. 26. | 428 |
| | | May 3. | 444 |
| | | 10. | 372 |
| | | 17. | 404 |
| | | | 1648 |

Observat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

| | Baro- meter. | Therm. | Pluvia- meter. | Hygro- meter. |
|---------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Apr. 27 | 29 : 9 | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | 17 D. |
| 28 | 30 : 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | 19 |
| 29 | 29 : 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | 16 |
| 30 | 29 : 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 | 0 : 0 | 22 |
| May 1 | 29 : 9 | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | 24 |
| 2 | 29 : 9 | 27 | 0 : 7 | 26 |
| 3 | 30 : 2 | 26 | 0 : 1 | 19 |
| 4 | 30 : 1 | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | 14 |
| 5 | 30 : 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 24 | 0 : 0 | 13 |
| 6 | 30 : 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 24 | 0 : 0 | 7 |
| 7 | 29 : 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | 2 M. |
| 8 | 29 : 9 | 25 | 0 : 0 | 6 |
| 9 | 29 : 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 24 | 0 : 9 | 24 |
| 10 | 29 : 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 : 7 | 27 |
| 11 | 29 : 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 27 | 0 : 0 | 17 |
| 12 | 29 : 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 | 5 : 8 | 22 |
| 13 | 29 : 6 | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 : 7 | 37 |
| 14 | 29 : 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 : 2 | 39 |
| 15 | 29 : 7 | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 : 4 | 42 |
| 16 | 29 : 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 : 1 | 47 |
| 17 | 29 : 7 | 25 | 4 : 8 | 39 |
| 18 | 30 : 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 26 | 0 : 0 | 26 |
| 19 | 30 : 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | 16 |
| 20 | 30 : 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 | 0 : 0 | 12 |
| 21 | 30 : 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 | 0 : 0 | 17 D. |
| 22 | 30 : 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 26 | 0 : 0 | 16 |
| 23 | 29 : 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 : 4 | 19 |
| 24 | 29 : 9 | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 : 6 | 21 |
| 25 | 30 : 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | 27 |
| 26 | 30 : 1 | 26 | 0 : 0 | 32 |

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, May 20, 1757.

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------|----------------------|
| Amsterdam, ——— | 35 | 11 |
| Ditto at Sight, ——— | 35 | 7 |
| Rotterdam, ——— | 36 | |
| Antwerp, ——— | no Price | |
| Hamburg, ——— | 36 | 8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ U. |
| Paris, 1 Day's Date, ——— | 30 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto, 2 Ufance, ——— | 29 | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Bordeaux Ditto, ——— | 29 | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Cadiz, ——— | 38 | $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Madrid, ——— | 38 | $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Bilboa, ——— | 37 | $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Leghorn, ——— | 47 | $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Naples, ——— | no Price | |
| Genoa, ——— | 46 | $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Venice, ——— | 48 | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Lisbon, ——— | 5s. | 4d. $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Porto, ——— | 5s | 4d. |
| Dublin, ——— | 8 | $\frac{1}{4}$ a 8 |

Call Place, from the METROPOLIS,
 within the Exterior Circle, with
 Divergent Geog.^o to His MAJESTY.



Miscellaneous Correspondence, in Prose and Verse.

For JUNE, 1757.

Some Account of the Map prefixed.

As we were treating of the County of *Middlesex*, we have thought it very acceptable to our Readers to give a more extensive and perfect View of the County about *London*, as it is the grand City of the World; and especially, as the wealthy Inhabitants have their Residence at a small Distance from it; and as some Maps of this Kind have been made by others; yet they have been either too large or too small, and their Form not as is convenient; we have in ours added what we have seen or thought added by others; and moreover, added the use of the Compass, that Gentlemen may be in their Power to see at once the

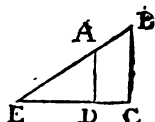
Bearing, as well as the Distance of any Place from this great Capital; and more particularly the Roads which lead to every Part of the Kingdom from it. The concentric Circles are drawn at a Mile Distance from each other, being 17 in Number, and consequently, the Extent of this Map is 34 Miles in Diameter throughout the whole, and upwards of 100 Miles in Circumference. Every considerable Place, whether Town, Parish, or Residence of Gentlemen of Distinction is inserted, for the most Part; the measured Distances upon the Road between one Town and another are given, or may easily be estimated; beside, the Latitude and Longitude are laid down in the Margin.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Question 128, *not answered.*

Question 129, *answered by Mr. W. ALLEN.*

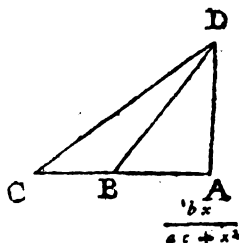
Let $324 : 864 :: 1 : \frac{2}{3} :: 4 : 9 :: ED^2 : EC^2$, And $2 : 3 :: ED : EC$, whence $\frac{2}{3} EC = ED$, consequently $\frac{1}{3} EC = DC =$ and $EC = 48$, $BC = 36$, $BA = 20$, $AD = 24$, $DE = 32$, $EA = 40$.



This Question was also answered by Mr. Row, Mr. Carter, Mr. Dorking, Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. Hartley, Mr. R. Hudson, Mr. Reeves, and Mr. Stelling.

Question 130, *answered by Mr. W. EATON.*

GIVEN $AC = 5 = a$, $AB = 3 = c$, let $x = AD$; then by plain Trigonometry, as $a : x :: 1 : \frac{x}{a}$ = the Tangent of the \angle at C, again as $c : x :: 1 : \frac{x}{c}$ = the Tangent of the $\angle ABD$, the Tangent corresponding, their Difference is $\frac{ax - cx}{ac + x^2}$ = the Tangent of the $\angle BDC$, which, Question, is a Maximum. Put $b = a - c$ then shall



4L

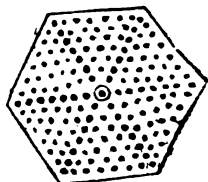
$$\frac{bx}{ac + x^2}$$

$\frac{bx}{ac + x^2} = a$ Maximum; in Fluxions is $bx \times ac + x^2 - 2xx \times bx = 0$, therefore $= a\sqrt{1} = 3.87297$, &c. from whence the rest are easily found. Hence it appears, that since $x^2 = ac$, therefore $a : x :: x : c$, or AD is a Mean Proportional between AC and AB.

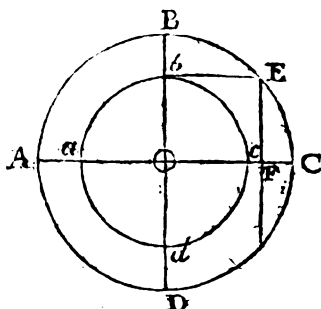
Note, The Scheme to this Question was omitted by Mistake, and therefore the Problem not rightly understood, and answered by several of our Correspondents.

Question 131, answered by Mr. STOREK.

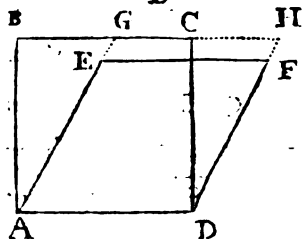
THE Bed must be made in the Form of a Hexagon, each of the Sides four Feet, and the Tulips planted as in the annexed Figure. For of all geometrical Superficies only the Square, Parallelogram, Rhombus, Rhomboides, and Hexagon give any likelihood to answer the Question.



That a Bed in a square Form will take less Ground than a Parallelogram, is evident from these Reasons; draw the two concentric Circles ABCD, and $abcd$, cross them at right Angles with the two Diameters AA' and BB'; parallel to AC draw bE ; from E draw EF perpendicular to AC; let $\odot b$ represent the Side of a square Bed without the Border. AF the long, and FC the short Side of a Parallelogram, equal in Area to the Square, per 35 E. 3. $2ac + 24 =$ the Border's Length in the Square, $2AC + 24 =$ the Border's Length in the Parallelogram. $2AC$ is evidently more than $2ac$, consequently the Square will take less Ground than the Parallelogram. For the same Reasons the Rhombus is less than the Rhomboides.



The Square Root of 169 is 13; therefore if the Bed was made in the Form of a Square, each Side must be 7 Feet. Make $AB = 7$, then the Square ABCD will represent the Bed. In a Rhombus whose Sides are 7 Feet each, and acute Angle 60° , the said Number may be planted as per Question; taking less Ground than the Square, Produce BC to H, make $EAD = 60^\circ$, draw DFH parallel to AEG; make $AE = AB = AD = DF = EF$. The Square ABCD is the Parallelogram AGHD per 36 E. 1. The Rhombus AEF D is less than the Parallelogram AGHD; consequently a Rhombus takes less room than the Square. The Area of the Rhombus is 42.42 Feet; but the Area of the foresaid Hexagon is only 41.568, therefore the Hexagon is the least.



N. B. The Dots in the Hexagon represent the Place of each Root, and \odot the flowering Shrub.

This Question was also answered by Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. Reeves, Mr. Farley, and Mr. R. Hudson.

A New QUESTION to be answered.

Question 143.

By Mr. STAPLEY.

There is a Wall of Earth to be made of the following Dimensions, viz. to be 320 Feet in Length, 36 Feet wide at the bottom, 6 Feet wide at the Top, and 12

Feet high, and both Sides to be made battering a-like. Some Workmen have agreed to carry in the first half Part of Earth at 3d per Yard, and the Remainder at 4d. per ditto. Quære the perpendicular Height when half the Earth is carried in, and what the whole will cost? A

A New SONG. Set by Mr. BAGLEY.

Answer.

My Su-key, while I fond - - ly gaze on all the

Beauties of thy Face, where shall I fix my Kifs? where

shall I fix my Kifs? Sym

Thine Eyes, the lit - - tle Stars of Love, by ev'ry sparkling

Twin - - kie prove, that there's the Seat of Blifs; that

there's the Seat of Blifs.

II.

But soon to these a rival's found,
In either cheek's bright swelling round,
Where all the morning glows.
Who wou'd not wish on them to dwell,
Who wou'd not wish to taste and smell,
The lilly and the rose?

III.

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 kifs all the rest.

ODE (on His Birth-Day)

Most humbly inscribed to His Royal Highness
GEORGE, Prince of Wales.

WHat, tho' ambition flings me not ;
 Yet, warm'd with ardent fire,
 On this auspicious day to sing,
 My daring muse, aspire !
 What, tho' from palaces remote ;
 To courts polite unknown :
 Untaught by venal bribe to fawn,
 My language is my own.
 What, tho' by indigence depress'd ;
 I court no fame, expect no pay,
 Save *George's* condescending smile,
 To dignify my rustic lay.
Britannia hails with joy,
 The blythe returning morn,
 Which saw her favour'd prince,
 Her future sov'reign born.
 Illust'rous youth, in *thee*,
 As from the parent-tree,
 Great *Cæsar's* subjects see
 } His royal virtues springing forth,
 To honour, glory, fame, and worth.
 By years matur'd, O, may they shine
 As *Cæsar's* now does, all divine !
 And let the rising generation find
 Their hopes accomplish'd in thy god-like
 mind !

As sinks the Sun at setting day,
 And leaves the world involv'd in night ;
 So *George*, tho' late, to fate must yield,
 Above to reign in realms of light :
 As o'er the east at rising morn,
 Sol shines majestically gay ;
 So shall our younger *George* arise,
 And turn our darkness into day :
 Where shall we find when *Cæsar's* gone,
 A King like him save *Fred'rick's* son ?

With grateful heart, in hymns of praise,
 And shouts of Joy, let *Britain* raise
 Her voice, and thanks incessant sing, thanks
 For such an Heir to such a King !

Reading, June 1, 1757.

M. M.

Psalm XVIII. paraphrased.

O God, my rock, my fort'refs, and my
 guide,
 My sacred tow'r, in whom thy sons confide !
 Worthy thou art of flowing gifts of praise,
 E'en to the latest of my fleeting days :
 To thee I joyful tune a solemn song,
 To thee alone my grateful lays belong.
 In various forms death compass'd me around,
 Ungodly men pursu'd to give the wound :

Before mine eyes their squares were num'rous
 spread,
 And floods of troubles roll'd about my head :
 'Twas then I made my great affliction
 known,
 And suppliant bow'd before thy sacred
 throne.
 To her deep center shook the conscious earth,
 A gen'ral pang convuls'd her various birth :
 How terrible was thy vindictive ire !
 Thy nostrils fraught with smoke, thy mouth
 with fire !
 The heav'ns consenting bow'd. — Beneath
 thy feet
 Dark clouds, replete with storms, in pillars
 meet :
 Upon a Cherub pompously he strode,
 And thro' the skies the heav'nly father rode.
 He flew upon the winds supporting wings,
 The god of gods, the mighty king of kings.
 The clouds dissolve ; their maker now dis-
 play
 Triumphant glorious, in a flood of day.
 Hail-stones descend, and flaming coals of
 fire,
 Sublime attendants on his sov'reign ire :
 Sharp arrows from his magazine repair,
 Pour on the plains, and darken all the air :
 Light'ning, the grand artillery of his eyes,
 Blasts all the fruits, quick flashing from the
 skies ;
 He rais'd his voice, and thro' the vast pro-
 found
 The mutt'ring thunder roll'd a solemn sound :
 Rous'd from their beds the restless waters
 roar,
 And foaming surges lash the sounding shore :
 Blown by his breath their channels now ex-
 pose,
 While on each side the liquid mountain flows :
 All nature groans, with sudden ills oppress'd,
 And awful terrors fill the human breast.
 Such were th' effects of thy transcending
 might !
 My foes beheld, and trembled at the sight.
Jehovah bar'd his great victorious arm,
 And kept me from their base design'd alarm :
 A troop of warriors boldly I've defy'd,
 And felt the god of *Israel* on my side :
 Led by thy pow'r, I scal'd the city-wall,
 Ten thousand dangers saw, yet 'scap'd them
 all :
 For who like thee, omnipotent, can save
 The trembling mortal from the yawning
 grave ?
 Say, where for refuge shall thy servants fly,
 When persecution's raging storms are nigh ?
 To whom but thee ? The mighty lord of all,
 Whose word supports, nor suffers them to
 fall.
 My god's a stedfast rock that yields relief,
 He hears my groans, and knows my weight
 of grief :

He makes my feet, like hinds, bound o'er
the plain,
My foes pursue, and will pursue in vain:
Beneath my touch scarce bends the tender
grass,

The swains admiring stand to see me pass:
By him inspir'd, I rush amidst alarms;
A bow of steel is broken by my arms:
The shield of his salvation makes me great,
Arms for the field, and mocks at martial
heat:

He kindly spreads his canopy of love,
Which not the pow'rs of hell can e'er re-
move.

O may'st thou, night and morn, my thoughts
engage,
Thou guide to youth! thou strength to fee-
ble age!

Nurs'd by thy care, led by thy grace divine,
Superior to my foes I envied shine;
Thine ears attentive listen'd to my call,
Thine eyes beheld the dark designs of *Saul*:
But neither he, nor all his force combin'd,
Could cause one moment to thy stable mind:
For which my prostrate soul now pours her
praise,

And to the skies her gratitude displays.
Reading, June 12, 1757. MARCUS.

Where *Tone* in circling eddies plays a-
long,
And *Naïds* warble in alternate song;
Where wanton willows dip, by fits, their
leaves,
And *French-ware* fields afford the cooling
breeze;
Our lovely nymphs are known to wander
here,
With gentle swains, to breathe the fragrant
air;
To view the purple vi'let's lowly bed,
Or where the cowslip rears her velvet head:
Nor shall I in description here forbear
What other ladies must with envy hear.

Say then, what colours, or what tongue
can tell

How far fair *Marcia's* beauteous charms
excel?

A *Horace* clasp'd his *Lydia* in his arms,
But what are *Lydia's* to a *Marcia's* charms?
Charms which so far in ev'ry point surpass,
As *Lydia's* did a yellow *Chloe's* face.
See, in the dance, the roseat colours rise,
Glow in her cheek, and sparkle in her eyes.
Thus bright *Aurora*, at the early dawn,
Scatters her glitt'ring gems along the dewy
lawn.

Next *Mira* comes — whose gen'rous,
gentle heart,
A stranger lives to each intriguing art.
More modesty ne'er grac'd a lovely fair,
In action prudent, and in word sincere:

For her *Fidelis* tunes the rural lay,
And leads her blooming like the fields of
May.

Playful, like lambkins on the turfy green,
Her unaffected innocence is seen.
To ev'ry vow a faithful vow returns,
And each fond heart with mutual ardor
burns.

Belinda's praises flow from ev'ry tongue,
The dearest subject, and my darling song.
The ruby lip, the dimply cheek that glows,
The iv'ry neck, adorn'd with pearly rows,
The well-turn'd feature, exquisitely fair,
The shape compleat, and well-becoming
air,

The virtuous heart, the pure untainted mind,
Britannia's sons in her are sure to find:
Minerva's prudence ev'ry action grace,
And *Cytherea's* charms compleat her face.
Oft on the verdant banks of *Tone* I rove,
And to the silver stream recount my love;
The silver stream in dimples glides along,
Like her, regardless of my plaintive song.
— Alike, for features, and for shape re-
nown'd,

With ev'ry blooming branch of virtue
crown'd;

With her a lovely train of nymphs appear,
Like angels kind, and O! like them as fair.

These are the charming *Byrons* of their day,
Alike they rule our hearts with easy sway.
To these *Italia's* beauties can't compare,
But *Clementina's* envy and despair.
Heav'n's sure for each a *Grandison* will find,
Where so much beauty is with goodness
join'd.

Taunton, May 1, 1757. STREPHON.

Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas.

VIRG. GEOR.

Physics long chain'd in hypothetic rules,
Was strain'd, and tortur'd in the wrang-
ling schools;

'Till *Bacon* rose, and bad the world attend,
Pointed her path, and shew'd her proper
end.

Great *Boyle* attentive heard the sage indite,
Enter'd the path, and saw th' encreasing
light;

Saw science rise, the heavy vapors fade,
Science long hid in ignorance's shade.

But as the tender flow'r in embryo lies,
'Till genial earth bespeaks the warmer skies,
Then rears its head, nectarian balm exhales,
Health to mankind, and frag'rance to the
vales.

Thus, while a *Bacon* sway'd the dubious
light,
Physics scarce shew'd her tender charms to
fight;

In *Newton's* reign expanded, and complete,
Its fruit nutritious, and its essence sweet.

Immortal

[illegible]

Immortal Newton! ever honour'd sage,
The light and wonder of the present age;
Thy judgment piercing, as thy thoughts refin'd,

At once the best and wisest of mankind.

Hear him, with ease, unfold all nature's laws,

And from th' effects, deduce th' immortal cause;

Why circling orbs their annual journeys run,
And why they wheel oblique round the sun:

'Twas he prescrib'd the comet's vagrant round,

Mark'd out its path, and shew'd its stated bound;

Reduc'd its course to laws unknown before,
And heav'd th' obedient ocean to the shore.

Blest with these lights, what mind unmov'd can see

This system's beauty, order, harmony!
In all how wisdom, goodness, pow'r combine!

And not adore the architect divine?

Those groveling souls who, dupes to pleasure's call,

Attend, assiduous, operas and the ball;
Depriv'd of these dear opiates of their care;

What low, dejected creatures they appear!

Strangers to joys unfading science yields,
To letter'd skies, and variegated fields;

Where heav'n-born Science lifts th' enraptur'd mind,

Above the cares, and follies of mankind.

MUSARUM AMICUS.

LINCOLN MINUET.



The FRENCH RETREAT. A COUNTRY DANCE.



First Couple cross over two Couple. Lead up to the Top, and cast off. Set Sides and turn. Right and Left at Top.

Trade and Manufactures are the Source of the Riches and Strength of this Nation, every Attempt to improve and promote the same must be truly laudable; and as the Premiums lately published by the Society for the Improvements of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, are not only liberal, but particularly offered to encourage and improve many useful Arts and Manufactures, we think they merit the public Regard, and a Place in our Magazine.

(Omitted in our last for want of room.)

To the PUBLIC, April 13, 1757.

I WHEREAS large Quantities of Saltpetre are made in France and other Parts of Europe, whilst we are obliged to import that Commodity from the East-Indies, to the annual amount of 2,000,000 lb. Weight; and it was proposed last Year to give 100l. as a Premium to the Person or Persons who should make (at any one Manufactory) the best 10,000 lb. Weight of Saltpetre, fit for Gunpowder (in a Method different from that mentioned in Mr. Paul Nightingale's Patent and Specification) within three Years from the Date thereof, from Materials, the Produce of England or Wales, or from Sea-water; 100 lb. Weight thereof to be produced to the Society by Way of Sample, for the Society to make such Trial thereof as they should direct. And also,

II. For the second best-like Quantity fit for Gunpowder, within the same Time, 50l.

III. But lest the waiting so long a Time may discourage the immediate Application to the making Saltpetre; it is proposed to give another 100l. as a Premium to the Person or Persons who shall make the first 10,000 lb. Weight of such Saltpetre fit for Gunpowder; 100 lb. Weight thereof to be produced as above: So that the same Person or Persons may possibly be intitled to a Claim of 200l.

IV. For the second like Quantity fit for Gunpowder, made by a different Person or Persons at some other Manufactory, 50 lb.

N. B. A Copy of Mr. Nightingale's Patent and Specification may be seen at the Society's Office.—An Account of the whole Process of making Saltpetre in France is treated of at large in each of the two following Books: *Memoirs d'Artillerie, par Mr. de St. Remy, & Dictionnaire Militaire.*

As the Encouragement of the Production of Silk in the American Colonies is a proper Object of the Attention of this Society, not only from the great Advantages which will be derived therefrom to the said Colonies, but also to the Mother-country, by promoting a very valuable Branch of its Manufactory: In order therefore to encourage the same, by giving such Bounties as will from

their Nature and Effect operate in equal Proportion to the Benefit of the poor as well as of the rich Planters; it is proposed, that the following Premiums be paid, under the Direction of Mr. Ottolenghe, Superintendent of the Silk-Culture in Georgia, to every Person who shall bring his Bolls or Cocoons of Silk to the public Filature at Savannah, according to the Notice already sent to Georgia.

V. For every Pound of Cocoons produced in the Year 1757, of a hard, weighty, and good Substance, and wherein one Worm only has spun, 3d.

VI. For every Pound of Cocoons produced in the same Year, a weaker, lighter, spotted or bruised Quality, though only one Worm has spun in them, 2d.

VII. For every Pound of Cocoons produced in the same Year, wherein two Worms have interwoven themselves, 1d.

VIII. For the best Drawings from an human Figure in Plaster (by Boys under the Age of 18 Years) to be produced on or before the second Wednesday in January 1758, and determined in Proportion to their Merit, 15l.

IX. For the best Drawings of an human Figure after a Print (by Boys under the Age of sixteen Years) to be produced and determined as above, 15l.

X. For the best Drawings or Compositions of Ornaments (taken from various Embroiderers, or any Art or Manufactory (by Boys under the Age of eighteen Years) to be produced and determined as above, 15l.

XI. For the best Drawings or Compositions of Ornaments (taken from various Prints) fit for Weavers, Callico-printers, Embroiderers, or any Art or Manufactory (by Boys under the Age of fifteen Years) to be produced and determined as above, 15l.

N. B. Apprentices, as well as others, are permitted to draw for any of the above Premiums, their respective Masters certifying, that any Premium gained shall be for the sole Use of the Boy, without the Master's claiming or intermeddling therewith. The different Subjects for the various Premiums will be provided by the Society; and all Candidates for pecuniary Premiums are required to draw at the Society's Office, under

under the Inspection of a Person to be appointed by the Society.

XII. For the best *Drawings* (by Boys under the Age of fourteen Years) who have not been taught any of the Rules or Methods by which young Persons are instructed in the Rudiments of Drawing, to be produced and determined as above, 1*l*.

XIII. For the best *Drawings* or *Compositions of Ornaments* (taken from various Prints) fit for Weavers, Callico-printers, Embroiderers, or any Art or Manufactory, by Girls under the Age of eighteen Years, to be produced and determined as above, 1*l*.

XIV. For the best *Drawings* or *Compositions of Ornaments* (taken from various Prints) fit for Weavers, Callico-printers, Embroiderers, or any Art or Manufactory, by Girls under the Age of fifteen Years, to be produced and determined as above, 1*l*.

N. B. That no Boys or Girls be permitted to draw in more than one Class; and such Class to be at their own Option.

XV, XVI. As an honourable Encouragement to young Gentlemen and Ladies of Fortune or Distinction, not exceeding sixteen Years of Age, who entertain or amuse themselves with Drawing, the Society propose to give a Silver Medal for the best Performance of Drawing of any Kind; and also a Silver Medal for the second best. Such young Gentlemen and Ladies are not expected to draw at the Society's Office, unless agreeable to themselves, but are expected to give sufficient Proof, that the Drawings produced are their own Performance, without the least Assistance or Correction by any other Hand, to be produced and determined as above.

XVII. *Zaffer* being used in the painting of China and Earthen-ware, and *Smalt* in the Composition of Powder-blue, both which Articles are constantly imported from Abroad, to the Amount of about 300,000 lb. Weight annually; it is therefore proposed to give as a Premium, for making the most and best *Zaffer* and *Smalt* from *English* Cobalt; not less than 5 lb. Weight of *Zaffer*, and 15 lb. Weight of *Smalt*, to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in *January* 1758; together with one Pound of the Ore the said *Zaffer* and *Smalt* were produced from, in order to a counter Proof, 3*l*.

XVIII. *Borax* being of great Use in all Vitrifications, in the Fusion of Ores, and absolutely necessary in soldering; and there being Reason to apprehend it may be discovered, or made in *England*, it is proposed to give a Premium for 1*l*. Weight of *Borax*, discovered or made in this Kingdom, having the same Properties, and capable of the

same Uses, as that which is imported; to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in *January* 1758, 2*5*l.

XIX. For making a Nest of the largest and best *Crucibles* and *British* Materials, and equal to the *Crucibles* imported from abroad for melting Metals and Salts, to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in *January* 1758, 3*l*.

XX. *Verdigrease* being imported from Abroad to a very considerable Amount, and very useful in dyeing, painting, and many other Branches of Trade, therefore it is proposed to give a Premium of 2*l*. to the Person who shall make the most and best *Verdigrease*, not less in Quantity than 100*l*. Weight, to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in *January* 1758.

XXI. *Retorts* being useful in the Distillation of acid Spirits, and for other chemical Purposes, it is proposed to give, for making the best *Retorts* of several Sizes, not less than Twelve, from one Quart to three Gallons, made of *British* Materials, and equal in Goodness to the *Retorts* imported from Abroad; to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in *January* 1758, 2*l*.

XXII. For the greatest Quantity of *Bismuth* (commonly called *Tin-Glass*) made from Minerals or Materials the Produce of *England*; not less than one Ton Weight, to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in *January* 1758, 1*5*l.

XXIII. A white or transparent *Oil-varnish* being of great Use in many Trades, it is proposed to give 2*l*. as a Premium, for making in *England*, one Gallon at least of the best, most transparent, and colourless *Oil-varnish*, equal in all Respects to *Martin's* at *Paris*, commonly called the *Copal Oil-varnish*, the Properties of which are great Hardness, perfect Transparency, without discolouring any Painting it is laid upon, and its not being liable to crack. Specimens to be produced to the Society on or before the first Wednesday in *March* 1758, and to be determined on or before the last Wednesday in *September* 1758.

XXIV. For the best Model in *Wax*, *Clay*, or any Composition; or a carving in *Wood*, *Ivory*, *Stone*, &c. by Youths of either Sex, Apprentices, or others, under the Age of Twenty; to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in *March* 1758, 1*l*.

The Subjects are to be Flowers, Fruit, Foliage, &c. to be modelled or carved after a Print or Drawing, procured by each Youth, and first shewn to the Society for their Approbation.

XXV. For the best Model in *Clay* of a single *Figure*, or *Group*, not less than eight Inches

ches high (by Youths under the Age of Twenty-two) to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in *March* 1758, 151.

The Subject each Youth proposes to model after, to be exhibited to the Society for their Approbation.

XXVI. For the best Model of the Face and Reverse of a *Medalion*, the Subject given by the Society, its Diameter not less than three Inches (by Youths under the Age of Twenty-two) to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in *March* 1758, 101.

N. B. As these are Works of much Attention and Labour, they are proposed to be done at the Candidates respective Dwellings; and the Youth or Youths to whom the Premiums shall be adjudged, shall give satisfactory Proofs, that the Models are intirely their own Performance, without the Assistance of any Person whomsoever.

XXVII. *Turky Carpets* for their Strength and Wear being most useful to the Public, and the Value of them annually imported, amounting to more than 16,000*l.* could such Carpets be manufactured here, it would cause a great Consumption of our Wool, a considerable Increase of the dyeing Trade, and employ a Number of Men, Women, and Children; therefore a Premium of 30*l.* is proposed to be given to the Person who shall make the best Carpet of one Breadth, after the Manner of *Turky Carpets* in Colour, Pattern, and Workmanship, to be at least 15 Feet by 12 Feet; and to be produced on or before the last Wednesday in *March* 1758.

XXVIII. For the second best, of the same Dimensions, by some other Person, 20*l.*

N. B. The Persons who gained the last Premiums for making Carpets shall not be admitted as Claimants this Year, unless they produce three Carpets each at least.

XXIX. As dyeing Yarn red and green, to keep the Colour in washing, has been found difficult, therefore it is proposed to give for dyeing the best holding or fast Colour, *Scarlet* in Grain, in flaxen Yarn, not less than a lb. Weight, to be produced on or before the last Wednesday in *March* 1758, 20*l.*

XXX. For dyeing the above Quantity of *Flaxen-Yarn* with a lasting and firm green Colour, at the same Time, and on the same Conditions, 10*l.*

XXXI. Notwithstanding the Art of Paper-making is arrived to great Perfection in *England*; yet as considerable Quantities of a

particular Sort are imported from Abroad, it is therefore proposed to give, as a Premium, for making one Ream of Paper, which upon Trial, shall be judged to be equal in all its Qualities to the *French Paper*, proper for receiving the best Impressions from Copper-plates, to be produced on or before the second Wednesday in *April* 1758, 20*l.*

N. B. Specimens of the Sort of Paper referred to will be delivered to any Paper-maker who will apply for it.

XXXII. For sowing the greatest Quantity of Land with *Acorns* alone, for the Purpose of raising Timber, before the first Day of *May* 1758, and effectually fencing and preserving the same; not less than five Acres to be sown, with four Bushels of *Acorns* at least on each Acre, a Gold Medal.

XXXIII. For the second greatest Quantity sown, fenced, and preserved in the same Manner, a Silver Medal.

XXXIV. For the third greatest Quantity, a Silver Medal.

XXXV. For sowing the greatest Quantity of Land with *Spanish Chestnuts*, for the Purpose of raising Timber, before the first Day of *May* 1758, and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, a Gold Medal.

XXXVI. For the second greatest Quantity so sown and preserved, a Silver Medal.

XXXVII. For the third greatest Quantity, a Silver Medal.

XXXVIII. For properly planting the greatest Number, either of the *Witch-Elm*, or of the small-leaved *English Elm*, for the Purpose of raising Timber, before the 1st Day of *May* 1758, and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, a Gold Medal.

XXXIX. For the second greatest Number, in like Manner, a Silver Medal.

XL. For the third greatest Number, a Silver Medal.

XLI. *Madder* being necessary for dyeing, and now imported from Abroad, to the Amount of 100,000*l.* per Annum, and upwards, although it might be propagated in *England*, as it has been heretofore; therefore it is proposed, to give, as a Premium, for planting and raising the largest and best Roots of *Madder* in this Kingdom, in any single Acre of Ground (the whole Acre being so planted therewith) twenty Roots of the first Year's Growth to be produced as Samples, on or before the first Wednesday in *December* 1757, 20*l.*

XLII. For the second largest and best, 10*l.*

XLIII. For the same Quantity, on the same Terms of one Year's Growth, the largest and best, 16*l.*

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XLIV.

XLIV. For the second largest and best, 81.

XLV. It is also proposed, to give, as a Premium, for planting and raising the largest and best *Roots of Madder* in this Kingdom, 20l. twenty *Roots* of the second Year's Growth, from any single Acre of Ground (the whole Acre being planted therewith) to be produced as Samples, on or before the first Wednesday in *December* 1758.

XLVI. For the second largest and best, in like Manner produced, 10l.

XLVII. For the same Quantity, on the same Terms, of one Year's Growth, the largest and best, 16l.

XLVIII. For the second largest and best, 81.

XLIX. For the best *Set of Experiments*, with a *Dissertation on Soils*, and their different *Natures*, to be produced on or before *Christmas* 1758, a Gold Medal, if really deserving.

L. For the best *Set of Experiments*, with a *Dissertation on the Nature and Operation of Manures*, to be produced on or before *Christmas* 1758, a Gold Medal, if really deserving.

LI. For an effectual Method to prevent or destroy the *Fly* which takes the *Turnip* in the *Leaf*, to be produced on or before *Christmas* 1758, 10l.

LII. For an effectual Method to cure the *Rot* in *Sheep*, to be produced on or before *Christmas* 1758, 10l.

LIII. For an effectual Method to edulcorate *Train or Seal-Oil*, for the Use, not only of the Clothier, Soap-boiler, &c. but to answer the ordinary Purposes of Olive-Oil, to be produced on or before *Christmas* 1758, 10l.

LIV. For the best Method of improving *Grain Colours*, and rendering them cheaper, to be produced on or before *Christmas* 1758, 10l.

LV. For planting the greatest Quantity of *Logwood* in any of our Plantations, before the 25th Day of *December* 1759, 20l.

LVI. For the second greatest Quantity, 10l.

LVII. For sowing, raising, and curing the greatest Quantity of *Safflower* in any of our Plantations, not less than 50lb. Weight, before the 25th Day of *December* 1759, 15l.

LVIII. For the second greatest Quantity, 10l.

LIX. For planting out in the Year 1759, at proper Distances, the greatest Number of that Sort of *Pine*, which is commonly cal-

led or known by the Name of the *Scotch-Fir*, being the Tree which produces the best yellow or red Deal, to be two Years old at least when planted out; and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, a Gold Medal.

LX. For the second greatest Number, in the same Manner, a Silver Medal.

LXI. For the third greatest Number, a Silver Medal.

LXII. As a cheap and effectual Composition for securing Ship's Bottoms from Worms and other external Injuries, would be of great Advantage to the Public; it is proposed to give a Premium of 50l. for the best and cheapest Composition, which on sufficient Trials made by the Inventor, shall appear effectual for such Purposes, to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in *February* 1760.

LXIII. For planting out in the Year 1761, at proper Distances, the greatest Number of the white *Pine*, commonly known by the Name of Lord *Weymouth's*, or the *New-England Pine*, (being the fittest Sort for Masts) to be four Years old at least when planted out; and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, a Gold Medal.

LXIV. For the second greatest Number, in the same Manner, a Silver Medal.

LXV. For the third Number, a Silver Medal.

Whereas there are Societies for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in that Part of *Great-Britain* called *Scotland*, and also in *Ireland*; therefore all the Premiums of this Society are designed for that Part of *Great-Britain* called *England*, the Dominion of *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, unless expressly mentioned to the Contrary; and the Claims shall be determined as soon as possible after the Delivery of the Specimens: Proper Affidavits, or such Certificates, as the Society shall require, to be produced on every Article.

By Order of the Society,

GEORGE BOX, Sec.

Note, Any Information or Advice that may forward the Design of this Society for the public Good, will be received thankfully, and duly considered, if communicated by Letter, directed to Mr. Box, at the Society's Office, opposite the *New Exchange* Buildings in the *Strand*, *London*.

To the Author of the GENERAL MAGAZINE of ARTS and SCIENCES.

S I R,

Observing the many Calculations of the Moon's Eclipse, published for the 30th of July next, differing not a little from each other; even amongst those said to be done by the Theory according to Dr. Halley: The following, though different from all of them, I believe will be found to come as near Observation (if not nearer) than any, which must be left for that to determine.

Yours, &c.

C. BRENT.

| | H. | ' | " | |
|---------------|----|----|----|------------------------|
| Beginning | 10 | 01 | 42 | } P. M. apparent Time. |
| Semi-Duration | 1 | 33 | 23 | |
| Middle | 11 | 35 | 05 | |
| End | 13 | 08 | 28 | |
| Duration | 3 | 06 | 46 | |

Digits eclipsed $11 \frac{1}{3}$. So that $\frac{1}{3}$ Part of the Moon's Diameter only will be uneclipsed.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences.

For JUNE, 1757.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Continued from Page 552.

THE Troops of Hanover and Hesse, and other confederated States, which are to compose the allied Army, under the Name of an Army of Observation, began to assemble with all possible Diligence. The Headquarters of his Royal Highness the Duke is established at Bielefeldt, whether the several Divisions are repaired to concert the Plan of Operations, and where it is supposed the Army will be joined by 20,000 Prussians. In the mean Time, the French, on the Lower Rhine, continue filing off incessantly. The Siege of Guelders is converted into a Blockade, occasioned, it should seem, by the Difficulties the Enemy finds in raising Batteries. Wesel is evacuated; and the main Body of the Army is bending their March along the Lippe, in order to approach the Weser, and the Confines of Hanover. Skirmishes have already happened between the advanced Parties of both Armies, in which sometimes one, and sometimes the other have gained the Advantage. A Party of Hanoverians have passed the Weser, as well to ravage the Country of Paderbourne, as to reconnoitre the French, having carried off several Waggon's loaded with Wheat and Oats, destined for the Territories of the Elector of Cologne. On the other Hand, Col. Fischer, having had an Engagement with a small Body of Hanoverians, in the County

of Tecktenburgh, routed them, and made some Prisoners.

May 11. The City of Prague, in which there are between 30 and 40,000 Troops, was completely invested by the Prussians on both Sides the River; Intrenchments were thrown up on all Sides, and Parties planted continually to patrol. The King commands on one Side the River, and Marshal Keith on the other. The Prince of Bevern is detached with 30,000 Men to observe the Motions of Count Leopold Down, who with some fresh Troops, and the Remains of the defeated Army, is marching with all Expedition, in order, if possible, to attempt the Relief of Prague.

The Letters from Westphalia take Notice of the great Embarrassment of the French Army there for want of Provisions and Forage, insomuch that, they do not seem to know when they shall be able to move forward; on the Duke's advancing a Body of Troops over the Weser, they however reinforced the Corps which had crossed the Rhine. The Dutch have had the Courage to renew their Placart to prohibit the Exportation of Bread, Corn, and Oats. The King of Prussia has sent Orders to defend Embden to the last Extremity. So that the Attack of Hanover seems to be a Project at a Distance; and as the Duke of Cumberland

is only to act upon the Defensive, no Engagement is likely to happen till the Arrival of the Prussian Reinforcements.

Camp before Prague, May 18. Since the 11th Instant, a great Number of Deserters have come in. The Prisoners are sent to Budin, and, by all Accounts, the Victory has been more complete than was at first apprehended. The King of Prussia has sent Detachments beyond the Beraun. They met with no Resistance, every Thing in that Part of the Country having been abandoned by the Austrians. The Troops that fled that Way were dispersed, and many of them have straggled into the Upper Palatinate, and neighbouring Countries. Those beyond the Saffawa are said to be assembling at Beneschau, but their Number is not yet considerable. The only Army we hear of, is that of Count Daun, which advanced from Königgratz towards Boemischbrod; but, upon the Approach of the Detachment commanded by the Prince of Bevern, retired, and now occupies a strong Post between Suchdol and Kutteneberg. Count Daun's Army is said to be augmented to 25 or 30,000; and the King of Prussia has reinforced the Prince of Bevern's Detachment, which is at Kerzib, within one Mile and half of the Enemy.

Col. Meyer's Conduct in destroying the Magazines at Pilsen will effectually cut off the Succours the Austrians might have expected from the Empire; which, if they should march, cannot now find Subsistence.

In Prague every Thing is very quiet, hardly a Cannon Shot fired; they are busy in repairing the Ramparts and Parapets. The Prussians are active and vigilant: They have raised Redoubts and Fîches in the proper Places to harass the Besieged, if they should attempt to come out. These little Forts are joined by Lines cast up in such Places where the Ground admits of them, and in a very few Days the Bombardment will begin.

Hamburgb, May 27. The latest Advices from Bohemia import, that the heavy Ar-

tillery of the Prussians was arrived before Prague, and that the Royal Battery began to play the 22d of this Month; besides which they had unmasked four others, which consisted chiefly of Mortars; so that it is presumed his Prussian Majesty, instead of making the Siege of that Capital in Form, will content himself with bombarding it.

Amsterdam, May 30. His Prussian Majesty has threatened to lay the Estates of the Margrave of Anspach under Contribution, if that Prince don't, in the Space of one Month, discharge a Debt of three Hundred thousand German Crowns, which he owes to the King.

The Landgrave of Hesse, the House of Saxe-Gotha, and the House of Brunswic are invariably attached to the King of Prussia. The Sovereigns of those Houses, have declared to his Majesty and to the King of Great-Britain, that they will oppose with their whole Force all Attempts which the French may make on that Side. The Army of Observation receives daily Reinforcements: And it is expected, that the Campaign will soon be opened in these Parts, where the French have as yet done nothing of Importance.

Frankfort, May 30. The Elector of Bavaria, and the States of the Circle have declared, that they will observe a strict Neutrality in the present War.

From the French Camp at Rheda, June 13.

The Duke of Cumberland, not thinking himself safe in his entrenched Camp, decamped this Afternoon. Marshal d'Estrees sent ten Companies of Grenadiers, ten Piquets, and 300 Horse to join the Royal Volunteers, in order to follow the Enemy and charge his Rear.

Brussels, June 15. We have just learnt, that the Hanoverians have repassed the Wîser near Runelin, taken with them whatever could be of Service to the French, and that the Van-guard of the French Army attacked the Rear-guard of the Hanoverians at Sternberg, and made several Prisoners.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, May 10.

A Gentleman who lives at the Yaddin writes, That 13 Catawba Indians had just passed by there from Fort Cumberland, with four French Scalps, which they got (with some others they had delivered to the Governor of Virginia) in several skirmishes near Fort du Quesne, and lost only two of their Men: That 17 complete Catawba

Warriors passed by his House the Day before, going to War against the French; and that they informed him, King Hagler was to follow them in a few Days with 100 more.

The Garland's Prize at Providence, we hear, is condemn'd; and that her Cargo is reckoned worth between 40 and 50,000 l. Sterling.

L O N D O N.

The Committee of the Enquiry, to whom it was referred to consider of the several Papers and Accounts, presented to the House in this Session of Parliament, relating to Intelligence concerning the Motions or Designs of the French; to Preparations made, and Orders given, for the Equipment or Sailing of any of his Majesty's Ships of War, or for the Defence of any of his Majesty's Dominions in the Mediterranean, and to the State and Condition of his Majesty's Navy, and of the Island of Minorca, during the Years 1755, and 1756; after having sat by Adjournment from the 18th of April to the 13th of May, came at length to the following Resolutions:

RESOLVED.

THAT it appears to this Committee, that his Majesty, from the 27th of August 1755, to the 20th of April 1755, received repeated and concurrent Intelligence, as gave just Reason to believe, that the French King intended to invade his Majesty's Dominions of Great Britain or Ireland.

Resolved, That it appears to this Committee, that his Majesty received repeated and concurrent Intelligence, from the Month of August 1755, to the Month of April 1756, that, with Intent to invade his Majesty's Dominions, great Numbers of Troops were marched from the interior Part, or Parts of France, to the Coasts of Picardy, Normandy, and Britany, great Quantities of Provisions, Artillery, and war-like Stores, collected, and Numbers of Vessels for the Transportation of Soldiers assembled, in the Ports of France, opposite to the Coasts of this Kingdom.

Resolved, That it appears to this Committee, that in the Months of September, October, November, and December 1755, his Majesty received various repeated and concurrent Advices of the actual equipping of a Squadron of twelve Ships of the Line, besides Frigates, at Toulon, and that the said Armament would at latest be ready to sail very early in the Spring 1756.

Resolved, that it appears to this Committee, that on the 4th of February 1756, in a Letter from Mr. Consul Birtles, dated Geneva, 17th of January 1756, his Majesty received Advice of an Intention to surprize the Island of Minorca, which was confirmed by many subsequent Advices of the actual destination of the said Armament against the said Island, received in the Month of February 1756.

Resolved, That it appears to this Committee, that his Majesty received repeated and concurrent Intelligence, that the Toulon Squadron, which sailed to Minorca, consisting of twelve Ships of the Line, was ill provided with Men and Guns.

Resolved, That it appears to this Committee, that his Majesty, between the 30th of January 1756, and the 6th of March 1756, received Intelligence, that there was

fitted, and fitting for the Sea, at Brest and Rochfort, a Squadron of 17 Ships of the Line, which, by Intelligence received the 7th of March 1756; was to be augmented to 22 Ships of the Line, some of which were to be fitted out for transporting Troops; and by further Intelligence received, of the 31st of March 1756, was increased to 23 Ships of the Line, exclusive of three Ships of the Line, said to be destined for America.

Resolved, That it appears to this Committee, that Sir Edward Hawke received Orders to sail on the 27th of February 1756, and actually sailed on the 12th of March following, on a cruize to the Westward, with a Squadron of 14 Ships of the Line, which Squadron, under the Command of Sir Edward Hawke, was, on the 1st of April 1756, ordered to be reinforced with five Ships of the Line, under Rear Admiral Holbourne.

Resolved, That it appears to this Committee, that on the 8th of March 1756, Orders were given by the Commissioners of the Admiralty, to get ready 10 Ships of the Line, for the Mediterranean; and on the 11th of March 1756, Orders were given by the Commissioners of the Admiralty to Admiral Byng, to take the said ten Ships of the Line under his Command, and fit them for Sea as soon as possible; and on the 27th of March 1756, the Commissioners of the Admiralty were ordered to send ten Ships of the Line to the Island of Minorca, which Ships sailed on the 6th of April following, which ten Ships at their sailing were fully mann'd, (including the Royal Regiment of fuzileers, sent on board to serve as Part of their Complement, and which was ordered to be landed at Minorca, in Case the Governor, or Commander in Chief of that Island, should think it necessary for its Defence,) and, as appears by a Letter from the said Admiral to the said Commissioners, were in every Respect ready for sailing.

Resolved, That it appears to this Committee, that on the first of April 1756, there were 27 of his Majesty's Ships of the Line, cruising on the following Services; that is to say, 14 Ships of the Line, cruising between Brest

Brest and Rochfort, under the Command of Sir Edward Hawke; five more of the Line ordered, under the Command of Admiral Holbourne, to join Sir Edward Hawke; one between Cape Clear and Scilly, one between Scilly and Ushant, two off the Isle of Bafs, one off Barfleur, two in the Downs under the Command of Admiral Smith, and one at Cork; and 28 Ships of the Line in Commission at home, that is to say, 17 fitted for Sea, ten fitting, and one in Harbour-Service, all which were, exclusive of the Squadron under the Command of Admiral Byng, then under Orders to sail immediately for the Mediterranean; and that the Complement of the said 28 Ships of the Line at Home, amounted to 14,640 Men, and that there were borne upon the said Ship's Books 9,891 Men and 7,249 mustered.

Resolved, That it appears to this Committee, that on the first of April 1756, there were 45 Frigates, Sloops, and armed Ships, cruising on the following Stations; that is to say, three under Sir Edward Hawke, one off Brest, two off the Isle of Bafs, four off Cape Barfleur, 14 under Admiral Smith, two at Dublin, one at Greenock, one at Whitehaven, two at Liverpool, two in Kingfroad, one at Biddesford, one at Falmouth, one at Exmouth, one at Yarmouth, one at Lynn, one in the Humber, one at Newcastle, one at Leith, one at Sheerness going to Leith, three Convoys at Stadht, one Convoy from Ostend, and then ordered to the Downs; and there were at Home 17 Frigates, Sloops, and Yachts, fitted, and sitting for the Sea, the Complements of which 17 amounted to 2,405 Men, of which 1,508 were borne, and 1,320 mustered.

Resolved, That it appears from the last Returns from Minorca, before the Siege, bearing Date the 31st of July 1755, that the Garrison of Fort St. Philips consisted of 2,860 Men, (Officers included) and that on the 1st of February 1756 there were 35 Military Officers absent from their Duty, including the Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island, the Governor of Fort St. Philips, and the Colonels of the four Regiments in Garrison there, the Governor of the Island, being otherwise employed in his Majesty's Service, the Governor of Fort St. Philips disabled by Age and Infirmities, 19 Second-

Lieutenants and Ensigns, appointed between the first of October 1755, and the 4th of January 1756, and nine Officers, employed in the recruiting Service in Great Britain.

Resolved, That it appears to this Committee, that Major-General Stuart did, in the Month of November 1755, receive Orders from his Majesty to repair to Minorca, in order to be assistant to Lieutenant-General Blakeney, then commanding his Majesty's Forces in that Island, and that on the 3d of February following, the Colonels of the several Regiments then in Minorca, received an Order from his Majesty, to send all the absent Officers of their respective Regiments to their Duty there, except such as it should be necessary to keep in Great Britain on the recruiting Service.

Resolved, That it appears to this Committee, that on the 28th of March 1756, a Detachment with proper Officers, equal to a Battalion, were ordered to be sent from Gibraltar to be landed for the Relief of Minorca.

Resolved, That it appears to this Committee, that on the 30th of March 1756, Orders were given for raising a Company of Miners, consisting of 200 Men, and on the 7th of May 1756, Directions were given for sending three more Battalions for the Reinforcement of the Garrison of Fort St. Philips.

Resolved, That it appears to this Committee, that the Squadron of his Majesty's Ships in the Mediterranean, in the Month of December 1755, consisted of one Ship of 60 Guns, two of 50 Guns, four Frigates, and one Sloop; and that the Garrison of Fort St. Philips, in the said Month of December, according to the last Returns, made the 31st of July 1755, consisted of 2,860 Men, (Officers included) and that it doth appear, that no greater Number of Ships of War could be sent into the Mediterranean than were sent on the 6th of April 1756, nor any greater Reinforcement than the Regiment which was sent, and the Detachment equal to a Battalion, which was ordered to the Relief of Fort St. Philips, consistently with the State of the Navy, and the various Services essential to the Safety of his Majesty's Dominions, and the Interest of his Subjects.

June 19. In Consequence of his Majesty's Messages, a Resolution passed the Commons for granting a Million, on Credit, to be applied, as the Exigencies of State may require 50,000 for the Americans, and 20,000 for the East-India Company.

The Militia Bill has passed both Houses of Parliament.

May 21. The Arch-bishop of Canterbury was elected President of the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign Parts.

23. Some of the principal Inhabitants of

Jamaica having, in the last Session of Parliament, prefer'd some Complaints against the Governor, the Committee of the whole House, who have taken that Matter into their Consideration, have already resolv'd, in Favour of the Governor, That the Resolution of the Assembly of the Island of *Jamaica* contained in the Minutes of the said Assembly on the 29th of *October*, 1753, in the Words following, *viz.* "Resolved, That it is the inherent and undoubted Right of the People to raise and apply Money for the Service and Exigencies of the Government, and to appoint such Person or Persons for receiving and issuing thereof, as they shall think most conducive to the Service of his Majesty and the Interest of his People," so far as the same imports a Claim of Right, in the said Assembly, to raise and apply public Money without the Consent of the Governor is illegal, repugnant to the Terms of his Majesty's Commission to his Governor of the said Island, and derogatory of the Rights of the Crown and People of Great Britain.

30. The Ships that sailed from Portsmouth, and left from Cork, on the 18th, Vice-Admiral Holborne Commander; took with them 55 Transports with Troops, amounting to 6200 effective Men besides Officers. The Regiments were, the second Battalion of the Royal Scotch, consisting of 1000 Men, Forbes's, Blakeney's, Kennedy's, Bragg's, Murray's, and Perry's of 700 Men each, and 700 Marines to act on Shore, if needful. The Commanders are Gen. Hobson, Commander in chief, Lt. Charles Hay, second in Command, Col. Forbes, Lieut. Col. Williamson, Commander of the Train, and Dougal Campbell, Esq; chief Engineer.

June 24. George Nelson, Esq; Alderman and Grocer, and Francis Gossling, Esq; Alderman and Stationer, were chosen Sheriffs of this City for the Year ensuing. And Mr. Pevey, a Turner, was chosen one of the Ale-conners.

Circuits appointed for the Summer Assizes.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Baron Parker, the Hon. Baron Legge.

Northamptonshire, Tuesday, July 19, at Northampton.

Rutland, Friday, July 22, at Okeham.

Lincolnshire, Monday, July 25, at the Castle of Lincoln.

City of Lincoln, the same Day at the City of Lincoln.

Nottinghamshire, Thursday, July 28, at Nottingham.

Town of Nottingham, the same Day at the Town of Nottingham.

Derbyshire, Saturday, July 30, at Derby.

Leicestershire, Wednesday, August 3, at the Castle.

Borough of Leicester, Thursday, August 4, at the Borough of Leicester.

City of Coventry, Saturday, August 6, at the City of Coventry.

Warwickshire, the same Day at Warwick.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Warrburton, Mr. Justice Noel.

City of York, Saturday, July 23, at the Guildhall of the City.

Yorkshire, same Day at the Castle of York.

Durham, Tuesday, August 2, at the Castle of Durham.

Town of Newcastle upon Tyne, Monday, August 8, at the Guildhall of the Town.

Northumberland, the same Day, at the Castle of Newcastle upon Tyne.

Cumberland, Saturday, August 13, at the City of Carlisle.

Westmorel. Friday, Aug. 19, at Appleby. Lancashire, Wednesday, August 24, at the Castle of Lancaster.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Clive, Mr. Baron Smyth.

Berks, Monday the 18th Day of July, at Abingdon.

Oxon, Wednesday the 20th, at Oxford.

Gloucestershire, Saturday the 23d, at Gloucester.

City and County of Gloucester, the same Day and Place.

Monmouthshire, Thursday the 28th, at Monmouth.

Herefordshire, Saturday 30, at Hereford.

Shropshire, Friday the 5th of August, at Shrewsbury.

Staffordshire, Wednesday 10, at Stafford.

Worcestershire, Saturday 13, at Worcester. City and County of Worcester, the same Day and Place.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Lord Mansfield, Mr. Justice Denison.

Hertford, Monday July 25, at Hertford.

Essex, Wednesday 27, at Chelmsford.

Kent, Monday August 1, at Maidstone.

Suffex, Saturday August 6, at Lewes.

Surry, Thursday August 11, at Guildford.

A LIST of SHIPS, taken by the ENGLISH, continued from Page 535.

A Privateer of 6 Guns and 30 Men, by the *Grampus*, and brought into Shields.

The Planter, retaken by a Bristol Privateer, and sent into Plymouth.

The *Penelope* Privateer, of Morlaix, of 16 six Pounders, 2 two Pounders, and 180 Men, by the Tartar Man of War, Capt. Lockhart, and sent into Plymouth.

A

376. *A Chronological Memoir of Occurrences,*

A French Privateer of 18 carriage Guns, and 180 Men, of Scilly, is taken by the *Tartar Man of War*.

The *Lightfoot, Lane*, is retaken by the *Duke of Bedford Privateer*, Capt. Tatc, and carried into Portsmouth.

A French Privateer of 12 Guns, by the *Dolphin Man of War*.

A French Privateer of 16 Guns, by the *Wesley Sloop of War*.

The *Marquis D'Aumont Privateer*, of 16 8x Pounders, and 160 Men, and the *Dinwidie*, by the *St. George Privateer*, and carried into Falmouth.

The *Anquier* of 200 Tons, with Troops, Stores, &c. and a large Snow, by the *Sterling Privateer*, and carried into Bristol.

The *John and Betsy, Green*, is retaken by the *Medway Man of War*, and sent into Portsmouth.

The *Britannia, Richardson*, retaken by the *Deptford* and *Defiance Privateers*, and sent into Falmouth.

The *Middleton Privateer* has retaken a Ship, and carried her into Guernsey.

A Snow is retaken and sent into the King's Road.

The *Little Susan*, by the *Sterling Privateer* of Bristol, and sent into Falmouth.

A French Privateer by the *Hound Sloop of War*, and carried into Leith.

A French Privateer valued at 7000*l.* by the *Shark Privateer* of London.

The *Betsy*, ———, from Glasgow, retaken by the *Duke of Bedford Privateer*.

The *Lightfoot, Lane*, from Virginia, retaken.

The *Diana, Smith*, a Letter of Marque Ship, has carried into Malta a Prize worth 7000*l.*

A French Martinico Ship outward-bound, by the King of Prussia Privateer.

Renown, 400 Tons, 14 Guns, laden with Bale Goods, by the *Somerfet*.

The *Pondicherry*, by the *Dover Man of War* and brought to the Nore.

A French Privateer, by the *Orford*, Capt. Spry.

A French Ship, laden with Corn, by the *Constantine, Lee*, a Letter of Marque Ship. The *Acquillon*, a French Man of War of 48 Guns, drove on Shore and destroyed by the *Antelope*, near La Hague Bay.

The *Antelope* also took a Privateer called *L'Heureuse Union*, and *La Jeanette* with Flour for Canada, and carried them into Portsmouth.

A Danish Ship, bound for Dunkirk, by the *Ema Frigate*.

The *Vainqueur* of 300 Tons, from Bourdeaux to Quebec, with Transports, &c.

The *Ufrow Anna*, from Rochelle with

Brandy and Wine, by the *Black Prince Privateer* of London, and sent into Falmouth.

The *Indian*, from Pondicherry, of 24 Guns and 200 Men, by the *Protector*, Capt. James, and carried into Tillichery, valued at 40,000*l.*

A Privateer sent into Leith, by the *Hound Sloop of War*.

Six Vessels from the Levant, by the *Am-buscade*, and sent into Malta; also a French Prize, sold to the Danish Consul for 12,000*l.* Sterling.

The *Borrine*, 14 Guns and 60 Men, laden with Stores for Canada, by the *Harwich Man of War*.

Also the *Charming Polly*, of Pool, retaken.

The *Duke de Aquitaine*, a French East-India-man of 50 Guns, all 18 Pounders, and 500 Men, by the *Eagle*, Capt. Pallifier.

The *St. Philip*, 12 Guns and 39 Men, and the *Reine des Anglis*, of 16 Guns and 35 Men, both from St. Domingo, with Coffee and Sugar, by the *Defiance Privateer*, Capt. Dyer, and carried into Portsmouth.

A French Privateer of 16 Guns, by the *Unicorn*, and sent into Kinfae.

The *Prince de Conti*, 14 Guns and 40 Men, laden with Sugar, Coffee, and Indico, by the *St. Alban's Man of War*.

Two Dutch Vessels laden with Salt, going from one French Port to another, by the *Hibernia Privateer* of London.

The *Automne Provost*, from Bourdeaux to St. Domingo, by two Men of War, and sent into Jamaica.

Le Comte de Grament, 36 Guns and 370 Men.

Le Nouveau Saxon of 16 Guns and 150 Men. And a Schooner, from Bourdeaux, bound to Quebec, with Wine and Brandy, by the *Lancaster* and *Dunkirk Men of War*.
LIST of SHIPS taken by the French, continued from Page 537

The *Greenwich Man of War* of 50 Guns, Capt. Rodham, by *Monf. Beaufremont's Squadron*, in her Passage from Monte Christo to Cape Francois.

The *Indian Prince*, *Watkins*, from Africa, and the *Mary* and *Martha* from London, are carried into Hispaniola.

The *Promise*, *Butler*, from Seville to Ireland, and the *Triton* from Lisbon for Newfoundland, are carried into Vigo.

The *Atlanta*, *Warner*; the *Three Brothers*; the *Young Lodowick*, *Strange*, from New York; the *Elitha*, *Jennings*, for Bermudas; and the ———, *Rich*, from Glasgow, are carried into Martinico.

The *Holley*, *Carver*, from Faro; the *Argyle*, from St. Kitt's; the *Ben*, *M'Donald*, from South Carolina; the *Notre Dame*

Dame de la Solitude, from Vigo; the Patsey, from Pool, and the Mary Galley Privateer, are all taken by Privateers belonging to St. Malo's.

The ———, Marshal, of Scarborough, from Sunderland from Amsterdam, by a Dunkirk Privateer.

The Friendship, Anderson; the Ralph and Robert; the Hannah; the Ann, Fo-

thergill, and two others, Names unknown, all Colliers, are taken by the L'Ameranth and the Machault Privateers.

The Elizabeth, Dunstal, from Dublin for Alicant is carried into Malaga.

The Molley, Rockay, from Cork to Newfoundland, ranfomed for 25,000 Livres.

The William and Charles from Leith to Gibraltar, carried to Cadiz.

BIRTHS.

June 7. The Lady of the Hon. John Spencer, Esq; of a Son.

9. The Lady of Sir James Beecher, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

May 9. Mr. Jos. Randall, to Miss Sally Dending of Chichester; whose personal Virtues indicate their mutual Happiness.

June 2. The Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Berkeley, to the Hon. Rob. Nugent, Esq; one of the Lords of the Treasury, and Member of Parliament for Bristol.

3. James Clarke, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justice of the Peace, to Mrs. Malet Vauhan.

Edmund Probyn, in Gloucestershire, to Miss Dalton, an Heiress, of the said County, with 20,000l. Fortune.

Mr. Osboro, an eminent Jew Merchant, to Miss Nunes, of St. Mary Axe.

Theophilus Comyns, to Miss Ann-Maria Feston, of West-ham.

George Medley, Esq; to Miss Palmer, Daughter of Sir Thomas Palmer.

11. Henry Lawes, Esq; of Queen Square, to Miss Betty Bridges, of Privy-Garden.

21. Dr. Morris, an eminent Physician, to Miss Ballard.

DEATHS.

May 16. Geo. Dertou, Esq; who represented Buckingham in the 9th Parliament of Great Britain.

25. The Lady of Sir Samuel Gower, Bart.

26. The Hon. Augustus Schutz, Esq, Master of the Robes, and Privy Purse to his Majesty.

June 2. Francis Fane, Member of Parliament for Lyme; and in the 7th and 8th Parliaments he represented Taunton: He also represented Petersfield, and in another Parliament Ilchester. He was one of his Majesty's Council at Law, and standing Counsel to the Board of Trade.

10. Right Hon. Lord Viscount Palmerston, of the Kingdom of Ireland, in the 84th Year of his Age.

28. Mrs. Plunket, Sister to the Right Hon. Lady Chedworth.

John Walney, of Glasgow, aged 124;

who retained his Senses to the last. He has had 11 Wives and 17 Children.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Capt. Hughes, of the Hind Sloop of War, to command the Trident, of 64 Guns.

Capt. Douglas, to command the Alcide, lately put in Commission.

Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Suffolk.

Lord Archer, Recorder of Coventry.

Capt. George Bridges Rodney, Commander of the Deptford.

Capt. Gordon, to command the Princess Amelia.

Capt. Barker, to command the Royal Anne.

Mr. Gregory Watkins, elected Coroner for Worcester.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Col. Douglas (one of his Aids de Camp) to act as Brigadier General of Dragoons.

Whitewronge Taylor, appointed Captain of the Royal William.

The Hon. Edward Finch, one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber, is appointed Master of the Robes to his Majesty.

The Duke of Grafton, appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Suffolk.

John Elphinstone, to be Capt. of the Salamander Sloop.

Brook Boothby, Esq; Commissioner of the Customs at Cardiff.

The Right Hon. Lord Anson, appointed first Lord of the Admiralty.

The King has been pleased to grant unto Charles Willes, Esq; third Son of the Right Hon. Sir John Willes, Knt. first Commissioner for the Custody of the Great Seal of Great Britain; and Robert Wilmot, Esq; eldest Son of Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Knt. one other of the Commissioners for the Custody of the said Great Seal, successively, as they are named in the Office of Prothonotary of the Court of Chancery.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Mr. William Willis, L. L. B. of New College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Luccombe, Somerset.

The Rev. Roger Mather, D. D. to the Rectory of St. Mary, Whitechapel.

The Rev. Mr. Richard Waller, B. L. L. to the Rectory of Sutton Layton.

The Rev. William Anderfon, M. A. to the Rectory of Lea, Lincolnshire.

Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Peterborough, to the See of Salisbury, in the room of Dr. Gilbert, translated to the Archiepiscopal See of York.

The Rev. Mr. Graham, to the Rectory of Newlands, Wilts.

The Rev. Henry Woodward, to the Rectory of East and West Grinstead.

The Rev. Isaac Davis, to the Rectory of Caldecot in Hertfordshire, and of Edworth.

The Rev. Mr. Edward Linchcombe, to the Rectory of Ventay in the County of Nottingham.

The King has been pleased to recommend Dr. Richard Terrick, one of his Majesty's Chaplains, to be elected Bishop of Peterborough.

The Rev. Stanhope Ellifon, to the Rectories of St. Benedict's, and St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf.

B——KR——S.

May 24. John Maw, of Tetbury, Gloucestershire, Innholder.

Tho. Elkington, of Atherston, Warwickshire, Mercer.

Tho. Drury Bailey, of St. Martin's, Middlesex, Broker.

28. Lawrence Filley, late of Chard, Somersetshire, Chapman.

Geo. Walker, of London, Merchant.

Robert Rogers, of Clement's Lane, Merchant.

31. Moses Hooper, and David Hooper, of Pool, Merchants.

John Story, of Newcastle upon Tyne, Merchant.

James Bestbridge, of Reading, Sacking Weaver, &c.

June 4. Edmund Littlehales, of Shrewsbury, Draper.

7. Thomas Adcock, of South Mimms, Middlesex, Innholder.

John Bentley, of Halifax, Yorkshire, Dealer, &c.

John Mafon, of Bradford, Yorkshire, Leatherfeller.

11. William Hudfon, of Charter House Square, London, Jeweller.

Robert Davy, of Kenninghall, Norfolk, Shop-keeper.

Jacob Applebee, of Star Court, London, Merchant.

George Harris, of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, Timber-Merchant.

John Thornhill, of Bristol, Scrivener.

Robert Hooks, without Bishopgate, London, Weaver.

Lewis Monnier, Compton-street, Soho, Jeweller.

Charles Richardson, of St. Ann, Westminster, Grocer.

14. John Mash, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, Merchant.

James Pratt, of London, Merchant.

James Cooper, of Lewes, Sussex, Innholder.

18. John Hart, of Chard, Somerset, Clothier.

BOOKS published since our last.

THE Lives of Cleopatra and Octavia. By the Author of David Simple, 4to. 10s. 6d. sewed. *Miller.*

Medical Observation and Enquiries, 5s. *Johnson.*

Serious Reflections, addressed to the People of Great-Britain, 1s. *Herbert.*

Considerations upon the present Increase of civil Prisoners and Debtors in England, 6d. *Kinnersley.*

Key to the northern Revolutions, 1s.

The Hardships of Marine Officers on board the Fleet, 6d. *Bizet.*

Familiar Letters of Archbishop Sancroft, 1s. *Cooper.*

The practical Gauger, 3s. *Nourse.*

Builder's Assistant, Folio, 1l. 1s. *Sayer.*

An English Hebrew Grammar. By P. Petit, 2s. 6d. *Payne.*

Rudiments of the French Tongue, by T. Deletanville, 1s. 6d.

Memoirs of the Marquis of Clanrickard, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Commander in Chief of the Forces of Charles I. in that Kingdom during the Rebellion. Folio, 1l. 11s. 6d. *Doddsley.*

The History of New-York, from its first Discovery to the Year 1732. By W. Smith, of New-York, A. M. *Willcox.*

Reasons for reforming the House of Correction in Clerkenwell, 1s. *Scott.*

The young Painter's Assistant in the Art of Drawing, 4to. 7s. 6d.

Twelve Odes of Horace, translated into Italian Verse, by Signior Bottarelli, and set to Music by eminent English Masters. 10s. 6d. *Walsh.*

The

The Occult. A dramatic Entertainment. By the Author of the Taxes. 1s. *Owen.*

General Index to the Spectators, Tatlers, and Guardians. 2s. 6d. *Owen.*

Further Observations on the Doctrine of an intermediate State between Death and the Resurrection. In answer to Dr. Morton's Queries. By Peter Peckard, A. M. 1s. *Owen.*

A Letter to an Officer in the Army on travelling on Sundays. 1s. *Rivington.*

The Works of the Author of Night Thoughts, 4 Vols. 12mo. *Hitch.*

The real Character of the Age ; in answer to the Estimate of the Manners, &c. of the Age. 1s. *Cooper.*

The Ghost of Ernest, great Grandfather of the Princess Dowager of Wales. 1s. 6d. *Wiley.*

An Essay on the Nature, Causes, and Cure, of the Distemper among the Cattle. By D. P. Legard, M. D. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Rivington.*

An Essay upon natural and revealed Religion. By L. Stephenson, A. B. Curate of Keyworth in Nottinghamshire. 1s. *Dodsfy.*

Hall on the Motion of the Blood. 2s.

Essay on the most effectual Means of preserving the Health of Seamen. *Millar.*

The true and authentic Manner of reading Marrow without Points. By Robertson, 2s. 6d. *Wiley.*

Poems on several Occasions. By Samuel Joyce, 5s. *Dodsfy.*

Four Hundred and Forty-six Verses, containing harsh Truths. 6d. *Scot.*

BILL of Mortality from May 17. to June 21.

| Buried | | | Chrutened | | |
|-------------------|-----|--------|-------------------|---------|--------|
| Males | 964 | } 1875 | Males | 646 | } 1296 |
| Females | 911 | | Females | 650 | |
| Under 2 years old | 593 | | Buried, | | |
| Between 2 and 5 | 263 | | Within the walls | 145 | |
| 5 and 10 | 95 | | Without | 421 | |
| 10 and 20 | 74 | | Mid. and Surry | 914 | |
| 20 and 30 | 142 | | City & Sub. West. | 395 | |
| 30 and 40 | 166 | | | | 1875 |
| 40 and 50 | 163 | | | | |
| 50 and 60 | 133 | | | | |
| 60 and 70 | 133 | | Weekly May. 24. | 392 | |
| 70 and 80 | 74 | | | 31. 366 | |
| 80 and 90 | 31 | | June. 7. | 388 | |
| 90 and 100 | 8 | | | 14. 327 | |
| 100 and 109 | 0 | | | 21. 402 | |
| | | 1875 | | | 1875 |

Observat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

| | Baro- meter. | Therm. | Pluvia- meter. | Hygro- meter. |
|--------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| May 27 | 29 : 9 | 26 | 0 : 0 | 17 D. |
| 28 | 29 : 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2 : 7 | 11 M. |
| 29 | 29 : 7 | 26 | 28 : 2 | 17 |
| 30 | 29 : 8 | 27 | 0 : 0 | 26 |
| 31 | 29 : 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 : 8 | 34 |
| June 1 | 29 : 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 : 2 | 29 |
| 2 | 30 : 0 | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | 27 |
| 3 | 30 : 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 27 | 0 : 0 | 19 |
| 4 | 30 : 0 | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | 14 |
| 5 | 30 : 0 | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 4 | 16 |
| 6 | 29 : 9 | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | 17 |
| 7 | 29 : 9 | 27 | 0 : 0 | 12 |
| 8 | 30 : 0 | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 : 3 | 14 |
| 9 | 30 : 0 | 23 | 0 : 9 | 10 |
| 10 | 30 : 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 | 0 : 0 | 11 |
| 11 | 30 : 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 : 0 | 8 |
| 12 | 30 : 2 | 32 | 0 : 0 | 2 |
| 13 | 30 : 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | 4 D. |
| 14 | 30 : 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 31 | 0 : 0 | 6 |
| 15 | 30 : 1 | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | 10 |
| 16 | 30 : 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | 8 |
| 17 | 30 : 1 | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | 16 |
| 18 | 30 : 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 | 0 : 0 | 17 |
| 19 | 30 : 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 | 9 : 8 | 12 |
| 20 | 30 : 0 | 30 | 1 : 9 | 16 |
| 21 | 30 : 0 | 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3 : 6 | 7 |
| 22 | 30 : 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 | 5 : 4 | 9 M. |
| 23 | 30 : 1 | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | 2 |
| 24 | 30 : 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | 29 D. |
| 25 | 30 : 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 : 0 | 37 |

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, June 24, 1757.

| | | | | |
|----------------------|----------|---------------|---------------|----|
| Amsterdam, | 35 | 5 | a | 7 |
| Ditto at Sight, | 34 | 11 | a | 35 |
| Rotterdam, | 35 | 7 | | |
| Antwerp, | no Price | | | |
| Hamburgh, | 35 | 11 | a | 36 |
| Paris, 1 Day's Date, | 30 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | | |
| Ditto, 2 Ufance, | 30 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | | |
| Bordeaux Ditto, | 29 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | | |
| Calis, | 38 | $\frac{1}{8}$ | | |
| Madrid, | 38 | $\frac{1}{8}$ | | |
| Lisbon, | 37 | $\frac{1}{8}$ | | |
| Leghorn, | 47 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | | |
| Naples, | no Price | | | |
| Genoa, | 46 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | | |
| Venice, | 48 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | | |
| London, | 5s. | 4d. | $\frac{1}{8}$ | |
| Porto, | 5s. | 3d. | $\frac{1}{8}$ | |
| Dublin, | 7 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | | |

EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS, in JUNE 1757.

Books shut, is signified thus,

| MARK | Stock. | E.-India. | South Sea S. | Sea old S. | Sea An. S. | Sea An. 3 1/2 | Bank An. 3 1/2 | Bank An. 11 1/2 | India An. | B. Cr. |
|------|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------|------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| 25 | 18 1/2 | No Price. | No Price. | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | No Price. | 90 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 1, 1, 4. |
| 26 | Do | 142 | Do | Do | Do | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | Do | 4 15 6 |
| 27 | No Price. | No Price. | Do | 90 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | Do | 5 3 |
| 28 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | Do | 4 17 6 |
| 29 | Sunday. | Do | Do | Do | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | Do | 5 3 |
| 30 | No Price. | No Price. | No Price. | Do | 88 1/2 | No Price. | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | Do | 5 0 |
| 31 | 119 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | No Price. | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | Do | 0 |
| 1 | Do | 142 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | Do | 4 17 6 |
| 2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | Do | 5 4 |
| 3 | No Price. | No Price. | Do | Do | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | Do | 5 6 |
| 4 | 119 1/2 | 142 1/2 | Do | Do | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | Do | 5 7 |
| 5 | Sunday. | Do | Do | Do | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | Do | 5 8 |
| 6 | No Price. | 132 | No Price. | Do | 90 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | Do | 5 6 |
| 7 | 119 1/2 | 130 | Do | 90 1/2 | No Price. | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | Do | 3 3 |
| 8 | No Price. | No Price. | Do | 90 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | Do | 3 4 |
| 9 | 119 1/2 | 130 | 101 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | Do | 4 0 |
| 10 | 119 | 131 | No Price. | 90 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | Do | 4 8 |
| 11 | No Price. | No Price. | Do | Do | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 12 | Sunday. | Do | Do | Do | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 13 | 119 | 131 1/2 | No Price. | Do | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | Do | 5 0 |
| 14 | 118 1/2 | 131 1/2 | 102 | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | Do | 4 7 |
| 15 | No Price. | 132 | No Price. | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | Do | 5 5 |
| 16 | Do | 133 1/2 | Do | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | Do | 5 10 |
| 17 | 119 | 102 1/2 | Do | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 18 | No Price. | No Price. | Do | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 19 | Sunday. | Do | Do | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 20 | No Price. | No Price. | Do | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | Do | 5 0 |
| 21 | 119 1/2 | Do | Do | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | Do | 5 2 |
| 22 | Do | 101 1/2 | Do | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 23 | 119 1/2 | No Price. | Do | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | Do | Do |

| London. | W. Pec. Loaf | 3d. | Corn. | Mark-Lane. | Basingstoke. | Reading. | Farnham. | Henley. | Warminster. | Devizes. | Gloucester. | Birmingham. |
|---------------------|--------------|------------|-------|------------|--------------|------------|----------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Wheat 68s. o6d. qr. | 181 | 105 od lo. | 201 | 105 od lo. | 191 | 105 od lo. | 191 | 105 od lo. | 21 | 105 od lo. | 105 od lo. | 8s od buft. |
| Barley 31s. o6d. | 11 | 125 od | 11 | 115 od | 11 | 135 od | 11 | 125 od | 11 | 165 od | 11 | 5s 4d |
| Oats 24s. o6d. | 11 | 025 od | 11 | 065 od | 11 | 145 od | 11 | 055 od | 11 | 045 od | 11 | 3s 2d |
| Beans 32s. o6d. | 11 | 155 od | 11 | 145 od | 11 | 175 od | 11 | 135 od | 21 | 005 od | 4s 4d | 4s 8d |

PART OF PERSIA



N.B. The Initial Letters annexed to the Names of Places, viz. E. F. D. & P. denote them to be Ports or Factories belonging to the English French Dutch or Danes and Portuguese

British Statute Miles
30 60 120 180 240 300 360 420

EASTERN COAST

Miscellaneous Correspondence, in Prose and Verse.

For JULY, 1757.

As we are very desirous of accommodating our Readers, we have, with this Number, given an accurate Map of the East-Indies, in which, the European Forts, Factories, and Settlements are inserted and distinguished. We shall add a succinct Account of the principal Places, remarkable Productions, the Constitution and Maritime State, particularly of the East-India Company and Trade, and of some late most interesting Occurrences relating thereto.

THE *East-Indies* in general (which consist of 40 Kingdoms) are subject to the great Mogul; and though many of them are under petty Princes, called *Rajabs*, they are all tributary to him; and he was esteemed the richest Monarch in the World, till *Thomas Kouli Khan*, a late King of *Persia*, deprived him of almost all his Treasure.

Bengal is the most easterly Province of the *Mogul's* Dominions in *India*. It is very well known by the Name it gives to the greatest Gulph of *Asia*, which separates the two Peninsulas of the *Indies*. This Kingdom is bounded by the Provinces of *Patna* and *Jesuit* on the North; the Kingdom of *Arracan* *Tipra* on the East; the Bay of *Bengal*, and the Province of *Orissa* on the South; and by the Province of *Narwar* and *Malva* on the West. It extends 390 Miles in Length from East to West, and 300 in Breadth from North to South. Lat. ° ' Long. ° ' It is esteemed the most fertile of all the *Indies* in Sugar, Silk, Fruits, Salt-petre, Gumlac, Wax, Civet, Opium, Pepper, and Rice; with all which Commodities it furnishes the most distant Provinces in this Country. There are numerous Channels cut which serve to water the same, and to facilitate the transporting of mercantile Goods. The River *Ganges* runs up more than 100 Miles into the Country; the Banks of which are covered with Towns and Villages extremely well peopled: Here are likewise spacious Fields of Rice, Sugar, and Wheat, much larger than that of *Europe*; 3 or 4 Kinds of Pulse, Mustard, Citrons, Oranges, and a great Quantity of Mulberry-trees. Many of the principal Towns and Villages are noted for some natural Productions, or some peculiar Manufacture, for the Maintenance and Support of Trade.

Bangal, which is the Capital of this Province, is built upon a Mountain, where

they carry on a great Trade in Diamonds, &c. Their two other principal Cities are *Mantipour* on the *Ganges*, and *Jagarnat* on the Sea side.

The Kingdoms of *Berar* and *Candisb* are remarkable on Account of some Mines of Gold and precious Stones, which are found in them.

The Peninsula, which lies at the Bottom of the Mouth of the *Indus*, contains the greatest Part of the Kingdom of *Guzarate*, where there are immense Riches.

Cambaya, which stands on the Point of the eastern Gulph, is a large City, with spacious Streets, built of hewn Stone, has 12 Gates and large Suburbs. The Country round it is very fertile: And both the *Dutch* and *English* have Factories here.

Amadabat, in the same Kingdom, is a City, where the *English* have also a Factory for Commerce. Here the People are remarkable for Superstition. They live with great Austerity, and delight much in Contemplation, and their Priests have improved upon the Invention of new Superstition.

People of all Nations resort hither as to a general Mart. Brocades of Gold and Silver, Velvets, Sattins, Taffeties, Stuffs of Silk, Linnen, and Cotten, and Callicoos, are all manufactured here. Other principal Articles of Merchandize are candied Sugar, Cassia, Cumin, Honey, Lac, Opium, Borax, Ginger, and *Myrabalans* (a small Fruit used in Pharmacy of the Size of a Prune) *Sal Armoniac*, and *Indigo*, which latter grows here in great Quantities. This Town, by peculiar Privilege, is exempt from all Duties, either Import or Export, which is one great Cause of its universal and extensive Commerce. Strangers are allowed to buy or sell any Commodities whatsoever, contraband Goods only excepted; such as Gunpowder, Lead, and Salt-petre: And

even for these Permission is easily obtained of the Governor for a small Acknowledgment.

The Territories and Dependance of *Amadabat* comprehend 25 large Towns and near 3000 Villages, which produce a Revenue of about 20 Millions. The Governor pays a great Part of it to the *Mogul*; and, besides, is obliged to maintain a considerable Body of Troops.

As Indigo, in its greatest Perfection, is produced at a small Distance from *Amadabat*, we shall give you a short Account of it. The Herb of which it is made resembles the Shoots of the yellow Carrot, but is more bitter and shorter; sending forth Branches like the Bramble, and growing in good Years to the Height of 6 or 7 Feet. Its Flower resembles that of the Thistle, and its Seed is like that of Mustard. It is sown in the Month of *June*, and the Plants are cut in *December*. It is sown once in 3 Years; and the first Year the Plant is cut, within a Foot of the Ground. The Wood or Stalk of the Plant, which has been cut, is thrown away, and the Leaves are set to dry in the Sun; after that, they are steeped 4 or 5 Days in a stone Trough, and kept often stirred, till the Water has imbibed the Colour and Virtue of the Herb. Then the Water is poured out into another Trough, where it is left to settle for a Night. Next Day the Water is drawn off, and the Settlement, when dried in the Sun, is the best of Indigo.

Thirty-five Leagues to the South of *Cambaya*, and about 50 from *Amadabat*, is the famous City of *Surat*, one of the finest, richest, and greatest Marts, not only of the *Mogul's* Country, but of all the *Indies*, situate about 4 Leagues from the Sea to the South, on the River *Tapta*, which serves them for a Harbour.

Surat was one of the first Objects of *European* Ambition. The *Portuguese* established themselves there by Force of Arms about the Year 1530. The *English* followed them in 1609; the *Dutch* in 1616; and the *French* in 1665. It is here the *Indians* embark, to go and trade on the Coast of *Persia*, *Arabia*, *Egypt*, and *Africa*; even to the Cape of *Good-Hope*, and in the Island of *Madagascar*, to buy Nutmegs in the Peninsula of *Malacca*, beyond the *Ganges*; Cloves in the Island of *Celibes*, Cinnamon in *Ceylon*, Pearls at *Cape-Cororin*, and Musk at *Bengal*. At *Surat* are all Sorts of the richest Silks, Porcelains, Cabinets, Ebony, Ivory, Diamonds, Spices, Colours, and medicinal Drugs, that it is esteemed the most flourishing and wealthy City in the *Indies*.

The Peninsula, within the *Ganges*, lies in the torrid Zone, between $7^{\circ} 30'$, and 21° of N. Lat. and is reckoned from North to South 270 Leagues. Its utmost Point is *Cape-Cororin*. In Breadth it is about 320 Leagues. It is divided into two Parts, by the different Regions that border on the Sea, and are called the Coasts of *Malabar* and *Coromandel*. The Coast of *Malabar* contains the antient Kingdoms of *Concan*, or *Vijapour*, that of *Canara*, and that of *Malabar*. *Vijapour*, the Capital, is a very large City, and carries on a great Trade, and along the Sea-coast there are many maritime Places. The *Portuguese* have taken Possession of *Daman*, a neat, pretty well built City, defended by Fortifications, &c. They are likewise possessed of *Goa*, and many adjacent Villages which add to the Riches and Magnificence of it.

Bombay, near the Mouth of *Cambaya*, in this Kingdom, is an Island about 20 Miles in Circumference, well inhabited, and belongs to the *English*, who have fortified and beautified it since they have established a Factory there for their Commerce; so that its esteemed their best Settlement in the *Indies*.

Mangalar is the last Place of the Kingdom of *Canara*, and is separated from *Malabar* by a Wall of 8 Leagues.

Calicut, which is the Capital of a second Kingdom on the Coast of *Malabar*, is 3 Leagues in Circuit, well situated for Trade, but the Inhabitants are grossly involved in Superstition and Idolatry, to the Prejudice of their Commerce. Though it belongs to the Province, the *English* are permitted to have a Factory there.

Cochin, the Capital of the Kingdom, which bears its Name, is divided into the high and low Town; one, viz. *Maddiso*, is situated at the Mouth of a large River, called *Mangati*, which is strongly fortified; the other a Village, where the *Portuguese* settled on their first Navigation to the *Indies*; but the *Dutch* took it from them in 1662, and carried on a great Trade there in Pepper; which, with that of *Calicut*, is the best that grows in the *Indies*.

Tangier, which is situate at the Distance of 20 Leagues, is the Capital of a small Principality of that Name, where, though the Prince and People are great Enemies to the Christian Religion; yet it is affirmed, that they have 740 Houses in that City, (many of them are *English*) and are allowed the free Exercise of their Religion.

Passing the Isle of *Ceylon*, we come to *Tranquebar*, which belongs to the *Danes*, who purchased it in 1630. They have fortified

sed it. There is also one Catholic, and three Protestant Churches. The King of *Denmark* maintains Ministers here. He established printing here, and after printing several small Books on religious Subjects, both in the *Malabar* and *Portuguese* Language, they printed the *New Testament*, and since they are printing or have printed the *Old Testament*.

On the *Coromandel* Coast, about 8 Leagues from hence N. is Fort St. *David's*, belonging to the *English*. This is one of the strongest and most regular Fortresses the *English* have in *India*, from whence they import Chints, Calicoes, and Muslins. And about 10 Leagues to the Northward lies

Pondicberry, which is the finest Settlement, and principal Factory of the *French*, where are regular Fortresses, furnished with warlike Stores, and 200 pieces of Cannon. Here neither the *English* nor the *Dutch* have any Factory.

The Country where it is sandy, produces Rice and Vegetables; but the principal Growth hereabouts is the *Cocoa-tree*.

Sadraspatan is a small maritime Town, and well peopled, about 2 Day's Journey from *Pondicberry*. The *Dutch* took it from the *Germans*. At a small Distance stands the City of

Melipour, the Capital of *Coromandel*, which was seized by the *Portuguese* under the Command of *Gama*. This City has frequently changed its Fortune and Sovereign.

Joining to this, is the City of *Madras*. As *Melipour* consists chiefly of *Indians* and *Pagans*, the latter is almost filled with *Christians*. Here is a very considerable *English* Fort and Factory called St. *George's* Fort, which is as healthful, and pleasant a Situation as any in the *Indies*; where the *English* purchase of the Natives Chints, Muslins, and sometimes Diamonds. And there is a universal Toleration of Religion there, for which, with some other Privileges they pay a certain Tribute to the *Mogul*.

The Company purchased this Settlement and Territory of the King of *Golconda*; but the *Mogul* afterwards making a Conquest of the Country, looks upon himself entitled to it.

Golconda, which gives Name to the Kingdom, was once only a Pleasure-garden, on the Top of a little Mountain; but is now a considerable City, and has a Palace in it. Mahomedanism is the Religion of the Prince, and consequently, of the People. Thus the Temples of this Country are not filled with Pagan Images, but with Mosques, after the Manner of the *Turks*. The Mines of Gold, Diamonds, Saphires, and other

precious Stones, have filled the Palace with immense Riches; but if any Diamond be found above a certain Size, it is concealed, lest the grand *Mogul* should demand it.

The *Bezoar* is another source of this Prince's Riches, of which some grow internally in Cows, Goats, and a Species of Apes; others externally, and differ in Colour and Value as well as Size.

We might now enter upon a Description of the Peninsula beyond the *Gang*s, and *Indian* Isles; but as these have not so immediate a Concern with the *Europeans*, the Map is sufficient to shew their Situation, &c.

From the short Account already given, the *Indian* Wealth must have first drawn the Sons of Fame into those Countries; wherein, not only the Necessaries of Life are to be found, but a Profusion of other Delights, unknown to other Climes. And the more their wonderful Productions have been known; the more the Ambition of several *European* Nations to gain Settlements, Factories, &c. and Trade to the *Indies* has been increased.

Next to the *Dutch*, the *English* Nation are justly reputed to possess the greatest Share in the Commerce to the *Indies*. The Original of the *British East-India* Trade directly to those remote Islands, properly commences from the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when, by her Encouragement, the North Passage was found out by Sir *Francis Drake*. This was in the Year 1528, and the Account given of the Ease and Advantage of trading thither, animated both Noblemen and Merchants to apply to Queen *Elizabeth* for a Charter for that Purpose, which was obtained in the 43d Year of her Reign. By this Charter they were created a Body corporate, under the Title of the Governour and Company of Merchants of *London* trading to the *East-Indies*: In Consequence of this Charter, a joint Stock was raised for carrying it into Execution. A Capital so considerable, as shewed the Spirit of the *English*, and enabled them to fit out, and furnish with mercantile Commodities, five stout Ships, and gave us the most sanguine Hopes of speedy Advantage; but 'tis hardly to be conceived how industriously the *Dutch* fought to deprive us of any Favour among the *Indians*, or any Trade, Settlement, or Factory among them, by the most false, base, and wicked Insinuations, that the *English* were poor, perfidious, oppressive, cruel, &c. Notwithstanding this, the Success of the Company, in a few Years, became apparent, and the great Quantity of *India* Goods, which before had been purchased of the *Dutch*, or *Portuguese*, convinced us of the Importance of this Commerce. Nevertheless it appears from the best Accounts that can be collected from History,

story, that there was a long Interval, wherein this Company met with great Obstructions abroad, and their Trade greatly declined, till about the Year 1613, they obtained a Settlement at *Gombroon*, on the Coast of *Perfia*. This City lying in the Lat. 27° 40' North, and being justly accounted one of the greatest Marts of the East, their 2d Settlement was that at *Moco*, a Place of great Traffic, and where the *English* are much caressed, and carry on a great Trade in Coffee, and other Commodities : But in these Parts they suffered from the Exaction of the *Arabian* Princes. They likewise obtained Factories or Settlements at *Baroach*, *Swally*, *Telleberry*, &c. with some others before-mentioned. And upon Application, King *James II.* soon after his Accession to the Crown, in 1685, enlarged their Charter. In the Year 1690, the *English* obtained Leave, from the grand *Mogul*, to have a Settlement at *Calcutta*. As we enter the Mouth of the *Ganges*, which was the Place *Mr. Job Charnock*, the Company's Agent at *Bengal*, fixed on, though not deemed a very healthy Place, they erected *Fort William*. On the Plan of an irregular Tetragon they built a handsome Church, a stately Edifice for the Governour, convenient Houses for Factors, necessary Storehouses, an Hospital for sick Persons, with many neat Gardens, Fishponds, &c. of Consequence to the Honour of the Company, and the Envy of others ; for in 1698, another *East-India* Company was established by Charter, called the *English* Company of Merchants trading to the *East-Indies* ; upon the Advance of a Loan of Two Million to the Government. And in the Year 1702, an Expedient was found out for uniting these Companies, which was done to the Satisfaction and Advantage of both ; and a Charter of Union was granted them. Their joint Stock now became an immense Capital. And their said Stock, according to their Charter, is to be esteemed in Law, personal Estate, and the Shares exempt from Taxes, and that no Member should, in Respect to his Stock only, be a Bankrupt, and that all Goods, imported by the Company, are to be sold openly by Inch of Candle.

Thus being qualified as well as privileged, they have many Years extended and increased their Trade, so as to be a Source of Honour and Wealth to that Body : But there are many Men of penetrating Geniusses, who have greatly censured the Grant of such Privileges whereby that Trade has been so far ingrossed, and appropriated to a select Body, and not left it to be of more general Use to the Community ; as public Good, it is said, is preferable to private.

Here we should conclude our Account of the *Indies*, were it not for two remarkable Events, which have happened this last Year, viz. the taking *Gberia* Fort, and *Angria*, the noted Pirate, and the Descent of the *Nabob* upon the Fort and Settlement of the *English* at *Calcutta*.

Of *Tulagee Angria*, we may observe, that he was Successor to *Sambajee Angria*, who had taken the *Derbyshire* Indiaman in 1735. His Dominions reach from *Gberia*, near *Bombay*, to *Manlo*, another Sea-port, which is 120 Miles along the Sea coast, containing several Harbours, among which are *Anti-Gburia*, *Livanai*, and *Southern-Rock*, and within Land, this Territory reaches about 60 Miles.

The South *Rajah*, though a potent Prince, had not been able to defend himself against the *Mogul*, but *Tulagee Angria*, being his Dependant, has entered into the same Measures to molest the *Mogul's* Subjects ; in Consequence of which, he has greatly obstructed the Trade to *Surat*, which is the principal Place of Trade in all *India*. This laid the *English* under a Necessity of protecting the Trade and Navigation between *Bombay* and *Surat*, which has been the Occasion of the Difference between us and *Angria* ; but as he was in Arrears with the *South Rajah*, and refused to pay him the *Morattoes*, offered to join their Force to ours, in order to reduce him ; this has been done, at least in Part, by a Junction of *Admiral Watson's* Squadron, with two of the *East-India* Company's Ships, as appears by the *Gazette* of *November 6th*, dated the 15th of *February*, and 10th of *March* in *Gberia* Harbour : For Particulars, see our Magazine for *November 1756*, Page 419.

The other extraordinary Event was, the unexpected Blow our Settlement at *Calcutta* met with. We apprehend we have, as yet, but a partial Account of it ; especially as we can judge only by the Reports of some who made their Escape. It seems pretty certain, that there was a new *Nabob* appointed, but whether upon the Death of the old One, is not so certain ; for some Accounts relate, that the old *Nabob* died, and others, that the Governour and Council protected the old One, who had been deposed. However, this is certain, that there was a Difference between the present *Nabob*, and Governour *Drake* at *Calcutta*, and whether he summoned that Factory to deliver up the old *Nabob*, and that was refused ; or for whatever other Cause, the *Nabob*, *Souragee Doulab*, about the latter End of *May 1756*, made a Descent with a considerable Force on the Territory of *Bengal*, and having, it is said, by Artifice, inveigled *Mr. Watts*, the Chief of *Cassim-*

Jahaz into his Tent, under pretence of accommodating Matters, detained him, and obliged him to send for Messieurs *Collet* and *Basjes*, two of the Council. As soon as they came to the *Nabob's* Tent, he secured Mr. *Basjes*, and sent Mr. *Collet* to persuade the People to deliver up the Factory, with the Guns, Ammunition, &c. and kept Mr. *Watts* as an Hostage; and on the 4th of *June* the Factory was surrendered, notwithstanding it was warmly opposed by some Gentlemen.

The *Nabob* has since given Mr. *Watts* and Mr. *Collet* their Liberty, and permitted them to live on the French Factory at *Cassimbuzar*.

After this Point was gained, the *Nabob* marched with all his Forces, Horse and Foot, which amounted to 70,000, to *Calcutta*, threatening to drive the *English* out of the Country. On the 15th he began the Siege; some made their Escape on his Approach, the Women and Children were sent on board the Ships lying before the Fort; the Governor, and some of the principal Officers also, got on Board, and sailed away, leaving the People in the Fort without a Possibility of securing a Retreat.

The whole Number, left in the Fort, were 259 effective Men; and Mr. *Hollowell* would have obtained Articles of Capitulation, but they were obliged to surrender at Discretion.

The Account also mentions, that 170 were imprisoned, in a Dungeon, so close and suffocating, that the next Morning 16 only were left alive.

That Mr. *Hollowell*, Mr. *Court*, and Mr. *Burder* were carried up the Country, loaded with Irons, and had only Rice and Water for Provision.

The Loss is computed at 5 Millions Sterling.

Another Letter mentions, that some Measures have been taken by the Presidents of Fort *St. George* and *Bombay*, in Conjunction with Admiral *Watson*, who Commands the Naval, and Colonel *Clive*, the Commander of the Land Forces, to re-establish the Company at *Bengal*, and to obtain Satisfaction of the *Nabob*.

Other Letters say, the great *Mogul* and the *Nabobs* of *Dacca* and *Cattack* are marching, and are actually arrived at *Muxadavar*, in order to subdue this *Nabob*, and to appoint another in his Room.

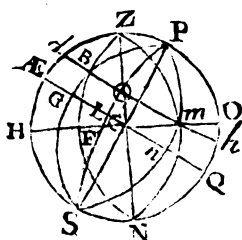
By a Letter very lately received, dated

October 10, 1756, from on Board the *Marlborough* Indiaman, in *Madras* Road, we have the following Advice, That the *Delaware* sailed with Troops to reinforce the Garrison at *Bengal*, but came too late; in a short Time after our Arrival, we had the melancholy News of its being taken by an Army of 70,000 Men, who carried the Place in a very little Time, having taken on their March the Factories of *Cassimbuzar* and *Dacca*. The Governor's Conduct is much censured here; its said the Commandant, Military Officers, and himself, quitted the Place first, and left the Writers and a great Number to be cut to Pieces in defending the Fort. After they had Possession, they put 150 into a Warehouse, of whom 16 only were alive next Morning. The Governor is at *Fulda*, a small Dutch Place with nothing but Huts, about 12 Leagues Distance from *Calcutta*; the Women, and the Remainder of the Inhabitants, are on board the Ships in the River. The *Nabob* has quitted the Place with the greatest Part of his Army, but left a Garrison to defend it: He is a young Man, lately come to the Government; and a Frenchman, the Marquis de *St. Jaques*, commands his Army.

This has thrown Affairs into great Confusion here; but it has been at Length resolved to send the Squadron, the *Walpole*, and us, to retake the Place, the *Chesterfield* being ordered home. We have now on board the whole Train of Artillery, and are embarking 400 Seapoys, and the Company belonging to the Train: we shall have near 600 Men on board; all the Company's Troops go in the Men of War, but none of the King's Regiment. The N. E. Monsoon is now set in; so that we judge we shall be six Weeks in getting to *Bengal*: Had they come to a Resolution a Fortnight ago, we might have been there by this Time. As the 70 Gun Ships draw so much Water, the *Salisbury* of 53 Guns, the 20 Gun Ship, and the *Walpole*, and *Marlborough*, are to lay against the Fort.

This Accident has given a great Stroke to Trade, and a severe Shock to all the Merchants in *India*, which will be very sensibly felt, as *Bengal* was the very Center of the *Malabar* and *Coromandel* Coast together. There were six Ship-loads of Goods in the Warehouses when it was taken.

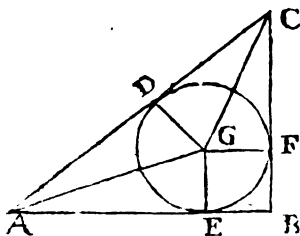
Question 132, answered by Mr. ROB. BUTLER, of Willingham.



$b y = b \sqrt{1 - x^2}$; so $x = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = .795826$, the Sine of $52^\circ 44'$ the Latitude, from whence the Sun's Declination = $19^\circ 46'$. Now, for the Ratio of the Particles of Heat ejected, let $z = \text{Arch.}$ and $s = \text{Sine, GAE or An-}$

by Property of the Circle $\dot{x} = \frac{s}{\sqrt{1-s^2}}$ and $c y x \sqrt{1-s^2} = c y s$ whose Fluent $c y s + p x x$, is as the Heat required, which when $x =$ the Arch $\text{Æ} n$ expressing the Time from Sun-rise to Noon, gives 1.057491; to which add .217918 and .775294, the Heat ejected (found by taking the Value of $x = 15^\circ$ and 60° respectively) corresponding to the Hours of One and Four o'Clock gives 1.275409 and 1.832782, being as the Heat required at One and Four o'Clock, and also as 1 to 1.437. *W. W. R.*

This Question was also answered by Mr. Reeves. Mr. T. Allen makes the Heat to be as .217 to .775; and Mr. Carter makes it as 1 to 0.676; Mr. Langley's Numbers are as 1.912 to 1.728. As the Ratios of Heat above given are very different, it is certain the Manner of answering such a Question is not generally understood.



Question 133, answered by Mr. GEORGE HICKS, Master of a Free-school at Reedness, Yorkshire.

LET ABC represent the Triangle: It is evident from 4 E. 4. that $AE = AD$, and $CF = CD$, therefore $AE + CF = AC$, also $EG = GD = GF = EB = BF$, consequently $E B + B F =$ the Diameter of the Circle. *Q. E. D.*

*Also answered by Mr. Hall, Mr. D. Hastings, Mr. R. Langley, Mr. Storer, Mr. Ren-
nard, Mr. Eling, Mr. Terry, Mr. Butler, Mr. Harris, Mr. Rowe, Mr. Reeves, Mr.
J. Hudson, Mr. Richardson, Mr. J. Beighton, and Mr. Hartley.*

Question 134, answered by Mr. CHARLES WILKINSON, of Mr. Allen's School at Spalden.

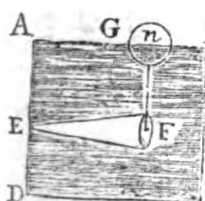
L ET x = the Side of the Hexaedron, and a = the Diameter of the Sphere. Then, *per*
 47 E. 1. $\sqrt{3x^2} = a$, and $3x^2 = a^2$, consequently $x = \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{3}} = 16,31$. There-
 fore I find the Quantity to cut off to be 7465,8683 Inches.

Also answered by Mr. T. Barker, Mr. Terry, Mr. Carter, Mr. Harlsey, Mr. Langley, Mr. Rennard, Mr. Butler, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Reeves, Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. Storer, and Mr. Allen.

New QUESTIONS to be answered.

Question 144.

By Mr. EDW. JOHNSON, of Hull.

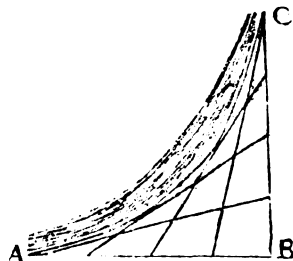


LET ABCD represent a Vessel filled with common Water; EF a Cone of cast Iron within the Vessel, and moveable about the Point E as a Center. G a Globe

of Cork, joined to the Center of the Cone's Base, by a String whose specific Gravity is equal to that of Water, and Length = Fn . There is given the Length of the Cone = 18 Inches, and the Diameter of its Base = 4 Inches; to find the Diameter of the Globe, so that the Machine shall be in Equilibrio, when half the Globe is below the Water's Surface; and the Cone in a horizontal Position.

Question 145.

By Mr. J. BRIGHTON, of Radbourne.



SURVEYING the Meadow ABC, I found $AB = BC = 10$ Chains, and the Angle B a right one: But taking particular Notice of the River AC, which I found to run in such a Manner, that if Lines be drawn, dividing the Sides AB and BC into four equal Parts, the Edge of the River AC would just touch the Lines drawn as per Figure, which made me to think the Nature of the Curve, AC, the River describes, might be easily found, and from thence the Content of the Meadow; which are here required, with the Method of Investigation.

An Encomium on the City of BRISTOL.

BRISTOL, thy name to ev'ry Briton dear,
Glads the warm bosom, and delights
the Ear.

Great rival thou, of proud *Augusta's* fame,
Lov'd by the Muse, and worthy of her flame.
Like her's, thy turrets brave the glitt'ring sky,
Attract the view, and fix the wand'ring eye.
For thee, the winds dispense their friendly
gales, [sails:

Drive the rich bark, and swell her canvas
Ocean in furges beats thy darling shores,
And sends thee wealth in ev'ry wave he pours.
Within thy walls the willing muses stray,
Display their riches, and their charms display.
Here art and nature all their pow'rs combine,
Smooth the rude rock, and teach the heath to
shine:

Compassion here has rear'd her social throne,
Melts at each woe, and sighs at ev'ry groan;
To aching hearts the balm of health applies,
And wipes away the tears from human eyes.
Ah now, from dire contagion free,
Hath left the skies, and fix'd her throne with
thee;

Whilst thy tribunals ev'ry fraud restrain,
And ev'ry life asserts her glorious reign.
Here learning gives the physic of our souls,
Each rebel thought, and embrio vice con-
trouls;

Guides the young mind, and points the ar-
duous way,
That leads to honour, and to endless day.

For naval force renown'd, in taste refin'd,
Still be it thine to civilize mankind!
To teach them truth and wisdom to defend,
And look on virtue as their dearest friend!
Then shalt thou all thy foes' attacks defeat,
Who ever censure, or who never eat.
Then too thou shalt Ingratitude restrain;
And *Savage's* satire be employ'd in vain.
Thy glory and thy worth all tongues shall
own,
And *Bristol* shall be deem'd fair *Virtue's*
throne.

RICHARD LEWIS.

BEAUTY'S

* Mr. Savage, after having received the most signal Favours of, and been entertained in the most hospitable Manner by the worthy Inhabitants of this City, wrote a most virulent Satire against it; and tho' the Piece is written with great Spirit; yet, as its Intention merits, it is but very little known, but is justly consigned to the dusty Bed of Oblivion.

BEAUTY'S POWER.

The Words after ANACREON. Set by Mr. MOZE.

Na - ture, for Defence, affords Fins to Fish and Wings to
Birds ; Nature, for Defence, af - fords Fins to Fish and Wings to
Birds ; Hoofs to Horses, Claws
to Bears, Swiftnefs to the fear - ful Hares. Hoofs to Horses,
Claws to Bears, Swiftnefs to the fear - ful Hares.

II.

Man's endow'd with art and sense ;
What have Women for Defence ?
Beauty is their shield and arms ;
Women's weapons are their charms.

III.

Beauty's power makes us feel,
Deeper wounds than those of steel.
Strength and wit before it fall,
Beauty triumphs over all.

An A C R O S T I C on

M atchless in beauty, as in sense refin'd,
I n wit replete, with solid learning join'd ;
S erene yet gay, where lovely virtue's seen ;
S weet is her temper, as her lovely mein.
P roud and unconquer'd man her charms
confess, [less ;
E ach belle admires the beauty she'd have
G azing with wonder, we united view
G reatness of mind, and solid wisdom too,
Y outh's beauteous spring, and summer's
ripeness join :
F riendship and sweetness all around her
shine.

L ovely her shape, with her more lovely
mind, [kind ;
E ndu'd with modesty, that charms man-
E nvy's great pow'r her conduct can't de-
grade ; [ing maid !
T hy virtue's greatly known, thou charm-
Wit, youth and beauty all in thee conjoin.
O h ! lovely maid, to paint thee quite di-
vine : [spire !
O h ! might my pen thy gentle breast in-
D istinguish'd most, because I most admire !
of Liverpool.

Kingston in Jamaica. 1757.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences.

For JULY, 1757.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Defeldorp, June 24. THE Number of the French being far superior to those under the Command of the Duke of Cumberland, have occasioned his Removal from Belfeldt, where they have now established their Head Quarters. Part of their Army is in Pursuit of the Prussians, who are retiring towards Madgeburg, and another Corps is preparing to besiege that City. Three Regiments of the Palatine Troops decamped Yesterday, in order to march into the Country of Hesse Cassel, and they are greatly threatened by the French, if they do not think proper to enter into a Neutrality.

Letters from the Hague say, that his Royal Highness passed the Weser without any Interruption; notwithstanding an Attack of his Rear-guard in his quitting Bielsfeldt, in which the Enemy was repulsed with great Loss.

Berlin, June 25. The Court has just received the following Account of an Engagement which happened the 18th near Collin, and of what has passed in Bohemia since.

The King marched the 13th from the Camp at Prague with several Battalions and Squadrons, and joined the Corps under the Command of Prince Bevern, who quitted his Camp of Neuhoß, and met his Majesty at Kaurzim. After this Junction the King advanced towards Marshal Daun, who was arrived in the Neighbourhood of Collin, reinforced by the Austrian Troops which were in Moravia, and a large Train of Artillery from Olmutz. The Enemy's Army was ranged in Order of Battle in three Lines, upon a very high Hill, defended by a great Number of Pieces of Artillery; the Way up was very narrow, which rendered the Approach difficult. The King, notwithstanding the advantageous Situation of the Enemy, attacked them about half an Hour after Two in the Afternoon. His Majesty's Army took two Batteries and two Villages defended by Infantry, but could not force the Hill, by Reason of the terrible Fire from the Artillery which protected it. We twice repulsed the Enemy on the Right; but the King, not thinking proper to continue the Action any longer, withdrew with his Army towards the Elbe, retreating in perfect good Order. His Majesty, in order to keep

his Forces together in Bohemia, has raised the Blockade of Prague.

Prague, June 26. Count Brown, Field Marshal in the Service of the Empress Queen, Governor General of the Kingdom of Bohemia, &c. died here this Day, of the Wound he received in the Battle of the 6th of May, universally regretted.

Hague, June 28. The States are greatly embarrassed with the Requisition made by Count D'Affry, who has demanded that 4 of our Frontiers shall be garrisoned by French Troops, under the Pretence of desiring it only as a Security for our Neutrality.

Hanover, June 28. Marshal d'Estrees lately sent an Officer to the Duke of Cumberland, to demand a free Passage through that Electorate; at the same Time giving his Word of Honour, that no Damage should be done to his Electoral Dominions, and that the French Army should observe the most exact Discipline as they passed thro'; but that in Case of Refusal, he would immediately make his Way, Sword in Hand. To which his Royal Highness made answer, That such Demands was diametrically contrary to the Views which induced him to accept of the Command conferred on him by his Royal Father.

Letters from Dresden mention, that the King of Bavaria had actually signed a Neutrality with the King of Prussia.

Berlin, June 28. As the Fate of Arms is ever uncertain, his Majesty, instead of lamenting the bad Success he met with the 18th Instant, is considering how he may retrieve it. His Majesty since that Time has assembled his Army on the Right of the Elbe, in a Situation that is most favourable for covering Silesia, and securing a Communication with Lusatia and with Brandenburg. The Detachments which his Majesty sent upon the Look-out, had met with none of the Enemy's Parties the 24th on the Right of the Elbe, and the Dispatches sent into Saxony met with no Obstruction. The Enemy has continued since the Battle of the 18th in the same Position as before, on the Left of the Elbe, and they have hitherto given no Indications of their intending to cross it. All the Corps that are near enough are ordered to join the King's Army,

which, it's thought, will soon be reinstated, so as to be able to take it's Revenge for the Battle of the 18th. The ill Success of that, defeated in some Measure his Majesty's Intention of supporting his Allies in the Empire, for which Purpose, if Prague had been reduced, he would have detached a Body of 25,000 Men, but which, under his present Circumstances, he cannot spare.

The King's Operations before Prague were greatly retarded by the two following Accidents among others. The Laboratory taking Fire, blew up, and killed 20 Persons who were at Work in it. An Officer of the Train, who was posted at a Redoubt, suffering himself to be surprized at the Sally on the 3d Instant, the Enemy made themselves Masters of the Redoubt, and took four Pieces of Cannon. The Officer has been shot, and some of the common Men who were involved in his Crime, have been severely punished.

Berlin, July 2. A Courier is arrived from Bohemia with the following Advices, dated June 27: 'The King is in perfect Health, and is endeavouring to reinstate his Affairs, so as to prosecute his Designs in Bohemia.

His Army does not retreat towards Silesia, but on the contrary is advancing again, and, on the 27th of June, was encamped on the Right of the Elbe, between Melnick and Leitmaritz, to the Amount of near 60,000 Men.'

Dresden, July 2. By Account of Barges going up the Elbe for the Use of the King of Prussia, and by several Waggons set out from hence, it appears the Prussians have no Thought of quitting Bohemia.

Part of a Letter from Amsterdam, dated July 5.

The French Army on the Lower Rhine are all in Motion. The Duke of Cumberland has blown up a Stone Bridge at Munden, and drawn out all the Brass Cannon, leaving in it only Iron ones, with a Garrison of 25,000.

Brussels, July 11. The French have taken Embden, a Port Town and City in the Circle of Westphalia. Most of the Garrison were Prussians.

Letters from the Hague mention, that the French, notwithstanding all the Precautions used by the Duke of Cumberland, had passed the Weser in the Night, between the 7th and 8th Instant.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Extract of a Letter from Jamaica.

CAPT. Youart, in the *Hardman*, is arrived from Anamabo, and brings Advice; that Capt. John Gordon, and near all the Ships there, escaped the French Men of War by a lucky Intelligence. The Fantyn, and several others, got immediately to Cape Coast, and landing their Slaves, White Men and Cargoes, mann'd, and fought the Fort in their own Defence, and saved the Whole.

New-York, May 2. An Account of the Forces embarked on board the Transports at Sandy Hook in New York, (being about 75, including Provision Vessels) to sail under Convoy of the following Ships, under Command of Rear-Admiral Hardy; the *Sutherland* of 50 Guns, Capt. Falkingham; the *Nightingale* of 20 Guns, Capt. Campbell; the *Kennington* of 20 Guns, Capt. Diges; the *Vulture Sloop* of 14 Guns, Capt. Scarle, and the *Ferris Sloop* of 14 Guns, Capt. Upton.

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|-----|
| 2d Regiment of Foot, | Offarel's | 900 |
| 4th ditto | Highlanders | 900 |
| 4th ditto | Abercrombie's | 800 |
| 4th ditto | Webb's | 800 |
| 2d Battalion Royal Americans | | 700 |
| 4th Battalion ditto | | 700 |

RANGERS.

| | | |
|------------------|--|-----|
| Rogers's Company | | 100 |
|------------------|--|-----|

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Stark's ditto | — | 100 |
| Bulkley's ditto | — | 100 |
| Shepherd's ditto | — | 100 |
| Carpenter's, &c. under Col. Mescier | | 100 |

Forces under Major-General Webb, who commands at Albany and the Forts.

| | | |
|--|---|------|
| Orway's Regiment | — | 800 |
| 3d Battalion of Royal Americans | — | 700 |
| New-England Forces should be, if compleat, | | 3500 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----|
| New-York ten Companies should be 1000 | | 950 |
| New-Jersey | — | 500 |
| Three Companies of Rangers | — | 300 |

6750

Besides a Detachment of the Royal Artillery. In PENNSYLVANIA.

| | | |
|--|---|------|
| Half the 1st Battalion of Royal Americans. | | |
| Stanvix's | — | 400 |
| 2d Battalion Pennsylvanians 700 each | | 1400 |

Extract of a Letter from Virginia, May 6.

We are apprehensive that the Enemy intend to invade South Carolina from Mississippi and Hispaniola. Lord Lowden sends half a Battalion, of the Royal Americans, Pennsylvania 250, Virginia 400, and North Ca.

Carolina 100, for the Protection of that Colony.

Philadelphia, May 12. They write from Lancaster, that a Party of Onondago Warriors are gone to Fort Cumberland to join the Southern Indians and proceed against our Enemies, and that Week, Scarroady,

with a Party of the Mohawk Warriors, marched for Fort Augustus,

Boston, May 16. A farther Embargo is laid on all Ships and Vessels till after the 20th Instant. A Body of French and Indians, on the 20th of March last, attacked Fort William-Henry, but were repulsed with great Loss.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Lancaster, June 25.

THE Post Boy, going from hence to Preston, on Tuesday was stopped and robbed by two Men, since taken and committed to Lancaster Goal. The Post Boy can speak positively to one of them.

Portsmouth, June 28. This Day sail'd Commodore Moor for the West-Indies, with a large Convoy, and the following Ships, Cambridge of 80 Guns, Prince Frederick of 70, Buckingham of 74, Devonshire of 74, Trident of 64, and Weazle of 16.

Saltbury, July 4. Sir Rob. Rich's Regiment of Dragoons, 5 Troops of General Cholmondeley's, and 5 of General Hawley's, are encamped on Chilhampton Downs; the

Remainder of which, Lord Albemarle's, General Howards, and Lord Ancram's, will be here on Friday next.

Portsmouth, July 6. This Morning, pursuant to a Cartel settled, we have received 20 Englishmen, in the room of 37 Boys, sent to France; and this Morning the first 100, taken before the War, will be shipped for Cherbourg.

18. Ten Thousand Men are expected to embark here in a few Day. The Marines on board several Ships are to be sent on Shore, and to go on board other Ships which are now getting ready with the utmost Expedition, and it is said, Admiral Hawke is to have the Command of it.

L O N D O N.

Extract of the Act for the better Ordering of the Militia Forces in the several Counties of that Part of Great Britain called England.

WHEREAS a well-order'd and well-disciplin'd Militia is essentially necessary to the Safety, Peace, and Prosperity of the Kingdoms.

BE IT ENACTED, That from the First of May 1757, the Lieutenants of Counties shall arm and array proper Persons; and the Lieutenants shall appoint their Deputy-Lieutenants, and give Commissions to Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, and other Officers, whose Names shall, within a Month, be certified to the King.

The Lieutenant of every County shall have the chief Command of the Militia of that County.

In each County shall be appointed twenty or more Deputy-Lieutenants, if so many can be found qualified, each of whom shall possess four hundred Pounds a Year, or still be Heir apparent of a Possession of eight hundred a Year. A Lieut. Col. or Major shall be possessed of three hundred a Year, or Heir apparent to six hundred. A Captain shall possess two hundred a Year, or be Heir to four, or be the Son of one who possesses, or at his Death did possess six hun-

dred a Year. A Lieut. shall possess one hundred a Year, or be the Son of one who possesses, or at his Death did possess two hundred. An Ensign shall possess fifty Pounds, or be the Son of one who possesses, or at the Time of his Death did possess one hundred. One Tenth of the Estate, in all these Cases, lying within the County.

In Counties where twenty Deputy-Lieutenants with proper Qualifications cannot be found, it shall be sufficient to appoint as many as can be found.

A Right to the immediate Reversion of an Estate leased out for Lives, or a reserved Rent, producing to the Lessee the clear yearly Rent of three hundred Pounds, shall be considered as equivalent to an Estate of one hundred Pounds a Year, and so in Proportion.

An Ensign or Lieutenant may be promoted to be a Captain; and a Captain or Major may be promoted to be a Lieutenant-Colonel; on extraordinary Occasions, on Account of Merit.

The King may displace any Deputy Lieutenant or Officer, and the Lieutenants shall appoint others in their Stead.

4 P 2

Every

Every Deputy or Officer shall give in his Qualification to the Clerk of the Peace, and take the Oaths to the Government, within six Months after he shall begin to act, on Penalty of 200l. on Deputy Lieutenants, and all above the Degree of Captain; and 100l. on Captains and those under.

Peers are exempted from serving by themselves or Substitutes; but they and Heirs apparent of Peers, may be appointed Deputy Lieutenants, or Commission Officers, and their Qualifications need not be left with the Clerk of the Peace; but on taking the Oaths, &c. they may act without being otherwise qualified.

A Commission in the Militia shall not vacate a Seat in Parliament.

At the End of every four Years a Number of Officers shall be discharged equal to the Number of those who, duly qualified, shall solicit for Admission.

To each Regiment an Adjutant shall be appointed who has served in the Regular Forces, in which he shall still retain his Rank; and to every Company of the Militia shall be appointed two or more Serjeants (in the Proportion of one Serjeant to twenty private Men) out of the Regular Forces, who shall be intitled to the Hospital of Chelsea. And Serjeants appointed from that Hospital shall be re-admitted on producing Certificates of good Behaviour.

No Persons selling Liquors by Retail shall be capable of being a Serjeant of the Militia.

The Number of private Men serving in the Militia shall be; for

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|------------------------------|------|
| Bedfordshire | 400 | Lincoln C. & C. | 1200 |
| Berkshire | 560 | Tower Haml. | 1160 |
| Bucks | 560 | Middlef. rest of | 1600 |
| Cambridgeshire | 480 | Monmouthshire | 240 |
| Chester & Chester County | 560 | Norfolk & Norw. | 960 |
| Cornwall | 640 | Northamptonsh. | 640 |
| Cumberland | 320 | Northumberland, | |
| Dorbyshire | 560 | Newcastle upon | |
| Devon and Exon County | 1600 | T. & Berwick | 560 |
| Dorsetshire and Poole | 640 | Nottingham Co. and Town | 480 |
| Durham | 400 | Oxfordshire | 560 |
| Essex | 960 | Rutlandshire | 120 |
| Gloucestershire, Glo. City, & Bristol | 960 | Salop | 640 |
| Hereford | 480 | Somersetshire | 840 |
| Hertford | 560 | Southampton Co. and Town | 960 |
| Huntingdon | 320 | Staffordshire and Litchfield | 560 |
| Kent & Cant. C. | 960 | Suffolk | 960 |
| Lancashire | 800 | Surry | 800 |
| Leicestershire | 560 | Sussex | 800 |
| | | Warwick C. and Coventry | 640 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------|------------------------------|-----|
| Westmoreland | 240 | Caermarthen Co. and Town | 200 |
| Worcester Co. & City | 560 | Carnarvon | 80 |
| Wilts | 800 | Denbigh | 280 |
| York C. & West Riding | 1240 | Flintshire | 120 |
| —North Riding | 720 | Glamorganshire | 360 |
| —East Riding & Hull | 400 | Merionethshire | 80 |
| Anglesea | 80 | Montgomery | 240 |
| Brecknock | 160 | Pembrokeshire & Haverford-W. | 160 |
| Cardigan | 120 | Radnorshire | 120 |

There shall be no more than one Captain, one Lieutenant, and one Ensign, to eighty private Men.

Where the Proportion of Men directed by this Act to be raised in any County shall be judged by the Lieutenant to be too large, the Privy-Council, on Application, may regulate it.

The Lieutenant of each County, with two Deputy-Lieutenants, or three or more Deputy-Lieutenants in the Absence of the Lieutenant, shall meet on the 12th of July 1757, and on the first Tuesday in June, in every subsequent Year, and require the Head Constables to deliver in a List of all the Men between the Age of 18 and 50, in their several Districts, except Peers, Officers of the Militia, Officers of the regular Forces or Garrison, Members of either University, Clergymen, Teachers of separate Meetings, Peace and Parish-Officers, articulated Clerks, and Apprentices, and Seamen, noting in the List the Men labouring under any bodily Infirmary.

Every Deputy Constable, or other petty Officer, shall transmit to the Head Constable the List of his Division, having first affixed it to the Door of the Church or Chapel for one Sunday.

On the Day appointed for receiving these Lists, the Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenants shall settle the Number to be taken from each Hundred, or the Division of the County. They shall then subdivide themselves, and three or more Deputies, or two Deputies with one Justice of the Peace; or one Deputy with two Justices, shall meet, within a Month, in every Subdivision, to hear the Complaint of those who think themselves entitled to Exemption; and upon any just Cause shall correct the Lists. They shall then settle the Number to be raised in each Parish, and chuse the Individuals by Lot; and within three Weeks afterwards the Person so chosen shall appear before them; each of whom shall take the Oaths, and enter into the Militia for three Years, or bring one to serve as his Substitute, or forfeit 10l. and be liable at the End of three Years to serve again.

Three

Three Deputies, or two Deputies and a Justice, or one Deputy and two Justices, shall meet in their several Subdivisions occasionally at other Times, and annually on the Tuesday before Michaelmas; and if any Person thirty-five Years old shall desire his Discharge, or if any Person whomsoever shall shew just Cause for his Discharge, it shall be granted, and another chosen by Lot in his Room; and the Vacation by Death shall be filled up in the same Manner.

A Militia Man removing to another Parish, shall serve the Remainder of his Time in the new Parish.

New Lists of Men qualified for Service shall be made every Year.

A new Body shall be chosen every third Year, so that all Persons duly qualified may serve in their Turns, each for three Years. [Would it not have been better to have changed a certain Proportion only every Year? For by changing all at once, there will be every third Year a new Army totally void of Discipline and Skill.]

A List of the Persons serving in each Parish shall be transmitted to the Lieutenant.

Any Officer, neglecting to return his List, or making a false or partial List, shall be committed for a Month to the common Goal, or be fined not more than five Pounds, or less than 40s.

Every private Man serving for himself shall be exempted from Statute Work, from serving Peace or Parish Offices, or in the regular Forces.

He that has served three Years shall not serve again until by Rotation it comes to his Turn.

Married Men, having personally served in the Militia, if called out in Case of Invasion or Rebellion, shall be entitled to the same Privilege of setting up Trades in any Place of Great-Britain or Ireland, as by Act 22 Geo. II. is granted to Mariners or Soldiers.

A Quaker refusing to serve shall hire another in his Stead; and if he neglects, a Sum shall be levied upon him by Distress, sufficient to hire another Man.

Within one Month after the Return of the Lists, the Lieutenant and two Deputies, or without the Lieutenant, three Deputies shall form the Militia of each County into Regiments, consisting of not more than twelve, nor less than seven Companies of forty Men each; appointing the commissioned and non commissioned Officers to each Company.

They shall be exercised thus: On the first Monday in the Months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October, they shall be exercised in half

Companies; and on the third Monday in the said Month in Companies.

And once every Year, on the Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, of Whitsun-Week, they shall be exercised in whole Regiments.

No Man shall be exercised in half Company or Companies more than six Miles from his own House.

Notice of the Time and Place of Meeting shall be sent by the Lieutenant and two Deputies, or, without the Lieutenant, by three Deputies, to the High Constables, and by them to the Petty Constables, who shall fix them upon the Door of their respective Churches.

The Lieutenant shall appoint at Pleasure a Regimental Clerk, a Serjeant-Major out of the Serjeants, and a Drum-Major out of the Drummers.

If it shall be thought inconvenient our Account of the Fairs or Markets to exercise the Militia on the Day set by this Act, Order may be made by three Deputies, or two Deputies and one Justice, or one Deputy and three Justices, for exercising them on any other Day, Sunday excepted.

In Counties where the Militia do not amount to seven Companies, and therefore cannot make a Regiment, they shall be formed into a Battalion, under the Lieutenant and one Field-Officer, one Adjutant, who shall be a Subaltern in the Army, a Serjeant-Major, a Drum-Major, and a Clerk shall be appointed them, and they shall be exercised as a complete Regiment.

Where a whole Company or a half Company cannot be brought together, they may be exercised in smaller Numbers as the Lieutenant or Deputies shall direct.

One Commissioned Officer shall attend the Exercise of the half Company, and inspect their Arms and Accoutrements.

The Arms and Cloths of the Militia shall be carefully kept by the Captain of each Company in Chests, provided by the Parish where they are deposited. The Muskets shall be marked with an M, and the Name of the County.

The King's Lieutenants, or the Colonels, may seize, or remove whither they shall think proper, the Arms, Clothes and Accoutrements, when necessary to the Public Peace.

Any Person intrusted with the Custody of any Arms or Cloths, delivering them out, unless for Exercise, or by Command of his superior Officer, or by the Order of any Justice of the Peace, under his Hand and Seal, may, by two Justices, be committed to the County Goal for six Months.

No Pay, Arms, or Clothing, shall be issued,

issued, nor an Adjutant or Serjeant be appointed till four Fifths of the Men shall have been chosen, and the Officers have taken out their Commissions.

The Officer who superintends the Exercise shall call over the List, and certify to a Justice the Names of those who are absent from Exercise. The Justice shall examine the Excuse offered, and if it is be insufficient, shall punish the Defaulter for the first Offence by fining him Two Shillings, or setting him in the Stocks for an Hour; for the second he shall fine him Four Shillings, or send him to the House of Correction for four Days; for every Offence afterwards he shall fine him six Shillings, and if it be not paid, send him to the House of Correction for any Time not exceeding a Month.

If any Man shall be convicted upon Oath before a Justice of being drunk at the Time of Exercise, he shall forfeit Ten Shillings, or sit an Hour in the Stocks.

He that shall be convicted on Oath before a Justice of Insolence or Disobedience to his Officer, shall for his first Offence be fined Two Shillings and Sixpence, and in Default of Payment be sent to the House of Correction for four Days; for the second be fined Five Shillings, or committed for seven Days; and for every Offence afterwards be fined forty Shillings, and committed to the House of Correction for any Time not more than a Month, nor less than fourteen Days.

If any Man shall sell, pawn, or lose his Arms, or Accoutrements, he shall be fined a Sum not exceeding three Pounds, or in Default of Payment be committed to the House of Correction for one Month; and if he cannot then raise the Sum required, for three Months.

He that shall neglect to return his Arms in good Order after Exercise, the same or the next Day, shall be fined Two Shillings and Sixpence, or be sent to the House of Correction for seven Days: If he neglect to return them by Monday after Whitsun-Week, he shall forfeit Five Shillings, or be sent to the House of Correction for fourteen Days: And the Person entrusted by the Captain with the Care of the Arms and Clothes, who shall omit to complain of such Neglect, shall forfeit Twenty Shillings.

The Soldier or non-commissioned Officer, that shall be absent from his annual Exercise, shall forfeit ten Shillings a Day, or be committed to the House of Correction for a Month.

If any non-commissioned Officer shall be convicted upon Oath of being negligent in his Duty, or disobedient or insolent to the Adjutant, or other superior Officer, he

shall be fined by a Justice a Sum not exceeding thirty Shillings, or in Default of Payment be committed to the House of Correction for fourteen Days, and may be discharged by the Lieutenant.

Whoever shall unlawfully buy or receive any Arms, or Accoutrements belonging to the Militia, shall incur the Penalty of five Pounds, and in Default be imprisoned for three Months, or publicly whipped, at the Discretion of the Justice.

No Man shall be censured for Absence occasioned by attending an Election.

The Militia are to be subject in Military Affairs to their own Officers, and in Civil to the Civil Magistrate.

All Parish Officers are required to assist the Lieutenants and Justices.

In case of actual Invasion, or upon imminent Danger thereof, and in Case of Rebellion, the King, first notifying the Occasion to Parliament, if then sitting, or in their Recesse to the Privy-Council, and to the People by Proclamation, may direct the Lieutenants, or any three Deputy-Lieutenants, to draw out their Regiments, who shall march, by his Majesty's Order, to any Part of the Kingdom, under the Command of such Generals as he shall appoint, receiving, during the Service, the same Pay with the regular Regiments of Foot, and the Officers holding the same Rank with the Regular Officers of the same Denomination. The Militia, during the Time of Service, shall be liable to the Law-Martial then subsisting; and any Man wounded shall be entitled to the Hospital of Chelsea. A Militia-Man not appearing, or refusing to march on such Occasions, shall forfeit forty Pounds, or be committed to the County Goal for 12 Months.

In Case of actual Invasion, or upon imminent Danger thereof, and in Case of Rebellion, if the Parliament be not sitting, nor its Adjournment or Prorogation to expire in 14 Days, the King may summon it to meet on any Day, upon giving 14 Days Notice; and they shall meet accordingly for the Dispatch of Business.

The Militia and Regular Troops shall be tried in Courts-Martial, each by their own Officers.

The Militia during their annual Exercise shall be billeted as Regular Troops.

In Case of Invasion or Rebellion, Justices, upon Order from the King, or any Chief Commission Officer of the Militia, shall issue Warrants to the Chief Constables of Hundreds to provide Carriages for the Arms, Clothes, Accoutrements, Powder, &c. which Carriages shall be paid in ready Money by the Officer demanding them, after the following

lowing Rates: A Waggon with five Horses, or a Wain with six Oxen, or with four Oxen and two Horses, one Shilling each Mile; a Cart with four Horses, Ninepence a Mile; and so in Proportion. Persons having such Carriages are required to furnish them for one Day's Journey only. Any Chief Constable neglecting his Duty in the Premises, shall forfeit a Sum not exceeding 40 s. nor less than 20 s. to be levied by Distress.

The Militia shall not, on any Occasion, be compelled to go out of this Kingdom.

In all Cities, or Towns which are Counties within themselves, and have been accustomed to raise their own Militia, the Lieutenant or Chief Magistrate shall appoint five Deputy-Lieutenants, who shall exercise the same Power as the other Deputies. Of these smaller Counties the Deputies, Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, and Majors, shall possess Lands to the Value of three hundred Pounds a Year, or a Personal Estate of five thousand Pounds; Captains, one hundred and fifty Pounds, or two thousand five hundred Pounds personal Estate; Lieutenants and Ensigns, fifty Pounds a Year, or seven hundred and fifty Pounds personal Estate. One Half of the real Estates of the Officers of County Towns must be in such City or Town, or within the County at large to which such City or Town is united, for the Purposes of this Act. The Penalty for acting if not qualified, is, for a Deputy-Lieutenant or Field Officer, 100 l. for all under 50 l.

All Fines and Forfeitures shall be paid to the Regimental Clerk, and made a common Stock in each Subdivision; of which an Account shall be given to three Deputies, or two Deputies and one Justice, or one Deputy and two Justices, who shall apply it to the Erection of Batts, and the Provision of Gunpowder, to be used in shooting at Marks; and the Remainder shall be distributed in Prizes to the best Marksmen, or employed in any other Way for the Use of the Militia.

Persons committed to the House of Correction upon this Act shall be kept to hard Labour.

Proof of Qualification, in all Suits, shall lie on the Defendant.

No Order made, by Virtue of this Act, by a Lieutenant, Deputy or Justice, shall be removed by *Certiorari*; nor Executions be superseded thereby.

Where a Parish extends into two Counties, its Militia shall serve in that County where the Church stands.

Those who are trained and mustered in the Docks shall not be obliged to serve in the Militia.

All former Acts relating to the *Militia* are repealed by this Act, except in Cases which are herein directed to be subject to a former Act.

The other Clauses in this Act (which is to remain in Force for five Years) contain Provisions respecting the Privileges or Conveniences of particular Places.

June 24. George Nelson, Esq; Alderman and Grocer, and Francis Gosling, Esq; Alderman and Stationer, elected Sheriffs for this City.

25. By a Letter from Mr. Taurin, Mate of the Swan, Monflow, who was taken and carried into Port Louis, the 19th of November, where he continued Prisoner till the 17th of February, we are informed, that he, with three other English Prisoners, was put on board a Vessel bound for Nantz; but had not sailed long before Mr. Taurin, and the other three, by Favour of the Night, secured the Ship's Crew, consisting of 10 Frenchmen, three Spaniards, and two others, and carried her into Providence, where she is secured. Her Cargo consists of Indigo, Sugar, Coffee, Cotton, &c.

The 27th and 28th were entered at the Custom-house 2,000 Quarters of Wheat from Hambrough, 2,000 from the Sound, and 843 from Dantzick.

28. Twenty-seven public, and six private Bills were signed by Commission from his Majesty, among which were, An Act for granting several Duties on Indentures,

Deeds, Bonds, News-Papers, Advertisements, &c. Upon Licences for retailing Wine, The Militia Act [See Page 591.] And the Pawn-brokers Act.

July 5. A Letter received from an Irish Officer in Marshal Daun's Army mentions, that the Battle between the Prussians and Austrians on the 18th of June, was a bloody one as ever he had seen. That the Austrian Infantry could not withstand the Prussian Foot: That the latter had certainly gain'd the Victory, had not their Cavalry been too much fatigued by a long March, and also too few in Number to support them; and that the Number of Slain on both Sides was nearly equal.

6. His Excellency Count Colloredo, Ambassador from the Emperor, set out on his Return to Vienna.

7. The Intrepid Man of War put in Commission at Chatham, and the Command of her given to Capt. Edward Pratten.

The long wished-for Fleet from Turkey and Leghorn, are all arriv'd safe, under the Command of the Jersey and Chettersfield;

9. The

8. The Earl of Thomond was sworn one of his Majestys most Hon. Privy Council.

A Letter from James Miller, Esq; Consul at Barcelona, advise, that a rich English Ship, called the St. George, taken by the Le Bien Aime Privateer, the Captain Louis Simon, left on Board no more than 4 Mariners and 17 of his own Men, under the Command of Joseph Vidal, Master; that upon observing the French Commander to be fast asleep, these 4 found Means to secure the Arms, over-power the French, and carry the said Ship into Barcelona Harbour.

22. This Morning at Two an Express arrived at the India-House, which brings an Account of Calcutta, Fort-William, and the Settlements at Bengal, being retaken by the English, after two Hours Resistance. They found all the Cannon, Stores, most of the Bale Goods and Merchandize in the Factories.—The Delaware was to sail from Bengal the latter End of February loaded with the Merchandize.—

This News was brought by the Syren, a Country built Sloop of War, which left Bengal the 2d of last February. She is commanded by Mr. Jones, late Chief Mate of the Doddington, which was lost, and is now at Plymouth. Mr. Holwell, who bravely fought the Fort when taken, brought the Express to Town.—

The French India-ship that was last taken is the Ship that the French had appointed to go to Bengal to purchase the English Merchandize. It is impossible to guess at the Treasure she had on board for that Purpose. It was very lucky for the five Privateers that they stopped her Voyage.

23. A French Ship Homeward-bound from Cape-Breton has been taken by the Torbay Man of War; and though the Frenchman threw all his Papers over-board, yet the Captain of the Torbay has learned from the French Officers, that on the 22d of June M.

de Beaufremont was cruizing off Louisbourg with seven Sail of Men of War; and that M. Dubois de la Mothe, and M. du Reveft, were going into the Mouth of the River St. Lawrence, in order to send the Land Forces they had on board up the River in Shallops to Quebec; after which they proposed to return and join M. de Beaufremont at Louisbourg.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Justice Willea, and Mr. Justice Foster.

Bucks, Monday, August 15, at Buckingham. Bedford, Thursday, August 18, at Bedford. Huntingdon, Saturday, August 20, at Huntingdon.

Cambridge, Tuesday, August 23, at Cambridge.

Suffolk, Friday, August 26, at Bury St. Edmunds.

Norfolk, Tuesday, August 30, at the Castle of Norwich.

Norwich, the same Day at the Guildhall.

SOUTH-WALES CIRCUIT.

The Hon. John Williams, John Harvey, Esqrs. Cardiff, Glamorganshire, Wednesday, August 17.

Brecknock, Breconsaire, Tuesday, August 23.

Presteign, Radnorshire, Monday, August 29.

CARMARTHEN CIRCUIT, South-Wales.

John Pollen, and Edward Poore, Esqrs.

Cardigan, Wednesday, August 17.

Haverfordwest, Tuesday, August 23.

Caermarthen, Monday, August 29.

Affizes before the Hon. Mr. Justice Noel, and Taylor White, Esq;

Montgomeryshire, Friday, August 12, at Pool.

Denbighshire, Thursday, August 18, at Wrexham.

Flintshire, Wednesday, August 24, at Flint.

Cheshire, Tuesday, August 30, at the Castle at Chester.

A LIST of SHIPS, taken by the ENGLISH, continued from Page 576.

The Jean, Baptiste, Privateer, of St. Malo's, of 8 Guns and 41 Men.

Three Privateers, taken at the Leeward Islands by the Blandford and Saltash Men of War.

The St. Anthony, Costa, and the Virgin of Cadro, from Marseilles for Turkey; La Vierge de Grace, Latty, from Salonica for Tripoli; St. Antonio, Vittal, from Constantinople for Marseilles, are carried into Malta, by the Hawke, Wilson, a Letter of Marque.

A French Polucca drove ashore near Salonica by the Lilly, Ross, Letter of Marque, out of which they took the Value of 20,000 Dollars.

The Amphion, a large French St. Domingo Ship, laden with 483 Hogheads of Sugar, 2 l'uncheons, 6 Hogheads, 52 Tierces of Indigo, Coffee, &c. valued at 25,000 l. by the Enterprize, Privateer, and carried into Bristol.

A large Ship by the Dreadnought, carried into ditto.

Mar-

Margaret, Claves, Polliwell, taken by a Folkstone Cutter, and sent into Dover.

The Queen of Angels, taken by the Defence Privateer, and sent into ditto.

The Orming and Jacob. Baidry, from North Bergh, taken and sent into Dover by Admiral Smith.

The Anna Maria, Schormberg, from Norway for St. Malo's, is sent into Dover, by the Two Sisters Privateer.

The Grandisson, McCarty, is retaken by a Man of War and carried into Antigua.

The Elizabeth, Barry, retaken by the Tartar.

The Handy of Limoric, retaken by the King of Prussia Privateer.

The Eagle, Privateer has taken a Spanish Vessel, richly laden with French India Goods, and sent her into King's Road.

The Endeavour, of Boston, after being in Custody 11 Days, retaken and sent into Dublin.

A Spanish Brig from St. Lucar, for Ireland, retaken and carried into Falmouth.

The Marquis de Tournay, for St. Domingo, by a Liverpool Privateer, and carried in there.

A French Privateer of 16 Guns, by the Hind Man of War, and sent into Cork.

The Mars Privateer by the York Man of War.

A Privateer of 8 Carriage Guns, is taken by the Alborough Man of War.

The Heureux, from St. Domingo for Bourdeaux, by the Windsor Man of War.

The Two Associates, by the Boscawen Privateer.

The William and Elizabeth, Barry, and the Toogood, from Carolina, are retaken and carried into Bristol, by the Tartar Privateer.

The Lovely Matty, from Carolina, retaken by the Blandford Man of War.

The Nathaniel, Salter, is retaken and carried into Barbadoes.

A large Snow, bound for Cape-Breton, sent into Falmouth, by the King of Prussia Privateer.

The Sportwood, Seaton, returned to Bristol, and has brought with her the Ollovette from St. Domingo, and has also taken the Amiable, Rose, which she left behind the 22d Ult. in Lat. 47.

A French Privateer of 14 Guns, is taken by the Ranger Privateer and sent into Falmouth.

A Swedish Ship from Marseilles, for Hamborough, is taken and carried into Tetuan.

The Fox Packet boat, from the Groyne, by the Tartar Man of War off Scilly.

The Magnifique, and the Maria Elizabeth of Nantz, from St. Domingo, and the

Union of Hornfleur, from St. Domingo, are all taken by Privateers belonging to North America.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 557.

The Molly, Jones, from St. Martin's, is carried into Viana.

The Severn, Apowen, from Philadelphia to Jamaica, is carried into Hispaniola.

The Elizabeth Brig of Topsham, is taken and ransomed for 200 l.

The Boscawen Privateer of Topsham; the Spencer Frigate, Davison, of London; and the Whittington, Kennedy, of Whitchaven, were all taken off the Cape de Verd Islands by 4 French Men of War, who stopped there to Water.

The Modesty, Rock, from Halifax for Oporto, taken and ransomed for 1200 l.

The Elizabeth, Adams, from Cadiz for Falmouth, and the Integrity, Thompson, from Virginia to London, are carried into St. Maloes.

The Hawke, Griffith, from Carolina, is taken and ransomed for 500 l.

The Amazon Privateer of Guernsey, is carried into Morlaix.

The Lion, Ham, from Carolina, by a French Privateer, and carried into Barfeur.

The Boscawen Privateer, Capt. Mauger, by the Thetis and Pomona, two French Frigates, and carried into Nantz.

The Friendship, Tolgo, carried into St. Maloes.

The Hunter, Doughty, carried into Carthagena.

The charming Martha, Thompson, carried into Bayonne.

The Charming Sally, Sempse, carried into Guadaloupe.

The Agreement, Frazer, ransomed for 250 l.

The Charming Nancy, Fannin, by a French Privateer, and ransomed for 1000 l.

The Elizabeth, of Airth, with 600 Bolls of Meal.

A Schooner from Miltown, laden with Coals.

The George Linthorn, for Pool, carried into Brest.

Three loaded Colliers, Names unknown, by a French Privateer, and carried into St. Maloes.

The Sally, Hanshaw, ransomed for 800 l.

The Bull, Robinson, by the Tavignon Privateer of St. Malo's.

The Sea Flower, ransomed for 250 l.

The Mary-Anne, Farwell, from Carolina to Pool, carried into Corunna.

The Friendship, Barret, from Antigua to London, by the Richlieu, and carried into Nantz.

4 Q

The

The Triton, with Bale Goods, from the Texel, carried into Bayonne.

The Falmouth, Port, from Liverpool to Boston, carried into Brest.

The Betfy and Elena, from Anconia for Bristol, carried into Malta.

BIRTHS.

July 4. Lady Ludlow, safely delivered of a Daughter.

Phillis Burchell, aged 63, was delivered of a Daughter at Cork, which she has sworn is the Child of Francis Gwynn, a Man of 74.

17. The Lady of Michael Blount, safely delivered of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

June 23. James Moneypenny, Esq; to Miss Blackwell.

John Smith, Esq; to Miss Anne Tracy, Sister to Lord Viscount Tracy.

July 2. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Harbrough, to Miss Noel, Daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Noel.

Wm. Green, of Findon, in Suffex, to Miss Emma Wolleyneux.

Edward Vincent, Esq; of Salisbury-court, to Miss Thomlinson, of Bedford-row.

16. William Thornton, Esq; of Wormley, to Miss Anna Maria Reynolds, of Walton-abbey.

DEATHS.

June 26. The Rt. Hon. John Lord St. John, Baron of Bletfoe.

The Lady of George Medley, Esq; the youngest Daughter of Sir Thomas Palmer, taken ill of the Small-pox the 3d Day after her Marriage.

George Blaft, Esq; an Officer under King William and the Duke of Marlborough.

Mr. Fowler, a Dissenting Minister, went to bed in Health, and in the Night complained of a violent Pain in his Hand, and though a Physician was called, died before the Morning.

The Rt. Hon. Heneage Finch, Earl of Aylesford.

Signior Pucci, Minister from Tuscany, aged 80, having resided here as Minister from that Court above 40 Years.

Lady Susanah Hay, eldest Daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale.

General Oflard, who was a General under the Duke of Marlborough in Flanders.

Queen Dowager of Prussia, Sister to the King of Great Britain, died suddenly the 28th Ult. at the Palace of Monthjou.

14. The Rt. Hon. John Earl of Radnor, in the 71 Year of his Age.

A Gentleman, at Change, taken with a Fit of Sneezing, in his endeavouring to stifle it, burst some Blood Vessel, and died in 10 Minutes.

The Elizabeth, Doufral, from Dublin for Alicant, carried into Malaga.

Seven British Ships laden with Deals are taken by two French Privateers, and carried into Beign.

The Hon. Henry Finch, Esq;

15. The Lady of John Hopkins, at his Seat in Essex.

16. Mrs. Oneby, Relict of Rob. Oneby, Esq; late High Sheriff of Suffolk.

17. The Rev. Dr. Derham, President of St. John's College. Oxford.

Civil and Military Preferments.

The Rt. Hon. Earl Gower, Lord Privy Seal, elected Governor of the Charter-House.

Sir Rob. Henley, appointed Keeper of the Great Seal, and Charles Pratt, Esq; Attorney General in his Room.

Wm. Pitt, Esq; and Earl of Holderness, Secretaries of State.

Earl Temple, Lord Privy Seal.

Earl Gower, Master of the Horse.

Duke of Newcastle, first Lord of the Treasury.

Mr. Legge, Chancellor and Under Treasurer.

Rob. Nugent, Esq; Lord Duncannon, and the Hon. James Grenville, the other Lords.

Lord Anson, first Lord of the Admiralty. Admiral Boscawen, Admiral West, Dr. Hay, Thomas Orby Hunter, Esq; Gilbert Elliot, Esq; and Admiral Forbes.

Rt. Hon. Henry Fox, Paymaster General.

Rt. Hon. George Grenville, Treasurer of the Navy.

Lord Viscount Barrington, Secretary of War.

Thomas Potter, one of the Vice Treasurers of Ireland.

Lord Duplin, first Lord of Trade, Earl of Thomond, Treasurer of his Majesty's Household.

The King has been pleased to appoint Edward Hay, to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to his most faithful Majesty the King of Portugal.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Harley, M. A. to the Rectory of Everley in Wilts.

The Rev. Leonard Twells to the Rectory of Thakeham in Suffex.

Hon. Matthew Skutz, to the Rectory of Martin Gibbons, Bucks.

The Rev. Samuel Tonson, to the Rectory of South Caldecut, Hants.

The Rev. Erasmus Saunders, to the Rectories of Mapscombe, and Kingdown in Kent.

The

The Rev. Dr. Taylor, installed Prebend of St. Paul's, to qualify him for Residence in the said Church.

The Rev. Nich. Fayting, to the Rectory of St. Martin's Outwich, London.

The Rev. Richard Fawcett, to the Rectory of Ingestry in the Diocese of Litchfield, Rev. John Parry, to the Rectory of Eaton Bishop.

Rev. Nich. Tanner, M. A. to the Rectory of Tharckchamflower.

B—K—S.

July 2. Richard Hughes, of St. Margaret's Westminster, Slater.

John Blood, of Tamworth, Warwickshire. Clothier.

Thomas Chapman, of Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, Hoster.

3. James Richardson of York, Grocer.

John Debonaire, of St. Dunstan, Middlesex, Jeweller.

Richard Broucher, of Middlesex, Apothecary.

9. Joseph Brambry, of Warwick, Dealer and Chapman.

Philip Pilgrim, of Stepney, Cooper, and Carpenter.

12. Simon Atkinson, of Durham, Tanner. John Atkinson, of Soho, Middlesex, Taylor.

19. David Coupland, of St. Martin's, Middlesex, Scrivener.

Edward Brook, and Henry Horne, London, Grocers.

23. Richard Young, and George Silver-feld, of St. Andrew, Holborn, Carpenters.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, July 26, 1757.

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----|
| Amsterdam, ——— | 35 5 2 1/2 | Uf. |
| Ditto at Sight, ——— | 35 1 | |
| Rotterdam, ——— | 35 6 2 1/2 | Uf. |
| Antwerp, ——— | no Price | |
| Hamburgh, ——— | 36 3 | |
| Paris, 1 Day's Date, ——— | 30 2 1/2 | |
| Ditto, 2 Ufance, ——— | 30 3 1/2 | |
| Bourdeaux Ditto, ——— | 29 7 1/2 | |
| Cadiz, ——— | 38 1 1/2 | |
| Madrid, ——— | 38 1 1/2 | |
| Bilboa, ——— | 38 | |
| Leghorn, ——— | 47 5 | |
| Naples, ——— | no Price | |
| Genoa, ——— | 47 | |
| Venice, ——— | 49 3 | |
| Lisbon, ——— | 5s. 4d. 1/2 | |
| Porto, ——— | 5s. 3d. 1/2 | |
| Dublin, ——— | 7 1/2 | |

Bill of Mortality from June 21. to July 19.

| Buried | | Chriftened | |
|-------------------|------|-------------------|---------|
| Males | 716 | Males | 579 |
| Females | 717 | Females | 497 |
| Under 2 years old | 455 | Buried | 1016 |
| Between 2 and 5 | 198 | Within the walls | 96 |
| 5 and 10 | 81 | Without | 393 |
| 10 and 20 | 62 | Mid. and Surry | 640 |
| 20 and 30 | 127 | City & Sub. West. | 302 |
| 30 and 40 | 129 | | |
| 40 and 50 | 107 | | 1433 |
| 50 and 60 | 91 | | |
| 60 and 70 | 94 | Weekly June. 28. | 350 |
| 70 and 80 | 50 | July. 5. | 318 |
| 80 and 90 | 33 | | 12. 342 |
| 90 and 100 | 6 | | 19. 424 |
| 100 and 109 | 0 | | |
| | 1433 | | 1433 |

Observat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

| | Baro- meter. | Therm. | Pluvia- meter. | Hygro- meter. |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------------------|------------------|
| June 26 | 30 : 1 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 0 : 0 | 34 D. |
| 27 | 30 : 2 | 32 | 0 : 0 | 37 |
| 28 | 30 : 1 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 0 : 0 | 40 |
| 29 | 30 : 1 1/2 | 33 | 0 : 0 | 42 |
| 30 | 30 : 1 | 32 1/2 | 0 : 0 | 46 |
| July 1 | 30 : 1 1/2 | 32 | 0 : 0 | 32 |
| 2 | 30 : 1 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 0 : 0 | 26 |
| 3 | 30 : 0 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 0 : 0 | 12 |
| 4 | 30 : 1 | 32 1/2 | 4 : 6 | 7 |
| 5 | 30 : 1 | 33 1/2 | 7 : 9 | 9 |
| 6 | 30 : 0 1/2 | 34 | 0 : 0 | 12 |
| 7 | 30 : 1 | 33 1/2 | 0 : 0 | 7 |
| 8 | 30 : 3 1/2 | 33 | 0 : 0 | 24 |
| 9 | 30 : 1 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 0 : 0 | 24 |
| 10 | 30 : 1 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 0 : 0 | 24 |
| 11 | 30 : 2 | 35 | 0 : 0 | 25 |
| 12 | 30 : 2 | 35 | 0 : 0 | 37 |
| 13 | 29 : 9 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 0 : 0 | 44 |
| 14 | 29 : 7 | 35 | 0 : 0 | 56 |
| 15 | 29 : 7 | 36 | 14 : 2 | 57 |
| 16 | 30 : 0 | 33 | 11 : 1 | 62 |
| 17 | 29 : 9 | 33 1/2 | 0 : 0 | 70 |
| 18 | 29 : 8 | 35 | 0 : 0 | 72 |
| 19 | 29 : 9 | 34 | 0 : 0 | 64 |
| 20 | 29 : 8 | 33 | 0 : 0 | 47 |
| 21 | 29 : 7 | 33 | 69 : + | 46 |
| 22 | 29 : 5 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 19 : 2 | 37 |
| 23 | 29 : 8 | 30 1/2 | 24 : 3 | 46 |
| 24 | 29 : 9 | 32 | 0 : 0 | 47 |
| 25 | 29 : 9 1/2 | 32 | 0 : 0 | 49 |
| 26 | 29 : 9 | 34 | 0 : 0 | 19 |

EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS, in JULY 1757.

Books that, is signified thus,

| Bank | Stock | South Sea | S. Sea old S. | Sea old S. Sea An. | S. Sea An. | Bank An. | 3 per Cent | 3 per Cent | 3 per Cent | India An. | India An. | B. Cir. |
|------|----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|------------|----------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| 24 | 110 1/2 | 103 1/2 | Do | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 54s | 5 10 0 |
| 25 | No Price | No Price | Do | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 53s | Do |
| 26 | Sunday. | No Price | Do | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 53s | 5 12 6 |
| 27 | 110 1/2 | 132 1/2 | Do | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 55s | Do |
| 28 | 132 1/2 | Do | Do | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 55s | Do |
| 29 | No Price | Do | Do | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 55s | Do |
| 30 | 110 1/2 | 133 | Do | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 55s | Do |
| 1 | No Price | Do | Do | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 55s | 5 10 0 |
| 2 | Sunday. | No Price | Do | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 55s | Do |
| 3 | No Price | No Price | Do | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 55s | 5 15 0 |
| 4 | 110 1/2 | 103 1/2 | Do | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 55s | Do |
| 5 | No Price | Do | Do | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 55s | 5 12 6 |
| 6 | 110 1/2 | 138 1/2 | Do | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 55s | Do |
| 7 | No Price | 11 1/2 | Do | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 55s | Do |
| 8 | Do | Do | Do | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 55s | Do |
| 9 | Sunday. | Do | Do | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 55s | 5 10 0 |
| 10 | No Price | Do | Do | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 55s | 5 12 6 |
| 11 | 110 1/2 | 103 1/2 | Do | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 55s | Do |
| 12 | No Price | Do | Do | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 55s | Do |
| 13 | Do | Do | Do | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 55s | Do |
| 14 | No Price | 128 1/2 | Do | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 55s | Do |
| 15 | 110 1/2 | Do | Do | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 55s | Do |
| 16 | No Price | Do | Do | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 55s | Do |
| 17 | Sunday. | 128 1/2 | Do | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 55s | Do |
| 18 | 110 1/2 | 129 | Do | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 55s | Do |
| 19 | 110 1/2 | 129 | Do | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 55s | Do |
| 20 | Do | No Price | Do | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 55s | Do |
| 21 | 110 1/2 | 129 | Do | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 55s | Do |
| 22 | Do | 133 1/2 | Do | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 55s | Do |
| 23 | No Price | 133 1/2 | Do | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 55s | Do |

| London. | W. Pec. Loc. | Prices Corn. | Mark-Lane. | Bainbridge. | Reading. | Karnham. | Henley. | Warminster. | Devizes. | Gloucester. | Birmingham. |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Wheat 6s. 6d. qr. | 171 00s od lo. | 181 05s od lo. | 181 05s od lo. | 181 05s od lo. | 181 05s od lo. | 181 05s od lo. | 181 05s od lo. | 181 05s od lo. | 181 05s od lo. | 181 05s od lo. | 181 05s od lo. |
| Barley 27s. 6d. | 11 12s 6d | 11 11s 6d | 11 11s 6d | 11 11s 6d | 11 11s 6d | 11 11s 6d | 11 11s 6d | 11 11s 6d | 11 11s 6d | 11 11s 6d | 11 11s 6d |
| Oats 24s. 6d. | 11 02s 6d qr. | 11 02s 6d qr. | 11 02s 6d qr. | 11 02s 6d qr. | 11 02s 6d qr. | 11 02s 6d qr. | 11 02s 6d qr. | 11 02s 6d qr. | 11 02s 6d qr. | 11 02s 6d qr. | 11 02s 6d qr. |
| Beans 31s. 6d. | 11 15s od | 11 14s od | 11 14s od | 11 14s od | 11 14s od | 11 14s od | 11 14s od | 11 14s od | 11 14s od | 11 14s od | 11 14s od |

Miscellaneous Correspondence, in Prose and Verse.

For *AUGUST*, 1757.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered*.

Question 135, answered by Mr. T. WALKER, of Harpswell-school.

PUT $a = 188,496$, $p = 7854$, and let $x =$ the Transverse; then $\frac{a}{p x}$ will = Conjugate; then by Conics $\frac{a^2}{p^2 x^2} = \text{Latius Rectum}$. Then $\frac{a^2}{p^2 x^2} : x + \frac{a}{p x} :: 9 : 40$ per Ques. or $\frac{a^2}{p^2 x^2} : p x^2 + a :: 9 : 40$. Therefore $\frac{40 a^2}{p^2 x^2} = 9 p x^2 + 9 a$; or $x^4 + \frac{a x^2}{p} = \frac{40 a^2}{9 p^2}$ and $x^2 + \frac{a}{2 p} = \frac{13 a}{6 p}$; whence $x = \sqrt{\frac{10 a}{6 p}} = 20$ Poles, the Transverse. Also, 12 Poles is the Conjugate.

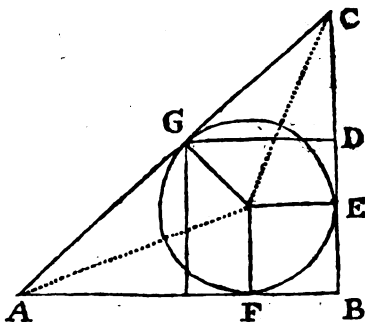
Also answered by Mr. J. Scot, Mr. Terry, Mr. Rennard, Mr. Allen, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Barker, Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. Carter, Mr. Mathewson, Mr. Stelling, Mr. Dorking, Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Shipman, Mr. French, Mr. J. Hammond, Mr. Langley, Mr. Harris, Mr. Totnes, Mr. Butler, Mr. Abra. Horsfall, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Eling, Mr. Reeves, Mr. J. Beighton, Mr. Wheatly, and Mr. W. Eaton.

Question 136, answered by Mr. J. SCOT, at Cawthorn, Yorkshire.

LET $x =$ Area of the square Piece, then as $8 : 5 :: x : \frac{5x}{8}$ the Area of the Oblong, but $\frac{5x}{8} \times x = 2342560$, whence $x = 1936$, whose square Root is $44 =$ the Side of the square Piece; and $\frac{5x}{8} = 1210$, the Area of the Oblong; also, let $x =$ Length of the Oblong, and $a =$ it's Area, then $\frac{a}{x} =$ Breadth; but $44 + 44 = 88 =$ one Half of its Aukit; therefore $\frac{a}{x} + x = 88$, whence $x^2 - 88x = -a$. Solved, $x = 70.9443 =$ the Length; and the Breadth $= 17.0557$.

This Question was also answered by Mr. Walker, Mr. Scot, Mr. Terry, Mr. Eling, Mr. Rennard, Mr. Hall, Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. Storer, Mr. T. C. at Sutton, Mr. Harris, Mr. Waddington, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Walter, Mr. Mathewson, Mr. Dorking, Mr. Stelling, Mr. Shipman, Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Hicks, Mr. French, Mr. Langley, Mr. Totnes, Mr. Butler, Mr. Abra. Horsfall, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Reeves, and Mr. Wheatly.

Question 137, answered by Mr. WILLIAM EATON, of Sutton on the Hill.



FIRST let ABC be the Triangle, $DB =$ the Side of the inscribed Square $= s$, and $BE + BF =$ the Diameter of the inscribed Circle $= d$, then put $x = BC$, $y = AB$, and per sim. Triangles we have

| | | |
|--|----|---|
| | 1 | $x : y :: x - s : \text{or } DG = DB$ |
| and | 2 | $x + y - d = AC$ by a known Theorem |
| and | 3 | $x^2 + 2xy + y^2 - 2xd - 2yd + d^2 = x^2 + y^2$ per 47 ci. |
| | 4 | $xy - xs = ys$ |
| | 5 | $2xy - 2xs = 2ys$ |
| 3 — 5 and contracted | 6 | $2xd + 2xs = d^2 - 2yd + 2ys$ |
| $6 \div 2d + 2s$ | 7 | $x = \frac{d^2 - 2yd + 2ys}{2d + 2s}$ |
| $5 \div 2y - 2s$ | 8 | $x = \frac{2ys}{2y - 2s}$ |
| 7 and 8 | 9 | $\frac{2ys}{2y - 2s} = \frac{d^2 - 2yd + 2ys}{2d + 2s}$ |
| 9×2 | 10 | $\frac{2ys}{y - s} = \frac{d^2 - 2yd + 2ys}{d + s}$ |
| $10 \times y - s$ and $d + s$ and contracted | 11 | $2y^2d - 2y^2s - d^2y = -d^2s$ |
| Substitute | 12 | $\begin{cases} -p = \frac{d^2}{2d - 2s} \text{ and } -q = \frac{d^2s}{2d - 2s} \text{ and} \\ \text{we have} \end{cases}$ |
| | 13 | $y^2 - py = -q$ |
| 13 C \square | 14 | $y^2 - py + \frac{p^2}{4} = \frac{p^2}{4} - q$ |
| 14 lw^2 | 15 | $y - \frac{p}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{p^2}{4} - q}$ |
| $15 + \frac{p}{2}$ | 16 | $y = \sqrt{\frac{p^2}{4} - q} + \frac{p}{2} \text{ Q.E.D.}$ |

Also answered by Mr. John Scot, Mr. Terry, Mr. Waddington, Mr. Reeves, Mr. R. Langley, Mr. Storer, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Eaton, Mr. R. Hudson, Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Rennard, Mr. Beighton, Mr. Shipman, Mr. Totnes, Mr. Butler, and Mr. Wheatly.

Question

Question 138, answered by Mr. J. RENNARD, at Feckerby in Yorkshire.

LET CD represent the Tree, A the Place of the Cannon, and let AE be a Tangent to the Curve in A. Put $s = 1142 =$ Velocity of Sound per Second; then $s : 1$ (Sect.) $:: 412.5 : \frac{412.5}{s} =$ the Time of the Ball's Flight from A

to D; and 1 (Sect.) $: 16\frac{1}{2} :: \frac{412.5}{s} : 16\frac{1}{2} \times$

$\frac{412.5}{s} = 2.0995 = BD$ (the Distance descend-

ed by the Force of Gravity in the same Time); hence $CB = 102.0995$, for which sub. b , and $a = AC = 412.5$ Feet, $d = 16\frac{1}{2}$, and $x = CG$. Then per sim. Triangles, $a : b :: a + x :$

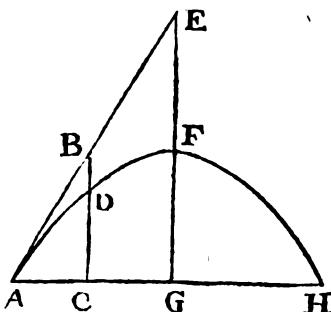
$\frac{ab + bx}{a} = EG$, and $1 : d :: \frac{a + x}{s} : \frac{d \times a + x}{s^2} = EF$ (FG) by Property of the

Curve $= \frac{ba + bx}{2a} \therefore x^2 + 2ax - \frac{s^2 bx}{2da} = \frac{b^2}{2d} - a^2$, and by writing c for $2a -$

$\frac{s^2 d}{2da}$, and completing the Square, &c, we have $x = \frac{1}{2}c + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}c^2 + \frac{b^2}{2d} - a^2} =$

9622.685 , and $2x + 2a = 20070.37$ Feet, or 3.8 Miles, the Distance required.

Also answered by Mr. T. Harris, Mr. Reeves, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Terry, Mr. Harpswell-Smiths, Mr. R. Hudson, Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. J. Rennard, Mr. J. Beighton, Mr. Shipman, Mr. Totnes, and Mr. Butler.



New QUESTIONS to be answered.

Question 146.

By Mr. ROB. BUTLER.

Required the Construction of a Curve, whose Equation is $2ax = 2ay + y^2$; also, the Area and Length thereof when the Absciss (x) = 75 and Ordinate (y) = 30.

Question 147.

By Mr. ABRA. HORSFALL, at Wath in Yorkshire.

IN surveying an oblique-angled, plain, triangular Field, I found the Perpendicular, drawn from the greatest Angle to its opposite Side, to be 10 Chains; the Sides in arithmetical Progression; and its Area to be less by 388.760416 Chains, than the Area of its circumscribing Circle. Required the Dimensions and Content of the Field?

Question 148.

By Mr. W. CHAPMAN, of Foxton in Leicestershire.

THERE is an Ellipsis whose transverse Diameter is $2\sqrt{2}$, and its Conjugate $\sqrt{2}$ Yards. It is required the least superficial Content thereof.

Question 149.

By Mr. W. MARTIN, of Chesterfield.

IN the Latitude of 51° ; suppose a Cannon-Ball to be shot from the Surface of the Earth in a perpendicular Direction, and that a Pendulum 50 Inches long makes 30 Vibrations before its Return again to the Earth: Query to what Height the Ball would ascend, and the Place where it would fall?

* * * We should be glad if it was in our Power to oblige all our Correspondents with inserting all the Questions and Answers they are so kind as to send us; but as many Questions are proposed, more than we can possibly insert, and many of them such as are common, and published in many

Books, we think it necessary to advertise our Correspondents, that, for the future, no Questions will be inserted which is not quite new, of real Use, and whose Solution is sent along with it; also, that no mathematical Question in Verse will be inserted. — We shall be much obliged to our ingenious Readers for any Pieces of Natural History, for the Counties of Berkshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, and Essex, which will follow in Order in the Magazine.

To the Author of the GENERAL MAGAZINE of ARTS and SCIENCES,

S I R,

THE End of the Eclipse of the Moon, July 30, was observed by Mr. Short, at his Observatory in Surry-street,

| | h | i | '' | |
|----|----|----|----|--|
| At | 13 | 13 | 40 | Per'd equal Time. P. M. |
| | | 5 | 52 | Equal Time, subtract. |
| | 13 | 07 | 48 | Apparent Time. |
| | 13 | 08 | 28 | per my Calculation in your's of June last, |
| | | | 40 | Too late, ditto. |

Your humble Servant,

C. BRENT.

A Soliloquy on Money.

O Gold! thou mighty pow'r whom all implore,
The world's great idol, whom all, all adore;
Of human life each plan I've long survey'd,
And found without thee ev'ry prospect fade:
Come thou, a thousand pleasures round thee rise;
But fly, and with thee ev'ry pleasure flies;
So while *Newtonian* prisms charm the sight,
All objects glitter with a sev'n-fold light;
Celestial visions on the glass depend;
Remove it, all the dazzling glories end.
Shall joyless misers heap thy glitt'ring store,
Its use unknown? unmeaning pant for more?
And canst thou still refuse, almighty coin,
Thy glorious aid to make *Belinda* mine?

Jan. 8, 1757.

J. WALSH.

PSALMS XXXIV. and LVI. paraphrased.

DAVID praises GOD for his signal Deliverance from the Hands of Abimelech, when the Philistines took him in Gath, &c.

Almighty God! thou beam'st thy glorious ray,
And driv'st affliction's sable cloud away.
Man, cruel man, prompt by inhuman laws,
Here persecutes me, and expects applause;
Each blushing morn my flies more num'rous grow;
Each setting sun augments the Scene of woe:
With bitter tauntings they torment mine ear,
My very words a wrong construction bear;

When fears tumultuous rush upon my soul,
Thou, interpose, and all their rage controul!
The chrystal drops that trickled from my eyes,
Preserv'd by thee a sacred treasure lies;
Each wand'ring step my wearied feet have trod,
Is number'd by thee the great, omniscient God;
Say, are they not recorded in thy scroll,
There to be seen as years progressive roll?
How shall I, duteous, pay the love that springs?
What words select to please the king of kings?
The secrets of my thoughts are known on high;
Worlds cent'ring worlds are obvious to thine eye!
In songs sublime my humble soul is bound,
Thy praise and glory let the muse resound!
Let from my lips a constant tribute flow,
And all the Poet with low rev'rence bow!
Poor, and deserted by all human aid,
I groan'd, and God his ancient strength display'd;
The signs of sorrow vanish'd from my face,
While placid smiles proclaim'd my happy case.
Ye nations round — come, magnify the Lord;
In raptures dwell upon his sacred word;
Advice I give from an experienc'd mind,
To his pure Precepts happily inclin'd:
They, who the narrow paths of virtue tread,
Have guardian angels round about them spread:
O, come, and see what blessings are in store,
Ye sons of *Belial*, and your God adore!

Yf

Ye saints! for you, earth shall her stores
display,

Within your lap the choicest gifts convey :
Nor will the Ruler of yon azure sky
Immortal honours to his sons deny.
Distress for food the hungry lions roar,
Traverse the woods, and pant for reeking
gore ;

He, from on high, beholds their pressing
wants,

Nor'd at their roarings, their petition grants ;
Then with what joy will he abundant pour
On MAN, his favours in a kindly show'r ?
To whom unbounded plenty he has giv'n,
The greatest, best, and noblest work of
heav'n !

Attend, ye sons of *Israel*, to my lay,
While I point out to bliss the glorious way.
He, that's desirous of a length of years,
Seeks to be tost with storms, and prest with
fears ;

From evil let his cautious feet depart,
And set a watch o'er his rebellious heart ;
Before his God must fall with filial awe,
And strictly keep the rituals of the law :
Then peace shall reign triumphant in his
breast ;

All meaner passions harmoniz'd to rest.
Jehovan hears his children's mournful
cries,

While fond affection kindles in his eyes ;
Before thy throne each new complaint they
pour,

Thou dost propitiously in the needful hour :
All sin is odious in thy purer sight,
Which lives devoid of thy resplendent light :

The contrite spirit claims thy special care,
Thither thy soft, parental ties repair :
Great is the virtuous man's oppressive woe,

For him, succeeding trials clust'ring grow ;
Hang with tremendous horrors o'er his head,
And all around their baleful influence shed ;

But let the beams of thy mild pity play,
The how'ring clouds disperse, and all is day !
His foes shall draw thy just displeasure down,

And know the terrors of thy furious frown :
Exalted high thy saints shall glorious shine,
Crown'd with rewards eternally divine.

Reading, July 5, 1757. MARCUS.

AUTUMN. A POEM.

*Humilis Juniperi, & Castanea hirsuta ;
Strata jacent possim sua quaque sub arbore
poma ;
Omnis nunc ridet.* VIRGIL.

UPON the Doric reed I'll AUTUMN praise ;
Kind *Phœbus*, hear me, and assist my
lays.

Lo! now the year, in full perfection crown'd,
And all the fields with CERE's gifts abound,

Whatever hope the spring or summer gives,
Made perfect now, in full matureness lives.
With ripen'd pride the vales elated are,
And joyous NATURE looks completely fair.
Soon as AURORA wakens into day,
The wakeful reapers stand in fair array ;
Each with his nymph, well pleas'd, beholds
the corn ;

Contented smiles, and hails the dewy morn.
And then the harvest all promiscuous hail,
And with loud shouts awake the distant vale.
See ! how the corn beneath the sickle bends,
And industry all o'er the globe extends :
Amid the field, behold ! the lab'ring swain
Bedew'd with sweat, and with unminded
pain,

In lusty shocks bind up the nestling grain.
While humble gleaners, with industrious
care,

Collect with pleasure ev'ry scatter'd ear.
Be kind, ye farmers, to the gleaning train,
Who daily bend with industry and pain.

From the full shock the lib'ral handful throw,
And let the needy your fair bounty know.
Behold ! how heav'n with wealth your fields
has clad,

And made all round you smiling nature glad.
Reflect how much kind heav'n has done for
you,

And to your pow'r a sense of blessing shew ;
That with like pride your land may e'er be
crown'd,

And you on earth enjoy a blissful round.
That no malignant blast may e'er destroy
Your rip'ning corn, or kill your promis'd
joy.

Now, while the sun shines o'er the meek-
en'd day,

All joyous CERES looks serenely gay.
And while the fields her golden tresses wear,
The poppy topknots deck her flowing hair :

Now, while the farmer's heart with joy
distends,

Perhaps the rain with envious force de-
scends,

And quick destruction o'er the harvest
sends.

The forests shake :—fear bends the ripen'd
plain,
And cruel winds wide waste the ravag'd
grain :

The clouds fast pour, and all the ditches
swell ;

Nor can the banks the rising rivers quell :
But inundations sweep all o'er the plain ;
And with a panic fill the mournful swain,
Whose troubled breast now heaves with an-
xious fear,

To see the issue of the painful year.
From such misfortunes heav'n our fields de-
fend,

And crown your harvests with a happier
end !

Lo! now the *sportsman's* cries my muse employs,

And quick the listens to his clam'rous noise :
Rous'd by the dawn, he hails the infant morn,

And wakes the vallies with his winding horn.
Thro' woods, o'er wilds, the flying *stag*
pursues,
And leaps with joy, when he his danger views.

When the poor beast has try'd in vain the shades,

The vales, the floods, the thickets, and the glades.

With joy the hunters see him stand at bay,
While eager *dogs* o'ertake their long-sought prey :

With savage rage his brindled bosom tear,
And hear his groans without one pitying care.

Sometimes with spannels *sportsmen* spend the day,

And hidden birds in meshy snares betray :
Struck by the gale, the dog, with open nose,

Can cunning quails and partridges disclose :
The eager sportsman draws the net with care,

And all the brood fall victims to the snare :
Or, if by chance this artifice they shun,

They're still obnoxious to the fatal gun.
No joy can I in such like pastimes read,

Where men the beast in cruelty exceed.
No more, my muse, the barb'rous theme pursue,

A scene more grateful opens to my view.
See! the brown nuts in clusters now invite,

The shepherd swains to taste the last delight
Of woodlands, now depriv'd of joy and song,

Where birds in concert wou'd their strains prolong.

And next, by some fair-pebbled, limpid spring,

In verse unpolish'd, I'll *POMONA* sing.

See! with their wealth the loaded branches bend,

While to the reach the mellow fruits descend.

See, how *POMONA* reigns with genial pow'r,
And crowns the trees with an enripen'd show'r!

Next, on the walls I cast my wand'ring eyes,
Where charming fruits with varied grace arise.

Here downy *peaches* beauteous charms display,

And there the *nestl'rines* court the sunny ray.
Here damask *plumbs* and *figs* delicious fruit,

And there the *vines* their curling tendrils shoot.

See! on the cluster'd *grapes* bright *PROX-*
-EUS play,

And vineyards shine resplendent on the day.

Till from the vintage luscious wines are prest,
The soft *Burgundy* and *Champaigne* the best.

Next, for young *BACCHUS*, I'll awake my lyre,

Who can the mind with true delight inspire :
When warm'd by him, we dread no wars alarms ;

When he inspires the thought of danger charms.

Oh, let me e'er preserve his choicest juice,
For various service, and for friendly use !

The joys that from its gentle influence flow
Make beggars bold, and barren poets glow.

Its prudent use will elevate the soul,
But *CRACK* lurks in the repeated bowl,

Who can at once both joy and torment give,
Can kill the reason, and make madness live :

But us'd discreetly, wines elate the sense,
And joys enliv'ning thro' the veins disperse.

But now my muse declines this vine-wrought theme,
[gleam.

To view faint *AUTUMN's* last departing
The country's verdure now begins to fade,

And shades wide-deep'ning deepen o'er each shade :

The leaf-strown lawns I now in sadness tread,
And pass in silence o'er the russet mead :

The merry birds no more delight the grove,
Nor in wild concert chant their artless love.

Now *FLORA*, sad, her purple honours yields,
And with all nature fainting sickness feels.

Now conscious swallows leave the chilly air,
And from our land to warmer climes repair ;

Where with new joy they wing the od'rous glades,

Bask in the sun, or taste the fragrant shades.
Now *AUTUMN* smiles his last o'er chrysal floods,

The gardens, orchards, and the yellow woods.

Next, be my task! to sing the honest swain,
Who reaps rich blessings from the fertile plain,

How happy's he, who rural life employs,
Who is exempt from *fame's* fantastic noise !

Unknown to sycophants detested train ;
With mind serene, without corroding pain,

He lives secure, and tastes the healthful gale,
Sweet rising from the odoriferous vale.

No tyrants frowns disturb his still affairs,
Whose honest breast ne'er heaves with anxious cares.

The genial kine his wholesome food produce,

Whose homely bowl ne'er flames with costly juice.

With hearty quaff from limpid fountains drinks,

Sits down contented, and with reason thinks,
That honour, fame, blood, pageantry, and show,

Are all but fading blossoms here below.

Rich

Rich in content, he envies none their state,
Their pride, and wealth; nor wishes to be
great.

No vicious passions do his hours beguile;
His hours are spent in unambitious toil.

An humble cell and rural joys he loves,
The hills, the vallies, and the silent groves:

No pale-fac'd wants, no courtly fears him
fright,

No wealth-clad cares his middle fortune bite;

An humble state can never him torment,

For less he'd lik'd, if less his God had lent:

Safe in his cottage, with a peaceful mind,
Lives like the humble reeds, in boist'rous
wind,

That do by yielding make that blow but
At whose rude blasts the tow'ring cedars fall,

The circling year with pleasure he beholds,
Due worship gives his God, true care his

folds, [crowns,
And when rich AUTUMN all his labours

Each vocal hill his gratitude refounds.

Malling,
August 1757.

MUSARUM AMICUS.

A SONG. Set by Mr. MOZZ.

Andante.

The new flown birds the shep - - - herds sing and wel - - comes
in the May, come, Pasto - - rella, now the spring makes
ev'ry land - - skip gay. Wide spreading trees their leafy
shade o'er half the pla - - in ex-extend, or in re-flecting
foun - - tains play'd, their quiv'ring bran - - - ches bend.

Come

II.

Come, taste the season in its prime,
And blest the rising year ;
Oh ! how my soul grows sick of time,
'Till thou my love appear :
Then shall I pass the gladsome day,
Warm in thy beauties shine,
When thy dear flock shall sport and play,
And intermix with mine.

III.

For thee, of doves a milk-white pair,
In silken bands I hold ;
For thee, a firstling lambkin fair,
I keep within the fold.
If milk-white doves, acceptance meet,
Or tender lambkins please ;
My spotless heart, without deceit,
Be offer'd up with these.

A S O N G.

I.

Beneath a woodbine's silver shade,
whose fragrance fill'd the verdant glade,
Young Colin lay reclin'd,

And while the Zephyrs, sweet and fair,
Wasted their odours thro' the air,
He thus dispos'd his mind, —

II.

O, did but *Phæbe's* lovely mien,
Grace this charming sylvan scene,
How jocund should I be !
Her dimpling smiles, sweet maid ! do prove,
That reason must submit to love,
And I no more am free.

III.

She's goddess of the *Idalian* grove,
Whose graces court each heart to love ;
No swain but owns 'tis true :
Whene'er her artless bloom I see,
Celestial grace and majesty
Sublimest beauties shew.

IV.

Then, O, ye Pow'rs of love divine,
Grant charming *Phæbe* may be mine !
I shall be highly blest :
Propitious, grant what I require ;
A greater bliss I don't desire,
To sooth my anxious breast,

Melling, May 1, 1757.

A new MINUET.



A RAMBLE to GREENWICH.

A new COUNTRY-DANCE.



First and second Couple foot it, Right hands and Left half round, the same again —
Right-hands a-crofs, Right and Left into proper Places.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences;

For AUGUST, 1757.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Königsburg, July 7th.

THE City of Memel having been vigorously bombarded was obliged to capitulate the 5th of this Month.

Berlin, July 16. The King of Prussia is encamped near Leitmeritz; and that of the Prince of Prussia, in the Neighbourhood of Leypa.

Göttingen, July 11. Yesterday the French took Minden, and put into it a large Garrison.

Prague, July 16. The King of Prussia, having been reinforced with 7000 Men from Silesia, is returned towards Leypa.

Leitmeritz, July 18. The Austrians have taken Gabel, a small Place, but of great Importance, between Bohemia, Leypa, and Zittau; and the Garrison, consisting of 3500 Men, were made Prisoners of War after a brave Defence.

Dresden, July 22. The King of Prussia is advanced towards Budin with his Army, and the Prince, his Brother, being apprized that the Austrians were in Possession of Gabel, to cut off the Communication of his Royal Highness with Saxony, he detached 4000 Men that Way, to dislodge them, which they effected.

Berlin, July 26. The King is forming his Camp at Magdeburg.

Brussels, July 29. The Courier which the Count d'Affry received lately from the Campaign, mentions, that the French Troops have taken Embden, and that the King of France had given Orders, that it should be delivered up to the Empress Queen's Commissary, and a Declaration to be made to the Dutch to render them easy with their new Neighbours.

Hague, July 17. There are remarkable Edicts made public of the King of Prussia. The 1st was wrote to Field Marshal Schwerin after the Battle of Lowitz in these Words:

"The Austrians are more full of Wiles than heretofore, and take my Word for it, under such a General as they have at present, it will cost an infinite Number of Men to beat them, unless we bring a great Number of Cannon against them."

The 2d was wrote by the Prince, immediately after his Defeat on the 18th of June.

"I have no Reason to complain (says his Majesty) of the Bravery of my Troops, or the Experience of my Officers; I alone was in Fault, and I hope to repair it."

The 3d was wrote from the Camp of Leitmeritz; he says, "I am assembling my Forces, and I wait for the Enemy; but, to judge from their Dispositions, I must probably go and attack them."

Brussels, Aug. 5. We have Advice from the Austrian Army in Bohemia, that Zittau was taken on the 23d of last Month; that the Town was reduced to Ashes; and that the Garrison of Prussians, consisting of 4000, found means to make their Escape.

Bandissen, in Upper Silesia, Aug. 1. Since Zittau surrendered to the Austrians, the Prince of Prussia is come to encamp near this Place, and has been joined by the Corps under the Command of the Prince of Bevern. The Austrians in the Neighbourhood being very strong, the King of Prussia is marched from the Frontiers of Saxony, and has considerable Reinforcement of Troops in Lusatia; and his Prussian Majesty has made all necessary Dispositions for a Battle, if it becomes inevitable.

Dresden, Aug. 4. The King of Prussia marched a few Days ago from the Camp at Perna; made a forc'd March; and arrived sooner at Bautzen than was expected, whereby the Corps, under the Command of the Prince of Prussia, were relieved; for the Recovery of whose Health he is permitted to quit the Army. But his Majesty seems resolved to keep his Ground in Lusatia, 400 Waggon with Flour, and 42 Copper Pontons, and a great Number of Iron Ovens, went from hence the 1st Instant.

Marshal Keith, who was left to guard the Passes of the Mountains of Bohemia, has received Orders to retire to the Camp of Perna; in his March he was harassed by the Austrian Irregulars, who were always repulsed. On Saturday and Sunday, Marshal Keith gave his Troops repose in the Camp of Perna. On Tuesday he marched through Dresden, with 20 Battalions and 40 Squadron, and went to encamp on the Right of the Elbe; from whence, leaving his heavy Baggage, it is fully believed he is gone to join the King near Betzen. The Army of

the King by this Junction will render his Army 60,000 strong; which will enable him to hazard a Battle with the Austrians, who cannot otherwise penetrate farther into Lusatia.

Berlin, Aug. 6. By a Courier arrived from Lusatia, we have Advice, that the King marched the 30th past from Beutzen towards Gorlitz.—Striegau was attacked on the 26th ult. by the Austrians, but they were repulsed with considerable Loss.

Aug. 11. Letters from his Royal Highness the Duke's Camp on the Weser, give an Account of what passed between his Royal Highness's Army and the French, from the 24th to the 26th past inclusive.

Sunday 24. The Enemy marching in 3 Columns, with Artillery, towards the Village of Latford, Major General Fontenburg, who commanded the Out-post in the Village and the Wood, sent to acquaint his Royal Highness of it, who immediately reinforced the Posts with a Body of Troops under the Command of Lieutenant General Sporke.

The Enemy made two Attacks; one at the Point of the Wood, the other higher up, opposite the Grenadiers, commanded by Major General Hardenberg, and they fired their Artillery, but were repulsed.

The French Army encamped on the Heights just opposite to the Duke of Cumberland's Posts. His Royal Highness changed his Situation for a more advantageous One, by drawing up his Army on the Height between the River on his Right, the Village of Hastenbeck in his Front, and his Left close to the Wood, at the Point of which his Royal Highness had a Battery of 12 Guns, and there was a hollow Way from the Left of the Village to the Battery: In the Evening his Royal Highness withdrew all his Out-posts, and in this Position the Army lay upon their Arms all Night. Major General Sculenburg, with the Chasseurs, and two Battalions of Grenadiers, with some Cannon, was posted in the Corner of the Wood. His Royal Highness ordered the Village of Hastenbeck to be cleared to his Front, that so the Enemy might not keep Possession of it.

On the 25th, the Enemy appeared marching in Columns, as if they intended to attack, and began to cannonade us severely, which lasted almost all Day; and the Army lay on their Arms all that Night. In the Morning, early, the Duke reconnoitred the Position of the Enemy, and found them in much the same Situation as before. A little after five a cannonading began upon our Battery behind the Village, that was sup-

ported by the Hessian Infantry and Cavalry; their Countenance and Steadiness in so severe a Fire is hardly to be expressed or equalled; notwithstanding, the Enemy gained Ground on us, which his Royal Highness perceiving, he detached Col. Dachenhanfen and Bredenback with three Hanoverian Battalions and 6 Squadrons, round the Wood by Afferde. The Grenadiers in the Wood, apprehensive of their being surrounded, for the Enemy appeared to aim at it, and were much superior to them, thought it advisable to retire nearer the Left of the Army, which gave the Enemy an Opportunity of possessing themselves of our Battery without Opposition. But here it was the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick distinguished himself at the Head of a Battalion of Wolfenbuttle Guards, and a Hanoverian Battalion, by attacking and repulsing, with his Bayonets, a superior Force of the Enemy, and retaking the Battery. However, the Enemy being in Possession of a Height that commanded and flanked both our Lines of Infantry, his Royal Highness ordered the Army to retreat, which was done with the greatest Order. His Royal Highness retreated to Hamelin, where he halted some Time, and then continued his March to Lhune. The Enemy did not molest or harass us in our Retreat.

The Total Loss of the Allies in this Engagement was,

| | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|-------|
| Killed and missing | — | — | 547 |
| Wounded | — | — | 907 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | 1454 |

And we have Reason to think, the Loss of the Enemy was much greater; their Account of killed and wounded is 2332.

Paris, Aug. 5. Notwithstanding the great Rejoicings made here, on Account of the Victory obtained over the Duke of Cumberland; it is certain that the Court, especially the King, is not pleased therewith, as from the great Superiority of our Army, there was the highest Reason to expect an intire Defeat of the Hanoverians. The strange Conduct also of the Commanders of some Battalions, who so far mistook the Enemy as to fire on each other, is highly censured; as we learn, from good Hands, that Two of our Regiments, of which One was Swiss, were almost entirely destroyed by the Fierceness of the Fire, before the Mistake was discovered.

The Duke de Richlieu is appointed to command the Army in the Room of the Marshal d'Estres.

Hague, Aug. 3. The Duke of Cumberland, who was retiring to Copenbruck, is turned off towards Minden, in order to keep open a Communication with Stadt, Bremen, &c. by the Elbe. *Hen-*

Hanover, Aug. 5. As the Preparations of this Country have been ineffectual for their Defence, the Regency have enjoined the Inhabitants to remain quiet, and to deliver their Arms to the French Commissary.

Hanover, Aug. 9. This Day the Duke de Chevreux, at the Head of 2000 chosen Men, took Possession of this Capital; and the Principality of Carlemburg is to furnish 1,080,000 Rations of Hay, each weighing 18 l. 33,000 Sacks of Rye, each weighing 800 l. and the same Quantity of Wheat and Oats.

Grubenhagen is taxed to furnish 100,000 Rations of Forage, and the Town of Got-

tingen 24,000 Sacks of Rye, Wheat, and Oats.

Some Letters, brought by the Dutch Mail, mention, that the Poles will not suffer the Russians to pass thro' their Territories.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, dated 21st ult.

Admiral Osborne is arrived in this Road with Part of his Fleet, to water and refresh. The Admiral overlooks all Preparations himself, and all is working with the greatest Hurry to return to Sea.—According to other Letters, his Demand of Provisions and necessary Repairs, from the Provost, was immediately granted.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Boston, June 27.

Friday last arrived here Capt. Trefrey, in 12 Days from Halifax, and informs us, that the Men of War sent to look into the Harbour of Louisbourg, reported at their Return, they saw seven Sail; that they were

putting themselves in the best Posture of Defence possible, at Halifax, expecting a Visit from the French; that the Privateer Huzza, of that Place, was going in with a Prize Schooner, which he took, bound from Louisbourg to Canada.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ON Friday, the 15th ult. at Penzance, was felt a violent Shock of an Earthquake, attended with a great Noise. At Heston the Houses shook to a violent Degree; and at Falmouth, as Company was drinking Tea, the China was shook off the Table. It was felt for 20 Miles round.

July 28. Bills of Indictment were found against several Persons at Nottingham Assizes, for forestalling, regrating, and ingrossing of Corn.

30. At New-York Assizes, was convicted, Stephen Tudear, for the Murder of Eleanor Applegarth. The High Sheriff and Grand Jury presented a Silver Tobacco-box, in which was a Purse of Gold, to the Constable, for his Diligence and Courage in apprehending him. The Convict is to be hung in Chains near Clifford's Moor.

Portsmouth, Aug. 4. This Day the Prince

of Portugal, and the Ambassador to the King of Portugal, took a View of Portsmouth-Dock, &c. went on board several Ships, and was honourably saluted, &c.

15. Great Part of Lady Peters's House, near Brent-wood in Essex, was burnt by Lightning.

Woolwich, Aug. 16. This Day was launched a new Frigate, built with Fir, of 36 Guns.

Portsmouth 18. The intended Expedition is suspended, on Account of the Transports, which have been expected for several Days from the Downs. We impatiently look for them every Day.

Leavis, Aug. 19. Last Monday there was a Tempest, by which a whole Farm-house, belonging to Mr. Vena, with almost all his Wheat, Beans, Peas, Waggon, &c. were destroyed, and burnt by Lightning.

L O N D O N.

Extract of an Act passed the last Sessions for the more effectual Punishment of Persons who shall attain, or attempt to attain, Possession of Goods & Money by false Pretences; for preventing the unlawful pawning of Goods; for the easy Redemption of Goods pawned; and for preventing Gaming in Public-houses by Labourers and Servants.

PERSONS convicted of obtaining Money or Goods by false Pretences, or of

sending any Letter, threatening to accuse any Person of a Crime punishable with Death,

Transportation, or Pillory, in order to extort from them either Money or Goods, shall be fined, imprisoned, pilloried, whipt, or transported, as Felons, for seven Years, at the Discretion of the Court.

The Justice of Peace, before whom any Person who has been charged upon Oath, by any credible Witness, with any Offence which this Act is intended to punish shall be brought, shall examine the Matter by Oath, and if the Party charged be committed to Prison or admitted to Bail, he shall bind over the Complainant to appear and prosecute: And if the Value of the Goods or Money fraudulently obtained shall exceed the Value of 20 l. the Recognizance shall be in double the Sum.

If any Person lawfully possessed of the Goods of others shall pawn, exchange, or dispose of them without Leave of the Owner, and shall be convicted thereof by the Testimony of others, or their own Confession, such Offender shall forfeit 20s. and if the Forfeiture is not immediately paid, shall be committed for fourteen Days to hard Labour; and further, if the Forfeiture is not paid within three Days before the Expiration of that Time, the Offender, upon Application of the Prosecutor to the Justice for that Purpose, shall be whipped publicly in the House of Correction; the Forfeiture to be applied to make Satisfaction to the Party injured, and pay the Costs of the Prosecution; but if the Party injured shall not accept it, or if there must be an Overplus after Satisfaction for the Injury, and Payment of Costs, then the Forfeiture or Overplus shall be applied to the Use of the Poor of the Parish where the Offence has been committed.

Every Pawnbroker shall enter a Description of all Goods which shall be received in Pledge or Exchange, with the Sum advanced, the Day of the Month and Year, and the Name and Place of Abode of the Person pledging or exchanging them, according to their Information, in a Book to be kept for that Purpose; and shall, at the same Time, give a Copy of such Entry to the Person pawning or exchanging the Goods, if required, on the Payment of one Halfpenny, if the Value of the Goods is less than 20s. one Penny if more than 20s. and less than 5 l. and Two-pence if more than 5 l. Persons neglecting to keep such Entry, or give such Copy, to forfeit 5 l. to be levied by Warrant of Distress, under the Hand and Seal of any Justice of Peace for the Place where the Offence was committed. The Forfeiture to be applied to the Use of the Poor.

If any Goods which have been pawned shall be spoiled or damaged, or in any Respect rendered of less Value by the Neglect or Fault of the Pawnbroker, the Justice of Peace, upon Proof of the Fact, shall order a reasonable Satisfaction to be made to the Owner, to be deducted out of the Principal and Interest; and the Pawner shall pay or tender only the Balance, upon which the Justice shall proceed, as if the Whole had been paid or tendered.

If any Person shall be convicted, on the Oath of one credible Witness, of knowingly taking in Pawn, or buying any Linen or Apparel intrusted to others to wash, scour, mend, or make up, such Person shall forfeit double the Sum given for, or lent upon, such Linen or Apparel, for the Use of the Poor of the Parish, and shall restore the Goods to the Owner in the Presence of the Justice of Peace.

If Persons offering Goods to sell or pawn, shall not give a good Account of themselves, or if there shall be any other Reason to suspect that such Goods are illegally obtained, such Persons may be seized and detained with the Goods, and delivered to the Constable to be carried before a Justice, who may examine them, and commit them for further Examination; and if it shall at length appear, that the Goods were illegally obtained, they shall be committed to be dealt with according to Law. And if it shall afterwards appear that the Goods were not illegally obtained, but the Property of the Pawner, the Person who detained them shall be liable to no Prosecution.

If the Owner of Goods unlawfully pawned or exchanged, shall prove by Oath that such Goods have been unlawfully taken from him, and that there is just Cause to suspect any particular Person of having received the same in Pawn or Exchange, the Justice shall grant a Warrant to search the House of such Person, and if the Constable is refused Entrance, he may break open the Door, and if any Person shall obstruct the Search, they shall forfeit 5 l. or be sent to the House of Correction for any Time less than a Month; the Forfeiture, when recovered, to be paid to the Overseer for the Poor. If the Goods are found, they shall be restored to the Owner.

If any Goods shall be pawned for less than 10 l. and if the Principal, Interest, and Charges for Warehouse-room, shall, within two Years, be tendered to the Person who received them in Pledge, and such Persons shall refuse to deliver up the Goods upon such Tender; a Justice of Peace, upon Complaint on Oath, shall cause the Pawnbroker

to be brought before him, and shall examine the Matter upon Oath, and upon Proof of the pledging the Goods, by producing a Copy of the Entry, or by the Oath of a credible Witness, and also of the Tender, the Justice shall order immediate Restitution; and if the Pawnbroker shall refuse to comply, the Justice shall commit him till Satisfaction be made.

Such Pledges as remain unredeemed two Years may be sold by the Pawnbroker, who shall always be accountable to the Pawner for the Produce of such Goods over and above what was due for Principal, Interest, and Charges at the Time of Sale; provided the Goods were pledged for 2l. and upwards! And the Pawnbroker shall enter an Account of the Time when such Goods were sold, the Sum they were sold for, and the Name and Abode of the Person they were sold to, in a Book, which Entry may be inspected by the Pawner upon the Payment of One Penny. That if the Pawnbroker shall refuse to suffer an Inspection of the Entry, if the Entry shall be false, if the Goods shall be fraudulently sold for less than their Value, or if the Overplus of the Money for which they were sold is not paid, the Pawnbroker shall forfeit treble the Value.

No Fee or Gratuity shall be received for any Summons or Warrant granted by a Justice of Peace, in Pursuance of this Act.

Publicans permitting Journeymen, Labourers, Servants, or Apprentices, to play at Cards, Dice, Draughts, Shuffleboards, Mississippi, or Billiard Tables, Skittles, Ninepins, or any other Implements of Gaming, in their Houses, Outhouses, or Grounds, shall forfeit 40s. for the first Offence, and for every subsequent Offence 10l. to be levied by Distress and Sale on a Justice's Warrant; one Fourth to the Informer, the rest to the Poor.

If Complaint be made, that any Journeyman, Labourer, Servant, or Apprentice, is gaming in such House or Ground, the Justice shall grant a Warrant to apprehend the Offender, who, upon Conviction, shall forfeit any Sum not less than 5s. nor more than 20s. at the Discretion of the Magistrate; One Fourth to the Informer, the rest to the Poor. Upon Non-payment of the Forfeiture, the Offender to be committed to hard Labour, for any Time not exceeding a Month, or till the Forfeiture is paid.

A Justice of Peace, upon Complaint of any Offence against this Act, shall issue his Warrant to bring the Offenders before him, and shall hear and determine the Matter, and proceed to Conviction and Judgment. And if there be any Witness who will not

voluntarily appear to give Evidence, either for the Crown or the Offender, the Justice shall summon him, and if he neglect or refuse to attend such Summons (without just Cause) a Warrant shall be issued against him. And on his Refusal to give Evidence he shall be committed to hard Labour for any Time not exceeding three Months; the Justice also, if he sees fit, may bind such Witness over to give Evidence at the Quarter Sessions.

No Offender against this Act shall be admitted to Bail before 24 Hours Notice shall be proved, upon Oath, to have been given in Writing to the Prosecutor, of the Names and Abode of the Persons proposed to Bail, unless the Bail be well known to the Justice, and approved by him; and every such Offender shall be tried at the next Sessions, except the Trial shall be put off by the Court.

The Inhabitants of the Place where the Offence is committed shall be deemed competent Witnesses.

The Conviction shall be written on Parchment, and transmitted to the Quarter Sessions, to be filed among the Records; and if any Person appeals from the Judgment of the Magistrate to the Sessions, the Justices there shall proceed to hear and determine the Matter on receiving the said Conviction.

No *Certiorari* shall be granted to remove any Indictment, Conviction, or other Proceedings, in Pursuance of this Act.

Upon Appeal to Sessions, the Execution of the Judgment of the Magistrate shall be suspended; provided the supposed Offender becomes bound in double the Sum he has been adjudged to pay, to prosecute his Appeal with Effect, and be forth-coming to abide the Determination of the Court.

The Justices of Sessions shall determine the Appeal, and award such Cost as they think reasonable: If the Judgment of the Magistrate shall be affirmed, the Offender to pay the Forfeit and Costs immediately, or suffer the Pains and Penalties of the Act.

No Person who shall be punished by Virtue of this Act shall be punished a second Time for the same Offence, under any other Statute.

The Clause in 24 Geo. II. for rendering Justices of the Peace more safe in the Execution of their Office, shall be extended to this Act.

Notice shall be given to the Peace-officer, before any Suit is commenced against him for any Thing done in Pursuance of this Act, and that Tender and Amends may be made by him, and, if refused, pleaded in Bar of the Action; but if no Tender, or no sufficient Tender shall be made, the Plaintiff upon a Verdict shall recover.

J. b

July 23. Divers Letters from Holland, bring Advice of much Discontent; some insist much on the Augmentation of their Troops, and embarking with the English in Defence of the Protestant Cause. Resolutions have since been taken to augment their Forces by Sea and Land.

27. There are arrived in the Downs, the Anson and Surprize Men of War, and the Fryal Sloop, who came Convoy with 130 Sail of Ships from the Leeward Islands. They failed the 11th of June, and advise, that the English Force there is superior to any Thing they can apprehend from the French.

30. His Majesty has been pleased to present to the British Museum, that fine Collection of Books, and Manuscripts, commonly called the King's Library.

It is assured from Computation, that the Number of Ships taken since the Commencement of the War, is as under, to the 12th of July 1757, taken by the English,

| | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|-----|
| Merchantmen | _____ | _____ | 682 |
| Privateers | _____ | _____ | 91 |

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-----|
| In all | _____ | _____ | 773 |
| Taken by the French | _____ | _____ | 637 |

It is likewise computed, that the English have profited by Captures Two Millions.

31. A new Hospital opened on the South Side of Westminster-bridge, for the Reception of Persons afflicted with Ruptures, is supported by liberal Subscription.

Aug. 4. An Order was given to the Master of the Mint for coining 100,000*l.* in Sixpences.

Saturday 6. Letters from Paris mention, that the Damage done by the French some Months ago to the English Settlements upon the Coast of Guinea, amount to more than 250,000*l.* It is certain, at least, that it is very considerable.

Sunday 7. A Fire broke out at the House of Mr. Alfage, a Packer in the Old Jewry, which burnt with great Violence; it also burnt Mr. Virgo's, a Merchants, and a Warehouse of Mr. Cotton's. There were

48 Bales of Silk, the Property of some Merchant burnt; and Mr. Alfage's Maid perished in the Flames.

8. Admiral Hawke hoisted his Flag on board the Ramillies at Spithead, as Commander in Chief of some important Expedition; afterwards, he and the Adm. Knowles and Broderick, mustered all the Ship's Companys personally, and gave Orders for the Ships to be fitted out with all Expedition.

9. Advice came, that the Fleets from England and Ireland, under Admiral Holborne, were arrived at Halifax, and had taken 5 French Transports with 1000 Men; and that Lord Loudon, with the Transports, were arrived there.

12. The Parliament is further prorogued, from the 11th Inst. to the 22d of September next.

15. While the Post-boy was drinking at Hammer-smith, the Portsmouth and Windsor Mail was cut from his Horse.

18. Money is gone to Portsmouth to pay the Ships and Land Forces now putting to Sea.

Andrew Scott was taken up for robbing the Portsmouth Mail.

19. He was examined before Justice Fielding, and there are some Circumstances which make it believed that he also robbed the Worcester Mail. He was sent to Newgate under a strong Guard.

All Accounts, in general, from the Country, give us the agreeable News of plentiful Crops, fine Harvest Seasons, and Prospects of great Plenty of all Sorts of Grain.

A farther Embarkation is talked of to be sent to New-York, Advice having been received, that M. Montcalm, with 15,000 French, Canadians, and Indians, is encamped at Montreal, about 60 Miles from Quebec, in a Situation convenient to protect that Capital, if attacked by the English, or make Incurision into Northern Provinces, if the Army of Lord Loudon should be engaged in an Expedition against any of the remoter Settlements of the French.

A LIST of SHIPS, taken by the ENGLISH, continued from Page 576.

A French Privateer, and the Rowan of Glasgow, were taken by one of Admiral Holbourne's Squadron, and carried into Halifax.

The Urfula, by the Dolphin.

The America of 600 Tons, from St. Domingo, by the Squirrel Man of War, said to be worth 30,000*l.* and sent into Yarmouth,

Also 3 Dutch Hoys, by the Dispatch Sloop, bound from France, with Oats for the Elbe.

The Duc de Conti, a French East-India Man of 50 Guns and 900 Tons Burthen, by the Boscawen, the St. George, the Black Prince, and the Isaac of Liverpool Privateers; she is deemed worth 150,000*l.*

A

A Danish Ship, with Bread, Flower, and Wheat, from Brest, by the Deal-Castle.

The Minerva, laden with Wine and Provisions, from Bourdeaux to Canada, by the King of Prussia Privateer.

The St. Peter, and the St. Martin, from ditto for ditto, by the Defiance Privateer of Bristol.

The Queen Elizabeth, from St. Domingo to Bourdeaux, by the Deal-Castle Man of War, and the Peregrine Sloop.

The Portsmouth Privateer of St. Malo, 14 Guns 114 Men, brought into Plymouth, by the Sheermess Man of War.

The Charles, Jackson, from Newcastle, retaken by the Scorpion Sloop.

The Maria Theresa, and the Palmier, from St. Domingo, by the Charming Nancy Privateer of Jersey, and carried in there.

The Fox Privateer, Capt. Tuffel, with his Majesty's Ship Windsor, took a Martini-man.

The Britania of Bristol, engaged the Granville Privateer, when by their brisk firing she blew up, the Britania could save only 4 of her Men.

The Postilion, of Amsterdam, is sent into Bristol, by the Antient Briton Privateer.

The Minerva, from Bourdeaux to America, by the King of Prussia Privateer, and sent into Fowey.

A Swedish Ship, richly laden, by the Ambuscade, and carried into Leghorn.

The Nordike, Bande, by a Guernsey Privateer, and sent into Pool.

The Enterprize, Limeric, retaken.

The Jolly Batchelor, ditto.

The Dromadore of 450 Tons, and the Deux Amis, both from St. Domingo, and the Mars Privateer of Bayonne, taken and carried into Plymouth.

A Ship of 500 Tons from Bourdeaux, carried into Bristol, by the Trial Privateer.

The Minion Privateer of 12 Guns, and a Spanish Brig from St. Sebastian's to France, by the Ranger Privateer, and sent into Plymouth.

The Marianne, from St. Domingo to Bourdeaux, by the Defiance Privateer of Bristol.

The Eagle, Fischow, from St. Domingo to Bourdeaux, by a Privateer, and carried to New York.

The Scipio, Moran, by a Lug-sail Privateer of Brighthelmstone.

A French Privateer of 26 Guns and 330 Men, by the Experiment Man of War.

A St. Domingo Ship, that had a Ransom on board for 2000l. is taken by Admiral Holbourne's Squadron.

A French Privateer of 10 Guns and 22 Swivels and 100 Men, and one other Privateer

of 10 Guns took; and an English Snow retook, by the Blandford, Capt. Middleton.

A French Privateer of 4 Guns 22 Men, brought into Shoreham, by the Brighthelmstone Cutter.

The St. John Baptist, from Nantz for St. Domingo, by the Hope Privateer of Guernsey.

The Blakeney and Anson Privateers of Liverpool, have sent in two Ships of considerable Value into Tunis.

A Frigate of 36 Guns, and 4 Ships with Corn for Mahon, by the Defiance Man of War, Capt. Hervey.

The Admiral, a Privateer of 40 Guns and 400 Men, by the Ambuscade Man of War.

A French Privateer was drove ashore and destroyed by the Hybernian Privateer.

A Dogger Privateer, 14 Guns 94 Men, sent into Cork, by one of our Men of War.

A French Cutter Privateer is taken and sent into Guernsey, by the Rochester Man of War.

Three large Dutch Hoys, bound from Hamburg to France, with Timber, Butter and Oats, and one large Dutch Ship from St. Domingo to Dunkirk, with Indigo and Sugar, and carried into Yarmouth, by the Peggy Sloop.

The Fortune, Thompson, retaken.

A French Snow Privateer, by the Medway, armed Buss, and brought into the Downs.

Three Dutch Vessels, with Salt for Havre, by the Blakeney and Cavendish Privateers; also a Vessel retaken off or from Leith for Lisbon.

A large Snow Privateer, from St. Domingo, by the Antient Briton Privateer, and sent into Bristol; also two outward bound Ships and sent them into Wales.

A large French Vessel, from Dieppe for Dunkirk, by the Prince of Bevern Privateer, and sent into Dover.

The Defiance of Southampton is retaken.

The Precieux of 26 Guns 240 Men; the Conte de Herville, 16 Guns 18 Men; the Prince of Turin, 10 Guns 84 Men; by the Isis Man of War, and brought to Portsmouth. He has also retaken the Minerva, Capt. Hicks.

A French Frigate of 32 Guns, destroyed by the Hampton-court Man of War; also a French Ship laden with Timber, &c. taken.

The Bohemia of Bayonne, 20 Guns, by Capt. Dyer, of the Defiance Privateer of London; the Nancy, Capt. Atkinson, retaken; by her also a Brig from Waterford,

The

The Sampson, Escot, from Antigua to Bristol, retaken by the Isis.

The Perfect, Gawth, retaken by the Salts.

A fine French Brig, about 130 Tons, from St. Domingo to Bourdeaux, by the Otway of Liverpool.

A Smuggling Cutter, with the Cash, for which she had fold her Cargo, by Capt. Antrobis of the Vefuvius.

A Brig, from St. Domingo for Bourdeaux, is taken by the Deal-Castle Man of War, and sent into Vigo.

The Bon Rencontre—the Amiable Jane—the St. Rene—from St. Domingo, are taken by the New York Privateers.

A French Ship from St. Domingo, valued at 12,000*l.* carried into Virginia, by the Otway of Salisbury, a Letter of Marque.

L'Avanture, from St. Domingo for Bourdeaux, is taken by the Coree Privateer, and carried into Jersey.

A French Ship from Turkey, taken and carried into Leghorn, by Admiral Osborne.

A French Martinico-Man, worth 6,000*l.* by the Perigreen and Deal-Castle Man of War, and carried into Vigo.

A French Ship of 22 Guns, 30 Musketoons, 250 Stands of Small Arms, and 400 Men, 200 of whom were Marines, taken by the Experiment Man of War, and sent to Gibraltar.

Eufrow Sophia, of Rotterdam, was sent into Corke, by the Anson Privateer, taken in the River Bourdeaux; she is deemed a valuable Prize.

Two Store-Ships, bound from Bourdeaux to Quebec, the one 500 the other 300 Tons, by the Eagle Privateer of Bristol.

The Comte de Florentine, a Privateer of 16 Carriage Guns, by the Essex Man of War, after the parted with the Isis.

The Sampson, retaken by the Liverpool Privateer; also a Snow, retaken by the Bonetta.

The Queen of Hungary, Nocelb, from Marfeilles to Leghorn, is taken by the Hamp-ton-court, and sent into Genoa.

A large Dutch Ship, laden with Provisions for Brest, by a Privateer of Guernsey, of 16 Guns, and sent into Plymouth.

Two Dutch Gallys, laden with Brandy, on the French Account, by a Jersey Privateer, and sent into ditto.

A French Man of War, bored 84 Guns, took in the Bay of Biscay, after an obstinate Engagement, by the York, Capt. Pigot, of 60 Guns, and brought into Plymouth; she is judged to be very rich, having on board the Cargoes of three Martinico-Ships.

A Snow of 120 Tons, from Martinico, by the Phoenix and Revenge Privateers, and carried into Jersey.

The Privateer who had taken the *Mermaid*, Hanner, from London, who ran-somed her for 200*l.* is since taken with her Ranfomer, and several others on board, by the Dunkirk Man of War.

The Medina, Cox, from Pool for Newfoundland, retaken by Admiral Holborne's Squadron, and sent into her intended Port.

A French Privateer of 16 Guns 100 Men, by the Litchfield and Centaur, and sent into the Canaries.

Two French Ships, Homeward bound, by the Biddeford and Harwich.

A French Privateer, of 24 Guns, by the Ambuscade.

A Snow, from Martinico, by the Phoenix and Revenge Privateers, and carried into Jersey.

A large French Brig, from St. Domingo, by the Harwich Man of War.

An empty Bark, and a Polacka, laden with Timber, by the Portland Man of War, and carried into Alacant.

The Marquis de Conflans, from St. Domingo to Rochelle, is brought into Bristol by the Dreadnought Privateer, Capt. Leisman.

The Little Richard, from Martinico for Bourdeaux, taken and carried into St. Kit's.

The Hibernia Privateer of London has taken a St. Domingo Ship and carried her into Lisbon, where her Cargo is sold for 4000 Moidores.

The Prince of Bevern Privateer, of 10 Carriage and 12 Swivel Guns, Capt. Bexley, has taken a Danish Ship loaded with Fish for France; also two Swedes, one loaded with Timber, Iron, Tar, &c. bound to Bourdeaux, the other was from Bourdeaux bound to Dunkirk, and has 155 Hogsheads of Sugar, 50 Bags of Cotton, some Indigo, &c. These Vessels are brought into Dover. The same Privateer, in her Cruize, has drove three French Privateers ashore on the Coast of France.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 557.

The Annijan, the Caruthers, the Jackson, and the Gill, on the windward Coast of Guinea, by 4 Men of War.

The Clare, Walsh, from Antigua to Dublin, is taken and carried into Guardiloupe.

The St. Joseph and St. Nicholas, Romano, taken and carried into Toulon.

The Figtree, Hooper, from Smyrna to London, is taken and carried into Barcelona.

The Hawke Privateer of Bristol, is taken by the Eagle Privateer of Bayonne, and carried in there.

A Brig from Philadelphia, and another from Corke, are taken and carried into Martinico.

The

The Indian Queen, from Manfredonia for London, is taken by a French Privateer.

The Fanny, Gardener, by a Bayonne Privateer, and ransomed.

The Marquis of Lothian, Jones, taken and carried into Martinico.

The Middleton Privateer, Capt. Budd, taken and carried into Brest, by two French Men of War.

The Scot, Tarvet, taken and ransomed for 400l.

The Sea Nymph, Laet, from Topsham, carried into Boulogne.

The Industry, Liddel, taken and ransomed for 600l.

The Duke of Cumberland Privateer, carried into Morlaix, by two French Men of War.

The Lady Charlotte, from Barcelona to Liverpool, taken by a Privateer of Portsmouth.

A Danish Ship, from London for the Straights, is carried into Marseilles.

The Lloyd, from Maryland, is carried into Cape-Briton.

The Charles, Jackson, from North-Shields, taken by a French Privateer.

The Betty, Pew, taken by a French Privateer, and ransomed for 125l.

The Medina, Cox, from London to Newfoundland, is taken by the Bee Privateer of 24 Guns.

The Dublin, Merchant, with Wheat for England, is carried into Marseilles.

The Jolly Batchellor, Thornton, from Bilbao to St. Lucas, is taken and carried into Bilbao.

The Charming Polly, and Port Roy, both of and from New York to St. Kitts, are taken and carried into Martinico.

The Hamilton, Galley, from Jamaica to London, is carried into Cape-Briton.

The Frederic Sophia, Nelson, from Falmouth to Genoa, carried to Marseilles.

The Amey, from Bristol for Virginia.

The Martha and Judith, Wallisward, taken and carried to Ostend.

The Pierre, Allen, from Bourdeaux, is taken by the Charming Nancy Privateer.

The Anson Privateer of Liverpool, by the Warwick Man of War.

The Broderick Privateer of Guernsey, is taken by the Victory Privateer of St. Maloes.

The Christian, Rutherford, taken and ransomed for 500 Guineas.

The Elizabeth, Clubb, Ditto, for 115l.

The Cumberland, Burkett, from Carolina to Cowes.

The Rowan of Glasgow, and ransomed for 3000l.

The Ann, Curtis, from Jamaica for London, by a French Privateer.

The Prospekt, Payn, from London, by a French Privateer, off Nevis.

The Catherine, Hall, from London for Leith, and carried into a Port in Normandy.

The Phoenix, Lindsey, from Kenningsberg to Hull, is taken by the Russian Fleet, and carried into Dantzick.

Ransomers for the following Vessels taken by the Count de Maurepas, were carried into Dunkirk the 9th Instant.

Society, of Whitehaven, for *Guineas* 115

The Two Brothers, of Newcastle, 75

The Southward, Reed, for — 280

The Betty, of Leith, for — 125

The Euphan, Smitan, for — 165

The Mayflower, of Greenock, for 200

The Diligence, of Air, for — 320

The Hankinson, of Pillofuther, for 330

The Jannet, of Campheltoun, for 120

The Trader, of Belfast, for — 300

The John's Increase, for — 350

The Stormoway, for — — 500

The Industry, Liddell, for — 630

And the Batchelor, of Stranford, for 250

The Charming Ann, from Bermundus, was taken and ransomed for } 200

The Tryal Sloop, from Maryland to Antigua, by a Privateer off Antigua.

The Friendship, Miller, of Pool, for South Carolina, retaken.

The Speaker Privateer, of London, by two French Frigates, and carried into Port Louis.

The King's Fisher Marinet, from Jersey, carried into Bayonne.

The Neptune, Burton, from Milford for Lisbon, carried to Port Louis.

The Crown-point, Lawrence, is taken and carried into Bayonne.

The Expedition, Warren, from Newburg, is taken and carried into Guardaloupe.

The Britania and Peggy, Boyd, from Virginia to Glasgow, are taken and carried into Morlaix.

The Mermaid, Pitts, from Galipoly for London, by a Privateer in the Mediterranean.

The Three Friends, Butler, and the Champion, Shores, from New-England to the Leeward Islands, sent into Martinico.

The Endeavour, Phillips, from New-England to Monferat, carried into Martinico.

The King of Prussia Privateer, taken and carried into Rochford, by a French Frigate of 36 Guns, and two others.

The Diana, Smith, from Galipoly for Bristol, taken and carried into Messina.

The Fanny, Zintock; the Sally, Hamilton; the Grand, Bank; and the Markam, Read,—taken and carried into Martinico.

618 *A Chronological Memoir of Occurrences,*

The Osgood, Walton, from Jamaica for London, is carried into St. Maloes.

The Ludwith, Puddle, from N. Carolina to Plymouth, carried to Morlaix.

The Hanover Packet, for Ostend, taken by a French Frigate of 40 Guns.

The Rainbow, Cotton, from London, is carried into Martinico.

A Dutch Ship, with Bales, by a French Row-boat, and carried into Vigo.

The Phoenix, Gill, from Topsham for London, is taken and carried into Boulogne.

Happy Return, Capt. Stuart, taken by a

Cape-Breton Privateer, and ransomed for 1000l.

The Mermaid, Hannah, from London for Jamaica, by a French Privateer, and ransomed for 200l.

The Bella Guanetta, from Leghorn for Dublin, and carried into Marseilles.

The Crown-point Merchant Ship, and the Harlequin Ditto, by the Compte de St. Germain Privateer.

The Birchanan and Laurence, by a French Privateer, and afterwards, she sunk.

The Majesty, Casman, from Jamaica for London, by a French Privateer.

BIRTHS.

July 26, The Lady of Sir Charles Oxendon, of Lincoln's-Inn Fields, of a Son and Heir.

20. The Lady of Sir John Shaw, Bart. of a Daughter.

Aug. 7. The Lady of Sir John D'Anvers, of a Son.

12. The Lady of Julyis, Esq; was safely delivered of Twins, Son and Daughter.

17. The Lady of Sir George Welbeck, of a Son and Heir.

MARRIAGES.

July 24. Theobald Forrester, Esq; of Mitcham, to Miss Smythson.

Sir Thomas Frederic, Bart. to Miss Bathurst.

28. Mr. Joseph Francis, of Bloomsbury-Square, to Miss Gore, Daughter of Sir Cha. Gore.

30. John Wm. Bacon, Esq; of Newton, Copp-Durham, to Miss Garth, of Shillingbe-park, Suffex.

Aug. 2. Edm. Kelly, Esq; to Miss Harriott Hucks, of Bloomsbury Square.

10. A Person of 77, was married at St. John's Westminster, to a Girl of 14, his 7th Wife.

13. Henry Lowther, Esq; to the celebrated Miss Fisher, of Manchester.

14. Mr. Jasper Middlecoat, a Wine-Merchant, to Miss Freeman.

Mr. Tho. Sandfort, to Miss Hinton, of Lothbury.

17. Mr. Peter Watson, to Miss Lewis, of Kingston.

19. Mr. Wm. Edwin, to Miss Digby, of York.

DEATHS.

Mr. Henry Blakey, Dispenser of the Royal Hospital of Greenwich.

July 24. Mr. Payant, aged 88, the eldest Clerk in the Earl of Holderness's Office.

Wm. Maitland, Esq; F. R. S. Author of the Histories of London and Edinburgh.

17. Geo. Hellier, Esq, in Spring-Gardens; his Lady was so shocked at his Death, she expired the next Day.

Aug. 6. Dr. Benj Hoadly, Physician to his Majesty's Household, Son to the Bishop of Winchester.

7. Wm. Atterbury, Esq;

9. Rt. Hon. Conntess of Winchester.

15. Stephen Burkins, Esq; of Bath.

Geo. Braxton, Esq; of Knightsbridge,

Mr. Harris, Druggist, in Wood-street, aged 86.

The Rev. Mr. Etugh, Rector of Thorfield, in Herefordshire.

19. Hump. Sydenham, Esq; Member of Parliament for Exeter.

Lady Vincent, Wife of Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. and Daughter of General Howard, universally lamented.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Benj. Carpenter, Esq; 1st Lieut. and Lieut. Col. Francis Desmarette, Esq; 2d Lieut. and Lieut. Col. Lewis Cha. Monteller, Esq; Cornet and Major; Rob. Sloughter, Esq; Guidon and Major; Oliver Stephen, Esq; Exempt and Captain; Rob. Hinde, Esq; Brigadier and Lieut. Geo. Wasey, Esq; Sub-Brigadier and Cornet, in the 2d Troop of Horse-Guards.

Sir Henry Frankland, Bart. His Majesty's Consul General at Lisbon.

James Read, Esq; Consul General to the Emperor of Morocco.

A Patent has passed the Seals, appointing Parry Player, Esq; Collector of the Customs in the Port of London.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Jos. Allen, M. A. to the Rectory of Narberth, with the Chapel of Robertson, in Pembroke.

Rev. Cha. Tarrant, M. A. to the Rectory of Tidworth.

Rev. Rob. Tournay, M. A. to the Rectory of Bonington, in Kent.

Rev. Mr. Wm. Snow, B. A. to the Rectory of Norton, in Cambridge. Rev.

B. — KR — S.

July 26. John Reed, of Kingston upon Hull, Shipwright.

Edw. Priddle, of Newgate-street, Cheesemonger.

Peter Becket, of Rydheath, Chester, Cannemaker.

30. Benj. Baldrey, of Fressingfield, Suffolk, Grocer.

Richard Lodge, of Size-lane, London, Packer.

Aug. 2. Nicholas Tyacke, of Germoe, Cornwall, Makster.

6. John Thornton and Tho. Taylor, of Bell-yard, Gracechurch-st. Warehousemen.

13. George Draper, of Bucklersbury, Haberdasher.

Christopher Grindall, Whitehaven, Merchant.

James Bernard, of Paternoster-Row, London, Harter.

16. John Mandeville, of London, Carpenter.

Ambrose Constant Faulkner, of Covent-Garden, Vintner.

John Webster, of Aughton, Lancashire, Dealer and Chapman.

John Croft, the Younger, of Burton-Constable, in the County of York, Dealer and Chapman.

Anthony Gother, of Liverpool, Merchant.

30. Sam. Ward, of Bath, Cheesemonger.

James Smith, of Whitford, Hertfordshire, Neelman.

23. Rudolph Gingen, of St. Mary Le Bow, Vintner.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

London, July 26, 1757.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|-------|--------|
| Amsterdam, ——— | 35 | 3 | Uf. |
| Ditto at Sight, ——— | 35 | | |
| Rotterdam, ——— | 36 | 4 | 2½ Uf. |
| Antwerp, ——— | no Price | | |
| Hamburgh, ——— | 36 | | |
| Paris, 1 Day's Date, ——— | 30 | ½ | |
| Ditto, 2 Ufance, ——— | 30 | ½ | |
| Bordeaux Ditto, ——— | 30 | ½ | |
| Genoa, ——— | 38 | ½ | |
| Madrid, ——— | 38 | ½ | |
| Lisbon, ——— | 38 | ½ | |
| Leghorn, ——— | 48 | ½ | |
| Naples, ——— | no Price | | |
| Caserta, ——— | 47 | ½ | |
| Venice, ——— | 49 | ½ | |
| Edinb., ——— | 58 | 4d. ½ | |
| Pisa, ——— | 58 | 3d. ½ | |
| Dublin, ——— | 7 | ½ | |

Bill of Mortality from July 19. to Aug. 23.

| Buried | | Christened | |
|-------------------|------|------------|-----|
| Males | 933 | Males | 647 |
| Females | 879 | Females | 627 |
| Under 2 years old | 646 | | |
| Between 2 and 5 | 335 | | |
| 5 and 10 | 90 | | |
| 10 and 20 | 50 | | |
| 20 and 30 | 143 | | |
| 30 and 40 | 158 | | |
| 40 and 50 | 149 | | |
| 50 and 60 | 110 | | |
| 60 and 70 | 107 | | |
| 70 and 80 | 80 | | |
| 80 and 90 | 31 | | |
| 90 and 100 | 10 | | |
| 100 and 109 | 0 | | |
| | 1812 | | |

| Buried, | |
|-------------------|------|
| Within the walls | 136 |
| Without | 441 |
| Mid. and Surry | 924 |
| City & Sub. West. | 311 |
| | 1812 |

| | | |
|--------|-----------|---------|
| Weekly | July. 26. | 299 |
| | Aug. 2. | 387 |
| | | 9. 348 |
| | | 16. 362 |
| | | 23. 416 |
| | | 1812 |

Observat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

| | Baro- meter. | Therm. | Pluvia- meter. | Hygro- meter. |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------------------|------------------|
| July 27 | 29 : 5 | 31 | 4 : 0 | 20M. |
| 28 | 29 : 4½ | 31½ | 2 : 0 | 30 |
| 29 | 30 : 0½ | 32 | 3 : 0 | 42 |
| 30 | 30 : 0 | 30½ | 4 : 0 | 45 |
| Aug. 1 | 30 : 0 | 32 | 0 : 0 | 0D. |
| 2 | 30 : 0 | 32 | 0 : 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 30 : 0 | 31½ | 0 : 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 30 : 0 | 32 | 0 : 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 30 : 0 | 32½ | 0 : 0 | 0 |
| 6 | 30 : 0 | 31 | 0 : 0 | 0 |
| 7 | 30 : 0 | 32½ | 0 : 0 | 0 |
| 8 | 30 : 0 | 32 | 0 : 0 | 0 |
| 9 | 30 : 0 | 32 | 0 : 0 | 0 |
| 10 | 30 : 0 | 32½ | 0 : 0 | 0 |
| 11 | 30 : 0 | 32 | 0 : 0 | 0 |
| 12 | 30 : 0 | 33 | 0 : 0 | 0 |
| 13 | 30 : 0 | 32½ | 0 : 0 | 0 |
| 14 | 29 : 4 | 30 | 2 : 0 | 56M. |
| 15 | 29 : 3 | 30 | 10 : 0 | 57 |
| 16 | 29 : 2 | 30 | 5 : 1 | 60 |
| 17 | 29 : 4 | 30½ | 3 : 0 | 60 |
| 18 | 29 : 5 | 30½ | 1 : 0 | 62 |
| 19 | 29 : 4 | 30 | 2 : 0 | 64 |
| 20 | 29 : 8 | 30½ | 0 : 0 | 46 |
| 21 | 29 : 6 | 30 | 4 : 0 | 50 |
| 22 | 29 : 5½ | 30 | 3 : 2 | 45 |
| 23 | 29 : 4 | 30 | 4 : 3 | 46 |
| 24 | 29 : 5 | 30 | 2 : 3 | 47 |
| 25 | 29 : 7 | 30 | 26 : 0 | 48 |
| 26 | 30 : 0 | 28 | 0 : 0 | 10D. |

EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS, in AUGUST 1797.

Books that, is signified thus,

| Stock. | Am. 1st Su A. 2d Sub. | new 118. 2d Subc. | in Subc. | 2d Subc. | Bank An. | An. 1751. | India An. | 1766. | India Bon | B. Cir. |
|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|---------|
| 25 B. A. N. K. | No Price. | 132 | 100 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 545 | 5 12 6 |
| 26 Do | 119 1/2 | Do | 100 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 96 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 27 No Price. | 132 1/2 | 102 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 | 515 | Do |
| 28 Do | 133 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 | 565 | Do |
| 29 No Price. | 119 1/2 | No Price. | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 | 545 | Do |
| 30 Do | 133 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 535 | Do |
| 31 Do | 133 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 545 | Do |
| 32 No Price. | 133 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 525 | Do |
| 33 Do | 133 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 485 | Do |
| 34 Do | 133 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 525 | Do |
| 35 No Price. | No Price. | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 96 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 36 Sunday. | No Price. | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 515 | 5 15 |
| 37 No Price. | 120 | 100 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 485 | Do |
| 38 Do | 113 | 100 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 505 | Do |
| 39 Do | No Price. | No Price. | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 515 | Do |
| 40 Do | 135 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 96 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 41 No Price. | 135 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 525 | Do |
| 42 No Price. | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 96 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 43 Sunday. | No Price. | No Price. | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 96 1/2 | Do | 5 15 |
| 44 No Price. | 135 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 96 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 45 Do | 136 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 505 | Do |
| 46 Do | 136 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 515 | Do |
| 47 Do | 136 1/2 | 101 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 | 525 | Do |
| 48 Do | 136 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 | 525 | Do |
| 49 Sunday. | 136 1/2 | 101 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 50 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 51 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 52 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 53 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 54 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 55 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 56 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 57 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 58 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 59 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 60 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 61 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 62 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 63 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 64 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 65 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 66 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 67 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 68 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 69 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 70 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 71 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 72 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 73 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 74 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 75 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 76 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 77 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 78 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 79 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 80 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 81 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 82 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 83 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 84 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 85 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 86 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 87 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 88 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 89 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 90 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 91 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 92 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 93 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 94 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 95 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 96 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 97 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 98 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 99 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 100 Do | 136 1/2 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | Do | Do |

London.
W. Pec. Loan
2s. 4d.
Prices Corn.

| Mark-lane. | Basingstoke. | Reading. | Farnham. | Henley. | Warminster. | Devizes. | Gloucester. | Birmingham. |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| Wheat 31s. ood. qr. | 111 10s od lo. | 111 11s 6d | 101 00s od lo. | 11 12s od qr. | 21 00s od Sac. | 31 06s od | 8s od buh. | 5s 4d |
| Barley 18s. ood. | 11 12s 6d | 11 11s 6d | 11 13s od | 11 03s od qr. | 11 16s od qr. | 11 15s od | 3s 2d | 3s 4d |
| Oats 18s. ood. | 11 03s 6d qr. | 11 06s od qr. | 11 04s od qr | 11 10s od | 11 04s od | 11 06s od | 4s 4d | 4s 6d |
| Beans 22s. ood. | 11 14s od | 11 14s od | 21 08 od | 11 10s od | 11 00s od | 11 00s od | | |



cities
r hours
are carefully laid down from
London to the Lands End &c
in y Bay of Biscay &c on the
FRENCH & SPANISH SHORE
compiled from y best Charts

Map of
Angers

Miscellaneous Correspondence, in Prose and Verse.

For SEPTEMBER, 1757.

AS we presume it would be agreeable to many of our Readers at this Juncture, we have prefixed an accurate Chart of the *English* Channel, where-in all the Sea-ports, Cities and Towns, Bays and Harbours, are carefully laid down, from *London* to the *Land's End*, &c. on the *British* Shore; and from *Dover*, to *Bayonne* in the Bay of *Biscay*, on the *French* and *Spanish* Shore. We shall likewise add, a succinct Description of some of the principal Cities, Towns, Harbours, &c. on the *French* Coast, &c. as it is apprehended the present Expedition is intended to make a Descent on some of the most remarkable of those Ports, on the Western Shore.

DUNKIRK, East Long. 2. 20. Lat. 51. a Port-town of the *French* Netherlands, in the Province of *Flanders*, situate on the *English* Channel at the Mouth of the River *Coln*, 20 Miles East of *Calais*, 24 S. W. of *Offend*, and 20 E. of *Dover*: The Fortification of which Port cost *France* more Money than any Fortrefs in that Kingdom. This Town was taken from the *Spaniards* by the united Force of *England* and *France*, and was put into the Hands of the *English*, Anno 1658; but was sold to *France* in the Reign of King *Charles II.* whereupon the Fortifications were greatly improved, and was the Resort of the *French* Privateers during some late Wars, who grew rich with the Spoils of the *English*. Whereupon *England* insisted on the Harbour and Fortifications being demolished at the Treaty of *Utrecht*, Anno 1713, which was done accordingly. This Port would never admit of large Men of War; all the Mischief profe from light Frigates and Privateers; but notwithstanding, by Virtue of a Treaty the Fortifications were demolished. The *French* King has lately fortified it again, and enlarged the Harbour, and it is now a very strong Place: They have been at great Expence to re-store the Harbour; but find it impracticable to render it capable of receiving Ships of War of any considerable Rate; but Ships of 20 Guns may go in at high Tides. The Number of *French* soldiers, 1000, and the Inhabitants are employed in carrying on a considerable Trade in *Wine*, *Tea*, *Pha*, &c.

CALAIS, E. Long. 2. Lat. 51. the Capital of the *Pays Reconquis*, in the Province of *Picardy*, on the *English* Channel, 22 Miles S. E. of *Dover*, 140 N. of *Paris*, taken by *Edward III.* King of *England*, Anno 1347; and lost in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, 1557. It was formerly a good Harbour; but is so choak'd up, at present, that it will admit of no Vessels of any considerable Burden. The Town is well fortified, and a Citadel commands both Town and Country; but its greatest Strength lies in its Situation among the Marshes: It may be overflowed at the Approach of an Enemy. There is a Canal running from it to *St. Omer's*, *Graveline*, *Dunkirk*, *Bergues*, and *Ypres*: Tho' it consists but of one *Parish*, yet the Inhabitants are computed at 4000.

BOLONGNE is another Port in the Province of *Picardy*, the Capital of the District of *Belonni*, in East Long. 1. 30. Lat. 50. 40. It stands at the Mouth of the little River *Liane*, which forms its Harbour; and is divided into the Upper and Lower Town. It is 16 Miles S. W. of *Calais*, and 130 N. of *Paris*. The Upper Town is well fortified, and adorned with a handsome Square, where there is a Town-House remarkable for its Clock. The Lower Town is inhabited chiefly by Merchants, and lies along the Harbour, which was formerly very considerable, but is incapable of receiving any Vessels of Burden at present. This Harbour is defended towards the River by a *Mole*, which

shelters it from the Winds, and is much frequented by the *English* and *Flemings* on Account of the Shortness and Convenience of the Passage. Near the Harbour are some antient Ruins, and, among the Rest, an octagon Tower, said to be built by *Julius Cæsar*; and some old Fortifications, built by the *English* when they were Masters of this City. This City was formerly considerable for its Trade, before the Harbour was spoiled, by a Bank, which the Emperor *Maximilian* raised before it. King *Henry VIII.* took it in 1544, and fortified the Lower Town; but finding it would cost him more to keep it than it was worth, he quitted it by a Treaty in 1546, for 800,000 Crowns.

ABBEVILLE, E. Long. 2. Lat. 50. 7. is a large City in the Province of *Picardy*, situate 90 Miles N. of *Paris*, 15 E. of the *British* Channel. A Castle was built here in 936. The City is situated in a marshy, dirty Country, on the River *Somme*. The Place is strong by its Situation, and moreover is well fortified, the Walls being flanked with Bastions and surrounded with large Ditches. There is a considerable Manufacture carried on here, said to be equal to that of any Town in *England*; and it deals pretty largely in Wool and Corn, being but 14 Miles distant from the *English* Channel. It consists of 12 Parishes, enjoys many Privileges, has a Variety of Monasteries, and a College of Canons.

DIEPPE, E. Long. 1. 15. Lat. 49. 55. 30 Miles N. of *Rouen*, opposite the Port of *Rye*, situate on the N. E. Coast of *Normandy*, at the Mouth of the little River *Arques*. In the Year 1694, it was almost destroyed by a Bombardment from the *English*; but since that Time it has been rebuilt with greater Beauty, after the Model of the Town of *Versailles*. It is of a triangular Figure, and strongly fortified, tho' the Works, it is true, are very irregular, occasioned by the Unevenness of the Ground. The Streets are wide and even, and the Houses well built with Brick. The Town is separated from the Sea by a long Wall and a deep Ditch. The Harbour is one of the most considerable on the Coast, but will not admit of Ships of great Burden. The Castle is an antient Building, where the Governor resides, and from whence there is a charming Prospect. The Town is adorned with a great Number of handsome Fountains, and has 20 Gates; 12 of which are situate along the Quay. The Inhabitants are computed at 30,000, most of whom are Mariners. Their principal Manufacture is Lace, and different Kinds of Ivory-work. The Manufacture of Tobacco is also very considerable here.

HAUVRE DE GRACE, East Long. 10. Lat. 49. 30. is a Port-Town in the Province of *Nor-*

mandy, situate at the Mouth of the River *Seine*, 40 Miles W. of *Rouen*. It is a small fortified Town, situated in a large Plain. The Town is almost of a square Figure, and divided into two Parts by the Port. It is surrounded likewise by a Wall and other Works, and defended by a very strong Citadel. The Situation of the Place at the Mouth of the *Seine*; as also the Conveniency of its Harbour, and its foreign Trade, render it one of the most important Places in the Kingdom.

ROUEN, E. Long. 1. 6. Lat. 49. 30. the Capital of the Province of *Normandy*, is situated on the N. Side of the River *Seine*, 65 Miles N. W. of *Paris*, and 45 Miles S. E. of *Havre de Grace* and the *British* Channel. The City is not large, but populous, containing by Computation 60,000 Souls. It is advantageously situated for Trade, and held to be the Center of Trade in North *France*. The Town is surrounded by a Wall, with some antique Towers, but incapable of sustaining a Siege. It is the See of a Bishop, and the Seat of the Parliament of that Province. It contains 30 Parishes, 7 Hospitals, many fine Squares, 30 Convents of Men and Women, and a fine College of *Jesuits*. There is a Torrent which drives down with such Rapidity, after a heavy Rain, that it makes it not only very dangerous, but exceedingly troublesome to get up the River.

CAN, W. Long. 25 Min. Lat. 49. 20. the Capital of the County in the Province of *Normandy*, is situate on the River *Orne*, 75 Miles W. of *Rouen*, and 30 Miles S. W. of *Havre de Grace*. It is a trading Town, having a Communication with the *English* Channel (that lies 7 Miles N. of it) by the little River *Orne*, by which they bring up their Merchandise in Vessels not exceeding 60 Ton. The City contains 12 Parishes. The Town-house, built on the Bridge of *St. Peter* is a very large Edifice with 4 great Towers. The Royal Square is one of the finest in *Normandy*, being large and well paved, and adorned with handsome Houses. In the Middle of this Square stands the Statue of *Lewis* the 14th in a Roman Dress. The *Jesuits* have a magnificent Church near the Ramparts. There are several other public Buildings besides, viz. the Castle, and the Wall with 4 Towers, which was built by the *English*; the episcopal Palace, the Hotel, called the *Cheval*; the Office of the Exchequer, and a University; an Office of the Finances of the Admiralty, and other Royal Tribunals.

ST. MALO, W. Long. 2. Lat. 48. 40. 54 City and Port-town in the Province of *Britany*. This Town, though not above 500 Years old, is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Tours*, and one of the principal Keys of the Province. R

is situated on a Rock, called *St. Aaron*, and surrounded by the Ocean, but joined to the Continent by a long Causeway, the Entrance of which is defended by a strong Castle. The Town is extremely well fortified, especially that Part which is contiguous to the Causeway. The Garrison turn 12 large Dogs out every Night to prevent a Surprise. The Cathedral, dedicated to *St. Vincent*, stands in a Square of this Name, where are likewise the episcopal Palace and the Town-house. The High-street, that crosses the Square, has many handsome Houses, inhabited by Merchants; but the Suburbs are chiefly inhabited by common Mariners; for they live by privateering in Time of War. The Harbour is one of the best on the Coast; but difficult of Access, and will not admit of large Vessels. The Arsenal and Powder-magazine are worth seeing. Not far distant from them is the Platform of *St. Saviour*, planted with Cannon, from whence you may go to the Platform of *St. Francis*, at the Mouth of the Harbour, where you have a pleasant Prospect of the Vessels coming in and going out. The Privateers of this Town were formerly very troublesome to our Merchants, which occasioned our bombarding the Town under *Lewis* the 14th, but as our Ships could not go near enough, by reason of the Rias, they did it no considerable Damage.

MORLAIX, W. Long. 4. Lat. 48. 37. a Port-town of *France*, in the Province of *Britany*, is situated on the Bay of the *English* Channel 25 Miles N. E. of *Brest*. It stands on a little River, to which it gives Name, and will admit only of small Vessels. The Road off the Mouth of the River is much frequented, having very good Anchorage.

BAST, W. Long. 4. 30. Lat. 48. 25. an excellent Port and Harbour on *Comeret-Bay*, in the *Atlantic Ocean*, and western Coast of *Britany*, is situated 150 Miles N. W. of *Nantz*, and 300 W. of *Paris*. Here the *French* lay up one of their largest Squadrons of Men of War. Though the Harbour is sufficient to contain 500 Men of War, and they have generally a good Number of Men of War at *Brest*; yet none are of the first Rate, the Entrance of the Harbour being too shallow and rocky to admit of any of that Bulk. However they are a Security against an Enemy's Fleet. In Fact, their largest Ships are always built, and laid up at *Toulon*. The Town and the Entrance of the Harbour are extremely well fortified; this being reckoned one of the principal Keys of the Kingdom. Along the Harbour they have built a fine Key, on which they have Magazines; and the Country adjacent abounds with Wood and Iron Mines, which contribute greatly to the Building, and equipping small Men of

War, of about 20 Guns, at this Place. The Yards and Magazines are exceeding large; in-somuch, that the *French* are said to be able to fit out from hence 70 Sail of Men of War. On the other Side of the Harbour, is the beautiful Church of our *Lady of Recovery*, in a very large Suburb, where there is a strong Tower, opposite the Castle, which commands the Entrance of the Port.

There are two small Islands, called *Bertheaume*, one of which is a Rock, and has a very strong Castle on it, which commands the Road to *Brest* on the North Side; and on the South, at a narrower Part of the Entrance is *Cornouaille* Battery, besides many others advantageously placed for Annoyance of the Enemy. In 1594, Queen *Elizabeth* sent Sir *Martin Frobisher* with a Fleet against this Place, who, with four Ships, forced an Entrance into the Harbour and took the Place by Storm; but Sir *Martin* lost his Life, and many others. The *English*, in 1693, attacked this Place again, but were repulsed with the Loss of their General. It is the first and principal Naval Magazine, and by Nature situated for Defence.

PORT L'ORIENT, W. Long. 3. 15. Lat. 47. 42. is situate in the Province of *Britany*, at the Mouth of the River *Blavet*, opposite to *Port Louis*, and is the Station of the *French East-India* Ships: From whence it obtained the Name of the *Eastern* Port, or *Port L'Orient*, and is 78 Miles N. W. of *Nantz*, and 20 N. W. of *Vannes*. This Town is defended by a very strong Castle, built on Rocks, which Form a Peninsula, entirely occupied by the Town, at the End whereof there is a large Ditch, which is filled with Water from the Sea. The Harbour is very commodious, and receives the largest Vessels, and is often a Repository for the Royal Navy, as well as for Ships of the *East-India* Company.

From hence we pass Southward by the Island of *Belisle*, and come to

NANTZ, W. Long. 1. 30. Lat. 47. 15. which is a City in the Province of *Britany*, and situate on the River *Loire*, 30 Miles E. of the Ocean. It is a large, populous City, and has as extensive a Foreign-trade as any City in the Kingdom, though no Ships of Burden can come up so high, but are obliged to unload at *Pambuc* near the Mouth of the River.

From hence; on the Coast to the Southward, we pass the Isles of *Normutier* and *De Dieu*, and come to

LUXON, W. Long. 1. 6. Lat. 46. 25. which is a Town in the Territory of *Poitou*, and situated 15 Miles N. of *Rockall*.

ROCKALL, W. Long. 2. 5. Lat. 46. 7. 4 U 2

is a City and Port-town in the Province of *Orléans*, on the Bay of *Biscay*, opposite to the Isle of *Ré*. It is situated in the Middle of a Morass, which adds to the Strength of the Fortifications made here by the famous Engineer *Vauban*. The Town is of a square Figure, about 13 Miles in Circumference, and the Houses are adorned with Porticos, and many large and handsome Churches. The Harbour is bordered round with a large Key, built with Freestone in which the Tide rises 4 Fathom, so as to admit Vessels of 200 Tons. Their Foreign-trade is very considerable to several Parts of *Europe*, *America*, *St. Domingo*, &c.

ROCHFORD, W. Long. 1. Lat. 46. is a fine Town built by the late King *Louis* the 14th, and made one of the Stations of the Royal Navy, having a commodious Harbour well secured by Forts and Batteries. Here are a Royal Dock, Magazines and Foundries, an Arsenal, a Manufacture of Sail-cloth, an Hospital for disabled Seamen, and a beautiful *Hotel des Casernes*, where 300 Sea-officers are maintained, and instructed at the King's Expence.

BOURDEAUX, W. Long. 40'. Lat. 44. 50. is the Capital of *Bourgeois*, and situate on the River *Garonne*. The City lies in the Form of a Crescent, about 9 Miles South of *Rochele*, and 260 Miles S. W. of *Paris*. It is one of the largest and richest Cities in *France*, containing near 40,000 Inhabitants, and was fortified, after the modern Way, in the Reign of *Louis* the 14th. Though it is surrounded by

an old Wall and several Towers; yet its principal Defence consists in three strong Ports, viz. the *Trumpet-castle*, at the Entrance of the Key, the *Castle of Hau*, and *Fort Lewis*, which was enlarged and improved by *M. Vauban*. Here are the Remains of a *Roman Amphitheatre*, a fine Cathedral, the Archbishop's-palace, and an University, a Town-house and an Arsenal, an antient *Roman* Edifice, where the Parliament meets, and an exceeding fine Key. Their Foreign-trade is very considerable in Wine, for which they have two great Fairs yearly; each of which continues 15 Days; and at such Times 4 or 500 Sail of Vessels are in this Port lading and unlading.

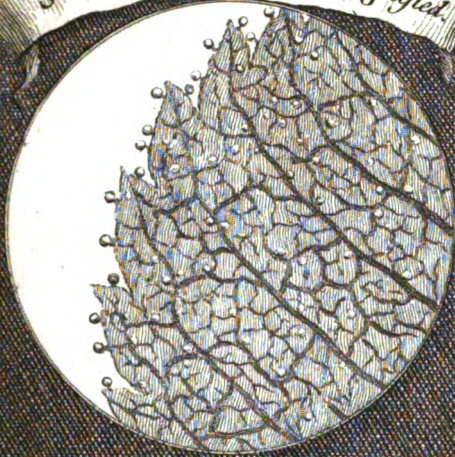
BAYONNE, W. Long. 1. 20. Lat. 43. 30. is a large City of *Gascony*, near the Mouth of the River *Adour*, which forms a good Harbour; and a little below discharges itself into the Bay of *Biscay*. It stands 85 Miles S. of *Bordeaux*, 360 from *Paris*, and 15 Miles N. from the Confines of *Spain*. This Town was strongly fortified in the Reign of *Louis* the 14th, by *M. Vauban*. There is a Citadel which commands the Town, the Harbour, and the adjacent Country; beside which, it has several good Forts for its Defence. The Harbour is good, but of difficult Access. The Wine-trade is very considerable. Hither the *Spaniards* bring their Wool over the Mountains, on Mules, and take Sugars in Return. Timber for Shipping is also brought down the Rivers in Flots from the *Pyrenean* Mountains, and from thence to *Brest*, and other Ports.

A Description of the MICROSCOPIC VIEWS of a SAGE, and SWEET-BRIAR Leaf.

THE Views which we here present to the curious Reader's Eye, are those of a *Sage*, and *Sweet-Briar* Leaf, delineated exactly as they appear thro' the Microscope; the Design of which, is to represent the Reason, or Cause of that Fragrance, or odoriferous Scent, which we find arising from all those Species of Plants, which are class'd under the general Title of *AROMATICS*. This we shall find to arise from great Numbers of fine small Globules, or round Balls (altogether imperceptible to the naked Eye) which grow upon short Foot-stalks, all over the Surface of the Leaves, on *Sage*, *Rosemary*, &c. which are extremely numerous, and appear in the Form of round, fine, waxen Balls, almost as white as Snow, just as represented on the Plate, among the silvered Shag of the Leaf. On the several Species of *Mint*, particularly the common Garden *Spear-mint*, these aromatic Balls appear perfectly pellucid, or transparent, and exactly like small Globules of Water, and of a larger Size than usual. The same

you observe on *Pennyroyal*, &c. On other Leaves you find them of a Consistence between both, particularly the *Sweet-Briar*, where they make a curious Appearance, and of a Colour inclining to Purple: Here the Foot-stalks are very plain to be seen, and the serrated Edge of the Leaf is finely studded with them, as appear by the Specimen in the Print. It would be endless to give a Description of all these little Springs, or Sources of Fragrance in every Species of this Kind of Plants; the Microscope will much better assist the Reader in this Particular. That the sweet Scent, or Odour, we speak of, arises from these Globules is evident from hence, that we find them on all the Leaves, and Parts of odoriferous Plants: Nor will the Reader, upon the nicest Inspection, find any other Difference between the Leaves of a *Sweet*, and common *Briar*, or *Rose-Leaf*. And I make no doubt, if we could intirely divest the Leaf of its beautiful Gems, we should at the same Time take away

Sweet Brier Leaf, *Magnified.*



Sage Leaf, *Magnified.*



way its Odour, and reduce it to nothing more than a common *Brier-Leaf*. The Confidence of these Balls is, no doubt, a fine, essential aromatic Oil and Spirit together, which impart that *Effluvia*, of sweet-scented Particles, that so agreeably affect the Organs of Smelling. In those of the *Sweet-Brier* there is Something

which occasions an Effervescence with the Saliva, as will easily appear by putting a Leaf in the Mouth, and chewing it a little to bruise the Balls; you will immediately find the Spittle become frothy. We shall reserve a great deal more that is to be said on this Subject for a Place more proper for it, in a future Part of this Work.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS Answered.

Question 139, answered by Mr. E. Johnson of Hull.

Since there are but two Chances for three Half-pence coming all one Way at a single Throw, and six for the contrary, it is evident the Probability of missing all the three Throws is $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{27}{64}$, and that of the contrary $1 - \frac{27}{64} = \frac{37}{64}$; \therefore the Odds in favour of P are as 37 to 27.

In the same Manner $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2401}{4096}$ = Probability of missing all the four Throws with four Half-pence, and that of the contrary $\frac{1695}{4096}$; \therefore the Odds in favour of Q are as 2401 to 1695: Hence P's Advantage in the first Case is 18s. 9d. and Q's in the second Case is 2l. 6s. 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

This Question is also answered by Mr. R. Terry, Mr. G. Totnes, Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. W. Reeves, Harpwell, and Mr. J. Rennard.

Question 140, answered by Mr. Waddington of Hull.

IN the Fig. let N M represent *Barton Meridian*, B *Barton*, S *Hefle*, and H *Hull*, D the Place where he must be put on shore.

In the obl. \triangle S B H is given SH = 3.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\angle S = 95^{\circ} 37'$,
 $SB = 2, \frac{1}{2}$ Sup. = $84^{\circ} 22'$ = $\angle NSB$,
 Comp. = $5^{\circ} 37'$ = $\angle NBS$.

Hence in the right-angled Triangle NSB, is given the \angle and Side SB, to find the Side NS, and NB, r = Radius,

As $r : 2 :: 1, 196034 = NS$,
 $84^{\circ} 22' : 1,9907 = NB$,

Now putting $b \equiv NH$, $x \equiv DH$, $y \equiv BD$, and $c \equiv NB$;

$a \equiv 4.5$ the Rate he can travel, DC

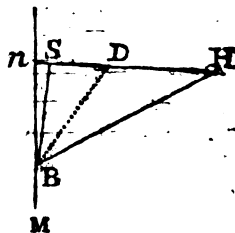
$e \equiv 3.0$ the Rate he is rowed, BD

Then $BD \equiv \frac{c^2 + b^2 - 2bx + x^2}{2}$, and $a : 1 :: x : \frac{x}{a}$ the

Time he travels on Shore, also, $e : 1 :: \frac{c^2 + b^2 - 2bx + x^2}{2} : \frac{c^2 + b^2 - 2bx + x^2}{2e}$;

the Time he is rowed in the Boat.

Hence $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{c^2 + b^2 - 2bx + x^2}{2e} = \text{a Minimum};$



M

In Fluxions $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{x\dot{x} - b\dot{x}}{e\sqrt{x^2 - 2bx + b^2 + c^2}} = 0$; which reduced gives $a \equiv b -$

$\frac{e\sqrt{a^2 - c^2}}{a} = 1,915497$ Miles to walk on Shore $\equiv DH$.

Now from
 Take

3.5 = SR
 1,915497 = DH

Remains the Distance from *Hefle* he must be put on Shore

1,584503 Miles = SD.
 N. B.

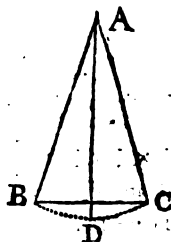
N. B. He might have been rowed in the Boat from Barton to Hull in — h ' " — 1 23 57
 The Time he has been in performing his Journey as above — — — 1 18 57
 Hence, the Time saved is — — — 0 3 0

This Question was also answered by Mr. R. Terry, Mr. R. Hudson, Mr. Totnes, Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. W. Reeves, Harpwellensis, Mr. G. Hicks, and Mr. Rennard.

Question 141, not answered.

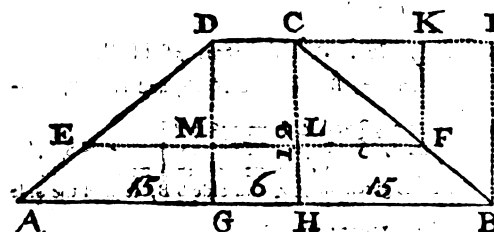
Question 142, answered by Mr. George Totnes.

THE 142d Question was proposed and answered by one Mr. Euclid (more than 2000 Years since) Prop. 10. Book 4. of Elements. Wherein he shews how to make the vertical Angle A, of the Isosceles Triangle BAC, equal to two Fifths of a right One; consequently the Arch BC, bisected in D, gives the Angle BAD = CAD = one Fifth of a right Angle.



This Question was also answered by Mr. R. Terry, Mr. J. Whereat, Mr. R. Hudson, Mr. J. Hudson, and Mr. J. Storer.

Question 143, answered by Mr. R. Eling, at Henley.



LET the Trapezium ABCD represent the End of the Wall, and EF, parallel to AB and DC divide the Superfices into two equal Parts. Let fall the Ls DG and CH dividing the Base AB as per Figure; and producing DC, complet the Squares GBID and MFKD: I say the Square GBID is = to ABCD, and the Square

MFKD = $\frac{1}{2}$ of the same.

Put therefore $a = 12$; $b = 15$; $c = 6$; and let $x = LH =$ the Altitude of the lower Half. Then $a - x =$ the Altitude of the upper Half = CL.

As $a : b :: a - x : \frac{ab - bx}{a}$; and $\frac{ab - bx}{a} + c \times a - x = \frac{ab + ac}{x}$. Whence $x = a + \frac{ac}{2a}$

$$= \sqrt{a + \frac{ac}{2b}} - \frac{a^2}{2} - \frac{a^2 c}{2b} = 4.0773697 \text{ Feet.}$$

Lastly, the Content of the Wall will be $2986\frac{1}{2}$ solid Yards, and will cost $43\text{ l. } 11\text{ s. } 1\text{ d. } \frac{1}{2}$.

This Question was also answered by Mr. J. Hammond, Mr. R. Hudson, and Mr. J. Storer.

New QUESTIONS to be answered.

Question 150.

By Mr. J. HAMMOND, of Folkstone, Kent.

THERE is a Piece of Land (I lately surveyed) in Form of a Parallelogram;

and upon casting up the Content, I found that the Differences, between the Breadth, Length, and Diagonal were equal; and its Content was 10 Acres, 0 Rods, $9\frac{1}{2}$ Perches, more than its inscribed Ellipsis. Quere the Dimensions and Content of the said Field?

Question

Question 151.

By Mr. R. WADDINGTON, of
Hull, Yorkshire.

ON the 31st of December 1755, a Ship at Sea, where an Observation was made of seeing the Sun's Surface to rise above the Horizon in four Minutes of Time; Query the Latitude of the Place?

Question 152.

By Mr. J. HUDSON, at Louth,
Lincolnshire.

SUPPOSE three Ports C, D and E, lying in the same Parallel of Latitude, the Di-

stance from C to D is 12 Miles, and from D to E 9; two Ships sailed from D and E (the two Eastermost Ports) on unknown Courses between the North and West till they met, and found (by Observation) that the Westermost Port (C) bore S. E. from them. Quere each Ship's Course, Distance, Difference of Latitude and Departure when the Angle included by the Ships at their Meeting was the greatest possible?

Question 153.

By Mr. J. RHODES, at Yeaden,
Yorkshire.

QUERE the Area of a Right-angled Triangle, whose Hypothenufe is x^{3x} , and the two Legs x^{2x} and x^x ?

The FAREWEL. By the Reverend Mr. De La Court, A. M.

To a Lady on her leaving Ireland.

MAY guardian Angel on thy journey wait,
And Love protect thee from all hostile
bate,

'Till these fond eyes again behold thy charms,
And Joy restore thee to Adonis' arms!
For thee shall Flora paint the rural bower,
Blush in the rose, and smile in ev'ry flower,
The breathing gardens blow with blossoms
crown'd,

And vernal verdure green the damask ground:
For thee the rivers run, the woodbinds creep,
The Minstrel warble, and the waters weep,
The laughing meadows, and the talking rills,
The shouting vallies, and the answ'ring hills;
Thy praise, the woods, the groves, the rocks
shall ring,

The black-birds whistle, and the thrushes sing.

With thee shall Zephyr sigh along the dale,
Sob in the breeze, or murmur in the gale;
Of thy hard hap shall mournful Echo tell
In the lone grot, or solitary cell;
There shall the desert-nymph thy steps attend,
Worn out with grief, the lover's only friend.
Lost in the silent walk, or solemn shade,
The wretched meet the melancholy maid;
Near her wild voice another's woes bemoan,
And pity sorrows once so like her own.

On those soft scenes may absent thoughts intrude,

Hast thou retreat, and sooth thy solitude!
In ev'ry shadow let my image play,
And bring to mind some dear departed day!
When sweet Content becalm'd the happy hours,
And all the grove, and all the day were ours;
Then Spring was welcome on the vernal plain,
And once the golden age return'd again:

But now the skies are dress'd no more in blue,
And sullen evening wears a wintry hue;
Retirement takes a sedentary look,
And Lamentation tunes the purling brook.

In some cool arbour on the velvet ground,
Where v'lets blow, and jes'min breaths around
'Till sun-set, sit; or lie long nights awake,
While the shrill rails in rural concert creak;
Then sigh to think of sweeter serenades,
And curse the music of those hateful shades.

Here health resides upon the mountain-brow;
And earth presents her bosom to the plow,
That gilds with harvest the brown field unshorn:
Tremble the vallies with a tide of corn!
Her yellow locks see Ceres wide unfold,
Tinge the green ear, and shake the sounding gold:
Beneath, blest tenant of the bearded grove,
The quail, responsive, woos his harmless love;
Whose tender call directs his evening-ways,
And leads her lover thro' the tangled maze.

Ah! thus may we in transport meet at last;
Doubt being dead, and ev'ry danger past,
May no deceiver turn thy steps aside,
Or lure Adonis from his destin'd bride!
In the world's wilderness thy friendly voice
Still struck my ear, and bid young Hope rejoice;
A little longer let that music live,
And that shall Venus to Adonis give!

Cork, July 28, 1757.

A S O N G.

YOUNG Strephon, by a lonely grove,
Sat looking o'er the plains;
With dying hope to see his love,
And pip'd despairing strains.

His

His sighs turn music in his flute,
And o'er the landscape flies;
Th' expected fair-one to salute,
And tell her where he lies.

Ye woods, he cry'd, whose verdant skirts
Have oft conceal'd my dear:
Did ever nymph delight your scenes,
With *Celia* to compare?

Ye glassy brookes, that even glide,
Thro' flow'r-enamell'd glades;
Was e'er reflection in your tide,
Like to my blooming maid's?

Echo, that ceases to rejoice,
And mourns with me my dear,
Ne'er warbled back to sweet a voice,
Upon the silent air.

Ye *Zephyrs*, that did round her play,
To catch her spicy breath,
Was e'er the flow'r and taddled hay
So sweet in fragrant death?

Now moan, ye *gales*, that come in vain,
To find my fair-one here;
And join in melancholy strain,
My griefs with *Echo*'s dear.

Ye wanton *streams*, your dancing cease,
Wail thro' the restless grove;
That now have done with silent peace,
And murmur for my love.

She, hid behind a secret yew,
With rapture saw his plight,
And satisfy'd her swain was true,
Smile gently in his sight.

He drops his reed with sudden joy,
And springs from heavy grief;
Nor more thro' fear is *Celia* coy,
But leaps to his relief.

Sylvander.

Worthy Friend,

LADY *Candlerigh*, in a Poem, entitled, *The Vanities of Life*, thus exclaims:

*What makes fond man the trifle, life, desire?
And with such ardour court his pain?
'Tis madness worse than madness, to admire
What brings ten thousand mis'ries in its train.*

Reflecting seriously on these Lines, I could not but recollect the Latin Poem of *Ausonius*, on human Life, which I always used to admire, and now by long Experience have found very just. I have endeavoured to translate it; and if thou wilt insert it in thy next, thou wilt oblige many of thy constant Readers, and among the Rest, thy hearty Friend,

HABAKKUK FOURSCORE.

ON this wide ocean of tempestuous life,
Where shall I steer secure from woes, and
strife?

For see, the court with endless jars oppress!
At home what pains, abroad what cares molest!
See, constant losses to the merchant rise
While fearing want from sweet repose he flies!
See, how incessant labours vex the swain!
See, dreaded shipwrecks, tempest all the main!
How wretched *He* who leads a single life!
How far more wretched *He* who weds a wife!
Beneath fell battles, and oppressive loan,
Behold, the indigent with torture groan!
Some dire disquietudes rob all of ease,
And infants only are exempt from these,
When boys, harsh discipline we undergo,
And baneful rashes when to youth we grow.
Advanc'd to men, we live midst martial broils,
Midst anger, perfidy, and ceaseless toils.
Severer torments still successive reign,
And each new minute brings new scenes of pain.
Old age, long-wish'd by thoughtless mortals,
comes,

And to unnumber'd pangs our bodies dooms.
How few, alas! their present state approve!
Some dare affirm there are no pow'rs above.
Denying this, *Juturna* cries aloud,
Why then was I with endless life endow'd?
This too by long experience taught to know,
Prometheus testifies (a truth of woe!)
Accuses *Jove* with everlasting breath,
For barring him the privilege of death.

View now what fate on virtuous deeds attend!
Mark chaste *Hyppolitus* unhappy end!
Let him, who smiles at vice's gilded bait,
Observe what woes the crimes of monarchs wait!
What vengeance *Tereus*' lustful passions bring,
And the mean conduct of th' *Affrian* king!
Reflect whence haughty *Carthage* was undone,
And learn from thence perfidious acts to shun.
Saguntum's fall a diff'rent precept shews,
For steady faith produc'd her fatal woes.
Refin'd delights, some say, in friendship dwell,
But hence the learn'd *Pythagoreans* fell.
From friendship hence I fly with eager speed;
Set, *Timon* hence by vengeful *Athen* bleed!
Perpetual doubts distract the human breast,
What late men much desir'd, they now detest:
The rich, and great, expos'd to envy's pow'rs;
For humble ease, and meaner joys implore.
Some, restless nights, and constant cares sustain,
The arduous heights of eloquence to gain.
Some ignorant, depriv'd of pleasures live,
Such pleasures as life's ornaments can give.
Turn *Patron* now, defend thy neighbour's cause;
But thanks! *Clients* scarce will grant applause.
Turn *Client* then; 'tis grievous to obey,
An haughty *Patron*'s supercilious sway.
A father's rough commands with terror wound,
To these successive furrows hover round.
See, widow'd age at length contemn'd appear,
And artful knaves supply the want of heirs!

* *Sardanapalus*. See *Justin*, L. 1. c. 3.

Be frugal now; behold! how men exclaim,
And load with guilty avarice thy name!
Be lib'ral then, nor useless heaps amass,
Nor yet uncessur'd must thou think to pass.
Since life is such an inconsistent thing,
The Grecians sung (and wisely did they sing)
† 'Tis happy ne'er to view these realms of light,
Or view'd, to quit them for eternal night.

August 12. 1757.

† N. B. This Thought seems to be copied from
four Lines of the Grecian Poet Theognis. See
his Poem, entituled, Γνώμη στεγανή. Verse
425, &c.

Written extempore on a married La-
dy's desiring the Author to write some
Verses on her,

WHEN some beauty-struck poet wou'd give
his nymph fame,
He makes an *Astrophis* perhaps on her name;
Or fond to the world all her charms to rehearse,
Spins out his soft tender Ideas in verse;
Hence *Hymen* oft grants what himself he thinks
hard,

And makes a poor husband out of a poor bard;
But as I've no serious Intention that way,
And you have been married this many a day,
I'm much at a loss all your charms to reveal;
Were you not Mrs. D—If I'd say a great deal.
B—

An ESSAY on the House and Park of
the Earl of Westmoreland, at
Mereworth, in Kent.

*Devenere Locos lætos, & amena Vireta,
Fortunatorum Nemorum, Sedesq; beatas.* Virg.

THOU queen of muses! *Calliope* fair,
O, bless my theme with thy propitious
care!

The painted fields and pleasurable woods,
Adorn'd with pebbly rills, and silver floods,
Such sylvan shades, and shady, sweet retreats,
Of peace and innocence the blissful seats,
Induce my lays, where * *MERRUD*'s graces shine
In *Roman* forms with beauties half divine.
And first the stately mansion strikes my eyes
With soft amazement, and with sweet surprise,
Whose concave dome does all the top surround,
And press on marble pillars quite around.
A chrystal mote, with shining fish replete,
Encircling laves its rock-inrooted feet.
See, wond'rous ponds! and see imperial bow'rs!
Here silver fountains, and there lofty tow'rs,
Whose sky-embracing tops so high ascend,
They seem in the cerulean sky to end.

* *Vulgarly so called.*

And next I view the beauties of the plain,
Where painted flow'rets in gay honour reign;
Here nibbling flocks, there brindled deer do feed,
And grace promiscuously the verdant mead.
How joy I o'er the hills and dales to rove,
And trace the windings of the tuneful grove!
Where sweet perfumes arise from ev'ry briar,
And sweetest sounds from the feather'd choir.
Here ev'ry object strikes my wond'ring sight
With such a vast profusion of delight,
That I'm, like some enchanted traveller, tost
From scene to scene, 'till fancy's self is lost:
E'en *POPE* himself must quit the charming field,
And *WINDSOR*'s shades to *MERRUD*'s beau-
ties yield.

May the blest pair who providence ordains
To bless these fair, these calm sequestred plains,
Long taste the sweets such soft retreats can give,
And long in blessings great serenely live!

Malting, July 1. 1757.

TO LUCINDA.

WHY, my *Lucinda*, why deny'd a kiss?
Thatrown informs me I have done
amiss.

What are the crimes which your resentment
move?

None am I conscious of, but that of love.
In happier days, far other looks you wore,
Cherish'd my hopes, and bad me sigh no more:
But now (the common error of your sex,
Whose whole delight and study is to vex)

The brighter scene is chang'd; y'avoid my sight,
You fly me as a spectre of the night.

Has some new object fix'd thy various mind?
To me unfaithful, as thou art unkind:

Grant him by art and nature form'd to please,
A dignity of form, and graceful ease;

Mus'd his voice; of all the skill posses't
T'excite a flame, and heave the female breast;

Yet will he love?—vain supposition, hence!—
Love is my crime;—yes; love is my offence.

It melts me now.—Spight of my wrongs, I bear
Thy lovely image fixt for ever here.

Ah! will this rage of passion never cease?
That racks thy heart, and murders all my peace.

I'm full of thee. Did kingdoms own my sway,
Kingdoms with pleasure at thy feet I'd lay,

And for a single smile give crowns away.
Touch'd with the pangs you caus'd, no longer
wear

The look of anger.—Save me from despair!
Oh, let me share your favours as before;

Be blest again; and meet your frowns no more!
But should you still unkind and cruel prove,

Mock at my pangs, and scorn my proffer'd love;
I will resume myself, assert the Man,

And drive thee from my bosom—if I can.

J. Rhoades.

A New SONG. Set by Mr. BAGLEY.

Spring returns, the Fawns advance, leading on the
 spright - - ly Dance, leading on the sprightly Dance, o'er the
 Fallow, o'er the Glade, thro' the Sunshine, thro' the Shade, thro' the
 Sunshine, thro' the Shade; whilst I, forlorn and penfive still, fit
 figh-ing for my DAF-FO-DIL, fit figh-ing for my DAFFODIL.

MOON'S ECLIPSE, as observed at Mr. SHORT'S, in Surry-Street. By
 Dr. BEVIS.

| | h | ' | " | Apparent Time. |
|----------------|----|---|----|--------------------------------|
| 1757. July 30. | 10 | 5 | 0 | Already begun. |
| | 12 | 0 | 47 | Moon's Center on the Meridian; |
| | 13 | 5 | 42 | The End of the Eclipse. |

A CHRO

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences, For SEPTEMBER, 1757.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Königsberg, Sept. 2.

ON the 30th ult. about Four in the Morning, the Prussian Army, under the Command of Field-Marshal Lehwald, in Consequence of Orders received the Day before, put themselves in Motion, in order to attack the Russians under Prince Apraxin; the Russians were posted to the greatest Advantage on and behind two almost inaccessible Mountains; the Passage between which was also secured by an irresistible Column of their regular Troops. On the Summits of the Hills were planted upwards of 120 Pieces of Cannon, on Batteries so disposed that scarce a Possibility remain'd of their being successfully attack'd in Front. The Prussians were, however, so determined and resolute on the Onset, that they proceeded in regular Order to force their Way thro' the Pass between the Mountains; in the mean Time a Party of Light Cavalry, on the Wings, attempted the Eminences, in order to silence the Batteries, which kept constantly playing during the Beginning of the Attack. In this desperate Attempt, however, the Cavalry succeeded so ill, whole Ranks being put into Confusion and tumbled down the Precipices by the Enemy's Shot, that after six successive Trials, in which they overpowered but one Battery of twelve Guns, they were obliged to retire with great Loss. Our Centre, having once forced through the Pass, was obliged also to retire, and the Fight having continued for about eight Hours, the Enemy forsook their Situation, taking with them the greatest Part of their Cannon. The great Loss, however, we had sustained, determined the Prussian General to retire also, the Enemy forming themselves again in Order of Battle at some Distance; but as at this Time none of our Troops were in Condition to hazard a fresh Battle, we repair'd to our old Camp near Welham. Our Loss is computed at about 3000 Men, and that of the Russians 12,000. They have got eight Pieces of our Cannon, and we twelve of theirs.

Letters from Brussels, Sept. 16, mention, that there had been a Convention relating to the Affairs of the Electorate of Hanover, by the Interposition of the King of Denmark: As the Particulars hereof are not published by Authority, nor we cannot

as yet penetrate into the Motives to it, we shall insert the Articles said to be agreed on, as follows.

Copy of the Convention concluded, under the Mediation of the King of Denmark, between the French Army commanded by the Marshal Duke de Richlieu, and the Army of the Allies, commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

HIS Majesty the King of Denmark, touched with the Distresses of the Countries of Bremen and Verden, to which he has always granted his special Protection, and being desirous, by preventing those Countries from being any longer the Theatre of War, to spare also the Effusion of Blood in the Armies which are ready to dispute the Possession thereof, hath employed his Mediation by the Ministry of the Count de Lynar. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, General of the Army of the Allies, on the one Party, and his Excellency the Marshal Duke de Richlieu, General of the King's Forces in Germany, on the other, have, in Consideration of the Intervention of his Danish Majesty, respectively engaged their Word of Honour to the Count de Lynar, to abide by the Convention hereafter stipulated; and he, the Count de Lynar, correspondently to the Magnanimity of the King his Master's Intentions, obliges himself to procure the Guaranty mentioned in the present Convention; so that it shall be sent to him, with his full Powers, which there was no Time to make out in the Circumstances which hurried his Departure.

Article I. Hostilities shall cease on both Sides within twenty four Hours, or sooner if possible. Orders for this Purpose shall be immediately sent to the detached Corps.

II. The Auxiliary Troops of the Army of the Duke of Cumberland, namely, those of Hesse, Brunswick, Saxe-Gotha, and those of the Count de la Lippe-Buckebourg, shall be sent home: And as it is necessary to settle particularly their March to the several Countries, a General Officer of each Nation shall be sent from the Army of the Allies, with whom shall be settled the Rout of those Troops, the Divisions they shall march in,

4 X 2

their

their Subsistence on their March, and the Passports to be granted them by his Excellency the Duke of Richlieu to go home to their own Countries, where they shall be placed and distributed as shall be agreed upon between the Court of France and their respective Sovereigns.

III. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland obliges himself to pass the Elbe with such Part of his Army as he shall not be able to place in the City of Stade. That Part of his Forces which shall enter into Garrison in the said City, and which it is supposed may amount to between four and six Thousand Men, shall remain there under the Guaranty of his Majesty the King of Denmark, without committing any Acts of Hostility; nor, on the other Hand, shall they be exposed to any from the French Troops. In Consequence thereof, Commissaries named on each Side shall agree upon the Limits to be fixed round that Place, for the Convenience of the Garrison; which Limits shall not extend beyond half a League, or a League from the Place, according to the Nature of the Ground or Circumstances, which shall be fairly settled by the Commissaries. The rest of the Hanoverian Army shall go and take Quarters in the Country beyond the Elbe: And to facilitate the March of those Troops, his Excellency the Marshal Duke de Richlieu shall concert with a General Officer, sent from the Hanoverian Army, the Routes they shall take, obliging himself to give the necessary Passports and Security for the free Passage of them and their Baggage to the Places of their Destination; his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland reserving to himself the Liberty of negotiating between the two Courts for an Extension of those Quarters. As to the French Troops, they shall remain in the rest of the Duchies of Bremen and Verden, till the definitive Reconciliation of the two Sovereigns.

IV. As the aforesaid Articles are to be executed as soon as possible, the Hanoverian Army and the Corps which are detached from it, particularly that which is at Buck-Schantz and the Neighbourhood, shall retire under Stade in the Space of eight and forty Hours. The French Army shall not pass the River Oste, in the Duchy of Bremen, till the Limits be regulated. It shall besides, keep all the Posts and Countries of which it is in Possession: And, not to retard the Regulation of the Limits between the Armies, Commissaries shall be nominated and sent on the 10th Inst. to Bremerworden, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and his Excellency the Marshal Duke de Richlieu, to regulate, as well the Limits to be assigned to the French Army, as those

that are to be observed by the Garrison at Stade; according to Article III.

V. All the aforesaid Articles shall be faithfully executed according to their Form and Ténour, and under the Faith of his Majesty the King of Denmark's Guaranty, which the Count de Lynar his Minister engages to procure.

Done at the Camp at Closter-Seven, Sept. 8, 1757. Signed WILLIAM.

SEPARATE ARTICLES.

Upon the Representations made by the Count de Lynar with a View to explain some Dispositions made by the present Convention, the following Articles have been added:

I. It is the Intention of his Excellency the Marshal Duke de Richlieu, that the allied Troops of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland shall be sent back to their respective Countries according to the Form mentioned in the second Article; and that as to their Separation and Distribution in the Country, it shall be regulated between the Courts; those Troops not being considered as Prisoners of War.

II. It having been represented, that the Country of Lauenberg cannot accommodate more than fifteen Battalions and six Squadrons, and that the City of Stade cannot absolutely contain the Garrison of six thousand Men allotted to it, his Excellency the Marshal Duke de Richlieu, being pressed by M. de Lynar, who supported this Representation by the Guaranty of his Danish Majesty, gives his Consent; and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland engages, to cause fifteen Battalions and six Squadrons to pass the Elbe; and the whole Body of Hunters and the remaining ten Battalions and twenty-eight Squadrons shall be placed in the Town of Stade and the Places nearest to it that are within this Line, which shall be marked by Posts from the Mouth of the Luhe, in the Elbe, to the Mouth of the Elmerbeck in the River Oste: Provided always, that the said ten Battalions and twenty-eight Squadrons shall be quartered there as they are at the Time of signing this Convention, and shall not be recruited under any Pretext, or augmented in any Case; and this Clause is particularly guarantied by the Count de Lynar in the Name of his Danish Majesty.

III. Upon the Representation of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, that the Army and the detached Corps cannot both retire under Stade in eight and forty Hours, agreeable to the Convention, his Excellency the Marshal Duke de Richlieu hath signified that he will grant them proper Time, provided the Corps encamped at Buck-

Jock-Schantz, as well as the Army encamped at the Bremen-warden, begin their march to retire in four and twenty Hours after signing the Convention. The Time necessary for other Arrangements, and the Execution

of the Articles concerning the respective Limits, shall be settled between Lieutenant-General Sporcken and the Marquis de Villemur, first Lieutenant-General of the King's Army. Done, &c.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Charles-town, South-Carolina, June 9.

OUR last Letters from Georgia are dated the 24th ult. and advise that on the 23d arrived there one Capt. Jagger from the Bay of Honduras, who on the 14th fell in with four French Men of War, off the West End of Cuba, one of 64 Guns, and three Frigates of 36 Guns each, conveying nine Vessels, which appeared to be Transports, and all steering up the Bay of Mexico, for the Mis-

issippi; that Jagger being in Company with another English Vessel which sailed very fast, the French did not think proper to give Chace, although within Gun-shot, and only hoisted English Colours; and that these Transports are judged to have large Quantities of Presents on board as well as Troops, such having been some Time expected at Mississippi.

SCOTLAND NEWS.

Edinburgh, Aug. 23.

AS the late Alex. M^rFarlane, Esq; left by his Will, to the University of Glasgow, his noble Apparatus of Astronomical Instruments, which they have lately received, and that University had, a little before, purchased some excellent Instruments of the same Kind made by the best Hands, to a considerable Value, being now well furnish-

ed for Observation, they have extended their Garden to the East of the City and College, so as to inclose the Summit of the Dove-hill, on which to build an Observatory, extending 60 Feet in Front. The Professors, accompanied by the Chief Magistrate of the City, on the 17th Instant, laid the 1st Stone; and named it the M^rFarlane Observatory, in Honour of their generous Benefactor.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Chatham, August 23.

THE Hussar Man of War was launched, and the Command given to Capt. Elliot.

Salisbury, August 24. On Monday last a Ball of Fire was seen to fall upon a House in the Parish of Winterbourne, Dorset, which broke through the Roof of the House and Chamber Floor, then burst by the Woman of the House, set Fire to the House, and in less than two Hours consumed it.

Bristol, Aug. 24. Two remarkable Causes were tried here, before Mr. Baron Adams,

one was between Mr. Felix Farley, Printer of the Bristol Journal, for printing in his Paper a Paragraph relating to Jarrit Smith, as the said Jarrit Smith construed the same a Libel; but the Jury, which was special, unanimously acquitted the Defendant of that Charge. The other was an Action brought against Mr. Greaves, a regulating Captain, for illegally impressing Mr. Denison, a Tradesman, House-keeper, and Free Burgess of Bristol; in which the Special Jury gave Mr. Denison a Verdict, with 200l. Damages.

L O N D O N.

Extracts from an Act for granting to his Majesty several Rates and Duties upon Indentures, Leases, Bonds, and other Deeds; upon News-papers, Advertisements, and Almanacks; upon Licences for retailing Wine; and upon Coals exported to Foreign-parts; and for applying, from a certain Time, the Sums of Money arising from the Surplus of the Duties and Licences for retailing Spirituous Liquors; and for raising the Sum of three Millions, by Annuities, to

be charged on the same Rates, Duties, and Sums of Money; and for making perpetual an *Act* made in the 2d Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for the better Regulation of Attorneys and Solicitors. The said *Act* to commence the 5th Day of July, 1757.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES, &c.

UPON Indentures, Leafes, Bonds, and Deeds, an additional Stamp-Duty of 1s.

Upon all News papers whatsoever, the additional Duty of a Half-penny.

For every Advertisement in the *London Gazette*, or any other printed Paper, either published weekly or oftner, over and above what is at present, the additional Duty of 1s. each.

For every Advertisement published with any Paper, or Pamphlet whatsoever, printed in Great-Britain, to be dispersed, or made public yearly, quarterly, or monthly, or exceeding one Week, only 2s.

Upon Sheet-almanacks, Ditto, 1d.

Upon other Almanacks, 2d.

Upon Almanacks to serve for several Years, the said several additional Duties for every such Year.

For every Piece of Vellum or Parchment, or Sheet, or Piece of Paper, on which is given a Licence for retailing of Wine, where no other Licence is taken out, 5l.

Upon Licences for retailing Wine, where only a bare Licence is taken, beside 4l.

Upon Licence for retailing Wine, where Licence for Spirituous Liquors is taken out, 40s.

One hundred Pound Penalty for retailing Wine without such Licence: One Moiety to the King, and the other Moiety to the Informer.

Commissioners for Stamps to grant Wine Licences.

Nevertheless, Licences granted by former Commissioners are good for the Time being.

New Licences to be taken out every Year, and the Duty to be paid at the same Time,

Licences to Persons at a Distance, granted upon proper Application and Payment of the Duty.

Privileges of the *Vintner's* Company reserved to them.

An Exemption from the Duty does not extend to Persons purchasing their Freedom in the said Company.

The Power of the Corporation of St. Alban's, to grant Licences reserved to them.

Provided, nevertheless, that they pay to his Majesty 700*l.* 1*4s.* 3*d.* annually, at four quarterly Payments.

His Majesty is empowered to grant Pensions to the late Commissioners out of the Duty on Wine licences, Pensions not to exceed 500*l.* a Year to any one Agent.

Proportionable Duties payable in Scotland by Retailers of Wine.

Commissioners of the Stamps empowered to levy the Duties, Forfeitures, and Arrears due on Wine-licences, before the 5th of July, 1757.

The former Commissioner's Book transferred to them, and new additional Duties under their Management.

A new Stamp is to be provided to denote the several Duties on Vellum, Paper, &c.

The Indentures, Leafes, Bonds, &c. charged with the Duty of 1s. to be brought to the Office and stamp'd.

The Office to stamp any Quantities brought, on Payment of the Duties.

The Commissioners to take Care that all Parts be sufficiently furnished with Stamps.

The Prices of Stamps to be set yearly, and marked. The usual Allowance to be made for prompt Payment.

Stamps may be alter'd and renew'd.

Duties to be paid to the Receiver-general of the Stamps, and to be kept separately, and paid by him into the Exchequer. And the Auditor is to keep Books for entering the said Monies.

Commissioners, and other Officers, to obey the Orders of the Treasury.

No Fee to be taken by them.

The Officers to answer all Damages occasioned by Neglect of Duty.

Breach of Trust, Misapplication of public Money, Hawkers uttering unstamp'd Papers, &c. &c. subjected to the Penalties in former *Acts* in that Case made and provided.

Additional Duty upon Coals shipped for Foreign Parts.

For every Chaldron of Coals, *Newcastle* Measure, shipped to any of his Majesty's Plantations, 4*s.*

The said Duties to be kept separately, and to be Part of a Fund.

Surplus of former Duties to be kept apart, and to go towards paying the Annuities granted by this *Act*.

The additional Duty's Surplus to be appropriated to the Payment of Annuities granted by this *Act*.

Contributors, who have paid into the Bank 1*5 per Cent.* toward purchasing Annuities under this *Act*, are to pay the Remainder of their Subscriptions, *viz.*

10 *per Cent.* by the 4th of June,

15 *Ditto*, by the 7th of July,

15 *Ditto*, by the 18th of August,

25 *Ditto*, by the 21st of September,

15 *Ditto*,

15 Ditto, by the 10th of November, and 15 per Cent. by the 22d of December. Contributors intitled to 3 per Cent. Transferrable Annuities, and an Annuity for Life of 11. 2s. 6d. per Cent.

Three Pound per Cent. Annuities to commence from the 5th of July, 1757, to be paid Half-yearly.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Watson, dated on board the Kent, off Chandanagore, March 31, 1757.

Colonel Clive being joined by 300 of the Bombay Troops, who by this Reinforcement had with him 700 Europeans and 1600 Blacks, he immediately marched to Chandanagore, where he had not been long, before he took Possession of all the French Out-posts there, except one Redoubt, situated between the River Side and the Fort Walls, wherein were mounted eight Pieces of Cannon of 24 Pounders, four of which pointed down the River. On the 15th Instant I failed with the Kent, Tyger, and Salisbury. The 20 Gun Ship and Sloop I ordered up the River some Days before to cover the Boats attending on the Camp.

On the 18th I anchored about two Miles below Chandanagore, and observed the French had done every Thing in their Power to obstruct our Passage, by sinking two Ships, a Ketch, a Hulk, a Snow, and a Vessel without any Masts, all directly in the Channel, within Gun-shot of the Fort, and laying two Bombs, moor'd with Chains, across the River. This caused some Delay, till the Bombs were cut adrift, and I could discover, by sounding, a proper Channel to pass through, which the Pilots found out without being at the Trouble of weighing any of the Vessels. Before this was sufficiently known to venture, Admiral Pocock came up to me in his Boat, and hoisted his Flag on board the Tyger.

On the 24th, at Six in the Morning, I weighed, and failed up in the following Order; the Tyger, Kent, and Salisbury. At Ten Minutes after Six the Enemy began firing from the Redoubt, which was abandoned as soon as the leading Ship got abreast of it. At three Quarters after Six the Ships were placed, when I caused the Signal to be made for engaging, which continued very brisk on both Sides till a Quarter past Nine. The Enemy then waved over the Walls a Flag of Truce, and desired to capitulate; and the Articles being agreed upon and signed, I sent Capt. Latham, of the Tyger, ashore to receive the Keys, and take Possession of the Fort. Col. Clive marched in with the King's Troops about Five in the Afternoon.

They had in the Fort 1200 Men, of which

Receipts to be given to the Contributors, which may be assigned.

Cashier of the Bank to give Security, and to pay over the Monies into the Exchequer.

The Treasury to apply the Money to the Service voted by the Commons.

500 Europeans and 700 Black, 183 Pieces of Cannon from 24 Pounders downwards, three small Mortars, and a considerable Quantity of Ammunition. Besides the Ships and Vessels sunk below, to stop up the Channel, they sunk and run ashore five large Ships above the Fort; and we have taken four Sloops and a Snow. The Enemy had killed in the Fort 40 Men, and 70 wounded. The Kent had 19 Men killed, and 49 wounded; the Tyger 13 killed, and 50 wounded. Among the Number killed, were my first Lieutenant, Mr. Samuel Perea, and the Master of the Tyger. Among the wounded, were Mr. Pocock slightly hurt, Capt. Speke and his Son by the same Cannon Ball; the latter had his Leg shot off. Mr. Rawlins Hey, my Third Lieutenant, had his Thigh much shattered, and is in great Danger. Mr. Stanton, my Fourth Lieutenant, slightly wounded by Splinters; but the greatest Part of the wounded have suffered much, being hurt chiefly by Cannon-shot: Several of them cannot possibly recover.

I must do this Justice to all the Officers and Men in general, to say, agreeable to their usual Bravery, they behaved with great Spirit and Resolution on this Occasion; as did also the Land Forces, who kept a good and constant Fire the whole Time from two Batteries of four and two Guns, which they had raised very near the Fort.

Kent, off Calcutta in the River Hugly, April 14. Since the Date of my last Letter several of the wounded are dead, among whom is Mr. Rawlins Hey, my late Third Lieutenant, and Capt. Speke's Son. There are many more in great Danger.

Aug. 26. The Shoreham and Rye Men of War are now arrived in the Downs, who came Convoy from Jamaica, the first of July, with 104 Merchant-ships; whereof 45 for London, and 59 for Bristol and Liverpool.

We also learn, that before Admiral Coates would permit the Fleet to depart, he sailed with his own Squadron to Hispaniola to reconnoitre the Situation of the Enemy, and for their further Security, ordered the Sphinx to accompany them thro' the Gulph, and the Assistance and Lynn to join them off Cape Antonio.

30. The Earl of Waldegrave was installed Knight of the Garter, at Windsor.

Let.

Letters from Madeira advise, that Commodore Moore arrived there the 21st of July with the following Ships under his Command, the Cambridge of 80 Guns, Buckingham 70, Trident 64, Amazon 20, and the Weazle Sloop of 14; and as soon as he had taken in Water failed with the Trade under Convo'y to the Windward Islands.

Sept. 3. An Express arrived from Stade, which brings Advice, that the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, have consented to a Neutrality. Lord Abergavenny is appointed Lord Lieut. of the County of Suffex.

The Dey of Algiers has proclaimed a Peace both with the States General and Tuscany, and given suitable Orders to his Subjects.

6. The French have demanded an exact List of the Revenues and Imposts in the Electorate of Hanover, of the Number of Inhabitants, and the Waggon and Horses

they can furnish; of the Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Straw, Hay, as also the Capitals and ready Money which were in the Possession of the several Corporations at the Time the French Army entered the Electorate. All these Lists were to be exhibited in eight Days.

15. The Montague, a fine new Ship of 60 Guns, was launched at Sheerness.

18. Advice is received, that the Leeward Island Fleet, consisting of 120 Sail, is safely arrived at Portsmouth.

22. Came Advice of the Baltic Fleet being arrived safe at Portsmouth.

Mr. Way was elected Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, in the room of Mr. Samuel Sharpe, who lately resigned.

Both Houses of Parliament met at Westminster, and were further prorogued, by Commission from his Majesty, to the 15th of November, then to sit for the Dispatch of Business.

A LIST of SHIPS, taken by the ENGLISH, continued from Page 616.

A St. Domingo Ship, by the Dreadnought, valued at 20,000*l*.

Le Madam Pompadour, from Martinico, by the Hybernian Privateer.

The Little Richard, from Martinico, for Bourdeaux, carried into St. Kitt's.

The Nelson, from Virginia, retaken by the Hercules.

The Penelope, from Rochelle for Canada; and the Merlin Sloop of War, from Brest for Louisbourg, by the Rochester and Chichester Men of War.

The Providence, Smith, retaken by the Tartar and Antient Briton.

The Cigal Privateer of Brest, of 16 Guns and 130 Men, by the Leostaff.

A Danish Ship with Wine and Brandy, by the Antient Privateer, and carried into Bristol.

A Ship of and for Liverpool, for South Carolina, retaken by the Duke of Cornwall Privateer, and sent into Bristol.

The Six Freres, and the Muette, and one other, from Bourdeaux for Martinico, by the Fame Privateer of Guernsey and the Twibot Privateer of Liverpool.

The Experiment, retaken.

Two French Ships, laden with Coffee, Sugar, Rum, &c. taken in America and brought to Plymouth.

A French Privateer, by his Majesty's Ship the Lively, and carried into Port Royal. Also, two Store-ships, and several Merchant Ships from the Leeward Islands, and a large Schooner Privateer of 14 Guns and 253 Men, from Brest, by the Lynn.

The Conception de Ignatio, d' Josian Launauneo Grigino, from Marseilles to Cape Francois, 400 Tons, by the Revenge Privateer, and sent into New-York.

The Jesus Maria Joseph, taken by the Joseph, arrived at Leghorn.

The Rochester, Marcy, retaken.

The Mitchel and Whannis, by the Prince George Privateer of Folkestone, and sent into Dover.

The Bezoar, of 24 Guns, by the Isis, and sent into Portsmouth. She was sent with three others to reconnoitre the Fleet at Spithead.

The Ufrow Anna Maria, Garvet Dill, from Hamburgh, by the Kent Privateer, and sent into Dover.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 618.

A Brig from Newfoundland, by a Privateer, and carried into Vigo.

The Mary, Andrews, from Waterford, for Newfoundland, ditto.

The Gotha, Prize, of London, ransomed for 106 Guineas.

The Peggy, Henry, of Peterhead, for 150 Guineas.

The Happy Jennet, Lindsey, of Dysart, for 250*l*.

The Providence and Sarah, Simmons, for 100*l*.

The Recovery, Davison, of Hull, for 300*l*. And,

The Charming Peggy, Mason, of Leith, for 250*l*.

The

The Concord, Thompson, from Riga to Leith, is ranfomed for 340 Guineas.

The Colbert, Forrester, for Holy-island, ranfomed for 220.

The Swallow, Bond, of Bristol, by a Privateer, and carried into Vigo.

The Endeavour, from London to Madeira, by a Privateer, off Beachy Head.

The Three Brothers, Andrews, is taken and ranfomed for 200 Guineas.

The Elizabeth, for Antigua, and the Hopewell, Langford, are taken and carried into Martinico.

The St. Theresa, from Lisbon to London, and carried into Salee.

The Henrietta, Halliday, from St. Kitt's for South Carolina, carried into Guardaloupe.

Two small Privateers and carried into Rochelle.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 25. The Lady of Michael Aylmer, Esq; of a Son and Heir.

Sept. 9. The Lady of Col. Hodgson, of a Son.

16. The Lady of John Harding, Esq; of a Son and Heir.

22. The Right Hon. the Countess of Egremont, of a Son.

The Lady of Geo. Heath, Esq; of two fine Boys.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 22. Mr. William Moor, in the 83d Year of his Age, to a beautiful young Lady of 21.

John Thompson, of Leeds in Yorkshire, to Miss Sally English, of Hull, with a Fortune of 12000l.

Henry Cavendish, Esq; eldest Son of Sir Henry Cavendish, to Miss Bradshaw, with a Fortune of 20000l.

John Free, Esq; one of the London Insurance Directors, and an eminent Turkey Merchant, to Miss Tooke, Daughter of Le-theulier Tooke, Merchant.

Sept. 3. John Smith, Esq; at Long Ashton, to Miss Woolner, of Bristol, with a Fortune of 40000l.

George Granger, of Charles-street, to Miss Maria Wentworth, of Queen-square.

The Hon. James Wemeys, Son to the Earl of Wemeys, to Lady Elizabeth Sutherland.

Mr. Thomas Hyde, Merchant, at Pool, to Miss Wooton, of Moretown.

9. John Calvert, Esq; to Miss Hulse, Daughter of Sir Edward Hulse.

The Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Bellingbroke, to Miss Diana Spencer, Daughter to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

14. George Plunket, Esq; to Miss Sophia Dewboyce.

21. Thomas Ryves, Esq; of the County of Dorset, to Miss Graham.

22. Mr. Henry Louis, a Throwster in Spittlefields, to Miss Glafs of Hertford; a beautiful young Lady with 2000l. Fortune.

DEATHS.

Mr. Dannerville, in German-street, Tur-

ner to his Royal Highness, sat down to Dinner, seemingly in good Health, and died with some Viſuals in his Mouth.

Humphry Sydenham, Esq; Member of Parliament for Exeter.

Matthew Wymondfield, Esq; aged 90, many Years one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

Aug. 31. Sir James Hudson, Bart.

David Hartley, M. D. at Bath, F. R. S.

The Rev. Mr. Henry Brooke, suddenly, at Tortworth in Gloucestershire, Rector of that Parish, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

Michael Armstrong, Esq; in the 79th Year of his Age; who served 49 Years with Reputation in the Armies of King William, Queen Ann, King George the 1st. and King King George the 2d.

Mr. Thomas Pilkington, at Bath, in the 107th Year of his Age.

The Rev. Mr. William Young, late of Chillingham; characterized in the Appellation of Parson Adams by Mr. Fielding.

Sir Samuel Gower, Knt.

Dr. Millward, an eminent Physician at Worcester.

Sept. 3. ——— Hands, Esq; Counselor at Law.

7. Mr. Crombleholme, an eminent Ham-burgh Merchant.

9. The Lady of Benjamin Clark, Esq; at his Seat at Northampton.

10. The Right Hon. Lady Cattlecomber, at Dublin.

John Payne, Esq; one of the Directors of the South Sea Company.

Sam. Yew, Esq; of Westborough Leigh, possessed of 40,000l. real and personal Estate.

12. Mr. James Grist, an eminent Apothecary. The same Evening died Lady Wake, at Bath.

15. Savage Moynton, Rear Admiral of the Red, and Member of Parliament for Wenbly in Herefordshire.

The Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, Dean of Bristol, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.

19. Edward Falkingham, Esq; late Comptroller of the Navy.

Mr. Richard Wailis, of Newcastle, aged 100.

20. John Grant, Esq; of Bedford-row.
The Lady of Rob. Temple, Esq;

Civil and Military Preferments.

John Suffield Brown, Esq; Genealogist of the most honourable Order of the Bath.

Hans Stanley, is appointed a Lord of the Admiralty,

Dr. Robert Taylor, Physician extraordinary to his Majesty, appointed Physician to the Household.

Lord Viscount Royston to be Lord Lieut. of the County of Cambridge.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lord Anson, Admiral Boscawen, Dr. Hay, Tho. Oby Hunter, Gilbert Elliot, John Forbes, Esqrs. Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Charles Tarrant, of Baliol College, to the Rectory of Colliner, and Rectory of Tidworth, Wilts.

Rev. George Shuttleworth, L. L. B. to the Rectory of Randipole, and Melcombe Regis in Dorsetshire.

Rev. Wheeler Twyman, M. A. to the Rectory of Stouray in Kent and Luddingham, in the said County.

Rev. Mr. John Scroop, A. B. to the Rectory of Aldingham, Cumberland.

Mr. Rob. Tournay, to the Rectory of Ruckinge in Kent.

The Rev. Mr. Parratt, to the Rectory of Saham Toney in Norfolk.

The Rev. Mr. Charles Mandivelle, to the Rectory of Woolpot in Suffolk.

Rev. James Morley, B. A. to the Rectory of Abbot-stone.

The Rev. Mr. Parslow, of Bennet College, to the Rectory of Colmworth.

The Rev. Mr. Torriano, to the Rectory of Chinkford in Essex.

Rev. Mr. John Glover, B. A. to the Rectory of Upminster, Wilts.

The Rev. Tho. Fairchild. M. A. to the Rectory of Pitsea, in Essex.

The Rev. Mr. Mason, Author of Elfrida, appointed one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary.

B———KR———S.

Aug. 27. Eliz. Thain, of the Strand, Middlesex, Milliner.

30. Richard Maffey, of Wooborn, Bedfordshire, Dealer and Chapman.

John Dupuy, of Queen-street, London, Wine Merchant.

Arnold Middleton, of Birmingham, Toyman.

Sept. 3. George Norton, of Heighington, in the County of Durham, Dealer and Chapman.

Henry Scot, of Westminster, Ironmonger.

Thomas Hunt, of London, Taylor.

6. John Lappierre, Merchant,

Benj. Horrocks, of Birchinn-lane, Hardwareman.

17. Mary Wilson, of Whitby, in Yorkshire, Dealer and Chapwoman.

20. Matt. Burton, of Ayscombe, Yorkshire, Merchant.

Samuel Isaac, Westminster, Victualler.

24. John Rainsford, Leicesterfields, Middlesex, Watch-maker.

Randall Hall, of Sarum, Wilts, Dealer and Chapman.

A List of BOOKS.

ESSAY upon Money and Coin. *Octavo*, 2s. *Millar*.

Journey from Calcutta to England. By Bufserah Aleppo, &c. 1750. *Newbery*.

Essay towards a general History of Feudal Property in Great-Britain, *Octavo*. 5s.

The Internal Use of Night-shade, 6d. *Dodley*.

A Synopsis of Mineral Waters, *Quarto*, 2l. 1s. *Johnson*.

A Series of 200 Coins of the antient Kings of England, 15s. *Withers*.

A Natural History of Fossils. Vol. I. *Quarto*, 12s. 6d.

The True Principles of the French Language, 2s. 6d. *Davey*.

Prælectiones Medicæ, 5s. *Wbiston*.

Apologie du Sentiment de Monsieur le Chevalier Newton, sur l' Ancienne Chronologie des Grecs, 5s. *Millar*.

An Analysis of Dr. Ruttys Synopsis of Mineral Waters, 2s. *Millar*.

The Accomplish'd Governess. By D. Belamy, 6d. *Owen*.

The Beauties of England, 3s. *Davis*.

The Letter Writer's Instructor, 1 s. 6d. *Cooke*.

A Compendium of the Corn Trade, 1s. *Robinson*.

Philosophical Reflections on Philosophical Answers to that important Question, Is the Mind of Man for the Use of his Body, or is his Body for the Use of his Mind? 6d. *Withers*.

Astronomy

Astronomy explain'd, upon Sir Isaac Newton's Principles, 16s. *few'd.*

Modern Characters, illustrated by Histories drawn from Life, 2 Vol. 6s.

A Treatise on Billiard Concretions.

The Sleep of Plants, and Cause of Motion in sensitive Plants explain'd, 1s. *Baldwin.*

A Collection of Odes, including a descriptive pastoral Ode, &c. 1s. *Cooper.*

The Laboratory laid open; or the Secrets of modern Chemistry and Pharmacy revealed, 5s. *Newse.*

Letters from an Armenian in Ireland to his Friends at Trebifand, 3s. bound. *W. Owen.*—Several of these Letters have been pirated in the public Papers.

A Letter written, May 11, 1749, to the Reverend and Learned Mr. Whiston, in Answer to his friendly Address to the Baptists, 1s. *Baldwin.*

General History and State of Europe. Part 4, from the French of Voltaire, 2s. 6d. *Newse.* Part 5 ditto.

Memoirs of Count Daun, 1s. 6d. *Wirby.*

An Account of the Facts which appeared on the late Enquiry into the Loss of Minorca, 2s. 6d. *Scot.*

Two Odes. By Mr. Gray, 1s. *Dodley.*

The Time of Danger, and the Means of Safety, 1s. 6d. *few'd. Rivington.*

An Essay on the Demonstration of the human Structure, near half as large as Nature, 11. 1s. 6d. plain, 3l. 3s. coloured.

A Letter to a Physician, concerning the Gout, 6d. *Wilcox.*

Bill of Mortality from Aug. 23. to Sept. 20.

| Buried | | Christened | |
|-------------------|------|-------------------|---------|
| Males | 762 | Males | 507 |
| Females | 686 | Females | 500 |
| Under 2 years old | 538 | | 1007 |
| Between 2 and 5 | 165 | Buried, | |
| 5 and 10 | 62 | Within the walls | 124 |
| 10 and 20 | 48 | Without | 338 |
| 20 and 30 | 133 | Mid. and Surry | 712 |
| 30 and 40 | 100 | City & Sub. West. | 284 |
| 40 and 50 | 121 | | |
| 50 and 60 | 109 | | 1448 |
| 60 and 70 | 75 | | |
| 70 and 80 | 69 | Weekly Aug. 30. | 396 |
| 80 and 90 | 27 | Sept. 6. | 352 |
| 90 and 100 | 1 | | 13. 388 |
| 100 and 109 | 0 | | 20. 313 |
| | 1448 | | 2448 |

Observat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

| | Barometer. | Therm. | Pluvia-meter. | Hygro-meter. |
|---------|------------|--------|---------------|--------------|
| Aug 27 | 29 : 7 | 29 | 10 : 0 | 80D. |
| 28 | 29 : 2 | 28½ | 8 : 0 | 60M. |
| 29 | 29 : 6 | 27½ | 12 : 0 | 50D. |
| 30 | 29 : 4 | 27 | 30 : 0 | 40M. |
| Sep. 31 | 29 : 9 | 27 | 0 : 0 | 50D. |
| 1 | 32 : 2 | 27½ | 9 : 0 | 50 |
| 2 | 30 : 0½ | 25½ | 0 : 0 | 40M. |
| 3 | 31 : 0 | 20 | 0 : 0 | 40 |
| 4 | 32 : 0 | 28½ | 0 : 0 | 50D. |
| 5 | 31 : 0 | 28½ | 0 : 0 | 50 |
| 6 | 31 : 0 | 29 | 0 : 0 | 60M. |
| 7 | 30 : 2 | 29 | 2 : 0 | 70 |
| 8 | 29 : 9 | 29½ | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 9 | 29 : 7 | 28½ | 35 : 0 | 70 |
| 10 | 29 : 8 | 28½ | 0 : 0 | 50 |
| 11 | 29 : 9 | 27½ | 0 : 0 | 10D. |
| 12 | 30 : 0 | 29 | 0 : 0 | 19 |
| 13 | 31 : 0 | 29 | 0 : 0 | 10 |
| 14 | 31 : 0 | 30 | 0 : 0 | 10 |
| 15 | 30 : 0 | 30 | 9 : 0 | 10M. |
| 16 | 30 : 0 | 29½ | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 17 | 29 : 9 | 30 | 0 : 0 | 10D. |
| 18 | 28 : 0½ | 30 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 19 | 31 : 0½ | 29 | 0 : 0 | 20M. |
| 20 | 30 : 0 | 29 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 21 | 29 : 0 | 28½ | 18 : 0 | 70 |
| 22 | 29 : 0 | 29 | 2 : 0 | 20 |
| 23 | 32 : 0 | 27 | 0 : 0 | 60 |
| 24 | 30 : 0 | 26½ | 0 : 0 | 30D. |
| 25 | 29 : 9 | 26 | 0 : 0 | 10 |
| 26 | 28 : 2 | 25½ | 5 : 0 | 20M. |

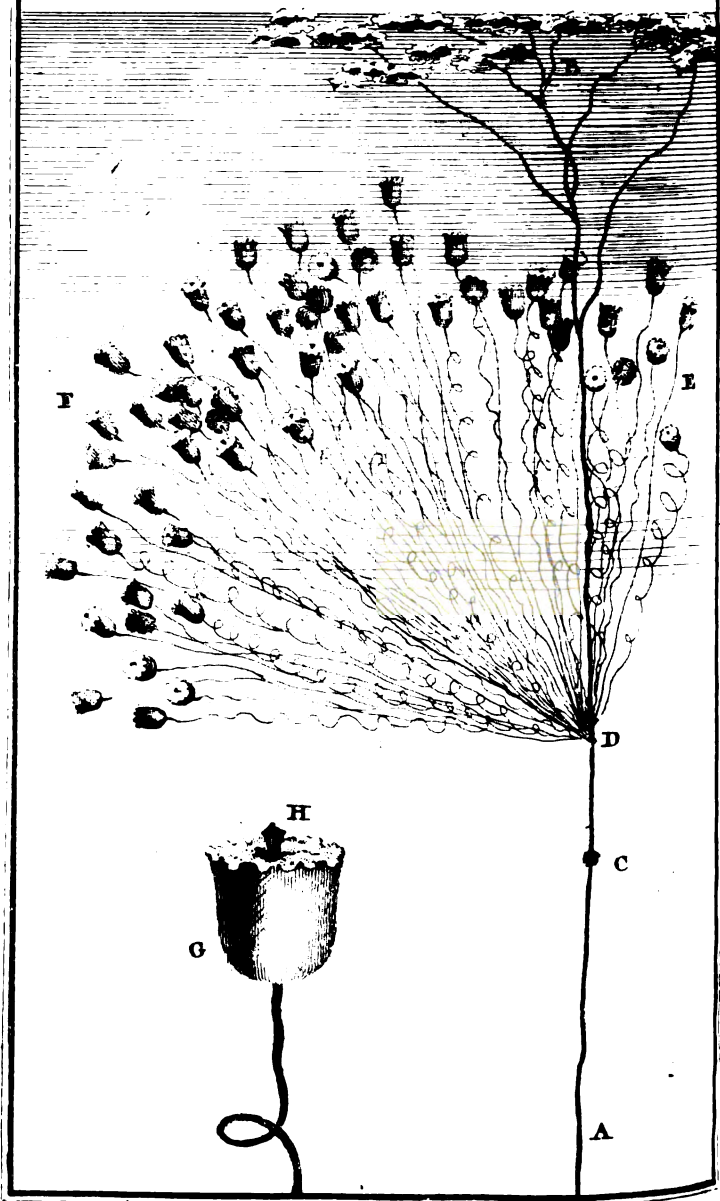
COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

London, September 23, 1757.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|----|-------|----------|
| Amsterdam, ——— | 35 | 3 | 2½ | Uf. |
| Ditto at Sight, ——— | 35 | | 11 | |
| Rotterdam, ——— | 35 | 4 | 2½ | Uf. |
| Antwerp, ——— | | | | no Price |
| Hamburg, ——— | 35 | 10 | 2½ | Uf. |
| Paris, 1 Day's Date, ——— | 30 | | ½ | |
| Ditto, 2 Ufance, ——— | 30 | | ½ | |
| Bourdeaux Ditto, ——— | 30 | | ½ | |
| Cadiz, ——— | 38 | | ½ | |
| Madrid, ——— | 38 | | ½ | |
| Bilboa, ——— | 38 | | ½ | |
| Lephorn, ——— | 48 | | ½ | |
| Naples, ——— | | | | no Price |
| Genoa, ——— | | | | no Price |
| Venice, ——— | 50 | | ½ | |
| Lisbon, ——— | 5s. | | 4d. | |
| Porto, ——— | 5s. | | 3d. ½ | |
| Dublin, ——— | 7 | | ½ | |



A Singular Species of ANIMALCULÆ



Miscellaneous Correspondence, in Prose and Verse.

For OCTOBER, 1757.

Some Account of a singular Species of ANIMALCULÆ.

AS microscopic Objects in general afford the most exquisite Entertainment to the rational Mind ; and as the Mind of Man is always delighted with Variety and Novelty, it proves the common Motive to a perpetual Enquiry, and Pursuit of new Discoveries ; by this necessary Instinct we are urged to explore the invisible Regions of every Drop of Water, the Woods, Forests, and Retreats of every Tuft of Moss, the Cells and subterranean Caverns of every Particle of Earth : And here we find all replenished with Life, and numberless Species of Beings, which constantly gratify the most curious Eye of the Observer, and raise in his Mind, a new System of Ideas, relative to the Scale of created Beings, and the all-wise and powerful Hand that formed them. We have Reason to conclude, from the little we know, that the Gradations proceed to Infinity ; for which Reason it is not to be wondered at, if we are always discovering something new. The Species of *Animalculæ* now under Consideration, I take to be such, having never seen or heard of any Thing like them from any other Hand. They are so singular, and anonymous in their Nature, Form, and Motions, that I hardly know in what Class to range them, or what Name to give them : The best Idea the Reader can form, without the real View of them, is, the Figure of them in the Plate here annexed, where A B is a single Stem of *Duck-weed*, and its Leaves floating on the Surface of Water, such as is commonly seen in Ponds, &c. As I was viewing several of these for *Polypus*, I met with an Appearance, on one Part of the Fibrous Stem, of something which I thought in Motion, about the Bigness of a large Pins Head, as represented at C ; and while I was considering how I should examine it more thoroughly, to my great Surprise, the Jelly-like Substance, in a Mo-

ment, expanded itself all around in the Form of an Umbrello, in the Manner as represented at D E F, which is but a Part only of the whole to shew the Manner of it ; the numberless Filaments by which they were connected with the Stem at the Node D, were so exceeding fine, as to be but just perceived thro' the Microscope ; at the End of these were small roundish Heads, about a 10th Part as big as those represented in the Print ; When I viewed them with the largest Magnifier, I thought I could perceive a Motion in those small Heads ; and having singled one of them out, and placed it in a fair Light, I perceived the Form of it was nearly such as represented at G, and that, on the upper Part of the Head, I saw a little Part rise up, as shewn at H, which moved with incredible Swiftness, backwards and forwards, perpetually ; and the upper Surface of the Head seemed to be uneven, and of a hollow, spongy Substance within. After viewing these *Animalculæ*, thus expanded, a very short Time, they as suddenly contracted, and in a Moment were gathered into their first Form. What appeared to me extraordinary wonderful was, that those exceeding fine Filaments had all of them the Appearance, and Effect of a natural Spring ; for they would often appear coiled more or less in the Manner as represented in the Figure, and some of them in a Zigzag Form. They would thus expand, and contract themselves with the utmost Velocity several Times in a Minute. Such wonderful Mechanism, in the minutest of Animals, filled me with equal Amazement and Pleasure : I often viewed them in the Waters of *Somersetshire*, particularly at *South Petherton*. What further relates to the History of this Animal, I shall defer to another Season, when we shall treat of these Subjects more directly.

4 Z

B. M.
MATHES-

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

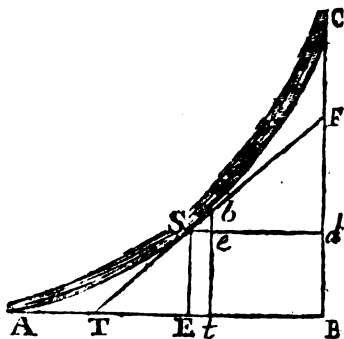
Question 144, answered by Mr. RICHARD HUDSON, of Boston, in Lincolnshire.

PUT $a = 75,3984$ = the Solidity of the Cone in Inches, $A = ,5236$ (Solidity of a Sphere whose Diameter is 1), $b = .036169$, $c = .00869$, $d = .2580647$ the Weight of a Cubic Inch of Water, Cork, and Iron, respectively. Then $da - ba$ = the Weight of the Cone in Water, and as the Center of Gravity lies $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Cone's Length from the Vertex, the Globe of Cork must bear $\frac{1}{2}$ of its Weight = $\frac{1}{2}da - \frac{1}{2}ba$ (for which write m), and let x = Diameter of the Globe. Then $p x^3 c + m = \frac{1}{2} p x^3 b \therefore x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{m}{\frac{1}{2}pb - pc}}$ = 13.648 Inches.

Also answered by Mr. J. HUDSON, and Mr. THOMAS HARE; Mr. Gillyatt's Answer is $x = 15,3991$, &c.

Question 145, answered by Mr. T. HARE, of Sheffield.

IT is evident, that if any right Line, as T F, be drawn, dividing the Sides, so that $AT = BF = \frac{1}{2} BC$, it will touch the Edge of the River. To the Point of Contact draw the Ordinates S E and S d, draw be parallel and infinitely near S E; and let AB or $BC = b = 10$ Chains, $AE = x$, $ES = y$, $Se = x'$ and $eb = y'$. Then, by similar Triangles, $TE = \frac{y x'}{y'}$, and $Fd = \frac{b y' - x y'}{x'}$; whence $FF = \frac{b y' - x y'}{x'} + y$: Therefore $x - \frac{y x'}{y'} = \frac{b y' - x y'}{x'} + y - \frac{1}{2} b$. Whence $b y^2 = x y^2 - y x^2 - y y' x + x x' y + \{\frac{1}{2} b y' x\}$, whose correct Fluent gives this Equation $\frac{9 - by - bx}{2}$

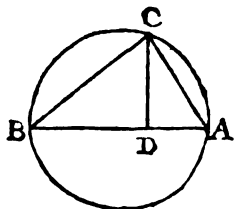


$= x^2 + 2xy + y^2$. Again, the Fluxion of the Area is $y \dot{x} = \frac{9by - b\dot{x}}{4} - y\dot{y} = x\dot{x} - x\dot{y}$, whose Fluent corrected is $= \frac{b^2}{480} + \frac{1}{2}by - \frac{1}{2}bx - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{2}{15b} \times \sqrt{5by + 16b^2} \frac{1}{2}$, and when x and y are each = b , we shall have $\frac{7}{30} b^2 = 2 \frac{1}{2}$ Acres, the Meadow's Content.

Question 146, not answered.

Question 147, answered by Mr. W. MATHEWSON, at Fatfield-Staiths.

LET ABC be the triangular Field. I find the Sides $AC = 12$, $CB = 15$, and $BA = 18$ Chains, which are progression, as required; and as the Perpendicular CD is given = 10 Chains, its Area will be 90 Chains, and 175.904 Chains less than the Area of its circumscribing Circle; which should be 388.760416 by the Question. I have omitted the Operation because of the Disagreement.



NEW

New QUESTIONS to be answered.

Question 154.

By the Rev. Mr. T—H—.

Suppose a Bullet fall down eternally in this Manner, the first Minute 20 Miles, the second 19 Miles, the third $18\frac{1}{2}$ Miles, and so onward forever in the same Geometrical Progression, how far will it fall in an whole Eternity?

Question 155.

By Mr. W. THOMAS, of Wildin, near Bedford.

IN an oblique plain Triangle is given the Angle at the Base $= 40^{\circ} 36' 47''$ and the two including Sides are in Proportion to one another as 6 to 8. Also, within the Triangle is given a Line $BE = 68$, drawn from the opposite Angle B to the Middle of the Base A C. Query the Sides and Angles?

Question 156.

By Mr. THOMAS BARKER, at Westhall, in Suffolk.

Given in a right angled Triangle, the continual Products of the Sides $= 235620$ Poles, and one of the Acute An-

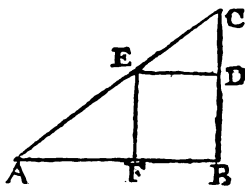
N. B. Several of our Correspondents sent Solutions to the Questions in the last Magazine, but they came too late to be inserted.

gles $= 25^{\circ} 3' \frac{1}{2}$. 'Tis from thence required to find the Sides, and Area?

Question 157.

By Mr. W. WALTER.

IN all right angled Triangles, the Product of the two Legs (AB and BC) including the right Angle, divided by their Sum, is equal to the Side of the inscribed Square (DE, EF, &c.) Required a Demonstration?



Question 158.

By Mr. JOSEPH WILKINSON, of Carlisle.

Required the greatest Cone and Cylinder that can be inscribed in a Spheroid, generated by the Rotation of a Semi-ellipsis upon its Transverse Diameter? and to shew the analytical Investigation of the same, supposing the Transverse and conjugate Diameters $= a$ and b respectively?

The LXIII^d PSALM paraphrased.

A Psalm of DAVID's, when he was in the Wilderness of Judah.

Great friend to man, thou guide to limpid truth,
Support of age, and boast of nervous youth!
Soon as appears the joyful face of morn,
Let pious duty in my breast be born!
When length'ning shades of sober night prevail,
And solemn *Cynthia* tells her wond'rous tale,
My soul shall pour her gratitude again,
And join the chorus of the starry train.
Here clouds of dust in circling forms arise,
Ride on the winds, and fill the trav'ler's eyes;
O'er the brown desert desolation reigns;
No fertile Crops reward the peasant's pains;
No bubbling springs refresh the sultry waste,
Clear to the sight, and cooling to the taste,
That parch'd with thirst thro' pathless ways I roam,
And call to mind my plenteous Stores at home:

But more my soul pants for thy flowing grace,
The mild effulgence of thy glorious face!
Beam thro' my pow'r thy vivifying smile,
And, with thy converse, all my toils beguile!
Thy glory let my wond'ring eyes survey;
Break in upon me with resistless day!
Naught here can equal thy transcending love,
Naught emulate the scenes in store above!
Nature herself decays, and melts away,
Unless supported by thy regal sway:
While vital moisture fills my wond'rous frame,
My voice shall flow to celebrate thy name;
When silence reigns, and frowns the sable night,
I'll catch a spark of thy pervading light;
While fleeting hours, in nicest order, move,
In meditation wrapt, I'll soar above;
My soul shall feed on pure, substantial food,
And bwn her pastor to be great and good.

Men enemies shall fall beneath the sword,
Trembling with pain, before their mighty lord;
Or, like the chaff that's borne before the wind,
Retreat, and dread the potent foe behind.
My help's beneath the shadow of thy wings,
From whence, to man, each ample blessing
springs.

MARCUS.

A MORNING HYMN.

I.

A Pious warmth awakes my heart,
My guardian God to praise,
Who does this early dawn impart,
And me, from slumbers, raise.

II.

The morning sun, enraptur'd sight,
Now gilds the eastern hills,
And rising o'er the vanquish'd night,
The world with splendor fills.

III.

To God, blest cause! I grateful give
The praises that are due;
By whose protection still I live,
My gratitude to shew.

IV.

When I was wrapt in gloom of night,
And veil'd in darkness round;
I still was open to his sight;
My soul his mercy found.

V.

Whose guardian providence did keep
Me from external ill;
My mind refresh'd with balmy sleep;
My soul with peace did fill.

VI.

O, may I then my actions square,
By his most sacred laws!
His wond'rous love always declare,
And bless him as the cause!

VII.

Of ev'ry good that flows on earth,
That sweet contentment brings,
'Tis thou, O God, gives nature birth;
In thee all nature sings.

VIII.

With loftier sounds, O, could I swell
My weak, but grateful song,
I'd ever on thy praises dwell,
And cheerfully prolong!

IX.

The theme, that does possess me whole,
My great creator's love;
The theme, most grateful to my soul,
Terrestrial joys above.

May 18, 1757.

W. P.

The Xth Ode of HORACE's second Book translated.

I.

Wife they, who, with a cautious fear,
Their barks from danger keep;
Who shun the rocks, and from them steer,
And careful launch the deep.

II.

Whoe'er does chuse the golden mean,
Ambition never fires;
To him the waves are e'er serene,
Who ne'er to pride aspires.

III.

He's not reduc'd to poor retreat,
Who moderation loves;
Nor will he aim to be made great,
Who temperance approves.

IV.

Storms often vex the lofty pines,
So comely, fair, and tall;
By thunder-strokes, or angry winds,
The highest towers fall.

V.

A mind, prepar'd in either state,
Hopes in adversity;
Nor does too much itself elate
In glad prosperity.

VI.

'Tis *June*, in season, Winter brings;
Leads round the shifting year,
Dissolves the frosts by genial springs,
And dissipates our fear.

VII.

Tho' now with frowns you fortune see,
My friend, despair refuse;
Tho' now *Apollo* points at thee,
He'll soon inspire the muse.

VIII.

Then valiant and courageous be;
With equal prudence fail;
In want, and in prosperity,
Let evenness prevail.

Malling. April, 1757.

The COUNTRY MAID.

I.

How sweet appears the rural maid,
In flower'd linnen drest!
A hat of straw her features shade,
And *India's* silk her breast.

II.

Her neck with pearls encircl'd bright;
Her hair with ribbons flow;
Her arms with little ruffles dight;
Her linnen white as snow.

III.

Her bashful feet hid from our eyes;
An easy, careless mein;
No hoop to make her blushes rise,
If but her ankle's seen.

IV.

IV.

Thus deck'd, if she has beauty's charms,
And modesty's her guide,
I'd sooner clasp her in my arms,
Than a *covert-fair* with pride.

Sylvander.

A SONG to STELLA.

By W. P.

I.

Come, *Stella*, view the blushing morn
Unveil her radiant eyes,
With sparkling dew deck ev'ry thorn,
While flocks from coverts rise.
To seek the verdant pasture round,
While birds, from ev'ry spray,
With early songs the fields surround,
To hail the infant day.

II.

Haste, *Stella*, haste, while shady bow'rs
Are hung with flow'ry green;
And while, with joy, the rural pow'rs
Bedeck each lively scene:
And nature all her sweetness spreads
O'er th' enamell'd ground;
While *Flora* joys to gace the meads,
In blooming honour crown'd.

III.

O, let my lays excite consent!
See! yonder silent grove!
There may our blissful time be spent
In proving mutual love!
Now hear me, *Stella*, lovely fair,
And blest my still retreat;
Unto the peaceful plain repair,
And make my joys complete.

May 20, 1757.

SCHOOL-DAY HAPPINESS.

O Fortunatos nimium, sua si bono norint!

I.

Back, memory, to scenes of pleasure past;
To scenes, e'er childhood ripen'd into
man;
When school-day sports employ'd the busy hours,
And evening finish'd what the morn began.

II.

In those gay meads, how glad some have I play'd!
Those meads, encirc'd with meand'ring
streams,
Where lavish *Flora* spreads her chequer'd
sweets,
And *Phœbus* darts his lustre-adding beams!

III.

Of, as the pale-ey'd regent of the night
Held forth her lamp, and lighten'd all the
green,
Have I, exulting, frolick'd with my mates,
And hail'd the brightness of the silver scene.

IV.

Yon sloping lawns, where skips the frisky lamb,
Yon herbag'd vales, and interwifted
bow'rs,
Yon velvet plains, and daisy-braided hills,
Can sweetly testify my playful hours.

V.

Beside that pebb'l'd spring I oft have sat,
And listen'd to each rival songster there;
As oft, well-pleas'd, I've puff'd the clay-form'd
tube, [in air.
And view'd the bubbles mount, and burst

VI.

Then was the day (so jocund was my life!)
When I could smile at ev'ry feather'd toy;
When each vain trifle, that might shame the
man,
Delighted, nor disgraced the laughing boy.

VII.

Adieu that happy *transit*! --- For no more
Those moments, pleasure-wing'd, must I
behold.
Reality no more can give them birth,
Tho' airy *fancy* may the shade enfold.

VIII.

Yet, e'en amidst these happy-seeming hours,
(So sure at *pleasure's* side *pain* takes her
stand)
Oft have I fear'd *Lorenzo's* angry frown,
And the rod quiv'ring in his nervous hand.

IX.

One look from him, if anger swell'd his eyes,
My classic-searching spirits has depress'd:
One look from him, if smiles seren'd his brow,
Again call'd forth the sun-shine of my
breast.

X.

But slight is all the terror of the *school*,
Match'd with the tumult of a bustling
world;
Where intermingling Passions rack the soul,
From vice to vice in restless motion hurl'd:

XI.

Where envy pours her *snakes* on strug'ling worth,
And low-born pride extends her ample
reign;
Where, under *fly religion's* specious veil,
Lurks dark deceit, with all her hellish
train.

XII.

Bear me from these, to where contentment
dwells; [thought:
There shall each prospect harmonize each
There shall I moralize in perfect ease,
And nature's works contemplate, as I ought.
June 4, 1757.

W. WOTY.
Of

A RAMBLE to OXFORD. A COUNTRY-DANCE.



First Couple lead thro' the second, out-side of the third and half turn. — Lead thro' the third, out-side of the second and half turn. — First and second Man and Woman sit and turn; first Couple cast off and turn. — Hands fix round, and Right Hand and Left.

Of the VISIBLE WAY of the present COMET among the Stars, &c.

FROM some Observations made on this Comet, at the Beginning, by Mr. Williams of Tewksbury, and others, that were sent me; also from what I collected from the public Papers, it became an easy Matter to delineate the Path of the Comet, among the Stars, on the celestial Globe; and so much thereof as it described, during the Time of its being visible, is here represented in the Plate annexed, with such Parts of the Signs of the Ecliptic as it passed through; which Plate was taken from the Surface of Mr. Senex's 72 Inch celestial Globe. It is now so near the Sun as to be no longer visible for the present; after it has passed its Perihelion, in its Return from the Sun, it may, probably, be seen again. If it goes near enough to the Sun to be sufficiently heated, it may present us, in its Return, with a very different Aspect; for it may then appear with a very large and luminous Tail; how long it may be first, or whether it may be again visible at all, is not absolutely certain. One Thing the Reader may be assured of, *viz.* that it is not that Comet that was expected, nor (as near as I can conjecture) any one of the Number that has been before observed. The Comet which we expect is a *Retrograde* one; but the present Comet is *direct*; it is likewise certain, that the *Perihelia* are in very different Parts of the Heavens, as likewise the Inclination of the Orbit of

the present Comet is different from that of the Year 1682, as near as can be gathered from what Observations have occurred. It remains therefore, that we expect the Return of the last mentioned Comet; and I may only observe farther, that it is possible for *new Comets to appear at once*, one in its Access, and the other in its Regress from the Sun.

The Public has nothing to fear from the approaching Comet, for, unless it should be in its descending Node on the 12th of May next, and at a particular Moment of that Day, the Tail cannot possibly fall upon the Earth. But, as some wise Gentlemen have made it their Business to ridicule the Notion of being terrified with the Approach of a Comet, I presume one Paragraph from Dr. Halley will be sufficient to answer them. For, speaking of the Comet of the Year 1680, he has the following remarkable Passage, *viz.* —
 “ And in passing the Plane of the Ecliptic at
 “ its South Node, its Access to the Earth's
 “ Orbit was such, that had it happened one
 “ and thirty Days later it would have left
 “ the Earth hardly a Semi-diameter of the
 “ Sun to the North, and, doubtless, by its
 “ centripetal Force (which with the great
 “ Newton we will suppose to be proportion-
 “ able to its Quantity of Matter) it would
 “ have effected some Alteration in the Posi-
 “ tion, and Species of the Earth's Orbit,
 “ as well as in the Length of the Year. But

" a COLLISION, or CONTACT of such large Bodies moved with so great a Force, (which it is plain is not in the least impossible to happen) may the GREAT, and BENEFICENT GOD FORBID, left the present most beautiful Order of Things should PERISH, and be reduced to its original CHAOS." From all which it is evident, that this great Astronomer had the most awful Notions of what might happen from a Ren-

counter of Comets and planetary worlds, and expressly in Regard to our Earth. But for a more particular Account of Comets in general, see my THEORY of COMETS illustrated, in four Parts: And for a more distinct Idea of its Motions, see my COPPER-PLATE PRINT of the SOLAR SYSTEM, and ORBIT of the COMET now expected, properly elevated thereon; shewing all its Appearances for any Part of the Year.

B. M.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences, For OCTOBER, 1757. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Berlin, Sept. 12.

There is just published here, by Authority, a Piece entitled, 'A Correspondence carried on by some Persons belonging to the Court of Dresden, with the King's Enemies, to his Majesty's Prejudice, laid open;' of which the following is a Copy.

" Some of the King's Forces having lately carried off Count Nadafti's Baggage, in it were found several original Papers, which it clearly shews, that notwithstanding the repeated Assurances given by the Court of Dresden, that their Domesticity should hold no Correspondence with the King's Enemies, some Persons of that Court have carried on a Correspondence highly prejudicial to his Majesty's Interests. Every impartial Person will easily judge that in the present Situation of Things in Saxony, such a Correspondence is utterly unlawful: The King's Enemies themselves have prohibited the Subjects of those Provinces of his Majesty which they have seized, from holding the least Correspondence with those of his other Dominions upon Pain of Death.

" The King has therefore been obliged, since this Discovery was made, to order one Schoening, a Saxon Gentleman of the Bedchamber, to be taken into Custody, and to give Instructions to the commanding Officer at Meissen, to break down a Part of the Bridge over the Elbe at that Place. This Officer, indeed, not rightly understanding his Orders, instead of breaking down the Bridge, set Fire to it, and the Flames spread to two Houses; but they were soon extinguished.

" As it is usual for the King's Enemies to represent all his Majesty's Actions and Undertakings in the most odious Colours,

it has been judged necessary to publish this Correspondence from the Originals, that the public may judge what Reason there was for the Measures taken by the King with Regard to the Court of Dresden, which were nevertheless as gentle and moderate as possible; and whether he could avoid restraining that Liberty which this Court has abused.

" The Pieces annexed will show that the Court of Saxony suggested to the Austrian Generals the Project of surprizing Meissen and Dresden, and that the Enemies Spies have been conducted into the last mentioned Town, even in the Court's Livery, to inform the Enemy of the Dispositions there made.

Schoenberg in particular, has been guilty of a high Crime, by instigating Count Frachsenberg, the King's Officer, and Vassal, and Subject born, to desert, and by causing him to be conducted, by his Servant, to the Austrian Army. This Conduct, which her Majesty the Queen of Poland cannot surely have authorised by her Orders, is the more Criminal, as the Edicts which were published last Winter, at divers Times, in Saxony, expressly import, that every Person, of whatever Condition or Rank they may be, who shall favour the Desertion of the Prussian Troops, shall be punished with Death.

Letter from M. de Schoenberg, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to his Polish Majesty, to the Austrian Colonel de Laudon, dated at Wessenstein, Aug. 6, 1757. No. 1.

SIR,

The Queen's Majesty hath sent me this Day to give the Chancellor de Bunau, who will deliver you this, Instructions relating to his Commission to you. I should be glad,

Sir,

Sir, that the Situation of Affairs allowed me to pay my Respects to you in Person, and to cultivate the Acquaintance I had the Honour to make with you : But I hope to do it soon at Dresden. The Bearer will inform you, Sir, of whatever is not particularised in the annexed Piece. Her Majesty has expressly ordered me to thank you in her Name for the good Dispositions you have made, and for the Discipline observed by your Troops ; and to assure you that she hopes to give you hereafter real Marks of her Sentiments on this Head.

" A Project has been sent to Duke Charles of Lorraine for seizing the Town of Meissen and the Bridge over the Elbe at that Place, which the Prussians are going to break down. There are only about 200 of the Prussian Guards in the Town. The Execution of this Project will cut off the King of Prussia's Passage over the Elbe, and facilitate the Communication of the two Armies. I doubt not, Sir, but you will be consulted on this Head.

" A young Silesian, called the Count de Franckenberg, who has been brought to Dresden to serve among the Prussians, will set out the Day after To-morrow to avoid being forced to enlist among them, and one of my People will conduct him to you. I beg of you, Sir, to receive him, and to use him the better, that he looks upon himself already, as a Vassal of her Majesty the Empress Queen.

" Time will not permit me, Sir, to write to you more at large. I refer you therefore to what M. de Bunau will tell you by Word of Mouth ; and repeat my hearty Wishes to see you soon at Dresden, that I may assure you of the Esteem wherewith I have the Honour to be, &c.

The Piece referred to in this Letter was the following. No. 2.

" When any Corps of the Imperial Troops arrive in a Saxon Town where there is a Receiver General either of the Excise, or any other, they may take what Money he shall have, and keep it in their Possession, on giving a Receipt for it.

" We know that there is a very considerable Sum in the Custom-house at Freiberg ; but no Time must be lost in going thither.

" We would recommend to spare in such Cases the Farmers of the Chamber, who would otherwise be exposed to be great Sufferers, because they are personally bound for the Money they have promised. [The Rest of this Paper contains the Names of the Receivers General in fifteen different Saxon Towns]

Letter from Colonel Landon to General Count Nadasti, August 7, 1757. No. 3.

" Your Excellency will have already received my Report of Yesterday. I am just now going with my Detachment to Hollendorf to harrafs the Enemy, who are well entrenched at Gottleben with 16 Pieces of Cannon, or to facilitate their Defection. I have also the Honour to acquaint your Excellency that at present it seems very certain that the Enemy are selling off their Magazine at Pirna, and that Prince Maurice's Corps is going to decamp from Cotta, and to take Post near Dresden, to cover that Capital. If that should happen, I shall expect to hear from your Excellency, whether I must continue to observe the Motions of the Enemy, or cross the Elbe to rejoin you.

" I herewith send your Excellency the Copy of a Letter which I have received from M. de Schoenberg by the Chamberlain de Bunau. As her Majesty the Queen of Poland has also proposed to me, by verbal instructions given to M. de Bunau, to take into my Custody, on giving a Receipt, all the public Money which shall be found at Rochlitz, Nossen, Augustsburg, Chemnitz, Zwickau, Annaberg, and Freyberg, I have sent Captain Homenbach and a Lieutenant of Hussars with forty-four Horse to execute this Enterprize with as much Precaution as is possible ; and I doubt not but that in answering the Queen of Poland's Intentions I shall comply with my Instructions. I have the Honour to be, &c. Bratenau, August 7, 1757. *Landon, Colonel.*

Letter from Prince Charles of Lorraine to Count Nadasti, August 8, 1757. No. 4.

" This Morning at Seven o'Clock I received your Excellency's Letter dated Yesterday ; and I immediately shewed to the two Saxon Princes the Passports produced by the Butcher who was stoppt with the Drive of 218 Oxen. They have undertaken to write to Dresden, to get Information about this Man, and to know whether that great Number of Oxen was really for the Queen's Court. They assure me that they shall have an Answer in two Days ; the Butcher will in the mean Time be kept in Custody.

" These Princes have begged of me to give Directions that the Expresses sent them by the Queen of Poland may not be stoppt by our advanced Posts, but be escorted by a Party of Light Horse to the Head Quarter. They told me at the same Time, that among these Expresses there is one, named Rdm, who comes most frequently, and that it will be chiefly necessary that the advanced Posts know his Name. Your Excellency will there-

fore be so good as to give Orders accordingly, and take Care that they be executed.

" I am sorry for the Fire that happened Yesterday at Rumburg; but I am surprized that your Excellency had not received Yesterday at Eight in the Evening, the Letter which I wrote to you the Day before at Ten o'Clock at Night, wherein I gave you Advice of the *Te Demm* of Yesterday. It appears that this Letter lay at the Post-Office; but I have given express Orders to the Post-Master to send for the Future my Letters to your Excellency by an Express. It would not be amiss, if your Excellency would order your Clerk to send a Way-Bill with the Reports you send to me.

" The Enemy had some Days ago the good Fortune to repulse with Loss on our Side a Detachment of thirty Horse between Goerlitz and Weissenberg; and General Haddick informs me that Capt. Count Czarakky with the hundred and twenty Horse under his Command were attacked and dispersed at some Distance from Keith's Army. Though these little Skirmishes are of small Moment in themselves, they are not so in their Consequences. It should seem that the Detachments and Parties straggle too far from the Corps to which they belong, and are not perhaps sufficiently upon their Guard. These Checks given us render the Enemy more daring, and make an Impression on our Troops. This will oblige me to cause Count Czarakky, when he returns, to be tried by a Court Martial; and I have given order to General Haddick, Moracz, Beck, and the other Officers posted near the Enemy, to be not only upon their Guard themselves, but likewise to give the like Instructions to the Detachments which they send out, that any Surprize and Affront, how small soever, may be avoided.

As for your Excellency, I am so well persuaded that you will cause this to be observed in the Army you command, that I have nothing to add, but to assure you of the Esteem with which I am, &c.

Head Quarters at Klein

Schoenau, Au. 8. 1757. *Charles de Lorraine.*

P.S. What is said above of one called Rum is a Mistake. This Name serves to distinguish all the Saxon Expresses who come here from Dresden, or who go from hence to that City; of this your Excellency will take care to inform the advanced Posts.

Letter from Major-General Count Palfi to General Count Nadasdi, dated at Stennan, August 12, 1757. No. 5.

" The Day before yesterday I sent my Courier to Dresden, and last Night he returned. He told me he got safe into the

Town in the Dress of a Courier belonging to the Court, which the Queen's Courier brought to him out of the City; and that he had the Honour to talk for two Hours with the Queen and Electoral Prince, who informed themselves exactly of every Thing that related to us, and seem'd highly satisfied with our Troops. The Queen told him, that there were indeed about 8000 of the Enemy's Forces at Dresden, but that 5000 of them were Mirolders, and the rest composed the Garrison; that 3000 of our Prisoners were lodged in the Manege; that the Prussians continued to throw up Entrenchments, to place Pallisades, and make Ditches and Mines in different Places round Dresden; and that she apprehended that if our Troops approached still nearer to the Town, the Enemy would plunder and set Fire to it, as they had publicly declared they would; and that she begged your Excellency to take Measures that there might be no room to be afraid of that Disaster.

" The Queen said farther, that the greatest Part of the Townsmen were favourably inclined towards the Prussians; and that there were even several Persons belonging to the Court who were not to be trusted; that there was a double Guard in the Castle and round it; and that there were about 20,000 Tons of Meal and 50,000 Measures of Oats in the Magazine; and that the Oxen which were lately taken were not for her, but for the Garrison.

" The Queen also desires, that if any thing new and important should happen, she may be immediately informed of it by sending a trusty Person with a Letter to her; which may easily be done.

" She also caused my Courier to be carried round the Town, that he might be able to inform me of the Position of the Enemy and their Dispositions. He tells me that the greatest Part of the Enemy is in the Old Town, on the other Side of the Water, and that they have planted fourteen Iron Cannon on the Side of the River: That on this Side of the Water, in the Suburbs and chiefly in the Gardens, there are about fourteen Redoubts, all pallisaded and furnished with four Guns each; that they continue the Entrenchments and Mines at Schwartzthor; that there are only thirty Hussars with a Lieutenant employed to reconnoitre; and that there are Six of these Hussars and a Corporal in the Village of Lufswitz, on the other Side of the Water; that all the Generals, and the King's Baggage are in the Old Town near the fourteen Cannon; and that, notwithstanding all these Dispositions, the Prussians held themselves ready to march on the first Notice; and that there were a-

hott Twenty empty Barges in the Elbe, but that it was not known whether they were intended to carry off any thing, or no."

Though the Dutch Gazettes are not positive as to the King of Prussia's defeating the Prince of Soubise's Army, there are private Letters from Amsterdam which say, that a Battle was fought the 22d of September, wherein the former gained a complete Victory; and that his Prussian Majesty had, at the same Time, defeated such Part of the Army of the Empire as did not acquiesce in his Proposal to lay down their Arms.

Berlin, Sept. 24. According to our Advices from the King's Army, it was on the 20th near Erfurth, and his Majesty had fixed his Head-Quarters at Kirschleben. On the 19th in the Morning, Major General Sedlitz, who commanded an advanced Post near Gotha, perceived that the Enemy wanted to surround him. The Corps intended for this Purpose consisted of three Regiments of Hussars, two Austrian Regiments, with the French Regiment of Nassau Saarlbruck, the Grenadiers of France, those of the Empire, and a Number of Croats and Pandours, followed by two Regiments of Horse. At the Approach of a Force so much superior, Sedlitz marched out of the Town, and took Post at some Distance from it. The Grenadiers and Enemy's Hussars immediately took Possession of the City and Castle of Gotha: But General Sedlitz did not suffer them to remain there long in quiet. After being joined by the Regiment of Katt, he ordered his Hussars, who were sustained by some Dragoons, to attack them. The Boldness of this Enterprize, and the Vigour of the Attack were such, that the People of Gotha apprehended the King's main Army was come: And the Enemy's Generals who had entered the Town with the Troops, were thrown into such a Panick, that they thought of nothing but of evacuating the City and Castle as soon as possible. Their Retreat was so precipitate, that our Dragoons could not come up with them: But our Hussars dealt them many Blows. Thus a Handful of Men had the Satisfaction to put a Body of 8000 to Flight, with the Loss of only four killed and ten wounded. Among the former are two Officers. The Enemy left behind them 30 Killed; but their Wounded they carried off. We made Prisoners 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 3 Majors, 4 Lieutenants, and 62 Grenadiers, Hussars, &c. and our Hussars took several Horses, &c. The Prince de Soubise, as well as the Prince of Saxe-Hildbourghausen, and many other Officers, were in the Town at the Time of this Affair: M. de Rochau, a Saxon Lieutenant General was among them, tho', as a Prisoner of War, he was bound

by his Parole of Honour not to serve against the King. It was with much Difficulty he made his Escape; all his Baggage was taken.

Stetin in Pomerania, Sept. 20. Upon our receiving the News of an Invasion of the Swedish Troops in this Dutchy, every body was impatient to know the Reasons thereof, Prussia, as to all Appearance, being in a profound Peace with Sweden: till Copies of a Declaration, in the Form of a Manifesto, were published by the General of those Troops, whereof the following is a Translation.

'Wz, Gustavus-David de Hamilton, Count de Barsbeck, &c. Lieutenant General of the Armies of his Majesty the King of Sweden, Commander of his Troops now in Pomerania; cause it to be made known, in Consequence of his Majesty's Orders, to all the Inhabitants of the Anterior-Pomerania, situated on this Side the Peene.

'His Majesty the King of Sweden, in Quality of Guarantee of the Treaty of Westphalia, could not excuse himself from causing his Troops to enter the Prussian Division of the Dutchy of the Anterior-Pomerania, being by such Guaranty obliged to be vigilant in the Support of the Constitutions of the Empire, at this Time insulted; to obtain such Satisfaction as the States of the Empire, which have suffered Injury, have a just Right to expect, and to restore them the Peace which has been infringed by the Violation of the said Treaty of Westphalia.

'In Consequence whereof, all Officers appointed for the Receipt of the public Treasure in that Part of Pomerania possessed by the Prussians, are ordered no longer to carry the Produce of the Revenues to Officers of the Prussian Administration; but to deposit them in my Hands, in Virtue of the Charge I am invested with by his Majesty the King of Sweden; and to deliver to me in like manner all the Forage and Provisions contained in the Magazines of the Country; the which must be executed within the Space of eight Days at furthest, under severe Penalty.

'They are required to give in, within the said Term, an exact and authenticated State of the Revenues of the Country, with the taxed Rents and Produce appertaining to the Domain, for the well-ordering of the Finances in Consequence of such Declarations.

'And whereas the Provisions of Food and Forage laid up in the Magazines may not be sufficient for the Support of the Army; the Estates of the Country are summoned to send the 18th of this Month, Deputies to the Head-Quarters to treat about the Necessaries to be furnished to the Swedish Troops, which, shall be paid for in ready Money at the current and settled Market Price.

His

His Swedish Majesty desirous, as far as the Circumstances of the Times may admit, of easing the Subjects of the Anterior-Pomerania, exacts nothing more of them than the usual Expences and Contributions; abolishing all Subsidies exacted of them by the King of Prussia, which are to cease from this Time. He assures the Inhabitants both of Town and Country, that far from subjecting them to any Kind of Task, Labour, or molesting them in the Exercise of their Vocations, they shall, on the Contrary, be protected and supported therein; that every Man may pursue his ordinary Occupation; that the Troops shall be made to observe an exact Discipline; and that if any Excesses shall be committed, contrary to the Tenor of this present Declaration, they shall be effectually suppressed, and the Authors suffer exemplary Punishment.

This Declaration was dated at Stralsund, the 10th of September; signed by General Count de Hamilton, and sealed with his Arms.

The 15th of September, the Count de Monteuiffel, Major General in the Service of the King of Prussia, and Commander in Chief of his Troops in the Anterior Pomerania, published the following Counter-declaration.

On the Part of his Majesty the King of Prussia, We *Henry de Monteuiffel*, &c. Whereas we have been apprized, that not only a Body of Swedish Troops have entered the Prussian Pomerania, but that by a Declaration of General Count de Hamilton, of the 10th of September, an Attempt has been

made to dissuade the Vassals and Subjects of Prussia, from their Duty to their Sovereign, and to withdraw them from his lawful Authority.

So extraordinary a Step was the less to have been apprehended, as the Treaty concluded in 1720 established Peace between the two Powers. The Crown of Sweden, indeed, made a Declaration to the General Diet of the Empire, tending to maintain the Peace of Westphalia; But his Majesty the King of Prussia, by a Declaration the 14th of last April, proved in a convincing Manner, that the Crown of Sweden could not, upon any legal Foundation, lay any Thing to his Charge, to make it appear that he had really disturbed the Peace of Westphalia.

Notwithstanding his Majesty the King of Prussia has the utmost Reason to rely upon the faithful Attachment of his Subjects of Pomerania; yet I could not but think that the Duty of my Post, and the Command intrusted to my Care, did oblige me by these Presents to admonish the Vassals, Magistrates, and Subjects of the Country, as likewise the Receivers, publick Officers, and others, that they are to persist in the Observation prescribed to them, in quality of Subjects towards the Sovereign to whom they are lawfully subjected, and as such, very far from conforming to the Prohibitions joined them on the Part of Sweden, they are to furnish, upon the usual Footing, the Services and Contributions which they owe to the State to which they are dependent, under Pain of incurring of their Sovereign's high Displeasure, &c."

PLANTATION NEWS.

New-York, Aug. 19.

THE following is printed here by Order.

Fort William-Henry, being on the 3d Inst. beseged by a great Army of the French, was, on the 9th Inst. after a vigorous Resistance, obliged to yield to the superior Force of the Enemy. Thus far is certain, but as to some Circumstances attending what follows, we wait for a Confirmation. What at present is generally received among us as Truth, is, That the Enemy consisted of at least 8000 Men; some make the Number much greater, and carry it even to 14 or 15000: That the greatest Part were regular Troops; to these were added about 1000 French Indians, and that the rest of their Army were Canadians; That our Garrison

consisted of between 2 and 3,000: That they sustained the Siege till they could hold out no longer, and had burst the greatest Part of their Cannon, and spent almost all their Ammunition. How many of the Garrison were lost in the Siege is not yet certainly known (some say 100): nor the Number of the Enemy that were slain (but it is said about 14 or 1500): That the Fort submitted upon a Capitulation, with Leave to march out with their Arms and Baggage, some Ammunition, one Piece of Cannon, and all the Honours of War: That the French immediately after the Capitulation, most perfidiously let their Indian Blood-Hounds loose upon our People; whereupon a few run off with their Arms and light

5 A 2

Cloathing

Cloathing that they had upon their Backs during the Siege, and were pursued by the Indians 6 or 7 Miles on their Way to Fort Edward; all the rest were despoiled of their Arms; the most were stript stark naked; many were killed and scalped, Officers not excepted. All the English Indians and Negroes in the Garrison were seized, and either captivated or slain. The Throats of most if not all the Women were cut, their Bellies ript open, their Bowels torn out and thrown upon the Faces of their dead and dying Bodies; and, it is said, that all the Women were murdered in one Way or other: That the Children were taken by the Heels, and their Brains beat out against the Trees or Stones, and not one of them saved. Some of the Fugitives who reached New-York on this Day, affirm this, as what they saw in whole or in great Part executed before they escaped! The Report of such Cruelty and Barbarity could hardly be believed, were we not assured of the horrible Massacre of several Hundreds of General Braddock's wounded Men; of whom we hear not of one that survived the Carnage; were we not also assured of the Murder of all the Sick and Wounded of the Garrison at Oswego, notwithstanding the previous Capitulation.

It is certain that the Growth of the British Colonies has long been the grand Object of French Envy; and it is said that their Officers have Orders from their Superiors to check it at all Events, and to that End to make the present War as bloody and destructive as possible! 'Tis evident, that all their Measures tend this Way. Who can tell, that one of the 200 that fell into their Hands last Month near Ticonderoga, has been spared? And is not every News-Paper still stained with the innocent Blood of Women and Children, and of unarm'd Sufferers, who were plowing their Land, or gathering in their Harvest, on our Frontiers.

To what a Pitch of Perfidy and Cruelty is the French Nation arrived! Would not an ancient Heathen shudder with Horror, on hearing so hideous a Tale! Is it the Most Christian King that could give such Orders? Or could the most savage Nations ever exceed such French Barbarities! Besides this, was it ever known in the Pagan World, that Terms of Capitulation were not held inviolably sacred.

Surely if any Nation under the Heavens was ever provoked to the most rigid Severities in the Conduct of a War, it is our's! It is hard for an Englishman to kill his Enemy that lies at his Feet begging his Life: But will it not be strictly just, and absolutely

necessary, from henceforward, that we (for our own Security and Self-preservation, and to prevent the further shedding of innocent Blood) make some severe Examples of our inhuman Enemies when they fall into our Hands? Will not our armed Men be obliged for the future to reject all Terms of Capitulation, and not to ask Quarter? but on the contrary, to sell their Lives as dear as they can! Consider of it, my Countrymen, take Advice, and speak your Minds.

ARTICLES of Capitulation granted to Lieutenant-Colonel Montro, for his Britannick Majesty's Garrison of Fort William-Henry, the retrenched Camp adjoining and all their Dependencies, by the Marquis De Montcalm, General of his most Christian Majesty's Troops in Canada, the 9th of August 1757.

ARTICLE I. That the Garrison of Fort William-Henry, and the Troops which are in the retrenched Camp, being joined, shall march out with their Arms and the usual Honours of War, with the Baggage of the Officers and Soldiers only; that they shall be escorted by a Detachment of French Troops, and by some of the Officers, or Interpreters attached to the Savages, and to march to-morrow Morning early.

II. The Gate of the Fort shall be delivered up after the Capitulation is signed, to the Troops of his most Christian Majesty, and the retrenched Camp, immediately on the Departure of the British Troops.

III. All the Artillery, warlike Stores, Provision, and in general, every thing except the Effects of the Officers and Soldiers, shall, upon Honour, be delivered to the Troops of his Most Christian Majesty, as is already specified in the first Article; and for that Purpose there shall be delivered with the Capitulation, an exact Inventory of all the Stores mentioned in this Article. Provided always, That this Article shall extend to the Fort, Retrenchment, and Dependencies.

IV. The Garrison of the Fort, Troops in the Retrenchment and Dependencies, shall not serve for the Space of 18 Months, to commence from this Day, neither against his Most Christian Majesty, or his Allies, and there shall be delivered with the Capitulation, an exact State of the Troops, in which shall be specified, the Names of the Officers, Engineers, Artillerists, Commissaries, and all employed.

V. All the Officers and Soldiers, Canadians, Women, and Savages, which have been made Prisoners by us and since the Commencement of the present War in North America, shall be delivered in the Space of 3 Months,

Months, at Carrilon; and according to the Receipt which shall be given by the French Commanding Officers, to whom they shall be delivered, an equal Number of the Garrison of Fort William-Henry shall be capacitated to serve agreeable to the Return given in by the English Officer of the Prisoners he has delivered.

VI. An Officer shall be given as an Hostage till such Time as the Detachment returns, which shall be given for an Escort to his Britannick Majesty's Troops.

VII. All the Sick and Wounded that are not in a Condition to be transported to Fort Edward, shall remain under the Protection of the Marquis de Montcalm, who will take proper Care of them, and return them as soon as recovered.

VIII. Provision for the Subsistence of the

British Troops shall be issued for this Day and Tomorrow only.

IX. The Marquis de Montcalm, being willing to shew Col. Monro and the Garrison under his Command, Marks of his Esteem on account of their honourable Defence, gives them one Piece of Cannon, a Six-Pounder.

Done in the Trenches before Fort William-Henry, the 9th Day of August, 1757.

GEORGE MONRO.

Agreed to in the Name of his Most Christian Majesty, agreeable to the Power vested in me by the Marquis de Vaudreuil, his Governor-General and Lieutenant-General of New France.

MONTCALM.

On the late Armament for an Expedition by Sea, it was the general Opinion, that a Descent on some Part of the French Coast was intended; and BREST being then considered the most important Place for such Descent, we intended to have given our Readers a Copper-Plate Print of the Harbour and Fortifications thereof: And as the same Opinion still prevails, (since the Preparation of the present Squadron, for some important Service, under the Command of Admiral Hawke, &c.) we now think it the properest Time to give it a Place in our Magazine. — For a concise Account of the Harbour and Fortifications of Brest, we refer our Readers to our Magazine for last Month, Page 623.

L O N D O N.

GRANTS for the Year 1757.

| | | | |
|---|-----------|----|-----|
| FOR 55,000 Seamen, including 11,419 Marines, at 4 l. per Man, per Month, for 13 Months, including the Ordnance for Sea Service | l. | s. | d. |
| For 46,749 effective Men, including 4008 Invalids, for Guards and Garrisons, in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey | 2,360,000 | 0 | 0 |
| For Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations and Gibraltar; and for Provisions for the Garrisons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, and Providence | 1,213,746 | 3 | 9 |
| For the Pay of the General and Staff Officers, and Officers of the Hospital of the Land Forces | 423,963 | 16 | 10 |
| For defraying the Charge of 6,544 Foot, with the General and Staff Officers, and Train of Artillery, the Troops of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the Pay of Great Britain, from Decem. 25, 1756, to Feb. 24, 1757 | 47,060 | 15 | 10 |
| For defraying the Charge of 8,605 Foot, with the General and Staff Officers of the Train of Artillery, and Officers of the Hospital, the Troops of Hanover, in the Pay of Great Britain, from Decem. 25, 1756, to Feb. 24, 1757 | 23,335 | 17 | 11 |
| For enabling the Governors of the Foundling Hospital to receive all Children, under a certain Age, brought to the said Hospital, before Jan 1, 1758 | 33,025 | 1 | 6 |
| For the Ordinary of the Navy, including Half-pay to the Sea-officers | 30,000 | 0 | 0 |
| For the Support of Greenwich Hospital | 223,839 | 7 | 7 |
| | 10,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | For |

| | | | |
|--|---------|----|-----|
| For purchasing Land near Plymouth, and erecting an Hospital for the sick Men of his Majesty's Fleet | 10,000 | 0 | 0 |
| For the Office of Ordnance for Land Service | 161,557 | 1 | 10 |
| For defraying the Exceedings of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service, for 1756, not provided for | 228,196 | 4 | 7 |
| Upon Account, for the Out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital | 30,000 | 0 | 0 |
| For two Highland Battalions of Foot to be raised | 46,022 | 5 | 0 |
| For Charges of the Civil Establishment of Georgia, &c. from June 24, 1756, to June 24, 1757 | 3,557 | 10 | 0 |
| For assisting his Majesty in forming and maintaining, during the present Year, an Army of Observation, for the just and necessary Defence and Preservation of his Majesty's Electoral Dominions, and those of his Allies; and towards enabling his Majesty to fulfill his Engagements with the King of Prussia, for the Security of the Empire against the Eruption of foreign Armies, and for the Support of the common Cause | 280,000 | 0 | 0 |
| For defraying the Charge of 5726 Foot, with the General and Staff Officers, the Train of Artillery, and Officers of the Hospital, the Troops of Hanover, in the Pay of Great Britain, from Feb. 25, 1757, to March 26 following | 9,494 | 3 | 9 |
| For defraying the Charge of 6544 Foot, with the General and Staff Officers, and Train of Artillery, the Troops of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the Pay of Great Britain, from Feb. 25, 1757, to April 26 following | 22,959 | 10 | 2½ |
| For the Buildings, Rebuildings, and Repairs of his Majesty's Ships | 200,000 | 0 | 0 |
| For paying Pensions to the Widows of the Officers of the Land Forces and Marines, as died upon the Establishment of Half-pay in Great Britain, and who were married to them before Dec. 25, 1716 | 2,350 | 0 | 0 |
| For Allowances to the Officers and private Gentlemen of the two Troops of Horse Guards, and Regiments of Horse, reduced; and to the superannuated Gentlemen of the four Troops of Horse Guards | 3,321 | 16 | 1 |
| For the reduced Officers of his Majesty's Land Forces and Marines, upon Account | 33,000 | 0 | 0 |
| For defraying the Charge of four Regiments of Foot on the Irish Establishment, serving in North America and the East Indies, and augmenting Major-General O'Farrell's Regiment of Foot | 48,926 | 2 | 6 |
| For discharging the like Sum raised in Pursuance of an Act made last Session, and charged upon the first Supplies to be granted in this Session | 700,000 | 0 | 0 |
| For supporting Nova Scotia, upon Account | 28,789 | 5 | 1 |
| For supporting the said Settlement in 1755, and not provided for, upon Account | 15,381 | 4 | 0 |
| Upon Account, for repairing and finishing a Road from Carlisle to Newcastle | 3,000 | 0 | 0 |
| For the Remainder of the Exceedings of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service, not provided for | 47,869 | 2 | 4 |
| For discharging the Debt of the Navy | 200,000 | 0 | 0 |
| For defraying the Expences of the March in Germany, of the Troops of Hanover, in the Pay of Great Britain, both at their coming here, and their Return back | 31,959 | 15 | 6 |
| For defraying the extraordinary Expences of his Majesty's Land Forces, and other Services incurred in 1756, and not provided for | 121,570 | 19 | 7½ |
| For 6544 Foot, with the General and Staff Officers, and Train of Artillery, the Troops of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in the Pay of Great Britain, from April 27, 1757, to May 27 following, being 3 Days | 11,667 | 18 | 11½ |
| For German Pay for 6600 Foot, with the General and Staff Officers, and Train of Artillery, the Troops of ditto, in ditto Pay, from May 28, to Dec. 24, 1757 | 46,597 | 9 | 0 |
| For German Pay for 1400 Horse, with the Officers of the Hospital, the Troops of ditto, in ditto Pay, from April 27, to Dec. 24, 1757 | 25,078 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | |
|---|-----------|----|----|
| For German Pay for 3300 Foot, with the General and Staff Officers, and Train of Artillery, the Troops of ditto, in ditto Pay, from April 22, to Dec. 24, 1757 | 27,273 | 14 | 0 |
| For German Pay for 700 Horse, the Troops of ditto, in ditto Pay, from Aug. 23, to Dec. 24, 1757 | 6,119 | 9 | 6 |
| For Remount and Levy-money for 700 Horse, and 3300 Foot, the Troops of ditto, in ditto Pay, pursuant to Treaty | 37,296 | 17 | 6 |
| For making good his Majesty's Engagements with ditto, pursuant to Treaty | 60,766 | 1 | 0 |
| For an advanced Subsidy; at the Rate of 150,000 Crowns a Year, due to ditto, pursuant to Treaty | 26,007 | 5 | 6½ |
| For the remaining Moiety of Remount Money, for 1400 Horse, pursuant to Treaty, payable April 27, 1757, the supposed Day when the Cavalry took the Field | 13,475 | 0 | 0 |
| Upon Account to enable his Majesty to defray any extraordinary Expences of the War, incurred, or to be incurred, for the Service of 1757; and to take all such Measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any Enterprizes or Designs of his Enemies, and as the Exigency of Affairs may require | 1,000,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Upon Account, as his Majesty shall direct, for the Use and Relief of his Majesty's Subjects in North and South Carolina, and Virginia, in Recompence for such Services, as, with the Approbation of his Majesty's Commander in Chief in America, they have performed, or shall perform | 50,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Upon Account, to be paid to the East-India Company, to defray the Expence of a military Force in their Settlements, to be maintained by them, in Lieu of the Battalion of his Majesty's Forces withdrawn from those Settlements | 20,000 | 0 | 0 |
| For supporting the British Settlements in Africa | 10,000 | 0 | 0 |
| To enable the Commissioners of Westminster-Bridge to widen the Passage in Spring-Gardens leading to St. James's Park | 2,500 | 0 | 0 |
| For further enabling the said Commissioners to widen the Streets from Charing-cross to Westminster-Hall, &c. | 10,000 | 0 | 0 |
| For Half-pay to certain Staff Officers of the late Garrison at Minorca, viz. the Secretaries to the Governor of the Island of Minorca, the Captain of the Ports there, the Lieutenant Governor of St. Philip's Fort, and the Surgeon of the Garrison of ditto | 517 | 1 | 8 |
| Sum total of Supplies granted by last Session of Parliament | 8,350,325 | 9 | 3 |

September 24.

THE fine Monument, erected in Westminster Abbey to the Memory of Sir Peter Warren, was opened. The Design is, the Emblem of Valour placing the Bust of the Admiral on a Pedestal; Britannia, in a mournful Attitude, sitting on a Cornucopia, surrounded with Naval Warlike Implements, deploring her Loss: The back Ground is filled up with an Admiral's Flag.

27. George Nelson, and Francis Gosling, Esqrs. appointed Sheriffs of this City.

28. A new Ship of 20 Guns, called the *Afcon*, built chiefly of Fir, was launched at Chatham.

OCT. 15. His Royal Highness the Duke resigned all his Commissions in the Army.

Whitehall, OCT. 8. Yesterday Account was received, that the Fleet and Transports, under the Command of Sir Edw. Hawke, were

arrived at St. Hellens, having sail'd from Balone-Road the 1st Instant. On the 23d of September, Sir Edw. Hawke ordered the Vice-Admiral with his Division, composed of the *Magnanime*, *Parfleur*, *Neptune*, *Torbay*, and *Royal William*, Frigates, Bomb-Vessels, Fire-Ships, and Cutters, to attack the Island of Aix, between the Island of Rhe and Oleron; the *Magnanime* led, and about 12 the Fire began from the Fort, with Shells and great Guns, and continued, while our Ships approached, till about 10 Minutes after One; the *Magnanime* led up within 40 Yards of the Fort, where she kept an incessant Fire for about 35 Minutes, as did the *Parfleur*, the Garrison then stuck her Colours and surrendered. They had in the Fort 8 Mortars of 14 Inches Diameter, and 30 Guns, 16 of which were 18, and the Remainder about 14 Pounds. The *Magnanime*,

nime, though damaged in her Rigging, had only two Men killed and 11 wounded. The Garrison consisted of 600 Seamen. The Fort was blown up; and on the 29 of September, Resolution was taken to return to England.

Whitehall, Oct. 15. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Secretary Pitt to Sir Edw. Hawke, and to Sir John Mordaunt, dated Whitehall, Sept. 15, 1757, dispatched by the Viper Sloop, and received by them on board the Ramilies the 22d of September.

‘ S I R.

‘ His Majesty, by his secret Instructions, dated the 5th Day of August last, having directed the Return of the Fleet under your Command, together with the Land Forces on board,’ “ so as to be in England at, or about, as near as may be, the End of September, unless the Circumstances of the Ships and Forces shall necessarily require their Return sooner ;” ‘ I am now to signify to you the King’s Pleasure, that you do not consider the above-mentioned Time, limited for your Return, as intended, in any Manner, to affect, or interfere with the full Execution of the first and principal Object of the Expedition; namely,’ “ Attempting, as far as shall be found practicable, a Descent on the French Coast, at or near Rochefort, in order to attack, if practicable, and by a vigorous Impression, force that Place, and to burn and destroy, to the utmost of your Power, all Shipping, Docks, Magazines, and Arsenals, that shall be found there, and exert such other Efforts, as shall be judged most proper for annoying the Enemy.”

‘ And with Regard to any other particular Attempt, which agreeable to your Orders, you shall have commenced, and in the Execution whereof you shall be actually engaged; it is also his Majesty’s Pleasure, that you do not desist from, or break up the same, merely and solely on Account of the Time, limited for your Return, by the Instructions above-mentioned; but that, notwithstanding the same, you do continue with the Fleet,

during such a farther Number of Days, as may afford a competent Time, for the Completion of any Operation under the above Circumstances; after which you are to take Care to return, with the Fleet under your Command, and the Forces on board, in the Manner directed by your former Instructions, I am, &c.

W. PITT.’

A Copy of an Affidavit made by William Star, Dover, October 23, Sunday Evening.

“ William Star, Master of the Minerva Cartel Sloop, just arrived from Calais, maketh Oath, that about half an hour after Six o’Clock in the Morning, being about an Hour before his Departure from the same Place, he was made acquainted by Mons. Porquet, the French Commissary, that the Plague was broke out at Lisbon; and that in order to make it the sooner known in France, about thirty Expresses had been dispatched from Paris to all the French Sea Ports; that it would be proper that the said William Star should make it known to the Court of England on the Instant of his Arrival at Dover or elsewhere; and he the said William Star also maketh Oath, that he saw the Messenger who did arrive at Calais about One o’clock in the Morning, discoursing with Mons. Porquet in his Office, tho’ he did not speak to him on Account of his Business.

‘ Sworn before me,

‘ Hughes Minett, WILLIAM STAR.”

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, Oct. 21.

“ Last Night Vice-Admiral Boscawen came to Town, and this Morning hoisted his Flag on board the Royal George, and about Noon the whole Fleet were under Sail, consisting of twelve Sail of the Line, under the Admirals Hawke and Boscawen. The Magnanime, Intrepide, Pembroke, Preston, Jason, Thetis, Southampton, and several other Frigates, will follow them as soon as possible, being almost completely fitted in the Harbour.”

A LIST of SHIPS, taken by the ENGLISH, continued from Page 637.

The Egerfon, Sanderfon, from Stockholm, by the True Briton Privateer.

The Rofs, from Belfast, retaken by the Lion Privateer of Bristol.

The Parole, an Advice-boat, from Louisburgh for Brest, by the Defiance Privateer, and sent into Bristol.

The Escorbouele, a Frigate of 16 Guns; sent out as a Spy, by the Isis, and carried into Guernsey.

A French Frigate of 36 Guns sent into Falmouth, by the Southampton, Man of War.

The Verchuld, Randall, from New England, is retaken.

A French Shallop, belonging to Bologne, by the Duke William Privateer.

A Brig Privateer, from St. Mark’s, brought into Plymouth by the Essex and Leofufft Men of War.

The Duke Packet, Dillen, by the Augusta Man of War.

A French East India Man, in Ballast, by the Constantine Privateer of Bristol.

A French Schooner, from Martinico to Louis-

oulsburgh, with Rum, Sugar, Coffee, c. is taken and sent to New-London.

The City of Bergen, Lax, from Leghorn, Ostend, is taken and brought into the

Warner; the Friendship, Caldwell, from Virginia; the Young James, Bafs, from Dublin; the Peggy and Molly, Martin; the Charming Molly, Oram; the Prince George, Colledge, from Boston, for Antigua; the

The PATH Return to the SUN.



Vigo, The Polly, Robinson, and the Samuel,

The Ann, Cutter, taken and carried to Morlaix.

5 B

B11

nine, though damaged in her Rigging, had only two Men killed and 11 wounded. The Garrison consisted of 600 Seamen. The Fort was blown up; and on the 29 of September, Resolution was taken to return to England.

Whitehall, O^r. 15. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Secretary Pitt to Sir Edw. Hawke, and to Sir John Mordaunt, dated Whitehall, Sept. 15, 1757, dispatched by the Viper Sloop, and received by them on board the Ramilies the 22d of September.

‘ S I R.

‘ His Majesty, by his secret Instructions, dated the 5th Day of August last, having directed the Return of the Fleet under your Command, together with the Land Forces on board,’ ‘ so as to be in England at, or about, as near as may be, the End of September, unless the Circumstances of the Ships and Forces shall necessarily require their Return sooner;’ ‘ I am now to signify to you the King’s Pleasure, that you do not consider the above-mentioned Time, limited for your Return, as intended, in any Manner, to affect, or interfere with the full Execution of the first and principal Object of the Expedition; namely,’ ‘ Attempting, as far as shall be found practicable, a Descent on the French Coast, at or near Rochefort, in order to attack, if practicable, and by a vigorous Impression, force that Place, and to burn and destroy, to the utmost of your Power, all Shipping, Docks, Magazines, and Arsenals, that shall be found there, and exert such other Efforts, as shall be judged most proper for annoying the Enemy.’

‘ And with Regard to any other particular Attempt, which agreeable to your Orders, you shall have commenced, and in the Execution whereof you shall be actually engaged; it is also his Majesty’s Pleasure, that you do not desist from, or break up the same, merely and solely on Account of the Time, limited for your Return, by the Instructions above-mentioned; but that, notwithstanding the same, you do continue with the Fleet,

during such a farther Number of Days, as may afford a competent Time, for the Completion of any Operation under the above Circumstances; after which you are to take Care to return, with the Fleet under your Command, and the Forces on board, in the Manner directed by your former Instructions, I am, &c.

W. PITT.’

A Copy of an Affidavit made by William Star, Dover, October 23, Sunday Evening.

“ William Star, Master of the Minear Cartel Sloop, just arrived from Calais, maketh Oath, that about half an hour after Six o’Clock in the Morning, being about an Hour before his Departure from the same Place, he was made acquainted by Mons. Porquet, the French Commissary, that the Plague was broke out at Lisbon; and that in order to make it the sooner known in France, about thirty Expresses had been dispatched from Paris to all the French Sea Ports; that it would be proper that the said William Star should make it known to the Court of England on the Instant of his Arrival at Dover or elsewhere; and he the said William Star also maketh Oath, that he saw the Messenger who did arrive at Calais about One o’clock in the Morning, discoursing with Mons. Porquet in his Office, tho’ he did not speak to him on Account of his Business.

‘ Sworn before me,

‘ Hughes Minett, WILLIAM STAR.”

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, O^r. 23.

“ Last Night Vice-Admiral Boscawen came to Town, and this Morning hoisted his Flag on board the Royal George, and about Noon the whole Fleet were under Sail, consisting of twelve Sail of the Line, under the Admirals Hawke and Boscawen. The Magnanime, Intrepide, Pembroke, Preston, Jason, Thetis, Southampton, and several other Frigates, will follow them as soon as possible, being almost completely fitted in the Harbour.”

A LIST of SHIPS, taken by the ENGLISH, continued from Page 637.

The Egerfon, Sanderfon, from Stockholm, by the True Briton Privateer.

The Roß, from Belfast, retaken by the Lion Privateer of Bristol.

The Parole, an Advice-boat, from Louisburgh for Brest, by the Defiance Privateer, and sent into Bristol.

The Escorbouelle, a Frigate of 16 Guns; sent out as a Spy, by the Isis, and carried into Guernsey.

A French Frigate of 36 Guns sent into Falmouth, by the Southampton, Man of War.

The Verchuld, Randall, from New England, is retaken.

A French Shallop, belonging to Bologne, by the Duke William Privateer.

A Brig Privateer, from St. Malo’s, brought into Plymouth by the Essex and Leostoff Men of War.

The Duke Packet, Dillen, by the Augusta Man of War.

A French East India Man, in Ballast, by the Constantine Privateer of Bristol.

A French Schooner, from Martinico to Louis-

Louisburgh, with Rum, Sugar, Coffee, &c. is taken and sent to New-London.

The City of Bergen, Lax, from Leghorn, to Ostend, is taken and brought into the River, by the Duke William Privateer of Dover.

The Martha and Ann retaken.

The young Ann, Farnoux, from Bourdeaux, to Martinico, taken and carried into the Leeward Islands.

Four rich French Ships are taken by the Jersey and Lyme Men of War, and carried into Leghorn.

The Old George, Turner, from Marfeilles, to Hamburgh, is taken by the Eagle and Britannia Privateers, and brought into Bristol.

A Schooner Privateer, of Six Carriage Guns, by the Isis Man of War: Who has also retaken two Sloops.

La Marquis de Sala, a Privateer of 16 Carriage Guns and 123 Men, by the Charming Nancy Privateer, of Jersey, and sent into Falmouth.

The Rofs, Gramont, from Bayonne for St. Domingo, was taken by the Fleet in the Bay of Biscay.

The Prince de la Borde, a Privateer of 10 Guns, brought into Plymouth.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 637.

The Susannah, Cole, from Marble-head for Lisbon, carried into Vigo.

The Mercury, Little, from Lisbon to Leith, taken, retaken, and taken again, and carried into Brest.

The Dalrymple from St. Kitt's is taken and carried into Guadaloupe.

The George, Dixon, from Virginia to Jamaica, is taken and carried into Hispaniola.

A large Frigate, from Philadelphia, carried into St. Malo's.

The Prince George, M'Clelland, from Belfast to Barbadoes, and carried into Martinico.

The Anna Maria, by two French Frigates, and carried into Malta.

The James and Ann, Thompson, from London, taken a little to the Westward.

A Ship, Name unknown, by a French Privateer, and carried into Brest.

The John and Robert, Benton; the Rowland and Jane, Sterrer; the Helen, Clarke; the Mary and Betsey, Brisfal; from the Baltic, taken and carried into Bergen.

The Glasgow, Maria, from Clyde, to Konningburgh, is ransomed for 160l.

The Elizabeth, Bardet, from Newfoundland, to Portugal, is taken and carried to Vigo.

The Polly, Robinson, and the Samuel,

Warner; the Friendship, Caldwell, from Virginia; the Young James, Bais, from Dublin; the Peggy and Molly, Martin; the Charming Molly, Oram; the Prince George, Gallapfy, from Boston, for Antigua; the Success, Harvey; the Jones, from Africa; the Serallon, Lindsey; the Two Friends, Hammond; Shores, from Piscataqua; the Williams, from Salem; the Dismore, from Maidenhead; the Monmouth, from New-London; the Experiment, Smallwood; the John, Brigs; and the Williams, Gale, from Virginia, all for the Leeward Islands.

The Lovely Melora, Hugin, from Limerick; the Fortune, Cutt, from Piscataqua; and the Hudson, Hudison, from Barbadoes; to Virginia, are carried into Guadaloupe and Martinico.

The Lilly, Rofs, of Dundee, is taken by a French Privateer.

The Adventure, Pollard, from Falmouth, to the Streights, and a Vessel, Cardare, Master, carried into Vigo.

The Tilo, Dawes, from Newfoundland, to Alicant, is taken and carried into Carthage.

The Expedition, Packet, by a Privateer of Bayonne.

The Isabella Maria, Cousens, from Philadelphia for Jamaica; and the Friendship, Gowen, from Boston for St. Kitt's, carried into Hispaniola.

The Rochester, Mary, from New England, carried into Brest.

The Charming Betsey, and the Florentine, both from Jamaica for London; and the Catherine, from Jamaica for Bristol, are carried into Port Prince.

The Ruby, Smith, from Dublin, ransomed for 200 Guineas.

Henrietta, and Louisa, Rob. Holiday, Master, taken by four French Privateers.

The Olive-branch, Goodman, from the Havannah to Jamaica, carried into New Orleans.

The M'Callock, for Belfast, is taken into Bayonne.

The Prince of Wales, Lewis, from Bristol to Jamaica, carried into Martinico.

The Prince William, Hindman, bound from Cork to St. Kitt's, carried into Morlaix.

The Reid, from Placentia, to Newfoundland, carried into Carthage.

The Dolly, Anthony, from London to Falmouth, carried into Dieppe.

The Dolphin, Demonte, from New England to Antigua, carried into Martinico.

The Polly, White, from Boston, is taken and carried into Cadiz.

The Ann, Cutter, taken and carried into Morlaix.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 30. The Lady of Stephen Mitchel was safely delivered of a Son, at his House in Golden-square.

Oct. 4. The Lady of Sir Charles Asgill, Lord Mayor Elect, was brought to Bed of a Daughter.

9. The Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Powis, safely delivered of a Daughter.

10. The Lady of James Temple, Esq; safely delivered of a Son and Heir, at his House in Privy Gardens.

22. The Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Romney, was safely delivered of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 25. Char. Nicholson, Esq; to Miss Norton. at Richmond.

28. John age, Esq; to Miss Charlotte Stapleton, of Bedford-row.

Mr. Blomer, Attorney at Law, at Chelmsford, to Miss Mason, of the same Place, with a Fortune of 10,000 l.

Mr. Rob. Hapton, a Merchant, to Miss Kitty Hubert, of Broad-street.

Oct. 1. William Banks Hutchinson, Esq; to Miss Ruffel, of Bloomsbury.

Mr. Knight, Train-bearer to the Lord Keeper, to Mrs. Knight, of Portsmouth.

4. Mr. Greenland, Attorney at Tunbridge, to Miss Hooker of that Place.

9. Mr. Hingham, an eminent Attorney at Bury in Suffolk, to Miss Penelope Dashwood.

Hen. Grinville, Brother to Earl Temple, to Miss Banks, of Bevesley in Lincolnshire.

Tho. Brooke, Esq; of the Custom-house, London, to Miss Simmons, of Goodman's Fields.

16. Mr. John Williams, Merchant, to Miss Betty Gough, Daughter of Hugh Gough, Esq;

DEATHS.

Sept. 24. Mr. Montigny, at Hyde-Park-Corner.

27. Mrs. Martha Louisa Halifax.

Mrs. Glover, Wife of Mr. Glover, Coal-Merchant, in Salisbury Court, to whom she had been married near 60 Years, and Sister to the Bishop of Exeter.

28. ——— Nicholas, Esq; Barrister at Law.

Mr. Thomas Hawtree, at Deptford, aged 94.

Charles Hickman, Esq; of St. Edmund's Bury; one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Suffolk.

Martin Waterland, Esq; at Warwick, aged 90.

Sir William Middleton, Bart. who was chosen Knt. of the Shire for Northumber-

land, Oct. 11. 1722, and has represented that County in Parliament ever since.

Mr. John Markham, an eminent Apothecary, many Years Governor of St. Bartholomew and Christ's Hospitals, and of the Charter-house.

The Lady Dowager Arundel, of Wardour. Her Ladyship was Daughter of William, Duke of Powis.

The Duke de Mirepoix, late Ambassador from the French to the British Court, on the 25th of September at Montpelier, aged 58: He was Marshal of France, and Knight of the King's Orders, &c.

Oct. 8. The Right Hon. the Lady Viscount Gage.

9. Sir Harry Pope Blount, at his House in Spring-Gardens.

14. The Rev. John Symmonds, D. D. many Years Preacher of St. Mary's Parish, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace at Bury St. Edmonds.

James Wilson, at Kendal, aged 100. Alexander M'Culloch, near Aberdeen in Scotland, in the 132^d Year of his Age. He was a private Soldier under General Monk, in Scotland, in the Time of Oliver Cromwell. He was also in the Army the three succeeding Reigns.

20. The Rev. Dr. Nathan. Foster, Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, &c.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Lieutenant Archibald Millar, of the Royal Sovereign, to be Captain of the London Ship.

Capt. Rowley, of the Harwich, to be Captain of the Defiance.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Mr. William Smith, to the Rectory of St. Paul's in the Town of Bedford.

Mr. Charles Toriana to the Rectory of Chinkford in Essex.

The Rev. Mr. Rob. Moxon, to the Rectory of Monk-Seham, in Suffolk.

The Rev. Mr. Nath. Scot, to the Rectory of Thorpe-Abbots in Norfolk.

The Rev. Mr. William Brown, to hold the Rectory of Marston Trussell in Northamptonshire; and also the Rectory of Alwalton in Huntingdonshire.

The Rev. Thomas Marham, to the Rectory of Waythotton.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Dr. Warburton, Dean of Bristol.

The Rev. Sam. de Elbeuf, to the Rectory of Mainston in Shropshire.

The Rev. William Brewster, B. A. to the Rectory of Huntly in Chester.

The

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Lamplugh, to the Rectory of Goldborough.

B—KR—S.

Sept. 27. John Gilliland, of Swinden, Wilts, Linnen-draper.

John Burlace, within Aldgate, London Woollen-draper.

James Ellis, of Leeds, Yorkshire, Stuff-maker,

Oct. 8. Roger Rice of Bristol, Brazier and Founder.

Tempest Lockwood, of Sabridgeworth, Hertfordshire, Innholder.

11. John Browne, of Wantage, Berks, Backing weaver.

Edward Umfreville, of St. Dunstan's in the West, Dealer and Chapman.

William Clarke, of the Old-Bailey, London, Coach maker.

John Smith, of Norwich, Woollen-draper.

Tho. Rix, of Stanfield, in the County of Norfolk, Glover.

15. John Tuke, of York, Linnen-draper.

Samuel Higgins, of Lombard-street, London, Lace-man.

Mitchell Hills, of Ely, in the Isle of Ely, Dealer and Chapman.

22. John Scott, of West-Ardsley, Yorkshire, Malster.

Thomas Cutty, of Alnwick, in Northumberland, Dealer.

Samuel Austen, of Thames-street, London, Dealer in Coals.

Bill of Mortality from Sept. 20. to Oct. 18.

| Buried | | Chriftened | |
|-------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| Males | 669 | Males | 557 |
| Females | 684 | Females | 498 |
| Under 2 years old | | 1055 | |
| Between 2 and 5 | | Buried, | |
| 5 and 10 | | Within the walls | |
| 10 and 20 | | Without | |
| 20 and 30 | | Mid. and Surry | |
| 30 and 40 | | City & Sub. West. | |
| 40 and 50 | | 1353 | |
| 50 and 60 | | Weekly Sept. 27. | |
| 60 and 70 | | Oct. 4. | |
| 70 and 80 | | 11. | |
| 80 and 90 | | 18. | |
| 90 and 100 | | 1353 | |
| 100 and 109 | | 1353 | |

Observat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

| | Baro- meter. | Therm. | Pluvia- meter. | Hygro- meter. |
|---------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Sep. 27 | 30 : 0 | 26 | 0 : 0 | 20M. |
| 28 | 32 : 0 | 25 | 0 : 0 | 25 D. |
| 29 | 31 : 0 | 26 | 0 : 0 | 40 |
| 30 | 30 : 0 | 25 | 0 : 0 | 40 |
| Oct. 1 | 31 : 0 | 24 | 0 : 0 | 90 |
| 2 | 29 : 0 | 24 ³ | 0 : 0 | 90 |
| 3 | 29 : 0 | 24 | 0 : 0 | 90 |
| 4 | 31 : 0 | 22 | 0 : 0 | 80 |
| 5 | 29 : 7 | 22 ³ | 0 : 0 | 70 |
| 6 | 29 : 4 | 25 | 50 : 0 | 60M. |
| 7 | 29 : 4 | 26 | 10 : 0 | 70 |
| 8 | 29 : 3 | 25 | 5 : 0 | 60 |
| 9 | 29 : 4 | 25 | 0 : 0 | 40 |
| 10 | 29 : 4 | 24 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 11 | 29 : 7 | 25 | 0 : 0 | 10 |
| 12 | 29 : 9 | 24 | 0 : 0 | 40 |
| 13 | 29 : 6 | 24 | 3 : 0 | 60 |
| 14 | 31 : 0 | 24 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 15 | 31 : 0 | 24 | 0 : 0 | 25 |
| 16 | 31 : 0 | 26 | 13 : 0 | 80 |
| 17 | 30 : 0 | 25 | 1 : 0 | 40 |
| 18 | 32 : 0 | 23 | 0 : 0 | 20 D. |
| 19 | 33 : 0 | 23 | 0 : 0 | 23 |
| 20 | 32 : 0 | 23 | 0 : 0 | 60M. |
| 21 | 32 : 0 | 23 | 0 : 0 | 10 D. |
| 22 | 31 : 0 | 23 ¹ | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 23 | 30 : 0 | 23 | 0 : 0 | 70M. |
| 24 | 29 : 8 | 22 ³ | 0 : 0 | 60 |
| 25 | 29 : 9 | 22 ³ | 0 : 0 | 10 D. |

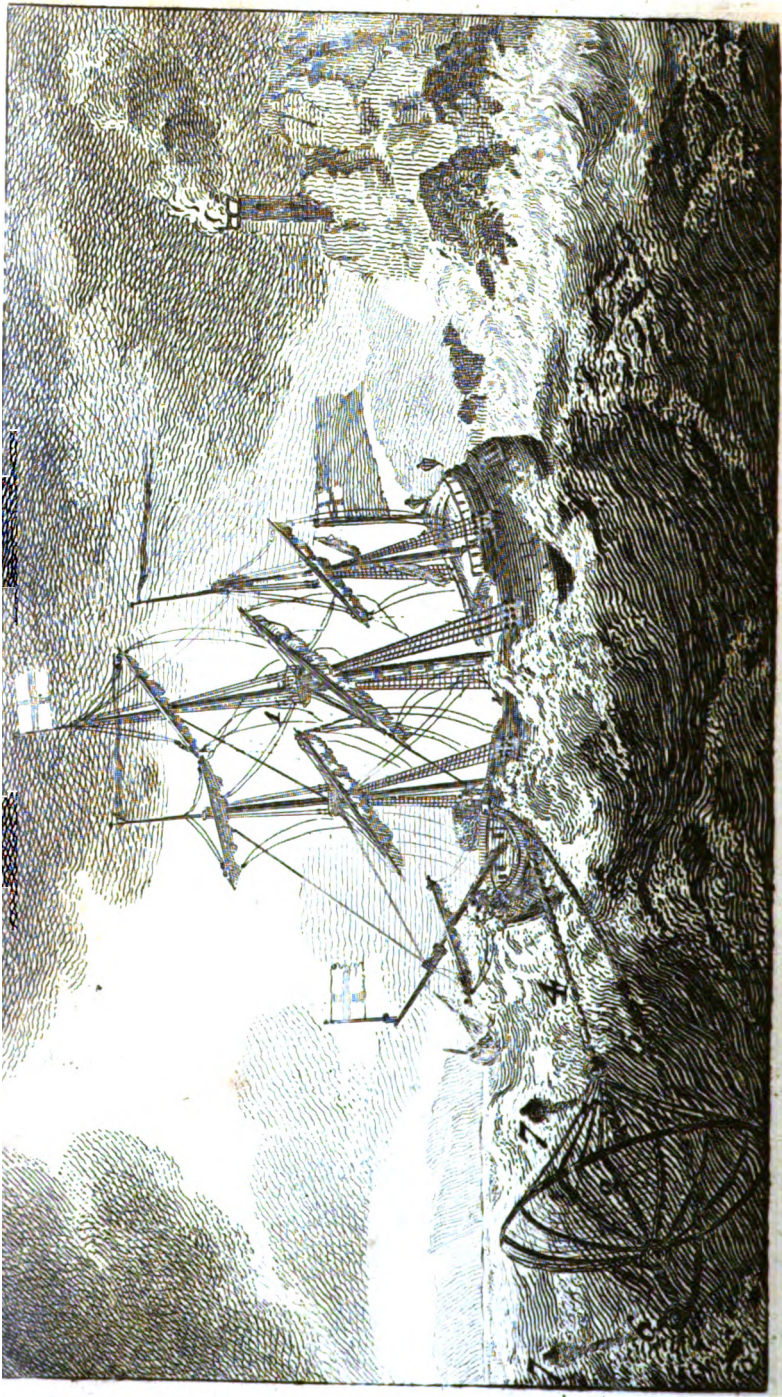
COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

London, October 25, 1757.

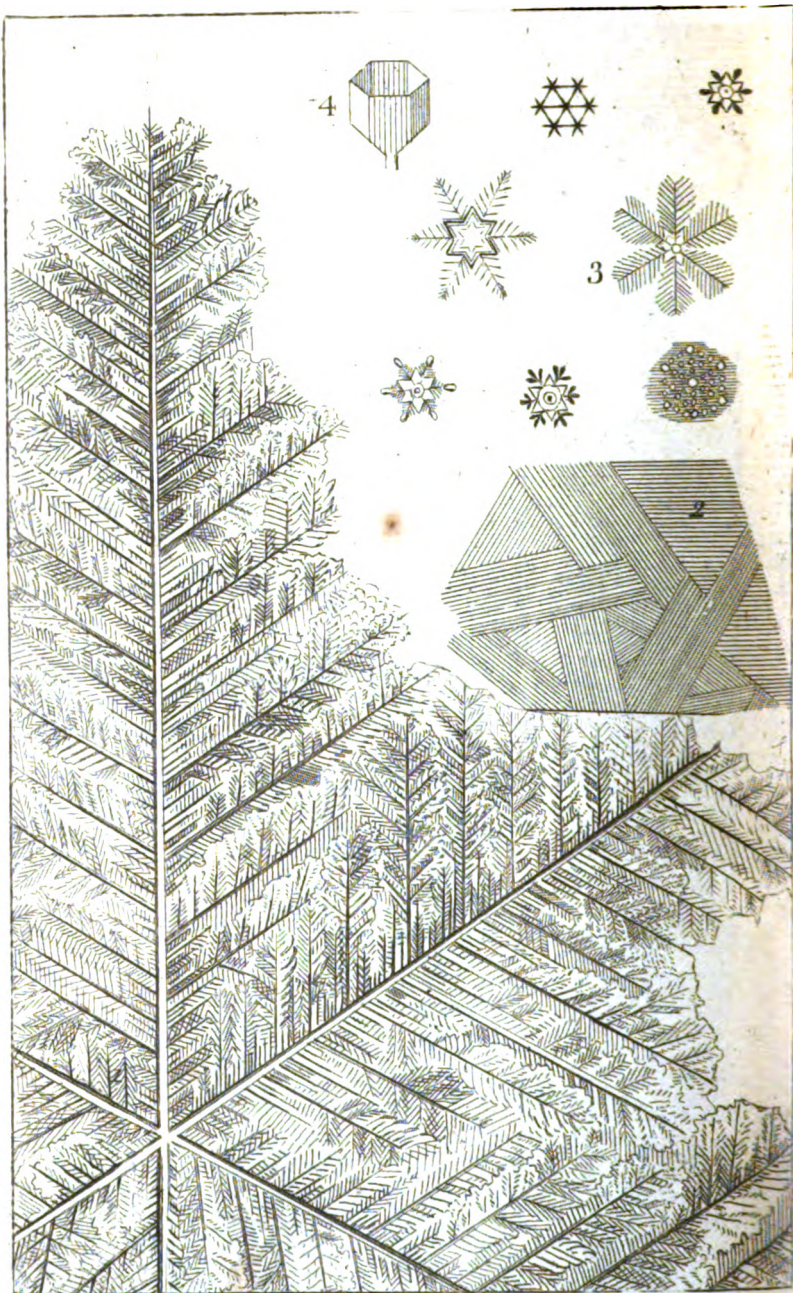
| | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Amsterdam, ——— | 35 | 2 | 2 ¹ / ₂ Uf. |
| Ditto at Sight, ——— | 35 | | |
| Rotterdam, ——— | 35 | 4 | 2 ¹ / ₂ Uf. |
| Antwerp, ——— | no Price | | |
| Hamburgh, ——— | 35 | 6 | 2 ¹ / ₂ Uf. |
| Paris, 1 Day's Date, ——— | 30 | ¹ / ₄ | |
| Ditto, 2 Ufance, ——— | 30 | ¹ / ₂ | |
| Bourdeaux Ditto, ——— | 30 | ¹ / ₄ | |
| Cadiz, ——— | 38 | ⁷ / ₈ | |
| Madrid, ——— | 38 | ⁷ / ₈ | |
| Bilboa, ——— | 38 | ¹ / ₂ | |
| Leghorn, ——— | 48 | ¹ / ₂ | |
| Naples, ——— | no Price | | |
| Genoa, ——— | 47 | ³ / ₄ | |
| Venice, ——— | 50 | ³ / ₄ | |
| Lisbon, ——— | no Price | | |
| Porto, ——— | no Price | | |
| Dublin, ——— | 8 | ¹ / ₄ | |

| | | |
|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Books shut, | is signified thus, | B. Cir. |
| 3 per Cent | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per C. | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ B. An. |
| India An. | 1756. | prem. |
| | | l. l. d. |

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A MACHINE to prevent a Ship's driving on a LEE-SHORE in a STORM
by H. W. B. B. B.



The
VEGETABLE CRYSTALLIZATION
of Water in
ICE . SNOW . FROST . &c.

Miscellaneous Correspondence, in Prose and Verse.

For NOVEMBER, 1757.

AS my ingenious Friend and Correspondent, Mr. *William Boorn*, Surgeon of *Portsmouth*, has obliged me with a Draught of a new invented Machine for keeping a Ship's Head to Wind, and preventing her from driving on a Lee-shore in a violent Storm, such as that which happened but lately off *Louisburg*, we have thought it might merit the Notice of the Public, and therefore have given a Representation of it in a Copper-plate Print. It has been shewn to several Admirals, and Gentlemen of the Navy, whose Approbation it has merited, so far as might be expected for any Thing in Theory. Mr. *Boorn* thinks there have been no Objections advanced against it, but such as may be easily answered; and that the Machine, if well adjusted, and a fair Trial given it, will soon evince its own great Utility. This Gentleman says, he could enumerate many Advantages, and will give a more particular Account of its Structure and Opera-

tions when it shall be required: At present, a general View of it, in the Print, is all we can propose. The Reader will there observe, that it is in the Form of an Umbrella, whose particular Description is as follows:

1. A Ship driving on a Lee-shore.
2. A large, hollow Machine, made after the Form of an Umbrella.
3. The Stem of the Machine.
4. The Cable, fastened to the large End of the Stem.
5. A small Cable, fastened to the little End of the Stem, by which Means, when pulled, the Machine will be reverfed, and easily shut up into a small Compass, as by the other End, it will be expanded to its utmost Dimensions.
6. A small Hole through the little End of the Umbrella.
7. Two small Buoys; in order to float the Machine at a proper Depth under Water.

AS, in the *Gentleman and Lady's Philology* of this Month, we have explained the Nature of freezing in general, and have taken particular Notice of the regular and determinate Shapes and Forms of *aqueous Crystals* in Snow, Frosts, &c. we thought it would be necessary to give a distinct View of several of them, as follows: (Fig. I.) is a Representation of one Branch of a large Crystalline Vegetation on the under Surface of Ice in a Pan of Water, in which Leaves were put for Maceration; six of these were observed to issue from a Center, as appears in the Figure, in each of which there was as perfect an Appearance of a longitudinal Stem, or Rib, with all its collateral Fibres, or Branches, as there really is in a Fern-Leaf itself.

(Fig. II.) represents the shooting of the Crystals of Ice in all common Cases, when the Substance of it is not very thick, such as in Puddles of Water, &c.

(Fig. III, &c.) represent the original Flakes of Snow, in a great Variety of hexagonal Forms.

(Fig. IV.) represents an hexagonal, or Six-sided Cup, formed by the common Frost; for of an infinite Number of these, the frosty Incrustation on the Piles of Grass, and Twigs of Trees, consist, as will appear by examining them with a Microscope. Let these few Instances, at present, suffice, 'till we have Opportunity, hereafter, to be more prolix on this Subject.

B. M.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Question 147, *truly answered by Mr. J. DAWSON, at Holbeck.*

LET x = one Side, then $2x$ = another, and $3x$ = the other, then $3x \times 5 = 15x$ = Area of the Triangle; and $7 : 22 :: 3x : \frac{66x}{7}$ = Circumference of the Circle; and $\frac{66x}{7} \times \frac{3x}{2} = \frac{198x^2}{14}$ = Area of the Circle. Then $\frac{198x^2}{14} - 388.8 = 15x$ (*per Question*) which solved, gives $x = 5.8$ = one Side of the Triangle, and $2x = 11.6$ = another, and $3x = 17.4$ = the other; whose Area is 87 Chains.

Question 148, *answered by Mr. J. HUDSON, at Lowth, in Lincolnshire.*

PUT b = Hyp. Log. of 2, and X = Hyp. Log. of x . Then is $b \dot{x} + X \dot{x}$ = Log. of $\frac{1}{2}x^2$ and $X \dot{x}$ = Log. of x ; therefore $b \dot{x} + 2 X \dot{x}$ = Log. of the Area of its circumscribing Parallelogram, which must be a Minimum when the Ellipsis is a Minimum, *la Fluxions* $b \dot{x} + 2 X \dot{x} + 2 X \dot{x} = 0$ (but $\frac{\dot{x}}{x} = \dot{X}$). Therefore $b \dot{x} + 2 X \dot{x} + 2 \dot{x} = 0$. Hence, $X = -\frac{b+2}{2} = -1.3465736$, which, multiplied by .4342948, gives = .5847688 = common Log. of x . $\therefore x = .2601544$, and the Area = .4738108 nearly.

This Question was also answered by Mr. R. HUDSON, and Mr. W. CHAPMAN.

Question 149. *answered by Mr. T. SIMS, of Mr. J. HUDSON's School, at Lowth; for the Distance to which the Ball fell.*

BY the Nature of Pendulums $39.13 : 3600 :: 50 : \frac{39.13 \times 3600}{50} = 281736$, whose Square Root = 53.078 is the Time a Pendulum, 50 Inches long, will vibrate in one Minute; hence the Time of 30 Vibrations = 33.912 Seconds: But by Mechanics the Ball would ascend and descend in equal Time; therefore $16.956^2 \times 16 \frac{1}{2} = 4618.07$ Feet the Height ascended: And as Radius : Co-sine of the Latitude :: 8,478 : 5,3354 Miles, the Distance the Ball would fall West of the Place it was shot from.

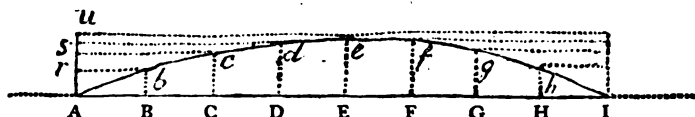
The same Question answered by Mr. T. SMITH, of Lamberhurst, for the Height of the Ball's Flight.

IF the Figure of the Earth be that of an Oblate Spheroid, then the Length of Pendulums, vibrating in equal Times will be betwixt themselves as their Distance from the Earth's Center reciprocally, from which the Length of a Pendulum, vibrating Seconds, in the given Latitude is 39,219 Inches. Then, *per Question*, there is given 30 Vibrations of a 50 Inch Pendulum, to find the Time of the Ball's Flight in the Air: Therefore let $a = 50$; $b = 30$; $c = 39.219$ the Length of the Pendulum; $d = 60$, the Number of Vibrations in one Minute; and t = the whole Time of the Ball's Flight: We have these Properties of the Pendulum

$\frac{d^2 \times c}{a} = 2\sqrt{v} = 53.14$ the Number of Vibrations of the 50 Inch Pendulum in one Minute: Then $\frac{bd}{2\sqrt{v}} = t = 33''.8736$ the Time of the Flight of the Ball. Now as it is proved by the Writers of Geometry that the Times of Ascent and Descent are equal; therefore, $\frac{t}{2} = 16''.9363$, the Time of Descent.

Now

Now as the Space described in the first Second of Time in the given Latitude is 16.1286 Feet, per Property of the Pendulum, we have given $a = 11$, $b =$ Space described in the first Second, and $d =$ the whole Time of Descent, to find n , the Number of Feet the Ball did ascend or descend, therefore $\frac{b \times d^2}{a^2} = n = 4626.3$ Feet, or 1542.1 Yards the Height to which the Ball would ascend.



Now as the Ball is projected upright in the Direction Au , (per Fig.) with such Velocity as to carry it to the perpendicular Altitude of 1542.1 Yards in the Space of Time aforesaid, and since the Motion of all Bodies on the Earth's Surface is at the Rate of 10,925 Miles per Minute, or 961.1 Feet per Second, from West to East; or 6.1678 Miles in an Horizontal Direction from the Point A to I : Now as the Ball is carried with a retarded Force upwards and an uniform Force forwards from West to East, it will, by its compound Motion, describe the Parabola AeI ; and because the horizontal Motion of the projected Ball and the Mouth of the Cannon is the same, they will be carried through equal Spaces (in equal Times) AB, rb ; AC, rc ; AD, rd ; AE, re ; &c. Therefore the projected Ball will always appear over the Mouth of the Cannon in every Point of the Curve, and when the Time of Flight is expired, the projected Ball will meet the Mouth of the Cannon at the Point I ; consequently the Ball will return again into the Mouth of the Cannon. *W.W.D.*

Hence, let that Hypothesis be exploded that confirms the Earth's standing still; by the apparent Ascent, and Descent, of a perpendicular Projection in a right Line.

This Question was also answered by Mr. J. Hudson, and Mr. R. Hudson.

A Solution of King HIERO's Question, by Mr. WALTER MATTHEWSON, at Fatfield Staiths.

[See Biographia Philosophica, Page 76.]

Suppose the Crown, and the other two Masses to weigh each 10 Pounds; and suppose 8½ Pounds of Water to run over the Vessel at putting in the Mass of Silver, 6 Pounds at putting in the Mass of Gold, and 6½ Pounds at putting in the Crown: The Question is, to find how much Silver, and how much Gold there was in the Crown?

Let $x =$ the Silver, and $y =$ the Gold in the Crown; and $a = 10$, $b = 8\frac{1}{2}$, $c = 6\frac{1}{2}$, and $d = 6$.

Then $x + y = a$ } per Question.
 $bx + dy = ca$

$$y = a - x$$

$$bx + da - dx = ca$$

$$bx - dx = ca - da$$

$$x = \frac{ca - da}{b - d}$$

$$= 3 \text{ Pounds of Silver.}$$

$$y = a - x = 7 \text{ Pounds of Gold.}$$

New QUESTIONS to be answered.

Question 159.

By Mr. G. LANGLEY, of Bennington.

I Have a Piece of Wainscot which measures 16 Inches by 9; I would know where I must cut it, so that the two Pieces

being laid, or put together, may make each Side exactly a Foot?

Question 160.

By Mr. T. BARKER, at Westhall, Suffolk.

FOUR Ships, viz. A, B, C, and D, meet at Sea in Latitude $34^{\circ} 18' N$. the Ship

Of the same. By Mr. C. BRENT.

| | h | ' | " | |
|----------------------------|--------|----|----|------------------------|
| Beginning | at 4 | 22 | 15 | } Morn. Apparent Time, |
| Ditto total Darknefs | 5 | 27 | 48 | |
| Middle | 6 | 20 | 37 | |
| End of total Darknefs | 7 | 13 | 26 | |
| End of the Eclipse | 8 | 18 | 59 | |
| Duration of total Darknefs | 1 | 45 | 38 | |
| Ditto Eclipse | 3 | 56 | 44 | |
| Digits eclipsed | 2 1 27 | | | |

It may be here observed, that as the Moon is so near her Apogee, that this Eclipse, for Duration, will be as great as any can ever happen, within a few Seconds, &c.

In the ensuing Year 1758, there will happen six Eclipses; and it has been the Dictates of all Authors I have yet met with, there never can be more in that Space.

Discourfing of which, with one who is (if not superior) no Way inferior to any in all Branches of the Mathematics, who was of Opinion there might, in some Years, happen Seven.

Accordingly running over the Eclipses for the said Year, already done in Mr. Leadbetter's System of Astronomy, I found that July 9, O. S. there would be an Eclipse of the Moon with only 15' Lat. from whence I inferred, at the next Conjunction, there might be also an Eclipse of the Sun, and examined it by his Precept in the said System, as follows.

| | | |
|-------------------------|----|----------------|
| Earth's Disk | 54 | 18 |
| Sem. Diam. Moon | 14 | 55 |
| Ditto Sun | 15 | 42 |
| | 85 | 05 |
| Nearest Approach Center | 84 | 05 <i>ferè</i> |

Defect 1 00

From which Defect, as the visible Conjunction happens before that of the Eclipse, I judged it might be about half a Digit, and sent it to the Author of the Ladies Diary.

Since which Time, discovering Mr. Leadbetter's Mistake in making use only of the Simple Latitude of the Moon, I proceeded to the Calculation, and find the Increment of Latitude to be about 4' 31", thereby making the Latitude 89' and the nearest Approach of the Centers 88' 35" whence it will be about 3' 30" out of a Defect.

But this in no-wise proves that there may not be seven Eclipses in one Year; for it may be here observed, the Moon is near her Apogee, and why may she not be at other Times in an Eclipse of the Sun (all the other Things equal) in her Perigee, in which Case it will follow,

| | | |
|--------------------------|----|------------|
| Earth's Disk | 61 | 26 |
| Sem. Diam. Moon | 16 | 53 |
| Ditto Sun | 16 | 24 |
| | 94 | 43 |
| Sum | 88 | 35 |
| Nearest Approach Centers | | as before. |

Defect 6 08

Again, taking the same at a Mean,

| | | |
|--------------------------|----|-----------|
| Earth's Disk | 57 | 20 |
| Sem. Diam. Moon | 15 | 45 |
| Ditto Sun | 16 | 08 |
| | 89 | 13 |
| Sum | 88 | 35 |
| Nearest Approach Centers | | as before |

Defect 00 38

Hence it appears obvious to me, that there may happen seven Eclipses in one Year; and shall not retract therefrom till the Contrary be proved.

Ode

ODE for his Majesty's Birth-Day.

By Colley Cibber, Esq; Poet Laureat.

CHORUS.

Repose, ye Britons, hail the Day!
And consecrate to Cæsar's Birth the Lay.

Duetto, Messrs. Baillon and Wals.

Cæsar, with every Virtue crown'd,
And for the mildest Reign renown'd,
With Power paternal finds the Art
Of winning to his Will the Heart.

Air, Mr. Beard.

So mild, so sweet, is Cæsar's Sway,

So void of all Annoy;

That when we best obey,

Then, then we most enjoy.

From this auspicious Harmony,

Our gracious Cæsar's Sway,

Makes grateful Britain gay,

And Life itself a jubilee.

Recitative, Mr. Beard.

So when Apollo sings,

Sweetly he sweeps the suasive Lyre;

While, to his Voice attun'd, the Strings

A joyous Harmony inspire.

Recitative, Mr. Savage.

Never was sure more Proof of Grace divine,

Than long with Life to let such Virtue shine;

This Grace has Cæsar long enjoy'd,

And long to mend the World employ'd.

Air, Mr. Savage.

From hence, to Ages, Fame shall tell,

No Subjects e'er had Cause

To guard his sacred Laws,

Or love their Patriot King so well.

Recitative, Messrs. Wals and Baillon.

Thus while we boast his Length of Days,

We dignify his Praise;

Nor can we more of Heaven intreat

Than what our annual Vows repeat.

*Verse and Chorus, Messrs. Beard, Savage, Wals,
and Baillon.*

Ah! — late and glorious may he go

To heavenly Realms resign'd!

When long renown'd below,

His Godlike Reign has bless'd Mankind.

ODE to the KING.

*Quem Virum aut Heroa lyra vel æri,
Tibia sumus celebrare, Clio?*

HOR.

I.

YE Muses strike the Lyre and say,
What Character demands the Lay,
Like to Augustus kind?

As Cæsar in his Courage prov'd,

As Trajan by his Country lov'd,

Born with a noble Mind?

II.

Who but a George; illustrious Name!

Sacred to Honour, Virtue, Fame!

And every Patriot Breast,

Should warm the Muse, the Song inspire,

And give to Verse its genuine Fire,

Which, by its Influence bless'd,

III.

Would scatter *Fiction's* falser Rays,

While *the Historic Muse* displays,

By radiant Truth alone,

That Name, than which, no greater shine,

Nor spread a Lustre more divine,

Around a *British* Throne.

IV.

I see *Britannia's* Image rise!

She points the Favourite of the Skies!

By whose auspicious Smile,

Celestial Liberty maintains

Her Empire just, and ancient Claims,

In this, her native Isle.

V.

Fair Science too, her bright Composer,

Whom *Britain* guards with Sovereign Care,

Shines in the favour'd Isle;

And Commerce too, with *Plenty* crown'd,

Diffusing Happiness around,

Still bless us with their Smile.

VI.

To whom but *George*, the inspiring Name,

The Son of Glory, Honour, Fame,

Should they their Tribute bring?

Let *Britons* join in loud Acclaim,

And shout with Joy the Royal Name,

Of *George*, *Britannia's* King.

VII.

Her Guardian Genius crowns his Brow,

With Wreaths triumphant Lawrels now,

Perennial Greens will grow;

If from superior Worth they gain

Eternal Vigour, then their Name

Will be immortal too.

VIII.

If from his Brow, where Wisdom beams,

From whence immortal Honour steams,

Made sacred there to Fame;

A Scion of the glorious Tree,

To future Times, transplanted be

To crown, like his, a Name.

IX.

Then after Ages might enjoy

Serenity, without Alloy,

And Happiness secure:

If after Ages this shall see,

The golden *Æra* sure 'twill be,

The Age that will endure.

X.

Thus shall thy Name in Annals shine,

Auspicious *George*, with Truth divine,

And ne'er shall fade away;

Austria and *Bourbon's* may expire,

Though *Voltaire* tunes the sounding Lyre,

But Time shall ne'er decay.

W. Tasson

A SONG. Set to Music by Mr. THOMAS GREEN, of Selston, Nottinghamshire.

(See Miscellaneous Correspondence, page 628, by SYLVANDER.)

Vivacissimo.

Young Strephon, by a lonely Grove, sat look-ing o'er
the Plains; With dying Hope to see his lo - - - ve, And pip'd
de-spair-ing Strains. His Sighs turn Music in his Flute,
And o - - - - - e'r the Landkip flies; the expected Fair-one
to salute, And tell her and tell her and tell her where
he lies. And tell her where he lies.

A Paraphrase on the 10th Psalm.

WHY, O JEROVAH, art thou far re-mov'd
From us thy People, once so well belov'd?
Why so obicur'd dost thou remotely stand,
While direful Troubles now invade our Land,

And curs'd Belial's haughty Race conspire
(Still vainly boasting of their Hearts Desire)
The humble Sons of Poverty to tear,
And catch the needy in their guileful Snare?
Do thou, O Lord, their impious Actions view,
And let thy Vengeance each their Souls pursue!
Let

Let the dire Mischiefs of their vile Intent,
 Alone on each their guilty Heads be sent,
 And their Devices be their Punishment !
 Woe be to those, that hail the Person blest,
 Whom God declares against, and does detest !
 Such are the Men that fordid Gold adore,
 Each blest themselves, and persecute the Poor.
 The impious Wretch (whose Haughtiness most

vain,
 Bespeaks his Hatred and unjust Disdain ;
 To those bright Paths, and ever blissful Road,
 That leads the Humble to Almighty God)
 Presumes to live, nor one kind thought bestows
 On God, from whom his Health and Treasure

flows.
 The Ways of Wisdom, learned Seers agree,
 Are golden Paths of blest Felicity ;
 Her Dictates wholesome, all her Precepts pure,
 Her Joys are lasting, and shall e'er endure.
 Yet to the Wretch at all times they appear
 Quite irksome, grievous, and most hard to bear.
 Thy Dispensations far from him reside,
 Whose Mind's corrupted, and obscur'd by Pride ;
 Elate with Folly, dreams of long Success,
 Of golden Days, and Years of Happiness :
 Nor fancies e'er he shall Misfortune know,
 The Shame of Begg'ry, or of Want or Woe.
 Within his Mouth, where direful Curses dwell,
 Deceit and Fraud lie blended, dark as Hell ;
 Beneath his Tongue malignant Mischiefs hide,
 With Vanity, the Nursery of Pride !
 O, thou sure Refuge of the humble Poor,
 Whose Kingdom shall from Age to Age endure ;
 Thou strongest Succour in the most Distress,
 Thou loving Father of the Fatherless !
 Nought is conceal'd from thy all-seeing Eye,
 Nor ever shall to all Eternity.
 Vengeance is thine, with Justice thou'lt repay
 The haughty Wicked, who still disobey :
 But to thy People thou wilt ever prove,
 A kind Protector, and a God of Love ;
 That fordid Worldlings may no more oppress
 The Poor, the Widow, and the Fatherless !

Chatham,
 Sept. 1757.

Tirbanab.

An ODE to STUDY.

I.

FAR from the busy Ills of Life
 I with my Muse retire,
 And taste th' untainted pure Delight
 Of Study's sacred Fire.

II.

In which concentrates all the Joys
 That Learning's Sweets impart,
 To polish and adorn the Soul,
 And elevate the Heart.

III.

The silent Page instructive is,
 And teaches me to scan

The Works that Nature's Lord has form'd;
 And wakes me into Man.

IV.

What Joys I taste ! when, by its Aid,
 I lift my Lays on high,
 And soaring sing the first great Cause,
 Enthron'd above the Sky.

V.

How blest'd am I ! when Study's Force
 My doubtful Fancy sways ;
 When it embellishes my Mind,
 And beautifies my Lays.

VI.

When I digest each arduous Point,
 And useful Knowledge gain ;
 Suppress each vague, unuseful Thought,
 Without reluctant Pain.

VII.

While o'er the sacred Page I turn,
 How greatly am I blest,
 When to my Sight in Truths divine
 My Saviour stands confest !

VIII.

When Books historic I explore,
 How charm the diff'rent Scenes,
 When Fancy does or Wars present,
 Or famous Chiefs convenes !

IX.

Sometimes to Pindus I repair,
 And of the *Muses* learn
 To glad my Breast in Dryden's Lays,
 Or deathless Pope in Turn.

X.

Thus I in Transports, known to few,
 To Study do apply ;
 These Hours improve, and past correct
 With retrospective Eye.

Sept. 30, 1757.

W. P--f--l.

The TEARS of BRITAIN. An Elegiac Vision.

Occasioned by the Death of the brave
 Admiral VERNON.

By Mr. G. ROLLOS.

Surgit post Nubila Phebus.

AS late entranc'd in balmy Sleep I lay,
 And on the grassy Turf my Head reclin'd;
 Of Sorrows past to chase the Thoughts away,
 For seldom those to come disturb the Mind.

Methought a Dream presented to my View,
 (And Dreams will oft' a strong Impression
 make)

Britannia weeping ; as fond Parents do,
 When for their Offspring lost their Heart
 with Anguish break.

Forb

Forth from the Sea, on which a Look she cast,
A Triton rose, and these sad Tidings brought:
VERNON, thy Son belov'd, is gone at last,
An Admiral with ev'ry Virtue fraught.

'Twas his to quell the haughty Pride of those
Who thought presumptuously to vanquish
thee;
He was thy best Defence against thy Foes;
And taught them from his dauntless Pow'r to
flee.

Nor did he scorn, with manly Fortitude;
Compassion's milder Influence to share;
Whereby he knew the Foe he had subdu'd;
To treat with Pity, and in Mercy spare.

These Heaven, who ever guards *Britannia's*
Throne,
The Hero gave --- nor yet in vain bestow'd:
This, while the * *Spaniard* must his Courage
own,
Must to his Conqueror's Justice be allow'd.

Thus far. --- When, lo! with sympathizing
Grief,
A piteous sigh, now bursting from my Breast,
Brought to my visionary Woes Relief,
But left me still with real Pain oppress'd.

And is there then, I cry'd, no Patriot left
To vindicate *Britannia's* injur'd Cause?
Is there not one, of Heav'n th' indulgent Gift,
To guard her Throne, her Liberty, and Laws?

I said, --- and to alleviate my Despair,
A Ray of comfortable Joy appears:
The Name of *HAWKES*, to *Britons* ever dear,
Rush'd instant to my Mind, dispelling all my
Fears.

* Alluding to the taking of Porto Bello, Nov. 22.
1739.

Verses on a Tomb-stone in Wiltshire.

Grieve not for me, my dearest Dear,
I am not dead, but sleeping here;
With Patience wait; prepare to die,
And in short Time you'll come to I.

*Underneath, the following was wrote, by
a Gentleman, with Chalk.*

I AM not griev'd, my dearest Life;
Sleep on, I've got another Wife;
Therefore I cannot come to thee;
For I must go to Bed to She.

An E P I T A P H.

Farewel the Pomp of worldly Pride!
Vain Pageantry and Show!
On Virtue only I relied,
And now its Blessings know.
Ye Earth-born Sons! think, quickly think,
How near my Fate you are;
Upon Eternity's dread Drink
O, stand with awful Fear!
Let Piety your Actions square,
While Life's short Span's enjoy'd;
O, let your Time be spent in Pray'r,
In Good be e'er employ'd!

W. P.

An A C R O S T I C on

Mov'd by her winning Charms, my Pen essays,
In humble Verse, to sing sweet *Sally's* Praise.
Search foreign Chimes I may, but never find
Such Heav'n-born Temper, and exalted Mind.

Sparkling her Eyes, where sportive *Cypids* wait;
And all her Shape is Symmetry complete.
Lovely and mild her Looks, her Thoughts
serene,
Lovely in all her Actions, Air, and Mien;
Yes, lovelier far than the famed *Cyprian Queen*.

Malice and Envy, Enemies to Fame,
Allow her Worth, not knowing what to blame.
Regardless, Fortune, of thy golden Store,
Give me this virtuous Maid, I crave no more.
Exceedingly blest'd with such a happy Choice,
Reflection sweet! I'd live in matchless Joys.
Unrival'd Charms my Pleasures would renew--
More might be said, and more would still be due,

Waliersis.

From the British Chronicle.

Wherever Honour is not conferred on the Deserving, there can be none given to the Undeserving.

POPE.

THE general Report of the Beauty of
some new erected Monuments in
Westminster Abbey having excited my Cu-
riosity, I went the other Day to see them;
when, after viewing them all, and admir-
ing some, I came away, not more pleased

with the Skill of the Statuary, than dissatis-
fied with the scandalous Perversion I there
saw, of the true Intention of erecting Mo-
numents to the Dead.

To celebrate the Actions of the Good and
Great deceased, and perpetuate their Me-
mories,

5 D

monies, and to raise thereby an Emulation in the Living to imitate their Virtues, was surely the true Meaning of erecting Monuments to the Dead. I could not therefore help blaming in my Mind the Dean and Chapter, for suffering a pompous Monument, such as should be erected only to the Memory of the truly Virtuous, to be there raised to commemorate a Man, who never in his Life was known to do a virtuous Action. The common Saying, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*, I do by no Means approve of; for I cannot but think it both just and necessary to render the Memory of a wicked Man odious to Posterity; and that so doing will tend as much to prevent others from copying his Vices, as recording with Honour the Actions of the Good deceased, will stimulate the Living to imitate his Virtues.

There is in all Mankind an innate Desire planted in them, no doubt, for good Purposes, to have their Names remembered in After-ages with Honour; and I do not know any thing that will more tend to prevent their deserving it, than seeing pompous Monuments raised to the Memories of Men of notorious Demerit. When Men see that Money, however got, will make them, while living, respected, and when dead honoured, they will be too apt to take any Methods whatsoever of procuring it. What an absurd and offensive Sight it is, to see a superb Monument raised to the Memory of a notorious Miser, of one who would not, when alive, have given half the Money, such curious Sculpture cost, to have saved the Lives and Souls of all the human Race? Besides, is not the erecting a beautiful Monument to such a Man confounding Virtue and Vice together, and putting them on the same Footing? And does it not dishonour the Tombs of the Virtuous that are around it? Such Monuments raised to such Men, put me in Mind of the Titles of Honour that were, in a former Reign, profusely conferred on Men, as the Purchase of their Consciences, and of such and such Families; and such and such Boroughs, and betraying their Country. It must indeed be allowed, that we have at this Time a very numerous new Nobility, but who can say, that any of their Titles were not the just Rewards either of some glorious martial Achievements, or of some other very eminent Services done to their Country? May it not, to the high Honour of this Nation, be said, that no Kingdom could ever boast of such a virtuous Nobility before? For are they not all true Patriots, and most sincere Lovers of their Country? Are they not shining Patterns of every exalted Virtue? Do they not all detest Blotting, Gaming, Wenching, and every

other hateful Vice? And for Religion and true Piety, where in the whole World will you find their Equals? It was not so formerly in this Kingdom, if we may believe that Martyr to Patriotism, Mr. Sidney; who speaking on the Subject of Nobility, says: * I forbear to mention the sordid Ways of attaining to Titles in our Days: But whoever will take the Pains to examine them, shall find that they rather defile, than ennoble the Possessors: And whereas Men are truly ennobled only by Virtue, and Respect is due to such as are descended from those who have bravely served their Country, because it is presumed, (till they shew the contrary) they will resemble their Ancestors; these modern Courtiers, by their Names and Titles, frequently oblige us to call to Mind such Things as cannot be mentioned without Blushing. Whatever the ancient Noblemen of England were, we are sure they were not such as These. And though it should be confessed, that no others, but Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts and Barons, had their Places in the Councils mentioned by Cæsar and Tacitus, or in the great Assemblies of the Saxons, it could be of no Advantage to such as are now called by those Names. They were the Titles of Offices, conferred on those who did, and could best conduct the People in Time of War, give Counsel to the King, administer Justice, and perform other public Duties; but were never made hereditary, except by Abuse, much less were they sold for Money, or given as a Recompence of the vilest Services. If the ancient Orders be totally inverted, and the Ends of its Institution perverted, they who from thence pretend to be distinguished from other Men, must build their Claim upon something very different from Antiquity.

There is, certainly, nothing more to be lamented, because nothing more injurious to Virtue, and detrimental to Society, than to see the Titles or Shadows of Honour placed where the Reality or Substance is wanting. For though the Crown is called, and is allotted to be the Fountain of Honour, it is so put as far as Wax and Parchment will go; for true Honour can proceed only from true Virtue; because real Estimation can arise only from real Excellency. And therefore, in whatsoever State or Kingdom it shall have become a Practice to confer Titles on Persons for doing bad Actions; and disturbing the Public, those very Titles will, in Time, be so far from being honourable, that they will convey with them the Images of Vice, and the Ideas of Dishonour. True Honour is Virtue's Emanation, and as inseparable from it, as Light from the Sun, which, though obscured, still shines; and

verse Clouds may, indeed, cover and hide it from being seen, but can never impair its native, inherent Brightness. True Honour is the Child of Virtue, who is the Daughter of Wisdom. Wisdom begot Virtue, Virtue begot Honour. Without Wisdom no Kingdom can flourish; without Virtue no Peo-

ple can be wise or honourable. And can any thing tend more to suppress true Wisdom, and make a People unprosperous and dishonourable, than conferring on Vice Honours, either by Titles to the Living, or Monuments to the Dead, which ought to be the Rewards only of Virtue?

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences, For NOVEMBER, 1757.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Extract of a Letter from the Prussian Army upon the Unstrut in Thuringen, of the 7th of November 1757.

ON the 24th of October, the King's Army happened to be divided in several Corps, some of them at the Distance of twenty Leagues asunder. Upon Advice that the Princes of Saxe-Hildburghausen and Soubise were marching up directly to Marshal Keith, who was then in Leipzig with seven Battalions, the King resolved that the Army should join again; which was executed the 27th of October. The whole Army remained at Leipzig the 28th and 29th; and every Body thought, that the Battle would be fought in the Plains of Lutzen. On the 30th, the King drew nigh that Place; and, on the 31st, in going through Weissenfels and Merseburg, 500 Men were made Prisoners of War.

The Enemy had repassed the Sala, and burnt down the Bridges at Weissenfels, Merseburg, and Halle; but they were soon repaired, and the whole Army having passed the River thro' these three Towns, joined again the 3d of November in the Evening over-against the Enemy.

The King was going to engage them on the 4th, but deferred it, and the whole Day was spent in a Canonade, to which our Cavalry, being most advanced, were exposed, and by which the French killed them nine Men.

On the 5th, Intelligence was brought, at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, That the Enemy was every where in Motion. We heard their Drums beating the March the whole Morning; and we could very plainly perceive, from our Camp, that their whole Infantry, which had drawn nearer upon the rising Grounds over against us, was filing off towards their Right. No certain Judgment, however, could yet be formed of the

Enemy's real Design; and as they were in Want of Bread, it was thought probable, that they intended to repass the Unstrut: But it was soon perceived, that their several Motions were contradictory to each other. At the same Time that some of their Infantry was filing off towards their Right, a large Body of Cavalry marched towards their Left; directing its March all along to the rising Grounds, with which our whole Camp, which lay in the Bottom between the Villages of Roderow and Rosbach, was surrounded, within the Reach of large Cannon. Soon after, that Cavalry was seen to halt, and afterwards to fall back to the Right. Some of this Corps remained, however, whilst the rest was marching back. About Two in the Afternoon, our Doubts were cleared up; and it plainly appeared, that the Enemy intended to attack us; and that their Dispositions were made with a View to surround us, and to open the Action by attacking us in the Rear. In case we had been defeated, the Corps, posted over against Bederow, was to have fallen upon our routed Troops, and to have prevented their retiring to Merseburg, the only Retreat which would then have been left us.

The King took the Resolution to march up to the Enemy, and to attack them.

His Majesty had determined to make the Attack with one Wing only; and the Disposition of the Enemy made it necessary that it should be the Left Wing. The very Instant the Battle was going to begin, his Majesty ordered the General, who commanded the Right Wing, to decline it, to take a proper Position in Consequence thereof, and, above all, to prevent our being surrounded. All the Cavalry of our Right Wing,

except two or three Squadrons, had already marched to the Left, which was done at full Gallop; and being arrived at the Place assigned them, they formed over-against that of the Enemy. Our Cavalry moved on immediately; the Enemy's advanced to meet them, and the Charge was very fierce, several Regiments of the French coming on with great Resolution. The Advantage, however, was entirely on our Side. The Enemy's Cavalry being routed, were pursued, for a considerable Time, with the greatest Spirit. But having afterwards reached an Eminence, which gave them an Opportunity of rallying, our Cavalry fell upon them afresh, and gave them so thorough a Defeat, that they betook themselves to Flight in the utmost Disorder. This happened at Four in the Afternoon. Whilst the Cavalry charged, our Infantry opened themselves. The Enemy cannonaded them very briskly during this Interval, and did some Execution, but our Artillery was not behind-hand with them. This Cannonade having continued on both Sides a full Quarter of an Hour, without the least Intermission, the Fire of the Infantry began. The Enemy could not stand it, nor resist the Valour of our Foot, who gallantly marched up to their Batteries. These Batteries were carried one after another, and the Enemy forced to give Way, which they did in great Confusion. As the Left Wing advanced, the Right changed its Position; and having soon met with a small rising Ground, they availed themselves of it, by planting 16 Pieces of heavy Artillery on it. The Fire from thence was partly pointed at the Enemy's Right, to encrease the Disorder there, and took their Left Wing in Front, which was excessively galled thereby. At Five, the Victory was decided, the Cannon ceased, and the Enemy fled on all Sides. They were pursued as long as there was any Light to distinguish them by; and, it may be said, that the Night alone was the Preservation of this Army, which was so formidable in the Morning. They took the Benefit of the Darkness to hurry on to Freybourg, and there to repass the Unstrut, which they did on the Morning of the 6th, after a whole Night's March. The King set out early in the Morning to pursue them with all his Cavalry, supported by four Battalions of Grenadiers; the whole Infantry following them in two Columns. The Enemy had passed the Unstrut at Freybourg, when we arrived on its Banks; and, as they had burnt the Bridge, it became necessary to make another, which, however, was soon done. The Cavalry passed first, but could not come up with the Enemy, till Five in the Evening, upon the

Hills of Eckersberg. It was too late to force them there; and the King therefore thought proper to canton his Army in the nearest Villages, and to be satisfied with the Success our Hussars had, in taking near 300 Baggage-Waggons, and every Thing in them. This, so glorious, Victory must be more agreeable to his Majesty than any one he has ever gained, as it was at the Price of so little Blood, our whole Loss not exceeding 500 in killed and wounded. Among the former is General Meincke. His Royal Highness Prince Henry, and General Zelditz, are both slightly wounded.

If we consider the Disposition of both Armies, as to their Numbers, it must be acknowledged, that the Hand of Heaven has been on our Side. The Enemy boasted, that they were 70,000 strong. I believe they were not quite so many; But, from the Ground which they covered, it may be inferred, that they were not less than 50,000 Fighting Men. After the King had got together at Leipzig all the several Corps of his Army, he had 33 Battalions, and 43 Squadrons, leaving a Garrison of five Battalions at Leipzig. He marched with the rest to Lutzen; and having crossed the Sala at Weissenfels, Merseburg, and Halle, and left a Battalion in each of those three Places, the whole Army, which joined, after this Passage, on the 3d of November, over-against the Enemy, consisted only in 25 Battalions and 44 Squadrons. During the Battle, the Regiment of Winterfeld covered the Baggage; so that the whole Weight of the Action fell upon the Cavalry, and 23 Battalions drawn up in two Lines; and even of this Infantry there were but six Battalions that had Recourse to the Fire of their Musquetry, viz. four Battalions of Grenadiers and the Regiment of Old Brunswick, which did Wonders. That Regiment lost its Colonel, with about 100 Men killed and wounded.

The Loss of the Enemy cannot yet be ascertained. It is supposed they left 3000 Men upon the Field of Battle. The Prisoners exceed 4000 Men, and there is amongst them a great Number of Officers and Generals. We took 50 Pieces of Cannon, and a great many Standards and Colours. We have this Day taken four more Pieces of large Cannon, and made 4 or 500 Prisoners.

Extract of a Letter from Leipzig, dated Nov. 9, 1757.

It is unfortunately, but too certain, that the combined Army has been totally defeated and dispersed. One Part of it has fled by Naumberg, the other by Freyberg. The Prince of Dessau pursues the one, and the King in Person the other. There have been brought

brought to Mersebourg above 5000 Prisoners, besides 300 Officers. They are confined in the Churches.

The Army of the Empire has lost Sixty-four Pieces of Cannon, with Kettle-drums, Colours, and Standards, in great Number. General Revel, Brother to the Duc de Broglie, died Yesterday of his Wounds at Mersebourg. This enormous Misfortune is attributed, solely, to the injudicious Dispositions of the two Commanders; and it is assured, that, for two Days, the Army had not had a Morfel of Bread. Three Hundred Waggon, with the heavy Baggage of the French Army, and a great Number of Mules, were taken Yesterday at Eckersberg. Posterity will never believe, that, at most, Eighteen Thousand Prussians could ruin an Army of above Sixty Thousand Men. Last Night Three Hundred Waggon came hither, loaded with wounded French and Swiss, who are in great Distress for Want of a sufficient Number of Surgeons. This Day we are informed from Mersebourg, that the Number of Prisoners amount already to Ten Thousand. The Peasants of Göttha and Thuringe bring in Numbers of them, in Resentment of the bad Treatment they have met with from the French: They add further, that the Victors have taken, in all, One Hundred and Sixty-four Pieces of Cannon. 'Tis not to be doubted, but that their whole Force will now fall upon Erfurth.

Leipzick, Oct. 23. Naumbourg, where the King of Prussia has fixed his Head Quarters, has been taxed at 100,000 Crowns, and being unable to raise that Sum, the Prussians carried away with them Hostages for the Security of the Payment thereof.

When the King of Prussia mitigated the Contribution demanded of this City, it was expected that the Hostages sent to Magdebourg would be released, and our Merchants refused to draw Bills, as they have promised, on London and Amsterdam, 'till Orders should be given for that Purpose. But they have been told, that the Hostages will not be released, 'till Advice be received that the Bills are accepted. We also expected that the Military Execution would cease. But Major-General Haussen, the Governor, has continued it in several Houses of the City and Suburbs. In some there are thirty Soldiers, and in some in the Suburbs sixty, besides Servants and Horses. A Remonstrance being made to Mr. Haussen against this Infringement of the Convention, he made Answer, 'That the Convention was a Thing that regarded the King only; that his Majesty had said nothing to him about it; and that he would adhere to his former Orders, and should receive new ones.' In this

unhappy Dilemma, which increases the public Distress, the Body of Merchants have resolved to send two of their Number to Berlin, to endeavour to make an Agreement with the Counsellor Splitgerbern, the Court of Prussia's Banker, concerning the Remainder of the Contribution.

In Lusatia, the Prussians compelled the Inhabitants of the Low Country to bring in their Ploughs, their Flails, and other Instruments of Agriculture, which they burnt before their Eyes, saying, 'Now you Saxons Sons of Bitches, you shall die with Hunger.'

The Prince of Prussia, who is actually in this City, is fallen sick, in Consequence of the continual Fatigues he has undergone since the Beginning of the Campaign, which the good Constitution of the King, his Brother, seems alone capable of supporting; and indeed, it is somewhat inconceivable how this Monarch can bear them as he does; ever busy in his Tent and in the Field, ever in Motion, taken up with a thousand Objects, and looking into every Thing, flying to every Place where his Presence is necessary, bidding Defiance to Fortune and her slippery Tricks, and bearing up boldly against the most formidable League that ever was formed against any one Potentate. It was on his Arrival here the 15th Inst, that he heard the Prince of Prussia was ill. Two of the ablest Physicians of this City, Ludwig and Hebenstreit, attend him every Day. His Royal Highness was in a bad Way the 24th, but this Day we hear he is much better. Besides his Fatigue, it is thought that the present Situation of Affairs hath deeply affected him, especially the News that his Princess and his Family had been forced to leave Berlin upon the Approach of the Enemy.

Prince Charles of Lorraine and Marshal Daun were, on the 16th of October, taking all necessary Dispositions for bringing things to a Decision, and to hasten the Reduction of Breslau. Their Armies were also preparing to coop up the Prussians in the Ground they occupied on the Side of the Oder next to them, and to prevent their receiving Provisions from the other Side of the River.

Accounts from Erfurth, dated, October 20, say, that the Reasons which retarded the Movements of the combined Army are at an End, and all was in Action again. On the 16th, the Army of the Empire quitted Camp at Langon Saltza, and arrived at Erfurth the 17th, and continued the next Day their March towards Weimar, and encamped there.

The Head-quarters of the French were at Erfurth on the 20th. The Reinforcement of

of 20 Battalions and 18 Squadrons sent by M. Richelieu, commanded by the Duke de Broglie, is arrived at Mulhausen, and will join without any Difficulty.

Marshal Keith occupies Naumberg and the Post of Kellern, with 8000 Men; and the King of Prussia, if Credit may be given to Letters from Berlin, dated October 18, was expected there with Part of his Forces out of Saxony to oppose the Swedes.

Advices from Stockholm of the 15th of October, inform us, that all imaginable Mea-

asures were taking there to accelerate the Success of their Army's Operations in Pomerania; it having been resolved to neglect nothing to make themselves Masters of Stettin before the Close of the Campaign; for which Purpose several Barges laden with Artillery and Ammunition were sent off. They also boast that 17000 French Troops detached from M. Richelieu, were in full March to join their Army, and jointly undertake the Siege of Stettin.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Portsmouth, Oct. 22.

THIS Day sailed from Spithead, under the Command of Sir Edward Hawke, the *Ramilies*, the *Royal George*, the *Royal William*, *Neptune*, *Namur*, *Barbours*, *Pri-*

cess Amelia, *Dublin*, *Prince of Orange*, *Alcide*, and the *Intrepid*.

Plymouth 26. His Majesty's Ship *Brilliant*, of 36 Guns, was launched, and the Command given to Capt. Hyde Parker.

L O N D O N.

ON the 23d ult. 2,500 Forces sailed from Cork for North America.

Having inserted in our last Magazine, the Copy of an Affidavit taken at Dover, by a Master of a Cartel Ship, relating to the Plague at Lisbon, and that Orders were given consonant thereto, to stop the Mail and all Vessels coming from that Quarter; on Saturday the 29th the Lisbon Mail was brought to the General Post-office, from Staines, where it was stopped, till Orders were sent how to act on Account of that notorious French Lye.

31. Several fine Organs went from London to Edinburgh, for that City, and other Parts of that Kingdom.

Geo. Smith, of the Town of Nottingham, created Baronet of the Kingdom of Great-Britain.

Nov. 1. All the Orders for stopping the Lisbon Mail were revoked by Authority.

2. Some Workmen digging at the Roots of some Trees at Leominster in Herefordshire, found 130 Pieces of Coin, part of which was King John's.

4. At the General Court of Common-Council at Guildhall, a Motion was made to address his Majesty, for an Enquiry into the late Grand Secret Expedition, which was unanimously withdrawn on the Lord Mayor's assuring the Court, that he had received a Message from his Majesty by Mr. Blair, one of the Secretaries of the Council, that a speedy Enquiry should be made, and

Warrants immediately issued for a strict Enquiry.

The Place of Auditor of the City's Accounts, was by this Court annihilated.

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 8. Letters received from Vice Admiral Holbourne, dated Newark, at Sea, the 29th and 30th of Sept. give an Account, that on the 24th of the same Month, being then about 10 Leagues South of Louisburgh, towards the Evening of that Day, it began to blow very hard at South-east, but veering round to the Southward, it blew a perfect Hurricane, and continued violent till near 11 the next Day, in which Time, 10 Ships of the Line were dismasted; whereof the following Eight, with Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Hardy, and Commodore Holmes, are arrived at Spithead and Portsmouth, viz. *Invincible* 74 Guns, *Grafton* 70, *Devonshire* 66, *Captain* 64, *Nassau* 64, *Sunderland* 60, *Windsor* 60, *Eagle* 60. The other two Ships, with the Rest of the Squadron (except *Tilbury*, which is feared to be lost) remain with Vice Admiral Holbourne.

Admiral Holbourne is gone into Halifax with 8 Ships of the Line, so he has 9 under his Command, one being at Halifax before.

9. Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Aigill was sworn into the Office of Lord Mayor, before the Barons of the Exchequer.

It was this Day ordered, by his Majesty in Council, that the Parliament which was

to meet on Thursday the 15th Instant, November, be prorogued to Thursday the first Day of December.

10. Being his Majesty's Birth-day, (who then entered into his 75th Year) he received the Compliments of the Nobility on that Occasion, and an Ode for his Majesty's Birth-day was composed by his Majesty's Poet Laureat.

14. The Board of Enquiry, relating to the late Expedition, met, and the Journals were produced; there were also produced the Minutes of a Council of War, in which some florid Speeches of a Sea-Commander were introduced, but as their Minutes were not authenticated, they were disallowed. — The Gen. M——, read his Defence, and the Board adjourned.

15. R opened about 12, with Gen. C——'s reading his Defence: And Admiral B—— was examined, in regard to a Letter wrote to the Admiral H—— which he shewed to the General before he sent it, whereby it appeared to be his Opinion, that he might have landed the first Embarkation before Break of Day, and return to the Ships. Then the Duke of M——, as President, asked several curious and necessary Questions of the General, which, with their Answers, were wrote down. Then Col. W—— was called in at the Request of the General, and examined as to his Opinion about Landing, and what he had heard relating to the Attack of Fort Fouras, which was intended for a Place of Retreat, in case they did not succeed, which was, that the Men might land near Chatillon, there being only a Battery of 6 Guns, that he could discover, but then there were many Sand-hills, that so small a Force as one Thousand, and 2 or 3 hundred Horsemen, might prevent their Landing; and as to Fort Fouras, it might be carried by Storm, and that Capt. C—— had offered to batter it with his Ship, that the Fort, to the best of his Knowledge, was a weak one, having only one Plat-form of 24 Embrazures next the Water side, as he could discern by the help of Glasses; and, that as it was on a Peninsula, the Forces might have attacked it on both Sides at the same Time the Ship lay before it, and that he proposed to make a Faint towards Rochelle and the Isle of Rhe, during the Attack and Landing. He being dismissed, was desired to attend in the next Room, and the President proceeded on the Enquiry.

16. Admiral K—— being called, affirmed, that the Bomb Vessels could not come nearer than three Miles to Fouras, and that the small Vessel, in which he went in order to reconnoitre the Fort, was a-ground five Times in an Hour; and that, if the Mortar

had had all the Powder requisite, it would not throw the Shell above two Miles three Quarters; therefore we could not come within Reach to destroy that Fort by Sea.

After this, the Board adjourned till Tuesday; when Admiral K—— was asked several more Questions; and after him Col. C——ke was examined, who answered the Questions put to him in a very distinct and clear Manner. He said, 'That he was confirmed in the Opinion he had given in to the C——l before he went on the Expedition, (for which he was obliged to trust to his Memory, having destroyed his Papers containing the Observations he had made before he left Rochefort, for fear of being taken up for a Spy,) by the Engineer, Commandant, and a Fisherman he took at the Isle of Aix, all of whom he was very particular with.' He drew, he said, with his Pencil, before the Engineer, that Part of Rochefort which was the Weakest when he was there, and the Engineer confirmed that there had been no Addition or Alteration since; and that the dry Ditch could not be overflowed by Reason of the Inequality of the Ground; he added, that the Pilot on board the Magnanime offered to pilot them into the River Charante, being a Thing very practicable.

Some Instructions given by Sir J. L. having been read on Monday by the G——ls, the Hon. Board this Day received a Message from Sir J. L. by a Colonel of the Guards, that those Instructions were not given as Commands, but as Advice, from the Experience and Knowledge he had gained by long Service; which the G——ls acknowledged. About Three o'Clock the Enquiry being ended, Lord G. S. made a short Speech, signifying, that the most disagreeable Thing, next to being tried himself, was that of being appointed to sit on an Enquiry of Gentlemen whose Courage and Fidelity had been so often tried. After which Sir J. M. thanked the Board for their Candour and Indulgence, and concluded with the following Speech, which will best explain the Nature of this Enquiry.

'I am conscious of having done my utmost, to the best of my Judgment, for his Majesty's Service, in the Conduct of this Expedition; and I have submitted myself voluntarily and readily to this Examination. I desire no Favour or Partiality, and I know I shall have the most exact Justice, in the Report this Honourable Board will make.'

I apprehend, that an Enquiry into the whole Conduct of an Expedition, without any Accusation formed, or any Charge laid, is a Proceeding not quite common; and however free from Guilt a Man may feel him-

himself, there are few who can stand so strict an Examination.

There is nothing but the high Opinion I have both of the Justice and Candour of this Board, could make me easy in such a Situation.

I therefore hope you will be indulgent to my Errors, but I desire no Mercy for Guilt, or known Disobedience, and with these Sentiments I submit myself to the Court.'

In the Course of the Enquiry, among several other Papers produced before the Board, the following List is said to have been given in of the Number of French Forces, and where stationed :

119,000 in Germany.

25,000 in America and their Islands.

4,000 in the East-Indies.

10,000 on the Sea-Coast of France, from St. Vallery to Bayonne, being an Extent of 400 Miles.

29,000 in the Garrisons and interior Parts of France next the Empire, and from Calais down to Provence.

187,000

On the G——'s doubting the Authority of this List, and from whence it could be received ; he was answered, From our Spies

in F——; and that he, with the Admirals H—— and K——, were present at a private C—— with both the S—— at Lord H——'s House before he went out ; and then he knew, and was informed of this and several other Particulars, relative to the Hopes for Success of the Expedition they were going on.

17. There was a great Court and Council at St. James's, and for the Future, the Court-days at St. James's and Leicester-house, will be on Thursdays, and none on Sundays.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Dupplin was appointed first Lord Commissioner of Trade and Plantations.

Capt. Lockhart, of his Majesty's Ship Tartar, hath so nobly distinguished himself by taking many French Privateers, that the two public Companies of Insurance, the Underwriters, and Merchants of London, have ordered a rich Piece of Plate, of the Value of two hundred Pounds, to be presented him as soon as he comes to London, in Gratitude for the signal Service he has done to the Trade of this Kingdom. The Present consists of a massy gadrooned Silver Table supporting a handsome Cup and Cover, both of exquisite Workmanship.

A LIST of SHIPS, taken by the ENGLISH, continued from Page 657.

La Surprise, Bodequet, from Rochfort for Louisbourg, by the Speedwell Sloop of War, and brought into Portsmouth.

A Vessel, bound from Corke, to Bourdeaux, by the Ferret Privateer, and sent into Kingsroad.

A Dutch Ship, from Bayonne, to St. Domingo, is taken by the City of Cork Privateer.

The Philippaux, Desboise ; the Adventurer, Gimball ; and the Marianna, Allary, all from Marfeilles to Cape Francois, are taken and sent into Jamaica.

The Expedition, a Dutch Ship of 200 Tons, from Rotterdam to Malaga, is sent into Bristol, by the St. George Privateer, who has also taken another Ship of 400 Tons, bound from the Straits to Havre de Grace, but is not yet sent in.

The Ann Cutter, and the Miller of Mansfield, retaken and sent into Dover.

A large French Privateer, by his Majesty's Fleet, on the Carribbee Station.

Two stout French Privateers, by the Blandford Man of War, and sent into Barbadoes.

A large Dutch Ship, from St. Domingo, for France, with Sugar, Indigo, Coffee and

Cotton, is taken by the Eagle Privateer and carried into Dublin.

A Spanish Brig, laden with French East-India Goods, by the Bellona Privateer, and sent into Milford.

A Brig, from Martinico, by the Ranger Privateer, and sent into Bristol.

A Brig, from Dublin, to Brest, laden with Coals, by the Severn Privateer, and sent into Bristol.

A French Privateer, of 16 Guns, 115 Men, by the Amazon Man of War, and carried into Antigua.

The Young Catherine, a Dutchman, from Rochelle, for Vallery, by the Fanny, Riddell, a Letter of Marque, and sent to Falmouth.

The Hopewell, Williams, retaken by the Hastings Privateer.

The Mary and Ann Sloop, retaken by the Swallow Privateer. She also took the Prince de Conti, of 6 Guns 48 Men.

A French Privateer, of 14 Guns, by the Black Prince Privateer.

The Oriflamme Privateer, of 20 Guns, 145 Men, by the Victory Privateer of London, who also retook the Buchanan, Steel.

Le Triumphant, 8 Guns, 35 Men ; Le St.

St. Francis; Quatre Amies, from Martinico, to Bourdeaux, by the Harlequin and Henderic Sloops, and carried to New York.

A Schooner Privateer, of Cape Breton, by the Gosport Man of War, and carried into St. John's, Newfoundland.

The Mattadore, Champin, from Amsterdam, to New York, is carried into Norway.

A French Frigate is destroyed by Capt. Augustus Hervey in the Hampton-court. Six French Vessels taken, 2 English Ships retaken, and a Dutch Bottom detained, with French Effects in the Mediterranean.

The Duke de Bourbon, from Bourdeaux, to St. Domingo, with Wine, Flour, Oil, Soap, Beef and Bale Goods, valued at 12,000*l*.

The Young Peter, Jean Roelfs, from Rochelle, for Nantz, by the Duke William Privateer.

Three rich French Ships, by the Britannia Privateer, and sent into Gibraltar.

The Ruby, Chambers, from Jamaica, for London, retaken by the Prince Frederic Man of War, and brought into Plymouth.

By his Majesty's Ship Lynn, cruising off the Isle of Cuba, a French Privateer of 10 Guns, a French Merchant Ship, a French Privateer of 16 Guns and 120 Men blew up; a French Brig, laden with Indigo and Sugar, taken, and an English Merchant Ship retaken.

The Melampe, a French Privateer, 700 Tons, 36 Guns, 320 Men, by the Tartar, Capt. Lockart, of 28 Guns, and 200 Men; also, the Countess of Gramont, of 18 Guns, 115 Men.

A Privateer of Bayonne, of 22 Guns and 220 Men, by the Antelope Man of War.

The Moras Privateer, by the Antelope, and sent into Portsmouth.

L'Heureux Rencontre, Delage, and the Comte de Provence, Bonnevell, from St. Louis, all from Bourdeaux, are taken and carried into Providence.

Le Debonaire, of 300 Tons, and a Snow of 260 Tons, call'd Legere, by the Royal Master, and sent into America, they are valued at 80,000*l*.

The Hopewell, from Cork, is retaken, and the Peggy, Bell, from Maryland.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 657.

The Success, Catterwood, from Liverpool, for Jamaica, and carried to Hispaniola.

The Redhead, Couch, from Piscataqua, to Antigua, and sent to Guardaloupe.

The Polly, Coas, from Boston, to Oporto, and carried to Cadiz.

The Brigantine, from Rotterdam, to Dublin.

The Three Brothers, Smith, from Milford, to Yarmouth, taken and ransomed for 340*l*.

The Providence, Henderson, and the Norwich, Dye, of Yarmouth, by the Revenge Privateer, off Dungeness.

The Dragon, Bamfield, from Bristol, to St. Kitts, carried to Guardaloupe.

The Dolphin of Marblehead, from Corrunna, for Lisbon, carried to Vigo.

The Larke, a Swede, from London, to Lisbon, is carried into Havre.

The Figuera Packet, by the Garland, a French Frigate, who took out her Cargo and burnt her.

The Earl of Loudon, Erskine, from Virginia, for Glasgow, and the Cassandra, Smith, from Glasgow, for Virginia, were taken off the Banks of Newfoundland, and sent to Cape Breton.

The Swift, James, from Neath, for London, carried to Dunkirk.

The Unity, Bell, from Philadelphia, to Jamaica, carried into Hispaniola.

The Cyprus, M'Creon, from London, to St. Kitts, is taken in the West-Indies.

The Hampton, Dashwood, from Jamaica, for London, and carried into Hispaniola.

The Thames, Smith, from London, for Boston, by a French Letter of Marque, and carried into Bourdeaux.

The Royal George, Stephens, from Falmouth.

The Charming Betty, Dubas, from Newcastle; the Nelly, Roach, and the Bons; the Nancy, M'Anlife, and the Otter, Miller, from Placentia, are taken and sent into Cadiz.

The Lovely Cruizer, Sherden, from Milford, is taken and ransomed for 300 Guineas.

The Peggy, Wilson, from Africa, to the Leeward Island with Slaves, taken and sent into Guardaloupe.

The Thistle, from Virginia, to London, is taken and carried into Norway.

The Charming Nancy, Beates, from New York, carried into Martinico.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 23. The Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Romney, was safely delivered of a Son.

28. The Wife of John Burrish, a Gardener at Battersea, was safely delivered of four Children. She was delivered of three about 10 Months since.

The Lady of G. Colebrooke, Esq; Member of Parliament for Arundel, safely delivered of a Daughter.

Nov. 12. The Right Hon. Lady Feverham was safely delivered of a Daughter.

13. The Right Hon. the Countess of Essex, of a Son.

The Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Hide, of a Son.

20. The Lady of Baron Munchafen, Secretary for the Affairs of Hanover, was safely delivered of a Daughter.

The Lady of Rob. Wood, Secretary to the Right Hon. W. Pitt, safely delivered of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 26. William Chancey, Esq; to Miss Wardswouth, at Ewell, in Surry.

Dr. Foot Gower, a Physician at Chelmsford, to Miss Sturt, of that Place.

30. ——— Hutchenson, Esq; to Miss Eliz. Cole, with 10,000*l.*

W. Jones, Esq; of Monmouth, to Miss Sophia Seymour, of Hammer-smith.

31. George Ann Burchett, Esq; of Great Queen-street, to Miss Silk.

Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. to Miss Clutterbuck, Heiress of the late Thomas Clutterbuck, Esq; one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Nov. 9. Mr. Richard Wilfon, Stationer, to Miss Longdon.

25. Edward Gore, Esq; to Lady Mottyn, Relict of Sir Edward Moyten.

John Lamb, Esq; to Miss Collingwood, at Windfor.

DEATHS.

Oct. 24. Dr. Richard Ruffel Nash, of Worcester, one of the Prebends of Winton, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

The Right Hon. Ferdinand Lea.

Lord Dudley, Baron of Dudley, &c.

Joseph Randolph, Esq; at Great Marlow, remarkably humane and compassionate to the Poor.

The Lady of Stephen Theodore Janssen, Esq;

Mr. Scott, of the Small-Pox; who has left 12 Children.

The Lady Willes, Wife of the Lord Chief Justice Willes.

29. Edward Vernon, Esq; who commanded at the taking of Porto Bello, and Member of Parliament for Ipswich.

Mr. John Lee, celebrated for his Skill in the Mathematics.

Mr. Richard Bowes, at Darlington, in the County of Durham.

The Rev. Dr. Anbury, Arch-deacon of Wells.

The Lady of Dr. Taylor, Physician to his Majesty's Household.

John Waller, Esq; Member of Parliament for Wycomb in Bucks.

Nov. 19. Henry Swaizland, Esq;

Mr. Jones, an eminent Surveyor, in Argyle Buildings.

21. The Right Hon. the Lady Feverham. The Lady Farnaby.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Capt. Marsh of the Shoreham, to be Capt. of the Harwich Man of War.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Sir John Ligonier, Knt. of the Bath, to be Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces.

Frederick Hollingworth, Captain in the third Regiment of Foot Guards.

Richard Huffey, lately appointed Council to the Admiralty, is appointed Auditor of Greenwich Hospital.

A Grant has passed the Great Seal unto James Townsend Oswald, Esq, of the Office of Secretary, and Clerk of the Crown of his Majesty's Island of St. Christopher's, and other of his Majesty's Leeward Caribbee Islands.

Francis Blake Delaval, Esq; appointed Governor of New York.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Dr. Warburton, installed, by Proxy, Dean of Bristol.

The Rev. Tho. Hewett, B. D. to the Rectory of Burwell, in Chester; with the Rectory of Chicklade, in Lancaster.

Mr. Martin Baylie, to the Rectory of Kelsale, with Carleton, in Suffolk.

The Rev. Dr. Walker, to the Rectory of Upwell, in Norfolk.

The Rev. Mr. Piper, to the Rectory of Rede in Suffolk.

Rev. W. Harrison, M. A. to the Rectory of Escreeke, and the Rectory of Hoston-Roberts, both in Yorkshire.

B———KR———S.

Oct. 29. Rob. Ragg, late of Philadelphia, but now of London, Merchant.

Nathan Wetherell, of Stockton, Grocer.

John Waller, of London, Taylor.

Robert George, of Norwich, Coal Merchant.

John Ashton, of Bolton, Mercer.

Nov. 1. George Sandell, of Lewes, in Suffex, Vintner.

5. Benj. Cue, of Calne, in the County of Wilts, Brewer.

Wil. Blakey, John Blakey, and Sam. Blakey, of Gilderfome, Yorkshire, Dealers and Co-partners.

Benj. Hayward, of Kingston upon Hull, in the County of York, Mercer.

John Whittle, near Fleet-Market, London, Victualler.

John Smith, of Tottenham, Middlesex, Victualler.

Geo.

Geo. Francis, of Colchester, Plumber.
John Scott, of Norwich, Linnen-draper.
Wil. Inglis, of Chippenham, in Wiltshire, Linnen-draper.

8. Wil. Herbert, and Edw. Slater, of Chatham, in the County of Kent, Paper-makers.

12. Tho. Blifs, of London, Merchant.
Roger Bassigne, of Holborne, Middlesex, Hofer.

George Rook, of St. Bridget, London, Timber-Merchant.

15. John Webber, of Broad St. Giles's in the County of Middlesex, Grocer.

David Thew, late of Watlington, in the County of York, Mercer.

John Gibson, late of Sunderland, Linnen-draper.

19. John Ashley, of St. Andrew Holborn, Broker.

William Millar, of Houndsditch, London, Coach-maker; and Eliz. Crush, his Partner.

James Kaley, of Settle, in Yorkshire, Tallow Chandler.

Roger Wood, of Thrapstone, Northamptonshire, Inn-holder.

Zeph. Oakes, of Colts-hall, Norfolk, Brewer.

22. John Thompson, of Abbots-bromley, Grocer.

Jonathan Hunter, of Hedenham, Norfolk, Grazier.

William Thorne, of Blandford, Dorsetshire, Mercer.

BILL of Mortality from Oct. 18. to Nov. 22.

| Buried | | | Christened | | |
|-----------------------|-----|--------|-----------------------|-----|--------|
| Males | 951 | } 1881 | Males | 606 | } 1108 |
| Females | 930 | | Females | 502 | |
| Under 2 years old 614 | | | | | |
| Between 2 and 5 209 | | | Buried, | | |
| 5 and 10 — 85 | | | Within the walls 159 | | |
| 10 and 20 — 84 | | | Without 391 | | |
| 20 and 30 — 167 | | | Mid. and Surry 962 | | |
| 30 and 40 — 185 | | | City & Sub. West. 369 | | |
| 40 and 50 — 140 | | | | | |
| 50 and 60 — 145 | | | | | |
| 60 and 70 — 112 | | | Weekly Oct. 25. 381 | | |
| 70 and 80 — 94 | | | Nov. 1. 379 | | |
| 80 and 90 — 40 | | | 8. 361 | | |
| 90 and 100 — 5 | | | 15. 384 | | |
| 100 and 109 — 0 | | | 22. 376 | | |
| 1881 | | | 1881 | | |

Observat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

| | Baro- meter. | Therm. | Pluvia- meter. | Hygro- meter. |
|---------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Oct. 26 | 31 : 0 | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | 20 D. |
| 27 | 32 : 0 | 23 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 28 | 32 : 0 | 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 : 0 | 10 |
| 29 | 32 : 0 | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 30 | 32 : 0 | 23 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 31 | 32 : 2 | 25 | 0 : 0 | 40 |
| No. 1 | 32 : 2 | 25 | 0 : 0 | 40 |
| 2 | 32 : 2 | 25 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 3 | 32 : 0 | 25 | 0 : 0 | 40 |
| 4 | 30 : 0 | 25 | 0 : 0 | 40 |
| 5 | 29 : 7 | 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 : 0 | 10 |
| 6 | 29 : 2 | 25 | 10 : 0 | 10 |
| 7 | 29 : 7 | 22 | 1 : 0 | 20 M. |
| 8 | 29 : 8 | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 9 | 29 : 7 | 20 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 10 | 29 : 5 | 20 | 7 : 0 | 30 |
| 11 | 29 : 4 | 20 | 0 : 0 | 40 |
| 12 | 29 : 6 | 21 | 0 : 0 | 20 D. |
| 13 | 29 : 5 | 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 : 0 | 50 |
| 14 | 29 : 5 | 21 | 0 : 0 | 40 |
| 15 | 29 : 5 | 22 | 7 : 0 | 30 |
| 16 | 29 : 6 | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 : 0 | 20 M. |
| 17 | 29 : 9 | 23 | 0 : 0 | 10 D. |
| 18 | 29 : 6 | 24 | 2 : 0 | 20 |
| 19 | 29 : 5 | 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 3 : 0 | 10 |
| 20 | 29 : 4 | 25 | 12 : 0 | 30 M. |
| 21 | 29 : 4 | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | 10 D. |
| 22 | 29 : 5 | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 : 0 | 20 M. |
| 23 | 29 : 5 | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 : 0 | 20 |
| 24 | 29 : 5 | 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 25 | 29 : 6 | 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 : 0 | 30 |

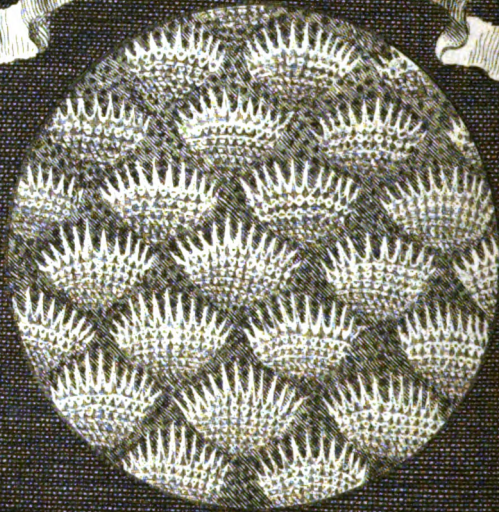
COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, November 22, 1757.

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|
| Amsterdam, ——— | 35 | 1 |
| Ditto at Sight, ——— | 34 | 11 |
| Rotterdam, ——— | 35 | 2 |
| Antwerp, ——— | no Price | |
| Hamburgh, ——— | 35 | 4 |
| Paris, 1 Day's Date, ——— | 30 | $\frac{3}{8}$ 18 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Ditto, 2 Ufance, ——— | 30 | $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Bordeaux Ditto, ——— | 30 | $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Cadiz, ——— | 38 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Madrid, ——— | 38 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bilboa, ——— | 38 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Leghorn, ——— | 48 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Naples, ——— | no Price | |
| Genoa, ——— | 47 | $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Venice, ——— | 50 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lisbon, ——— | 5s. | 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Porto, ——— | 5s. | 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dublin, ——— | 7 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |

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Scales of a SOLE-FISH.



A Single Scale.



Miscellaneous Correspondence, in Prose and Verse.

For *DECEMBER*, 1757.

An Account of the SCALES of SOLE FISH.

Our Design is to furnish Gentlemen and Ladies, by Degrees, with the most curious Microscopic Views that are to be found in the most invisible Parts of the Creation. We have selected, for their Amusement this Month, the curious Scales with which Nature has providentially covered the Sole Fish, and all of that Kind; and to shew the Make and Structure of these Scales to be very singular, worthy of Observation.

A Part of the Skin of the Fish is retained in one Circle of the Plate annexed, such as it appears to the Microscope; and could the whole be seen in one such View, how glorious a Figure would it make, how rich the Coat of Mail with which it is clothed! It seems evident from the Form and Disposition of the Scales, that they are appointed for the Defence of the Fish; for else, what could be the Purpose of such Scales? And that the Reader will still have a more perfect View of this Piece of Nature's Hand-

dy-work, we have given a large Microscopic View of one single Scale, in the second Circle. And though these are Specimens of one Sort of Scales only, there are many others which equally deserve the inquisitive Reader's Attention, and which he may expect, as we have Opportunity to communicate them, in the future Parts of this *Magazine*. And though we do not regard the Order in which we publish them at present, it is such as will admit of their being collected all together, in the End, in due Form and Order. It is true, this is not the first Time that Prints of these Scales have been exhibited to the Public; but those we have seen are not so correct, and exactly conformable to the Life as they ought to be. And whatever the Reader finds in this Work, he may depend upon its being either intirely new, or copied from the immediate View of the Object itself, and not from any Print of them extant.

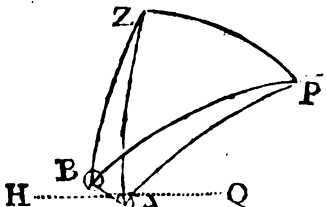
B. M.

≈ 46 Acres, 3 Rods, 20 Poles; Area of the Ellipsis ≈ 36 Acres, 3 Rods, $10\frac{1}{2}$ Poles; and their Difference ≈ 10 Acres, $9\frac{1}{2}$ Poles for Proof.

This Question was also answered by Mr. J. Storer, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. T. Bosworth, Mr. R. Hudson, Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. E. Johnson, Mr. T. Sims, Mr. A. Morsfall, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. Rob. Eling, and Mr. T. Barker.

Question 151, answered by Mr. E. JOHNSON, of Hull.

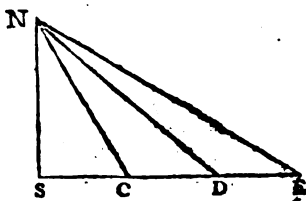
LET H Q represent the Horizon, P the North Pole, and Z the Zenith; then, by the Nature of the Question, the Sun's Declination being $23^{\circ} 8' 18''$ S. and his apparent horizontal Diameter $= 33'$, we have $AP = 113^{\circ} 8' 18'' = BP$, $\angle APB = 1^{\circ} 00'$, $ZA = 90^{\circ} 16' 30''$, and $BZ = 89^{\circ} 43' 30''$; whence, by Trigonometry, AB will be found $= 00^{\circ} 55' 10'' 26'''$ and thence $\angle BAZ = 53^{\circ} 15' 50''$, whose comp. is $= 36^{\circ} 44' 10'' = \angle ZAP$; by which, and the including Sides AZ and AP, I find $ZP = 48^{\circ} 39' 15''$, whose Comp. $41^{\circ} 20' 45''$ is the Latitude required.



This Question was likewise answered by Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. R. Hudson, and Master E. Rawlstone.

Question 152, answered by Mr. ROBERT HUDSON, of Boston, in Lincolnshire.

LET NS represent the Meridian of the Place where the Ships met, $a = CD$, $b = DE$, $d = CE$ (Radius $= 1$) $s = \text{Sine of } 45^{\circ} = \angle NCS = \angle SNC$, and $x = NS$ (the Difference of Latitude) $= SC$ per Question. Then $x + a = SD$, and $x + d = SE$, and per 47 E. $1. \sqrt{2x^2 + 2ax + a^2} = ND$, and $\sqrt{2x^2 + 2dx + d^2} = NE$, hence per Trigonometry $\sqrt{2x^2 + 2dx + d^2} : 1 :: x : \frac{x}{\sqrt{2x^2 + 2dx + d^2}}$



$=$ the Sine of the $\angle E$, and $\sqrt{2x^2 + 2dx + d^2} : \frac{b}{\sqrt{2x^2 + 2dx + d^2}} :: b :$

$\frac{bx}{\sqrt{2x^2 + 2ax + a^2} \times \sqrt{2x^2 + 2dx + d^2}} = \text{Sine of the } \angle END$ a Maximum, which thrown into Fluxions and reduced, gives $x = 11.225$ Miles the Difference of Latitude, hence $NC = 15.843$ Miles, and ND (the West-most Ship's Distance) $= 25.779$ Miles, NE (the East-most Ship's Distance) $= 34.111$ Miles, and her Course is West $19^{\circ} 20'$ N. the other Ship's Course was W. $45^{\circ} 45'$ N. which was required.

This Question was likewise answered by Mr. J. Hudson, and Master, E. Rawlstone.

New QUESTIONS to be answered.

Question 163.

By a Gentleman of Penzance.

From the Equation $a^2 \ddot{y} = a \dot{y}^2 - y^2 \dot{x}^2$ 'tis required to find x in the Terms of y , without first finding y in the Terms of x , and then reverting the Series.

Question 164.

By Mr. ANT. MOSELY, School-Master, at Utoxeter, Staffordshire.

TO determine the Latitude of that particular Place of the Earth, where the shadow

Shadow on a horizontal Dial moves from the Three to the Four-o'Clock-Line with the greatest Velocity possible,

Question 165.

By Mr. Jo. SCOT, of Cawthorne, Yorkshire.

THE Solidity, and convex Superficies of the Segment of a Globe are equal,

and the Axis of the Globe = 12 Inches. Query the Dimensions of the Segment ?

Question 166,

By Mr. W. REEVES.

IT is required, to determine how many Square Miles may be seen on the Earth's Surface, by an Eye elevated five Feet above the Horizon, allowing the Earth's Semi-diameter to be equal to 3982 Miles ?

WINTER. A POEM.

*Frigora patescunt Zephyris: ver proterit aestas
Interitura, simul*

*Proferat autumnus fruges effuderit: & max
Bruma recurrit iners.* HOR.

ASSIST, ye Muses, and my Essays aid ;
Be your fair Influence to my Mind convey'd !

Whilst I attempt to sing of Clouds and Storms,
And ev'ry Gloom which fable *Winter* forms ;
That now triumphant rules the varied Year,
And fills the Soul with awful Thoughts of Fear ;
Whilst shiv'ring Nature's lost her vernal Charms,
And sinks supine in *Winter's* frigid Arms :
Her ample Lap no more is strew'd with Flow'rs ;
No more she wakes to Joy the rural Pow'rs.
Fair *Fiera*, who did erst the Meads o'erspread,
From off the naked Landskip now is fled,
And, struck with *Winter*, hides her pensive Head.

The sportive *Fauns* no more from Woods advance,
Nor join with Lambskins in the friskful Dance :
No more the *Zephyrs* to the Groves repair,
Nor waft sweet Odours thro' the ambient Air :
No more with Joy the Woodland *Satyrs* bound,
Nor lightly frisk it thro' the mazy Round :
Nor Shepherd-Swains, in honest rural Glee,
With Milkmaids, trip it o'er the verdant Lee.
The early *Lark* no more awakes the Plain,
Nor *Philomel* renews her Ev'ning Strain :
No feather'd Songsters hail the rising Day,
While icy Chrystals wrap each Leaflet's Spray :
No more the *Jessamine*, or the fragrant *Rose*,
With lavish Grace their od'rous Sweets disclose ;
The Rains no more defend in fruitful Show'rs,
Nor Earth rejoices in her blooming Flow'rs.
But *Winter* holds the barren Hills and Plains,
And in dread Triumph unmolested reigns ;
While sullen Sadness wintry Horror brings,
And sably clouds the varied Face of Things.
The languid Sun shoots forth his feeble Gleams,
And palely glimmers o'er the icy Streams.
Lo ! now thro' Clouds he darts a twilight Ray,
And faintly cheers the dark dejected Day.
See ! *Winter's* Waste the Works of Man deface,
And mournful Silence seize the feather'd Race ;

Each wint' red Scene looks sullen all around,
And misty Vapours hide the mournful Ground.
Here, see ! th' untended Flocks of ruffet Hue,
And there the melancholy Cattle view !
Cheerless they traverse o'er the Plains for Food,
Or seek it straggling thro' the naked Wood.
Now boist'rous Winds loud bellow o'er the Plain,
And *Boreas* wide extends his rough Domain.
While low bent Skies a horrid Darkness yield,
And Herds home-hast'ning hasten from the Field.

See too ! the Flocks, with conscious Fear, intrust
The Leaf-snapt Thicket for a safe Retreat :
While bursting Clouds in hasty Rains descend,
With Rage o'er all the dreary Glee extend,
And pouring fast their joyless Waters spend.
Now Rivers rise ; nor can their Banks restrain
Their Force, collected from the heavy Rain ;
In Torrents dreadful, dreadful Wastes they foam,
And deluge Nature with most cruel Storm.
A rapid Course with fatal Rage they keep,
Wide waste the Vale, and kill the harmless Sheep.
O'er tumble Rocks, and, with tremendous Sound,
Disperse their Terrors o'er the delug'd Ground.
While Winds from dark *Eolian* Caverns rise,
And *South* and *West* charge dreadful in the Skies ;
In Conflict dire involve the raging Main,
And with tyrannic Rage stupendous reign.
Now station'd Ships are from their Moorings
drove,

O'er Waves tempestuous, and unbounded rove ;
While *Hope* and *Fear* and *Grief* the Crew engage,
Who wildly pray to soften *Neptune's* Rage ;
Till latent Shoals their Ships vast Motions check,
Or pointed Rocks compleat the fatal Wreck.
Lo too ! the Land now feels the Tempest's Sway,
Which tears the Plains, and bears whole Trees
away.

The antient Limbs from sturdy Oaks are torn,
And tow'ring Pines upon the Winds are borne ;
Which now gigantic rule the troubled Air,
And neither Woods nor Groves nor Forests spare.
Lo ! the poor Peasant hears their savage Blat,
And sees the Thatch from off his Cottage cast :
Then,

Then, with uplifted Hands and Fear depress'd,
While various Torment racks his anxious
Breast,

Involves the Gods to be once more at Rest.
At length, the warring Winds we find appeas'd,
And ruffled Nature by a Calm is eas'd.

Then from the North condensing Clouds ascend,
And in broad Flakes of lucid Snow descend,
Which, by Degrees, invest the hoary Year,
And Nature does one whiten'd Scene appear.
Lo! all the Woods with White are cover'd o'er;
The Hills, the Vallies, Forests, and the Shore;
And while the Snow the infant Corn sustains,
The rapid Streams are held in icy Chains.

See! the poor Tenants of the cheerless Sky
To friendly Cribbs, in Shoals, incessant fly;
While joyless now, they absent Spring regret,
In various Forms, by Death are they beset;
Now too, by Want induc'd, the tim'rous Hare
Retorts to Gardens, mindless of the Snare;
And shiv'ring Flocks, amidst this Scene of Woe,
Seek wither'd Herbs beneath the envious Snow,
And struck with Cold, demand their Shepherd's
Care,

To feed their Wants, and them from Winter
spare.
Soon as the Morn her orient Beams displays,
And from on high emits her wintry Rays,
A cheerless Aspect the whole Landkip wears,
And gitt'ring Frost all o'er the Snow appears.
When lo! the South sends forth her tepid Winds,
And Nature's Face from heavy Chains unbinds.
O dire Event! — Lo! now the Sleet descends,
Or misting Rain all o'er the Snow extends:

Now Rivers rise, impatient of their Bonds,
Rush o'er their Banks, and join the turbid Ponds.
In Cat'racts vast now form a dreadful Roar,
And o'er the Plains in Snow-fed Torrents pour;
Till rigid Frost again resumes its Reign,
Congeals the Rivers, and congeals the Plain.
A crystal Surface gives the delug'd Land,
And makes the Waters o'er the Meadows stand.

At Eve's Approach now Swains to Cots retire,
And full of Glee surround the cheerful Fire;
The Goblin Tales with serious Face applaud,
Rejoice at Home, and pity Them Abroad;
Or wake the Gambol, with the Goblet crown'd,
While honest Mirth, and rural Joy go round.
Blest, simple State! exempt from anxious Cares,
Soul-paining Sighs, and sad, untimely Tears,
Exempt from Troubles which attend the Great,
From busy Faction, and the Bar's Debate;

Let Peace, ye Pow'rs, attend my happy Days,
And rural Life excite my humble Lays!
And if Consentment be a Guest divine,
O, let its sacred Blessings e'er be mine!

And grant, I oft my Thoughts in Numbers raise,
Repeating deathless *Pope's* harmonious Lays:
Sometimes great *Hammer's* awful Leaves hum o'er,
Or *Plato's* Page, with sacred Joy, explore:

But most my Task should be my God to please,
That blameless Life might lend my Soul to Ease.

All Care ambitious I wou'd leave to Courts,
Where fictitious Joy o'er gilded Trouble sports:
Oft wou'd I sing of Heav'n, that I might know
True Virtue is true Happiness below;
Of the Almighty, whom I ever own'd,
The God of Nature, 'mid the Heav'ns enthron'd.
For He's Supreme, the World's almighty Mind,
Diffus'd thro' Earth, but not to Earth confin'd.
Without whose Aid the silver Moon by Night,
Nor Sun by Day, wou'd yield its pow'rful Light,
Nor Orbs from Place to Place so quickly move,
And in their Motions shew the World his Love,
Who has in Man the Soul capacious wrought,
And gave him Words expressive of his Thought.
In Light and Darkne'ss, thou, O God, we find,
Who rid'st upon the wild, tempestuous Wind;
Whose Hands the forked Light'nings glance a-
round,

While Peals of solemn Thunder shake the
Ground.

When thou, O Lord, thy awful Voice imparts,
The trembling Mountain from its Basis starts;
At thy Rebukes the troubled Waves divide,
And rolling backwards backward roll the Tide.
Thro' all the Year 'tis thou each Season forms,
The *Summer's* Beauties, and the *Winter's* Storms;
Gives *Autumn's* Wealth, and mounts the Whirl-
wind's Wing.

Now glooms the *Winter*, and now glads the
Spring.

MUSARUM AMICUS.

Malling, Dec. 7. 1757.

¶ POPE.

The 52d PSALM paraphras'd.

DAVID, condemning the Spitefulness of Doeg,
prophecies his Destruction, &c.

WHY boasts the barb'rous Man the tragic
Deed,

That by his Hands God's pious Servants bleed?
His Honour's great, no doubt, in such a Cause;
Supported strongly by all Nature's Laws.

Malice propense triumphant reigns within,
And all thy Soul's a nauseous Sink of Sin;
Thy sov'reign Lord, with Ear attentive, hung
On all the Slander of thy impious Tongue;

Lies, crowding Lies, undaunted forc'd their Way,
And spread their Wonders in the Face of Day;
A Trap was laid for spotless Innocence,
And spur'd alike all Reason and good Sense:

Those who incur'd thy Wrath, not e'en in
Word,
Felt reeking Vengeance from thy barb'rous
Sword.

Not Cries of hoary Age could wound thine Ear,
Or cause thy stony Heart to melt a Tear;
Indulgent Mothers with their Infants fall;
In vain they humbly beg, and helpless call.

Sure from the Rocks obdurate wast thou sprung,
And suck'dst the Tygress with her howling
Young!

Else,

Else, why this Likeness to the brutal Kind?
Whence this inhuman, this blood-thirsty Mind?

Soon from on high shall dawn the fatal Day,
When cruel *Dee* too, shall fall a Prey;
The Branches, which the Parent-stem adorn,
Shall share the Blast and feel the raging Storm.
O'er all thy Kin the Judge will shake his Rod,
Their Hearts shall melt, and dread the conqu'ring
God.

Thy desp'rate Cause the Righteous will deride;
Thus glory in thy Fate's tumultuous Tide.
"Lo! there's the Man, who, by opprobrious
Ways,

Sought high Renown, and Heaps of Wealth to
raise;

Who vaunted to behold the sacred Seed,
By his inhuman Hands untimely bleed;
Now all his Hopes are crush'd, and o'er his Head,
In dreadful Pomp, ten thousand Terrors spread.
The Sword of Justice furious flames around,
And on the Wretch inflicts the final Wound."

While thus descends the just, decisive Blow,
Green as the fertile Olive I shall grow;
Secure from ev'ry Insult, and Alarm,
Beyond the Reach of thy presumptuous Arm;
Joyful I'm plac'd beneath JEHOVAN'S Eye,
Tho' Storms surround, I know my God is nigh.
Him, with a grateful Rev'rence I'll adore,
Till Nature droops, and Time shall be no more.

Reading, Off. 10.

1757.

MARCUS.

SINCERITY; an ODE.

Inscribed to T. G. S.

I.

Sincerity, thou Virtue great!
Fair Charmer of the Mind!
That makes the spotless Soul compleat,
With Beauty all divine.

II.

Thou Offspring of the Realms of Light!
Man's noblest Quality!
In ev'ry Breast divinely bright
Is true Sincerity.

III.

That, as the Morning-star appears,
With fair refulgent Light,
And white-rob'd Peace for ever wears,
With innocent Delight.

IV.

Thou shining Virtue! greatest Good!
So many Mortals boast;
Thou art by few well understood,
And oft in fearshaking lost.

V.

Thou hast no Glofs that does delight
Like shining Flattery;

But yet thou art by few more bright;
In innate Dignity.

VI.

'Tis ~~Sincerity's~~ Mind this Virtue sways,
Experience can prove;
His Soul its Dictates e'er obeys,
In Faithfulness of Love.

VII.

For this, be his the peaceful Hour
In this Life's giddy Round!
Be ev'ry Blessing in his Pow'r,
That can on Earth be found!

VIII.

Shelter'd by sweet Contentment's Wings
And Truth's resplendent Ray,
May he taste Joys unknown to Kings!
Be ever blest'd, I say!

IX.

May Heav'n reward his gen'rous Soul,
Unconscious of an Ill!
Where Virtue reigns without control
And ev'ry Passion's still!

X.

May no tumultuous Storms of Scife,
His peaceful Bark surprize!
Soft sailing down the Stream of Life
'Midst calm Contentment's Joys.

June 20, 1757.

N.P.

*On a Youth in the Navy, who is both
a Poet, and a Painter.*

HAIL, blooming Youth, in whom we all
admire
At once the Painter's, and the Poet's Fire!
Form'd to excel in ev'ry Work of Art,
In ev'ry Scene to act a pleasing Part.
In you *Fresnoy* and *Titian* both unite,
Like one you draw, and like the other write
To Nature, as the clearest Mirror, true,
You shew her Beauties naked to the View:
Or under Drapery the Limbs express,
That all may see the *Person* thro' the *Dress*.
And in the *Look*, the Thoughts, and *Manner*
paint,
The Gay, the Grave; the Sinner, and the Saint.
Come then, bright Youth, on Merit *Life* bestow,
And real Beauties eternize below:
In Light and Shade preserve each living Grace,
That glows in *Damon's*, or in *Chloe's* Face.
In sweetest Lays, or Pictures, now convey
All that your Muse, or Pencil can display.
And may kind Fortune always on you smile,
While you defend great *George*, and *Britain's*
happy Isle!

Hants, Nov. 15.

1757.

J.W.

The INDOLENT SWAIN,

Set to Music by Mr. MOZE.

From Envy and Ambition free, within this Grove we

live, within this Grove we live; En-joy-ing all the Liber-

ty that In-no-cence can give. Each Swain does here his Mis-

trefs chuse, if she proves kind he's blest; But if she frowning

does refuse, it ne-ver breaks his Rest. Bat if she frowning

does refuse, it ne-ver breaks his Rest.

S I R,

A Few Days after the Perusal of the Translation of the *Latin Poem of Ausonius*, on the Miseries of human Life, in your last, I met with the *Greek Poem of Posidippus* on the same Subject, which I send you translated by a Friend, whom I chuse not to name otherwise than *Luperus*.

SAY, if you can, what Path of Life is best ;
For Strifes, and Tumults ev'ry Bar molest.
Incessant Cares at Home our Thoughts embroil,
And in the Field we labour, drudge, and toil.
Horrid Tempests fright us on the Main,
And Thieves and Cut-throats haunt the lonely Plain.

If poor, Oppression is your certain Fate :
Unnumber'd Woes attend the Marriage-state :
Yet, if you meanly fear to take a Wife,
You'll lead a desert, solitary Life.
Parents with Children nameless Sorrows bear,
Yet what a Mis'ry 'tis to want an Heir ?
Youth, without Folly, ne'er will go alone,
And Age, beneath Infirmities will groan.
Since then no solid Bliss these Scenes supply,
On this just Maxim let thy Choice rely,
" Ne'er to be born, or soon as born to die."

The preceding Poem of *Posidippus* was answered by *Metrodorus*, an *Atbenian Philosopher* : A Translation of which is humbly offered by,

S I R, your very sincere Friend,
Oct. 18. And humble Servant,
1757. Biophilus nescio quis.

EACH Path of Life, my Friend, some Pleasure yields.
The Farmer triumphs in his gladsome Fields.
See! from the Bar what Gain, and Glory flow !
What Peace and Plenty can our Homes bestow !
Riches are purchas'd from the grateful Main :
Great Praise, if rich, from travelling you gain.
If poor, in tranquil Solitude you live.
What rapt'rous Bliss can Matrimony give !

|| How far this Verse may be from the Sense of the Greek, let every Reader judge for himself ; but the Translator has the Authority of the celebrated Thompson for the Truth of it.

" Home is the Resort
Of Love, of Joy, of Peace, and Plenty, where
Supporting, and supported, polish'd Friends,
And dear Relations mingle into bliss.

Autumn, Ver. 65.

From Wedlock's Cares a single Life is freed,
How joys the Offspring of the Marriage-bed !
A childless Life is not devoid of Rest.
With Vigour Youth, with Rev'rence Age is blest.

Since then each State some Pleasure can supply
From that rash Choice, O Friend ! with Caution fly,

" Ne'er to be born, or soon as born to die."
N. E. However *Posidippus* might be thought to write as a Poet, 'tis certain *Metrodorus* reasoned like a Philosopher ; and if Men were of his Sentiments now, they would live far more happy than at present they are. For, as the Poet wisely sings,

" O Fortunatus nimium sua si bona noris !

The Grasshopper and Ant. A Fable.
By MR. HACKET.

THE Fields were cover'd o'er with Snow ;
The Rivers had forgot to flow ;
In short, the Season, we are told,
Was dismal, comfortless, and cold.

A Grasshopper, who once so gay,
Would fign whole Summer-suns away,
Sat chill'd within an Oak's old Trunk,
His Voice quite gone, his Spirits sunk :
Without one Grain in this sad Weather,
To keep poor Life and Soul together.
Forc'd by Extremity of Want,
He sought the Dwelling of the Ant ;
Complain'd how hard the Times were grown ;
Harder than e'er, till now, were known ;
Corn, when did Corn e'er sell so dear ?
O ! 'twas a miserable Year !

He hop'd the gen'rous Ant would lend him
Some what ; and if she'd thus bestir'd him,
Within fix Months he'd pay it all,
Both Interest and Principal
'Pon Honour ; and she well might think,
He would not from his Honour shrink.

The Ant heard out his Tale. The Matron
Of Prudence e'en the very Pattern,
With much Composure ask'd the Youth,
How he had spent the Summer ? Truth
To say, quoth he, we always pass
That lovely season in the Grass :
Both Night and Day we laugh and sing,
'Till all around the Vailies ring.

You laugh and sing, both Night and Day,
Return'd the Ant, I think, you say !
In Faith, my Friend, your Method's pleasant ;
You may go dance, then, for the present.

N. B. We think it proper to acquaint our Readers, that whereas it was at first proposed to collect each respective Part of the Magazine, in one Volume, at the End of three Years ; and it being now considered, that these Volumes will be very small ; and that at the End of the fourth Year it will be but of a proper Size ; 'tis then expedient to defer the making a general Index, for that purpose, till the End of the ensuing Year : And therefore we have only compiled a Particular Index for the Year

1757.

1757, to be inserted in the Supplement for the said Year. And we hope this will be no Disappointment, as we shall thereby have an Opportunity of closing the Subjects in a proper Manner, and making the Volumes of a fit Size. And also, as the Plan of our Magazine is different from that of Others, being designed not only for present, but future Use, and the Subjects of most Parts depending on one another, it is thought further necessary to advise our Readers, that such of them who have not yet taken the Supplement of the last, and foregoing Years, may be supplied with them; because, without them the Design and Connection of the Work will be broken and interrupted; and that the Supplement of the Magazine, for this Year, will be published, as usual, about the 16th Day of January next.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences, For D E C E M B E R, 1757.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Vienna, Nov. 27.

THE glorious Battle of the 22d of this Month cost us dear. The Prussian Entrenchments before Breslau were not forced 'till after a long and brave Defence. We have lost Count de Wurben, Major General of Foot. Baron de Keihl, General of Foot, has one of his Arms shattered: The Marquis de Clerici, Lieutenant Feldt Marshal, is wounded with a Musket Ball in the Head, and General Count de Broune has received a deep Wound in the Abdomen. Baron de Vogelsang, Col. of the Regiment of Charles of Lorrain, had a Horse killed under him. M. de Montauti, and Baron de Schorlemmer, Captains in the same Regiment, are dangerously wounded, the first in the Head, the second by a Ball which tore all the Flesh from his Thigh and Leg. The Enemy left 43 Pieces of large Cannon upon the Field of Battle.

Frankfort, Dec. 4. We have not yet received any exact Account of the Circumstances of the Battle of the 22d past before Breslau; of which City the Austrians took Possession three Days after. Some Advices say, that the Imperialists, who were several Times repulsed, lost 15,000 Men. But what is very extraordinary, Letters from Leipzig of the 27th mention nothing at all of the Matter.

Hague, Dec 8. Letters received this Evening by the Post from Germany, confirm that the Austrians made themselves Masters of Breslau on the 25th of last Month, where they found a great Quantity of all Sorts of warlike Stores and Provisions. These Advices add, that four Battalions which the Prussians had thrown into the City, after

the Affair of the 22d, have obtained Leave to retire; upon Condition of not bearing Arms against the Empress Queen, or her Allies during the present War.

Utrecht, Dec. 8. The Prussian Army having retired after the Battle of the 22d past to Wolhau, and the Prince of Bevern having fallen into the Hands of the Troops of General Nadastr, who pursued it, Breslau capitulated on the 25th, and the Garrison, consisting of four Battalions, were made Prisoners of War. The King of Prussia, on hearing of this Disaster, marched from his Camp at Naumbourg on the Queiss, in order to cover the Retreat of the Army, and re-assemble his Forces under the Cannon of Grand Glogau. Marshal Keith is with his Corps in the Circle of Saatz, which he has laid under Contribution, as likewise that of Leitmeritz, whence the Alarm is spread even to the Gates of Prague.

Hague, Dec. 8. The Empress Queen having some Time ago dispersed a Declaration in Silesia, promising the Inhabitants great Favours and Privileges, if her Arms proved successful in that Country; the King of Prussia has since issued the following Edict in Answer thereto.

Frederick, by the Grace of God, King of Prussia, Margrave of Brandenburg, Elector and Arch-Chamberlain of the Holy Roman Empire, Grand Duke of Silesia, &c. to all our faithful States, Inhabitants and Subjects of the Dutchy of Silesia and County of Glatz, greeting.

'Tis with the utmost Surprize we have heard, that the Empress-Queen has dispersed in our Dutchy of Silesia a great Number of seditious Writings, in which they endeavour,

vous, by all Sorts of false Imputations and frivolous Promises, to make you deviate from the Allegiance you owe us. In these Pieces the Empress accuses us of having disturbed the Peace; and under this so often refused Pretext, she pretends to be no longer bound to observe the Treaties she made with us, and therefore will look upon you as her Subjects. But the World knows, that every Time we took up Arms against the House of Austria, we did it with Regret and for just Reasons: As for the present War, we have shewn in the most convincing Manner (in the Writings published by our Order, to which the Court of Vienna has not been able to reply) that the House of Austria has spirited up a great Part of Europe against us, by the meanest and basest Methods; that she has formed Projects for wresting from us the Dutchy of Silesia, though she had ceded it to us in the most solemn Manner; and, in fine, that she assembled a Year and a half ago, a powerful Army on our Frontiers, and took all the necessary Measures for falling upon us in Concert with her Allies, and executing the Designs she had long meditated against Silesia.

Wherefore, since after having offered Peace three Times, we have been forced to take our Measures, and even to have Recourse to Arms, to guard against the Danger that threatened us, it is clear that the Breach of Peace is not to be charged to our Account, but to the Court of Vienna's; and that she cannot, upon any Pretence whatever, fly from the Engagements she is under by the Treaties she made with us. Besides, to declare oneself Sovereign of the Subjects of a Power with whom one is at War, and treat them as one's own Subjects, when the Right of doing it has not been acquired by a solemn Treaty of Peace, is an act contrary to the Law of Nature and contrary to the Usages established among civilized Nations: Otherwise, (the Court of Vienna must confess, that we might have acted in the same Manner in the Kingdom of Bohemia.

As to the good Discipline and Protection which they make you hope for, without Distinction of Religion, you have but too well experienced how far the Discipline of the Austrian Troops extends; and not only the History of all Times, but also the Manner in which the Empress Queen now treats her Protestant Subjects, may inform you what the Protestants of Silesia should promise themselves from that Spirit of Persecution which is become hereditary in the House of Austria.

And though we are very well persuaded that all these Reflections will naturally occur to you, and that you will persevere in your

Duty, we have nevertheless judged it proper to exhort you afresh, not to suffer yourselves to be dazzled and ensnared by the secret or public Insinuations of our Enemies, nor deviate from the Fidelity due by Subjects to their lawful Sovereign, but to conform in all Points to the Edicts published by our Orders the 22d of July, and those issued the 21st and 23d of this Month by our trusty and well-beloved Prince of Brunswick-Bevern, our Lieutenant-General and Commander in Chief in Silesia.

We forbid you to pay any Regard to the Orders or Edicts of the Enemy, to furnish the Forage, Provisions, and Money, which they may require, or assist them in any Shape whatever, &c. &c.

Given at Berlin, the 29th of Oct. 1757.

FREDERICK.

Head Quarters at Anselmshausen in the Dutchy of Lüneburg; December 5.

On the 30th past the King's Army, commanded by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, marched into Camp; and the same Day the Fort of Harburg, garrisoned by about One Thousand French, was invested; and the Reduction of the Garrison left to Major General Hardenberg, with three Battalions and two Squadrons; since which, the Motions of the Army have obliged the French to abandon the City of Lüneburg, which was accordingly taken Possession of on the 2d Instant, by Major Fretsch. On the 24th Major General Schultenburg, who commanded an advanced Corps, attacked between this Place and Ebstorf, with the single Regiment of Dragoons of Breitenbach, some Frusters on Horstbeck, and some Hussars, a Body of near 2000 French Horse, and put them to Flight, with a very inconsiderable Loss. We have now secured our Communication with the Elbe; and the French, who give Way wherever we meet them, are retired to Zell and Hanover.

Ratissbon, Dec. 7. The Minister of the King of Great Britain, Elector of Hanover, has received Orders to represent to the Diet of the Empire, that the King his Master finds himself under a Necessity to break thro' the Convention settled with the Generals of the French Army for the following Reasons, viz.

1. Because the Court of France pretended to oblige the Hanoverian Troops not to be against her nor any of her Allies, during the Continuance of the present War.

2. She demanded that the Auxiliary Troops should be disbanded before they returned home.

3. That then it became necessary to proceed no farther in the Convention, rather than

then consent that Troops which were not Prisoners of War should submit by laying down their Arms to the same Conditions as if they had been so.

4. That his Britannick Majesty look'd on a Suspension of Arms as paving the Way for Peace, and as a Means to comprehend his Allies in the Conditions which should be agreed on: But instead thereof the Court of France refused to lend its helping Hand, and to treat of Peace with the King, in Quality of Elector, that it might be left at Liberty to act arbitrarily in the Electoral Territories of his Britannick Majesty, as well as those of the Princes his Allies.

5. That this was the Design is manifest by the Hostilities committed notwithstanding the Truce, by the Plunderings and Seizing the Garrison of Scharzfeld in the Harts, as Prisoners. How exact soever the Hanoverians were in giving up the French Prisoners taken before the Convention, the French who were oblig'd to the same Conditions, fail'd in the Performance. That the Bailiffs of the Districts where the French were not to enter, were forced to give in the State of their Receipts. That the King's Magazines, and those of the Electoral Troops, were seiz'd even in Places look'd upon as Neutral. That the Country has been abus'd and plunder'd, plainly proving, that the Design was to ruin the King's Electoral Dominions, and likewise cause the Destruction of his Army, which they had before endeavour'd at, by confining the Troops to Quarters where they must be expos'd to the Rigour of the Season, and in all Likelihood in Want of all Necessaries.

That for these Reasons his Britannick Majesty suffers himself that the State of the Empire will acknowledge the Solidity and Rectitude of them. He finds himself, notwithstanding his pacifick Disposition, under a Necessity of having Recourse again to Arms, as the only Means to rescue his Subjects from the Oppressions they suffer, and free his Allies from the Vexations imposed upon them: Hoping that the Measures he is oblig'd to take, the Bounds of his Patience being exhausted, will be attended with that happy Success which may answer the awful Views of yielding to the indispensable Necessity he is at present under, of having again Recourse to his Arms.

Hanover, Nov. 25. Last Night we received an Account, that the Town of Shwebstadt, in Silesia, was taken on the 12th Inst. after a general Assault had been given the Day before, in which the Garrison behaved incomparably well; and the Governor capitulated only at Noon the next Day, behind the Entrenchments he had made upon the Great Market Place.

By our last Letters from Dresden, the King of Prussia arrived there on the 17th Inst. with ten Battalions. The Day before his Prussian Majesty arrived there, the Queen of Poland died suddenly of a Fit of Apoplexy. The Execution Army of the Empire (at least, as much as remains of it) is separated from the French, and retired towards Bamberg in Franconia.

Silesia, Dec. 2. On the 24th, the Prince of Bevern going out about Four o'Clock in the Morning alone, without any Attendants, except a Groom, to reconnoitre the Position of the Enemy, fell in with a Sentry of Horse, and was made Prisoner by some of the Croats. After waiting in vain for the Return of the Prince, Lieutenant-General de Kiau, according to his Right of Seniority, took the Command of the Army. He left a Garrison of eight Battalions at Breslau, and made the Troops to file off along the Oder. Lieutenant-General de Lestewitz, who by Order of the King, took the Command of the City, was not in a Condition to defend, against so powerful an Army as that of the Enemy, a City so badly fortified and so extensive as Breslau; he saw himself obliged to be content with obtaining a free Retreat for the Garrison and all the Sick, on Condition that this Garrison should not serve against the Empress Queen during the whole Course of this War.

His Majesty, who could not be informed of all these Events because the Enemy lay between him and the Army that had been at Breslau, arrived on the 24th at Naumbourg on the Queis, and on the 29th at Parchwitz. Our Corps, commanded at present by the brave Lieutenant-General de Zeithen, has repass'd the Oder, and happily joined, on the 1st of this Month, the Army of the King near Parchwitz. We are only about two Days March from the Enemy, who are in Possession of the advantageous Camp we lately had.

However great our Misfortunes are, which we have not suffered by the Conduct of our Troops which has always been the same, but for Reasons which Time will discover, the Courage of the whole Army is not in the least abated, they burn with Desire to engage the Enemy under the Command of the King, whose Courage and Conduct they know, and to assist him to set every Thing in its former Situation.

Magdeburg, Dec. 10. The Day before Yesterday, the Lieutenant Baron de Putlitz arrived here, preceded by 48 Postillions, bringing the Queen the pleasing News of a complete Victory gained the 5th Inst. between Newmark and Lissa, in Silesia, with an Army of 35,000 Men over that of Prince Charles

5 P 7

Charles and the Marshals Daun and Nadaſti, which conſiſted of 30,000 Men.

On the 5th Inſt. the King marched in order to attack the Enemy in their advantageous Camp between Liſſa and Breſlau, lately occupied by the Prince of Bevern. But after having gone a little Way, he found the Enemy advancing to meet him, the Saxon General Noſſitz forming the Van with three Regiments of Saxon Dragoons, to mark the Auſtrians March; thoſe three Regiments were immediately overturned by our Huſſars, and all of them either cut to Pieces or made Priſoners. Our Army afterwards attacked that of the Enemy ſo vigorously, that tho' they rallied ſeveral Times, they were at laſt obliged on all Sides to take to Flight, and the Deſeat was quite complete.

A Note wrote on the Field of Battle by his Pruſſian Maſteſty at Liſſa. Dec. 5, 1757.

"We have gained a complete Victory of the Auſtrians. We have taken three or four Regiments of Infantry Priſoners, a great Number of Cannon, Colours, Standards, &c. I can give no Detail on account of the Night. We have loſt no General. Krokau is wounded and Priſoner. God be praized! every Thing goes extremely well. I march To-morrow to Breſlau, which I hope to retake in eight Days from this Time. We have loſt between kill'd and wounded 2000 Men."

A ſhort Account of the Victory which the King of Pruſſia gained over the Auſtrians on the 5th Day of December, 1757, dated at Berlin, Dec. 8, 1757.

Yeſterday Morning at Three o'Clock a Courier arrived from the King with the important and agreeable News of a complete Victory which his Maſteſty gained over the Auſtrian Army on the 5th of this Month, between Newmark and Liſſa; the Auſtrians being near 80,000 and his Maſteſty's Forces not more than 39 or 40,000 Men.

The Attack begun at One in the Afternoon, and laſted four Hours. The Army of the Enemy being forced and ſeparated in the Centre, was thrown into Diſorder and Confuſion, inſomuch that one Wing of it retreated by the Way of Liſſa towards Breſlau, and the other towards Kantz, which is in the Road to Schweidnitz. At the Departure of the Courier we had taken from the Enemy 40 Cannon beſides a great Number of Colours and Standards: We have alſo taken a great Number of Priſoners, and in particular four entire Regiments of Infantry. We have not loſt any General or Officer of Diſtinction. The Major-Generals de Lattorff and de Krokaw are both wounded. The Evening before the Action our Troops made

themſelves Maſters of a conſiderable Magazine, and of all the Enemy's Ovens, on which Occaſion 300 Croats were killed and 600 taken Priſoners.

We are in hourly Expectation of a more particular Account of this great Action.

The truly heroic King of Pruſſia, ſince the 6th of laſt May, has fought the following Battles.

1. The Battle of Rieſberg, commanded by the Duke of Bevern.

2. The Battle of Prague, commanded by the King in Perſon.

3. The Battle of Collin, commanded by the King in Perſon.

4. The Battle fought againſt the Ruſſians, commanded by Marſhal Lehwald.

5. The Battle of Roſbach, commanded by the King in Perſon.

6. The Battle of Breſlau, commanded by the Duke of Bevern.

7. The Battle of Newmark, commanded by the King in Perſon.

The above are all general Engagements; beſides the Siege of Prague, and great Numbers of Skirmiſhes.—The Conſequence of this laſt Engagement will be in all probability, the intire Evacuation of Sileſia by the Auſtrians.

Extraſt of a private Letter from Berlin, dated December 10.

"We are To-morrow, in Conſequence of a Royal Order, to ſing Te Deum here, for the moſt ſignal and moſt complete Victory that has been gained by our moſt illuſtrious Monarch, of which we had an indiſtinct Account by a Courier who arrived on the 8th, a little before Ten at Night, preceded by fifty Poſtilions with Horns and Flambeaux. We have ſince received a great Variety of Accounts, from which the following Relation is collected.

"The Garriſon of Schweidnitz hearing on their March of his Maſteſty's glorious Victory of Roſbach, on the 5th of laſt Month, and that he was in full March into Sileſia, threw themſelves at once upon the Eſcorte that conducted them, and as ſoon as they were diſperſed, marched inceſſantly, and almoſt without Repoſe, till they joined the King's Forces. It was from this Corps that his Maſteſty obtained an Account of the State the Enemy were in, of the Manner in which their Forces had been harracted, and a Variety of other Circumſtances, which with the vehement Solicitations of the Army, induced the King to march on the 4th Inſt. with a full Deſign of attacking them in the entrenched Camp, formerly occupied by the Prince of Brunſwic Bevern, between Liſſa and Breſlau, notwithstanding their great Superiority

Superiority, the Prussian Army consisting but of 38000, and the Austrians being 80000 strong.

"On the 5th, the Army being in full March, the King received Advice that the Enemy had quitted their Camp, and were moving towards him. Soon after the Saxon General Nostitz appeared at the Head of three Regiments of Dragoons, who were immediately attacked and pierced by our Hussars. The Austrian Cavalry behind them sustained the Shock of ours with great Intrepidity, but were at last broken, their Right and Left Wings giving Way almost at the same Time. Their Generals notwithstanding, rallied and formed a new Line no less than four Times, till the Infantry, making one great Effort with their Bayonets at the Head of their Pieces, forced the En-

emy's Centre; upon which they immediately began to fly on both Sides, one Body towards Schweidnitz, and the other towards Breslau. It is impossible to speak particularly as to their Loss, but it must be very great, since three Regiments threw down their Arms at once, and we have in the whole 8000 Prisoners, among whom are several Generals, and other Officers of Distinction, 131 Pieces of Cannon, and a vast many Standards and Colours. This Victory has cost us above 2000 Men, and two Generals slightly wounded."

The French under Marshal Richlieu are retiring towards Hanover, and it is thought are going to repass the Weser. The Hanoverians and Hessians under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick are got to Zell, and in Pursuit of the French.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Hastings, Nov. 23.

THREE of the Smugglers are taken in Suffex, charged with being lately concerned in a late Engagement with some Dragoons.

Tork, Nov. 23. Sir Robert Rich's Dragoons are quartered here in order to quell the Mob, occasioned by the present Dearth of Corn.

Newcastle, Nov. 26. Last Week as some Colliers were sinking a Pit on Gatehead-Moor, near Newcastle, they found the entire Skeleton of a Man of a gigantic Size, in a

Bed of Stiff Clay, about 7 Feet from the Surface. Near the Skeleton were found three small Pieces of very ancient Saxon Coin, the Bones laid compact together, and measured 7 Feet 8 Inches high.

Dover, Dec. 5. The Endeavour, of Lymington, laden with Oats, was taken a few Days ago by a French Shallop Privateer off Beachy; but the Frenchmen on board not being able, from the strong southerly Wind, to get into any of their own Ports, brought her in here.

L O N D O N.

Nov. 18. **C**omplaint having been made to the Lords of the Admiralty, that frequent Piracies have been committed (under Colour of Commissions granted by them) upon neutral Ships, their Lordships, for the bringing Offenders of this Kind to Justice, have this Day published a Reward of 100 l. to any Person who shall make the Discovery of such a Practice.

23. The Magistrates of Plymouth presented the brave Capt. Lockhart, who has very successfully exerted himself against the French Privateers, and for the Protection of Trade, with the Freedom of their Corporation in a gold Box.

25. William Mayne, George Peters, Michael Adolphus, Richard Doherty, and William Morris, Esqrs. Members of the Committee of the Marine Society, attended

by their Secretary Mr. John Stevens, waited on Mr. Justice Fielding, with a silver Anchor, as a Present, from the Society, on which is the following Inscription; round the Ring, "For the Service of our Country." On one Side of the Stock, "The Marine Society was instituted in London on the 22d of July, 1756, and within twelve Months completely fitted out, for the Service of the Royal Navy, 1911 Men, and 1580 Boys." On the other Side, "Presented by the Marine Society to John Fielding, Esq; as a Token of their just Sense of his great Services in promoting their Design."

28. The President of the Royal Society, Speaker of the House of Commons, the late Lord Chancellor, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, with the Lords of the Admiralty, and

and others appointed by Act of Parliament to examine the Merits of such as apply for the Reward for discovering the Longitude, met at the Admiralty, to consider of the further Improvements made by Mr. Harrison, in the elaborate Machine invented by him, and already in Part approved by them; and for which a certain Sum of Money has been adjudged him.

29. The public Companies of Insurance, Under-writers and Merchants of London, ordered a massy gradooned silver Table, supporting a handsome Cup and Cover to be made, which is to be presented to Capt. Lockhart, for the signal Services he has done the Trade of this Kingdom.

30. Being the Birth-day of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, there was a great Court at Leicester-house in the Morning. There was afterwards a great Court at St. James's, and a Ball at Night in the Ball-room.

Dec. 1. His Majesty went to the House of Peers and opened the Session with the following most gracious Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It would have given me the greatest Pleasure to have acquainted you at the opening of this Session, that our Success in carrying on the War had been equal to the Justice of our Cause, and the Extent and Vigour of the Measures formed for that Purpose.

I have the firmest Confidence, that the Spirit and Bravery of this Nation, so renowned in all Times, and which have formerly surmounted so many Difficulties, are not to be abated by some Disappointments. These, I trust, by the Blessing of God, and your Zeal and Ardour for my Honour, and the Welfare of your Country, may be relieved. It is my fixt Resolution to apply my utmost Efforts for the Security of my Kingdoms, and for the Recovery and Protection of the Possessions and Rights of my Crown and Subjects in America, and elsewhere; as well by the strongest Exertion of our Naval Force, as by all other Methods. Another great Object, which I have at Heart, is the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Liberties of Europe; and, in that view, to adhere to, and encourage my Allies.

For this Cause I shall decline no Inconveniences; and, in this Cause, I earnestly desire your hearty Concurrence, and vigorous Assistance. The late signal Success in Germany has given a happy Turn to Affairs, which it is incumbent upon us to improve; and in this critical Conjunction, the Eyes of all Europe are upon you. In particular, I must recommend it to you, that my good

Brother and Ally, the King of Prussia, may be supported in such a Manner, as his Magnanimity and active Zeal for the common Cause deserve.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

It gives me the utmost concern, that the large Supplies, which you have already granted for carrying on the War, have not produced all the good Effects we had reason to hope for. But I have so great a Reliance on your Wisdom, as not to doubt of your Perseverance. I only desire such Supplies as shall be necessary for the public Service; and, to that End, have ordered the proper Estimates to be laid before you. You may depend upon it, that the best and most faithful Oeconomy shall be used.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have had such ample Experience of the Loyalty and good Affections of my faithful Subjects towards Me, my Family, and Government, in all Circumstances, that I am confident they are not to be shaken. But I cannot avoid taking Notice of that Spirit of Disorder, which has shewn itself amongst the common People, in some Parts of the Kingdom. Let me recommend to you to do your Part in discouraging and suppressing such Abuses, and for maintaining the Laws, and lawful Authority. If any Thing should be found wanting, to explain or enforce what may have been misunderstood or misrepresented, I am persuaded will not escape your Attention.

"Nothing can be so conducive to the Defence of all that is dear to us, as well as for reducing our Enemies to Reason, as Union and Harmony amongst ourselves.

A Memorial presented to their High Mightinesses the States General, November 22, by Colonel Yorke.

"In that critical Situation Europe has been in during the Course of this Year, in Consequence of Measures concerted to overturn the whole World, the King was willing to flatter himself, that the Courts of Vienna and Versailles, out of regard to the circum-spect Conduct observed by your High Mightinesses, would have at least informed you of the Changes they have thought proper to make in the Austrian Netherlands.

"It was with the utmost Surprise the King heard, that, without any previous Concert with you, and almost without giving you any Notice, the Court of Vienna had thought proper to put the Towns of Ostend and Newport into the Hands of French Troops, and to withdraw her own as well as her Artille-

ry and Stores, whilst France continues to send either a formidable Quantity.

'The Conduct of the Court of Vienna towards his Majesty is indeed so unmerited, and so extraordinary that it is difficult to find Words to express it. But whatever dilatory Pretends she may have made Use of to palliate her Behaviour towards England, it doth not appear that they can be extended so far as to excuse the Infringement, in Concert with France, of the most solemn Treaties between her and your High Mightinesses.

'The King never doubted that your High Mightinesses would make proper Representations to the two Courts newly allied, to demonstrate the Injustice of such a Proceeding, and the Danger that might afterwards result from it.

'Your High Mightinesses will have perceived, that their Silence on the first Step encouraged the two Courts newly allied to attempt others, and who can say where they will stop? The Pretext at first was, the Need which the Empress Queen stood in of the Troops for the War kindled in the Empire, and the Necessity of providing for the Safety of those two important Places; and afterwards their imaginary Danger from England.

'But, High and Mighty Lords, it is but too evident that the two Powers, who have taken these Measures in Concert, have other Projects in view, and have made new Regulations with Regard to that Country, which cannot but alarm the neighbouring States.

'The late Demand made to your High Mightinesses of a Passage for a large Train of warlike Implements through some of the Barrier Towns in order to be sent to Offend and Newport, could not fail to awaken the King's Attention. The sincere Friendship and Parity of Interest of Great-Britain and Holland require that they should no longer keep Silence, lest in the Issue it should be considered as a tacit Consent, and as a Relinquishment of all our Rights.

'The King commands me, therefore, to recall to your High Mightinesses the twofold Right you have acquired to keep the Austrian Netherlands under the Government of the House of Austria; and that no other has a Title to make the least Alteration therein without the Consent of Your High Mightinesses; whilst these new Allies have resolved to set aside all prior Treaties, and to dispose at Pleasure of every Thing that may suit their private Interest.

'In the Treaty between Your High Mightinesses and the Crown of France, signed at Utrecht April 11, 1713, Article XIV. are these Words, "It is also agreed, that no

Province, Fort, Town, or City, of the said Netherlands, or of those which are given up by his Catholic Majesty, shall ever be ceded, transferred, or given, or shall ever devolve to the Crown of France, or any Prince, or Princess of the House, or Line of France, either by Virtue of any Gift, Exchange, Marriage Contract, Succession by Will, or by any other Title whatever, to the Power and Authority of the Most Christian King, or of any Prince or Princess of the House or Line of France.'

'In the Barrier Treaty these very Stipulations are repeated in the first Article. 'His Imperial and Catholic Majesty promises and engages that no Province, City, Town, Fortress or Territory of the said Country shall be ceded, transferred, given, or devolve to the Crown of France, or to any other but the Successor of the German Dominions of the House of Austria, either by Donation, Sale, Exchange, Marriage Contract, Heirship, or Testamentary Succession, nor under any other Pretext whatsoever; so that no Province, Town, or Fortress, or Territory of the said Netherlands, shall ever be subject to any other Prince, but to the Successor of the States of the House of Austria alone, excepting what has been yielded by the present Treaty to the said Lords the States General.'

'A bare reading of these two Articles is sufficient to corroborate all that I have just represented to your High Mightinesses: And whatever Pretext the Courts of Vienna and Versailles may alledge to cover the Infraction of those Treaties, the Thing remains nevertheless evident, whilst these two Courts are unable to prove that the Towns of Offend and Newport are not actually in the Power of France. If their Designs are just, or agreeable to those Treaties, they will doubtless not scruple in the least to make your High Mightinesses easy on that Head, by openly explaining themselves to a quiet and pacific Neighbour, and by giving you indisputable Proofs of their Intentions to fulfil the Stipulations of the said two Treaties with Regard to the Netherlands.

'The King hath so much Confidence in the good Sense, Prudence, and Friendship of your High Mightinesses, that he makes not the least doubt of their taking the most efficacious Measures to clear up an Affair of such Importance, and of their being pleased, in Concert with the King, to watch over the Fate of a Country, whose Situation and Independence have, for more than a Century, been regarded as one of the principal Supports of your Liberty and Commerce.'

Y O R K E.

Dec 23.

Dec. 23. His Majesty went to the House of Peers with the usual State, and gave the Royal Assent to the Land Tax and Malt Bills, to the Organzine Silk Bill, and to one private Bill.

The House of Peers have adjourned to Tuesday the 17th of January, and the House of Commons to Monday the 16th of January.

A LIST of SHIPS, taken by the ENGLISH, continued from Page 676.

The St. Joseph and the Fleuren, from Alexandria, for Marfeilles, by the Lyme Man of War, and carried into Leghorn.

A new French Frigate, going from Dunkirk, to Brest, by the Phoenix Privateer of Jersey.

The Phoenix, also retook a Snow, from Virginia, with 420 Hogheads of Tobacco.

The Bristol Galley, has retaken the Nancy, Pool, from Newfoundland, and brought her into Bristol.

A Dutch Ship from Marfeilles, to Rotterdam, by the True Patriot, a Letter of Marque.

The Enterprize Privateer, of Bristol, has retaken a Brigantine, and sent her into Lisbon.

The Hermione Frigate of 28 Guns, by his Majesty's Ship Unicorn, Capt. Moore.

A Dutch Snow, from Marfeilles, for Hauvre de Grace, and the Santa Famille, from Sufa, for Marfeilles, by the Osborne Privateer, and sent into Gibraltar.

A large French Privateer, by the Antelope Man of War.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 677.

The Lovely Jane, Foster, from Belfast, to Jamaica.

The Prince George, from Piscataqua, and the Matty, from New England, taken and sent into Martinico.

A Ship laden with Sugar and Rum, taken by a Dunkirk Privateer, and carried into Brest.

The Mercy, Bafs, taken off Beachy Head, and carried into Bologne.

The Margaret, Erskine, by a French Frigate, who took out the Crew and burnt her.

The Hannah, Cotes, from Maryland, for London, is taken and sent into Dunkirk.

The Province Snow, of Boston, Douce, being sent to look into Louisbourg, was taken.

The Speedwell, Matty, from Salom, taken and carried into Martinico.

The Mermaid, — the Mezin, — and the Lapwing, belonging to Harwich, by a French Privateer near Yarmouth, and ransomed.

BIRTH.

Nov. 1. The Hon. Lady Sheffield, was delivered of a Son at Buckingham-house.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 24. Tho. Nuttall, Esq; to Mrs. Cufance, Relict of Hambleton Cufance, late High Sheriff of the County of Norfolk.

25. Mr. Constable, of Clifford's-Inn, to Miss Marriot, in Great Russel-street.

Summers Clarke, Esq; to Miss Hammond.

Henry Johnson, Esq; to Miss Hill, of Dunstable.

Dec. 1. Mr. Arthur Parrots, a Hambro' Merchant to Miss Blackwell, of Pool.

Mr. Cha. Ballard, Leaden-hall-street, to Miss Play of Windfor.

Mr. Stephen Bank, Attorney, to Miss Cape, at Ipswich.

Tho. Jarvis, of Buckingham, Esq; to Miss Middleton, of Golden-square.

2. Mr. Saunders, at Exeter, to Miss Lloyd, at a Quaker's Meeting, at Bristol.

Also, Mr. James Bath, to Miss Windle, at Downend.

4. Tho. Clayton, jun. Esq; of Newbury, to Miss Masdon, of Marlborough.

Mr. Rob. Coles, Merchant, to Miss Snelling, of Croydon.

7. Mr. Clark, a Jamaica Merchant, to Miss Russel, of Jeffry's-square.

8. Mr. Mauduit, Merchant, in Lyme-street, to Mrs. Carpenter, of Red-lion-square.

The Rev. Mr. Hen. Foulkes, at Bath, to Miss Ann Taylor of that City.

10. Sambroke Freeman, of Fawley-court, Member of Parliament for Pontifract, to Miss Winford.

13. John Playters, Esq; to Miss Lewis, of Fleet-street.

DEATHS.

Nov. 24. Will. Mere, Esq; at his Seat in Cornwall.

26. John Horn, Esq; formerly Governor at Bombay, who has left 50l. to each of the following Hospitals, viz. Bethlem, Foundling, and the Hospital at Bath.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Digby, of the Kingdom of Ireland, one of the Lords of the Bed-

Bedchamber to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and Member in the present Parliament for Wells.

Dec. 2. John David, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for Westminister.

Dr. Cha. Carlton, London.

3. Sir Philip Meadows, Knt. joint Comptroller of the Army, Commissioner of Chelsea Hospital, and Knight Marshal, in the 95th Year of his Age.

Sir Humphry Monoux, in Argyle-buildings, in a Very advanced Age.

12. At his Seat at Maiden Bradley, Wiltshire, the most noble Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, Baron Seymour, and Baronet Warden, and Chief Justice in Eyre, of all his Majesty's Parks, &c.

14. The Hon. Mrs. Mary Grenville, Wife of the Hon. James Grenville, Esq;

Wm. Newton, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for the County of Northampton.

Cha. Strahan, Esq; Lieut. Governor of Guernsey, and Capt. of an Independent Company, who has served no less than 53 Years with unblemished Reputation.

16. Dr. Logan, at Bath, one of the Physicians to the Infirmary of that City.

Civil and Military Promotions.

Capt. Lockart, of the Tartar, Capt. of the Favourite Sloop of War.

Francis Bernard, Esq; Counsellor at Law, appointed Governor and Captain General of New-Jersey.

Capt. Porter, to be Captain of the Alceide, in the Room of Capt. Douglass.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Geo. Sackville, is appointed Deputy Master (Lieut. General) of the Ordinance.

Capt. Peter Dennis, Capt. of the Dorsetshire, a Ship of 74 Guns, just launched at Portsmouth.

Wm. Whitehead, of Clare-hall, Cambridge, appointed Poet Laureat in the Room of Colly Cibber deceased,

Wm. Eustace, is appointed Major in the 5th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Lord Bentinck.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Trist, M. A. to the Rectory of St. Stephen's, at Saltash, Cornwall.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Dawson, A. B. to the Rectory of Warmington, Lincolnshire.

Rev. Mr. Best, M. A. to the Rectory of South Dakoo, Yorkshire.

Rev. Mr. John Belward, to the Rectory of Ashby in Suffolk.

The Rev. Mr. John Tayleure, to the Rectory of Gunton.

Rev. Mr. Rob. Garnham, to the Rectory of Newton, in Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. John Thornbury, to the Rectory of Sreud in Gloucestershire.

Rev Richard Head, M. A. to the Rectory of Rolstone, in Wiltshire.

Rev. Mr. James Lewis, to the Rectory of St. Martin's, Salisbury.

Rev. James Sloper, M. A. to the Rectory of Eden, in Northamptonshire.

Rev. Mr. Wm. Barker Rush, to the Rectory of Heydon, in Norfolk.

Rev. Joseph Crewe, to the Rectory of Macclesfield, Staffordshire, and to the Rectory of Astbury, in the County of Chester, worth 700l. per Ann.

Rev. Randolph Crewe, to the Rectory of Warrington and Barthomble, in Cheshire.

The Rev. Mr. Carrington, to the Rectory of Stokyninhede, in the County of Devon.

The Rev. Mr. Parnes, to the Rectory of Swancombe, in Kent.

Nath. Smith, CL M. A. to the Vicarage and Rectory of Houghton, in Lincolnshire.

The Rev. Mr. Nutcombe Quick, appointed by the Bishop of Exeter, Chancellor of that Diocese.

The Rev. Dr. Fry, of St. John's College, Oxford, chosen President of that College.

The Rev. Mr. James Nind, to the Rectory of Ash-wicken, in Norfolk.

Samuel Bethell, M. A. to the Rectory of St. Michael, Hereford.

Wm. Harris, M. A. to the Rectory of Mannerdey, in the County of Pembroke.

KNIGHTS.

Nov. 26. John Forrester, of the Strand, Middlesex, Linnen-draper.

John Goff, of Holywell, Flintshire, Vintner.

Thomas Harrison, of St. James Westminster, Linnen-draper.

Dec. 3. Rob. Knowles, Geo. Ridgate, and Peter Gerrard, of Liverpool, Brewers.

John Tasker, of Ludlow, Salop, Maltster.

Roger Parry, of Putney-common, Surry, Innholder.

Wm. Archard, of Nettleton, Wilts, Mercer.

Michael Iaman, of Kingston upon Hull, Merchant.

David Smith, of Coventry, Chapman.

6. Simson Levi, of Cornhill, London, Merchant.

Thomas Shewell, and Henry Masterman, of Shoe-lane, London, Brewers.

Matthew Atkinson, at Bradford, Yorkshire, Mercer.

Thomas Liddall, of Axminster, Devon, Grocer.

10. David Thew, of Pattrington, Yorkshire, Mercer.

5 H

Edward

Edward Kingston, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicester, Mercer.

Charles Sarjant, of Uxbridge, Middlesex, Innholder.

13. Thomas Corleys, of Over-Tabley, Chester, Tanner.

Abra. Bentley, of Kingston upon Hull, Bookseller.

17. The Rev. James Farrer, Vicar of Brignall, in the City of York, Dealer and Chapman.

Edward Holmes, of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, Colburnian.

Wm. Varley, of Leeds, Chapman.

Edward Heylyn, of Cornhill, London, Merchant.

22. John Idle, of Wakefield in York, Cornfactor.

Thomas Judd, of Melton Mowbray, Mercer.

Thomas Powell, of Chester, Shipwright.

Robert Thornton, of St. Martin in the Fields, Victualler.

John Mason, of Bristol, Broker and Merchant.

Abraham Nurton, of Maid-lane, Southwark, Hatmaker.

BOOKS published since our last.

A Second Course of Letters on Baptism, &c. 6d. Ward.

An Enquiry into the Nature, Causes, &c. of our Saviour's Agony in the Garden. By Thomas Moore, 1s. 6d. Noon.

The Protestant System, 2 Vols. 12s. Griffiths.

Tindal's Rapin, 8vo. Vol. X. 5s. Owen.

A Cabinet Council, or Secret History of Lewis XIV. 3s. Woodgate.

A new History of the East-Indies. By Capt. Cope, 4s. H. Owen.

Biographia Britannica, Vol. IV. 30s. in Sheets. Hitch.

Life of the King of Prussia. By W. H. Dilworth, M. A. 1s. Rivington and Fletcher.

A Letter to the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; relating to the Abuses of Bakers and Corn Dealers, 6d. Cooper.

Remarks on a Letter in the London Chronicle, on the late Expedition, 6d. Cooper.

A Letter from Lewis XV. to Sir J. M. 6d. Postinger.

A Letter from an Officer in the Army relative to the late Expedition, 1s. Staples.

A Letter from the Duke de Richlieu, to a certain great Duke in England, 6d. Kincaid.

Observation on some Remarks on the Independent Freeholder's Letter, 6d. Corbett.

Ways and Means to raise the Supplies. Part I. 1s. 6d. Payne.

Considerations on the Leather Trade, 1s. Payne.

A Refutation of the Remarks of the King of Prussia's Manifesto, &c. 3s. Woodfall.

Seasonable Considerations on the Corn Trade, 1s. Cooke.

The Solicitor's Practice in Chancery, 12s. 6d. Worrall.

Preservatives against the Plague, By Francis Merring, M. D. 6d. Waller.

A Treatise on Madness. By W. Battie, M. D. 2s. 6d. Whiston.

A Course of Anatomico-Physiological Lectures on the Human Structure, &c. By C. N. Jenty, 3 Vols. 8vo. 18s. Rivington and Fletcher.

The Day of Judgment. By Mr. Bally, 1s. Cooper.

The State Farce, 6d. Scott.

Epistles to the Great, from Aristippus in Retirement, 1s. 6d. Doddsley.

A new Historical, &c. Ode, on the Secret Expedition, 6d.

Youthful Amusements, in Verse, 1s. Owen.

The Sedan: A Novel, 2 Vols. 6s. Baldwin.

The Prostitutes of Quality, 3s. Cooke.

The Voyages of Capt. John Holmesby, 3s. Noble.

Memoirs of B— Tracy, 3s. King.

Shuter's Jest, 1s. Kincaid.

History of Sir Roger and his Son Joe, 2 Vols. 6s. Scott.

Latin made more easy, 1s. Buckland.

The Compleat Servant Maid, 1s. Cooke.

The Art of Farriery. By John Reeves, 6s. Newberry.

Ovid's Fasti, in English Verse. By William Massey, 4s. Woodfall.

An Appeal to the Public against Register Offices, 6d. Cooper.

Letters of Dr. Lucas and Dr. Oliver, 6d. Griffiths.

An Enquiry into the Causes of our ill Success in the present War, 1s. Griffiths.

Twenty Sermons, on Practical Subjects. By the late Rev. and Learned Mr. Joseph Morris, 6s. Noon.

Twenty Ditto, by Christopher Hufley, D. D. 5s. Ward.

A Sermon before the University of Oxford, June 19, 1757. By George Fothergill, D. D. 6d. Rivington.

A Sermon before the University of Cambridge, By W. S. Powell, D. D. 6d. Beacroft.

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And recommended by several of the most eminent Mathematicians,

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BILL of Mortality from Nov. 22. to Dec. 29.

| Buried | | Christened | |
|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| Males | 790 1/2 | Males | 566 1/2 |
| Females | 691 1/2 | Females | 553 1/2 |
| Under 2 years old | 49 1/2 | | |
| Between 2 and 5 | 164 | Buried, | |
| 5 and 10 | 77 | Within the walls | 144 |
| 10 and 20 | 41 | Without | 364 |
| 20 and 30 | 128 | Mid. and Surry | 685 |
| 30 and 40 | 130 | City & Sub. West. | 290 |
| 40 and 50 | 144 | | |
| 50 and 60 | 120 | | 1481 |
| 60 and 70 | 92 | | |
| 70 and 80 | 62 | Weekly Nov. 29. | 385 |
| 80 and 90 | 27 | Dec. 6. | 331 |
| 90 and 100 | 1 | 13. | 416 |
| 100 and 109 | 0 | 20. | 349 |
| | 1481 | | 1481 |

Observat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

| | Baro- meter. | Therm. | Pluvia- meter. | Hygro- meter. |
|--------|-----------------|--------|-------------------|------------------|
| No. 26 | 29 : 4 | 24 1/2 | 0 : 0 | 20M. |
| 27 | 31 : 0 | 24 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 28 | 30 : 1 | 23 1/2 | 0 : 0 | 19 |
| 29 | 32 : 0 | 20 1/2 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 30 | 30 : 0 | 22 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| Dec. 1 | 30 : 2 | 25 | 0 : 0 | 36 |
| 2 | 31 : 2 | 23 | 0 : 0 | 29 |
| 3 | 32 : 0 | 20 | 0 : 0 | 40 |
| 4 | 30 : 0 | 21 | 0 : 0 | 41 |
| 5 | 29 : 7 | 25 3/4 | 0 : 0 | 10 |
| 6 | 29 : 2 | 25 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 7 | 29 : 7 | 22 1/2 | 2 : 0 | 30 |
| 8 | 30 : 8 | 19 1/2 | 3 : 0 | 30 |
| 9 | 29 : 7 | 20 | 0 : 0 | 29 |
| 10 | 29 : 5 | 20 | 8 : 0 | 30 |
| 11 | 29 : 4 | 20 | 0 : 0 | 40 |
| 12 | 29 : 6 | 21 | 0 : 0 | 20D. |
| 13 | 29 : 5 | 19 1/2 | 0 : 0 | 50 |
| 14 | 29 : 5 | 21 | 0 : 0 | 40 |
| 15 | 29 : 5 | 22 | 7 : 0 | 30 |
| 16 | 29 : 6 | 22 1/2 | 3 : 0 | 20M. |
| 17 | 29 : 9 | 23 | 9 : 0 | 10 |
| 18 | 29 : 6 | 24 | 3 : 0 | 20 |
| 19 | 29 : 5 | 24 1/2 | 3 : 0 | 10 |
| 20 | 29 : 4 | 25 | 12 : 0 | 30 |
| 21 | 29 : 4 | 23 1/2 | 2 : 0 | 10 |
| 22 | 29 : 5 | 24 1/2 | 6 : 0 | 20 |
| 23 | 29 : 5 | 24 1/2 | 7 : 0 | 20 |
| 24 | 29 : 5 | 24 1/2 | 10 : 0 | 30 |
| 25 | 29 : 6 | 24 1/2 | 12 : 0 | 30 |

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

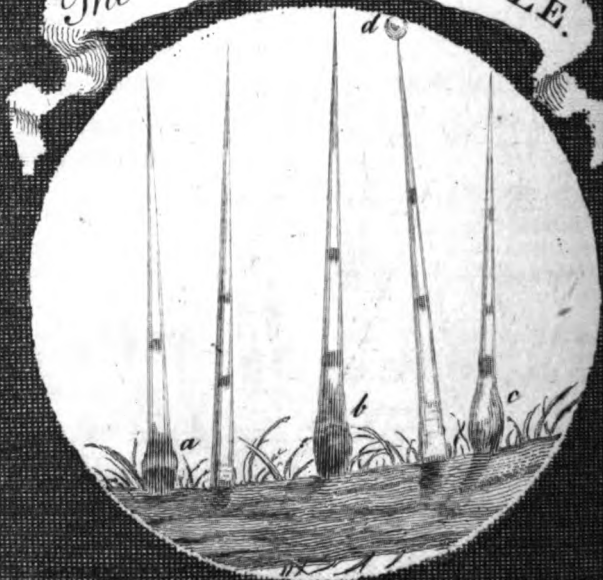
London, December 23s 1757.

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----|
| Amsterdam, ——— | 35 4 3 1/2 | Uf. |
| Ditto at Sight, ——— | 35 18 35 | |
| Rotterdam, ——— | 35 5 4 | Uf. |
| Antwerp, ——— | no Price | |
| Hamburgh, ——— | 35 8 | |
| Paris, 1 Day's Date, ——— | 30 1/2 | |
| Ditto, 2 Ufance, ——— | 30 1/8 | |
| Bordeaux Ditto, ——— | 20 | |
| Cadix, ——— | 38 7 1/2 | |
| Madrid, ——— | 38 7 1/2 | |
| Bilboa, ——— | 38 1/2 | |
| Lophorn, ——— | 48 3 1/2 | |
| Naples, ——— | no Price | |
| Genoa, ——— | 47 5 1/2 | |
| Venice, ——— | 59 1/4 | |
| Lisbon, ——— | 5s. 4d. 3/4 | |
| Porto, ——— | 5s. 4d. 1/2 | |
| Dublin, ——— | 7 1/2 | |

The Antennæ of a GNAT.



The Stings of a NETTLE.



Miscellaneous Correspondence, in Prose and Verse.

For *DECEMBER*, 1757.

have inserted in this Magazine a View of the *Antenna*, which is on the Head of a small Nettle, or a Nettle, largely magnified as they appear thro' the Microscope. The particular Description of which, as it will require too much Room and Time at present, must be deferred to the next Number.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered*.

Question 153, answered by Mr. W. RICHARDSON, in Durham.

$y = x^2$, then $y^2 = x^{2x}$, and $y^3 = x^{3x}$, and (per 47 E. 1.) $y^2 + y^4 = y^6$; $\therefore y^2 = 1$, and by completing the Square, $y^2 = ,5 + \sqrt{1,25} = 1,61803398 =$ lesser Leg; $\therefore y = \sqrt{,5 + \sqrt{1,25}} = 1,27201964 =$ lesser Leg, $y^1 = 2,0588709,$
 $= 1,029085.$

and was also answered by the following Gentlemen, Mr. E. Johnson, Mr. T. Sims, Mr. Dawson, Mr. R. Hudson, Mr. E. Rawthorne, Mr. J. Hudson, and Mr. R. Kingston.

It is to be told, by Mr. T. Drury, that this Question was pilfered from the Ladies Magazine; and we now declare, that the Authors of such Piracy will never have their Questions inserted in this Magazine for the future.

Question 154, answered by Mr. R. PECKHAM, at Seal, in Kent.

the first Minute's Descent; $y =$ the last; which (if I don't form a wrong Question) is $= 0$, by the Nature of Geometric Series $\frac{\frac{20}{19} \times a - y}{\frac{20}{19} - 1} =$

all the Terms; $\therefore \frac{\frac{20}{19} \times a}{\frac{20}{19} - 1} = 400$ Miles.

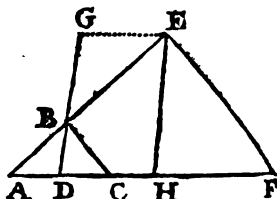
5 L

Also,

Also, by Mr. T. Hewgill, Sam. Pike, Mr. E. Johnson, Mr. J. Rennard, Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. W. Reeves, Mr. T. Allen, Mr. T. Drury, Mr. W. Bull, Mr. J. Foster, and Mr. R. Hudson.

Question 155, answered by Master WILKINSON, at Mr. Allen's School, at Spalding.

Construction. Let $\angle CAB$ be the given Angle. Take AB to AC as 6 to 8 (the given Ratio). Bisect AC in D , and draw DG through B , so that DG may be $= 68$, then draw GE parallel to the Base AC until it meet AB produced in E , draw EH parallel to GD , and EF to BC ; produce AC so as to meet EF in F . Then will AFE be the Triangle required. The Truth thereof is manifest from the Construction.



Calculation. In the Triangle ABC , given $AC = 8$, $AB = 6$, and the included Angle $= 40^\circ 36' 47''$. I find $BC = 5.208$ and $BD = 3.945$. Then per Similar Triangles, $BD (3.945) : EH (68) :: AB (6) : AE (103.473) :: AC (8) : AF (137.966)$. Lastly, $AB (6) : BC (5.208) :: AE (103.473) : EF (89.815)$. $\square_{E.F.}$

Also, by Mr. J. Robinson, Mr. T. Sims, Mr. W. Tomas, Mr. W. Beckwith, Mr. L. Johnson, Mr. J. Stokes, Mr. W. Reeves, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. Ewen Callister, Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. R. Peckham, Mr. T. Barker, Mr. W. Bull, Mr. R. Hudson, Mr. J. Foster, and Mr. T. Drury.

New QUESTIONS to be answered.

Question 167.

By Mr. THOMAS BARKER, of Westhall.

Given in a right-angled Triangle, the Rectangle of the Diameter of its inscribed Circle, and Side of its inscribed Square $= 219\frac{1}{2}$ Poles: Query the Sides, when in arithmetical Progression?

Question 168.

By Mr. J. HUDSON, of Louth, Lincolnshire.

Suppose a Quadrangular Close, two of whose Sides is the Sine and Co-sine of an Arch; a Third the Chord of its Complement, and the other, which is 14 Chains, is the Radius of the Circle; required the other three Sides, and the Area, when the Area is a Maximum?

Question 169.

By Mr. C. PAGISTER, of Greenland-Dock.

I Have a regular Piece of Wood which will fill up a round Hole, a Square Hole, and an oval Hole: Query what is the Shape?

N.B. We think proper to propose this Question for the Amusement of our young Philomaths, tho' it is not a new one.

Question 170.

By Mr. G. HICKS, at Reedness, near Howden, Yorkshire.

A Certain Gentleman is desirous of having 60 Acres of Land set out in the Form of a Parallelogram, but being willing to make it broader, finds that if he takes away 10 Chains from the Length, he must augment the Breadth with two Chains. Required the Number of Chains in Length and Breadth?

Contd.

COMPUTATIONS of the Moon's Eclipse, which will happen on January 24, 1758. By Mr. B. TALBOT, of Newport, Shropshire.

| | | Apparent Time at London, and | | | Newport. | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|----|----|----------|----|----|
| | | h | ' | " | h | ' | " |
| Moon set. | Beginning | 4 | 28 | 07 | 4 | 19 | 07 |
| | Immersion | 5 | 31 | 57 | 5 | 22 | 57 |
| | Middle | 6 | 24 | 43 | 6 | 15 | 43 |
| | Emerision | 7 | 17 | 29 | 7 | 08 | 29 |
| | End — | 8 | 21 | 19 | 8 | 12 | 19 |

N. B. If the Weather should prove precarious at the Time of the Eclipse, if any Gentleman, provided with a Micrometer, can at any Time during the Immersion measure the Minutes of the Moon's Diameter, either light or eclipsed, the Beginning may be known; and if a Measure be made during the Time of Emerision, the End may be likewise known, tho' the Moon sets before the End happen.

Of the same. By Mr. STOKES, of Bovey Tracey, Devonshire.

| | | Begin. | Immer. | Middle. | Emer. | End. | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| | | h / ' / " | h / ' / " | h / ' / " | h / ' / " | h / ' / " | |
| London | — | 4 32 5 | 36 6 | 26 7 | 16 3 | 20 | In the Morning Apparent Time. |
| Ottery St. Mary | } Devon. | 4 23 5 | 27 6 | 17 7 | 07 8 | 11 | |
| Bovey Tracy | | 4 20 5 | 24 6 | 14 7 | 04 8 | 08 | |
| The Continuance of Total Darkness | | | | — | | 1 40 | |
| The Duration of the whole Eclipse | | | | | | 3 48 | |
| | | | | Digits eclipsed | | 21° 6' | |

RURAL HAPPINESS.

A poetical Essay.

*Bene est, cui Deus obtulit
Parca quod satis est Manna.*

HOR.

Whose lonely Cottage is with Comfort blest,
While Heav'n makes all his rural joys com-
plete.

I.
HOW blest is he, who leads a rural Life,
And smiles contented at his humble
State;
Unknown to Envy, Faction, and to Strife,
And feels no Torments that attend the Great!

II.
Unvex'd with Troubles, undisturb'd he lives,
Low in the herbag'd, sweet, sequester'd Dale,
And tastes the Joys which calm Contentment
gives;
For calm Contentment loves the cottag'd Vale.

III.
Him peaceful Silence calls to quiet Rest,
And Blessings crown his ever-still Retreat;

IV.
Who thankful takes his Food from Nature's
Hand,
And labours chearful all the live-long Day;
Who cultivates with Joy the fertile Land,
That makes Return his Labour to repay.

V.
With how much Pleasure he surveys his Flocks!
How joys to call the lowing Herds his own!
With how much Caution does he shun the
Rocks,
Where monster Vice exerts her ebony Throne!

VI.
High tow'ring Elms surround his lonely Seat;
And well defend it from tempestuous Wind;
512 Salu-

Salubrious Herbs give relish to his Meat,
Which leaves the Sweets of Temperance be-
hind.

VII.

What! tho' the Turtle never crowns his Board,
Nor high-fauc'd Meats upon his Table's seen;
Yet homely Fare him greater Bliss afford,
Whose Body's healthy, and whose Mind's
serene.

VIII.

The tufted Groves, and Flow'r-enwoven Bow'rs,
The Meads, the Lawns, and gentle purling
Rills,
In Turn can testify his happy Hours,
Which guiltless Conscience e'er with Plea-
sure fills.

IX.

Free from the fordid Miser's lucrous Rage,
He asks no Titles, nor superfluous Wealth;
His blameless Life no guilty Cares engage,
Which ne'er engage his Competence and
Health.

X.

Thrice happy he! and innocently great,
Who follows Virtue where she points the
Way,
And far sequester'd from the Bar's Debate,
Runs not from Reason's rightful Laws astray.

XI.

How sweet is Life in rural Peace thus led!
Where low Ambition never durst intrude;
Where Sleep replete crowns the homely Bed,
And Gold-clad Cares molest not Solitude,
Dec. 5, 1757.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

IN your Magazine for February, 1755, you
have inserted an excellent Fragment, as the
Author is pleas'd to call it, under the Title of
Collin and Lucy; let me desire the Favour of
you to insert this, wrote by the late ingenious
Mr. Moore, which I believe will be as agree-
able to your Readers, as to,

Sir, your humble Servant,

W. O.

HARK! hark! 'tis a Voice from the
Tomb!
Come, *Lucy*, it cries, come away;
The Grave of thy *Collin* has Room,
To rest thee beside his cold Clay.

I come, my dear Shepherd, I come;
Ye Friends and Companions adieu;
I haste to my *Collin's* dark Home,
To die on his Bosom so true.

All mournful the Mid-night Bell rung,
When *Lucy*, sad *Lucy*, arose;
And forth to the Green-turf she sprung,
Where *Collin's* pale Ashes repose.
All wet with the Night's chilling Dew,
Her Bosom embrac'd the cold Ground,
While stormy Winds over her blew,
And Night-ravens croak'd all around.

How long, my lov'd *Collin*, she cry'd,
How long must thy *Lucy* complain?
How long shall the Grave my Love hide?
How long ere it join us again?
For thee thy fond Shepherdess liv'd,
With thee o'er the World would she fly;
For thee has she sorrow'd and griev'd;
For thee would she lie down, and die.

Alas! what avails it, how dear
Thy *Lucy* was once to her Swain!
Her Face like the Lilly so fair,
And Eyes that gave Light to the Plain!
The Shepherd that lov'd her in gossamer,
That Face, and these Eyes charm no more;
And *Lucy* forgot, and alone,
To Death shall her *Collin* deplore.

While thus she lay sunk in Despair,
And mourn'd to the Echoes around,
Inflam'd all at once grew the Air,
And Thunder shook dreadful the Ground,
I hear the kind Call, and obey,
Oh, *Collin*, receive me, she cry'd,
Then breathing a Groan o'er his Clay,
She hung on his Tomb-stone, and dy'd.

A Burlesque Translation of Anacreon's

Ἐρως πόν' ἐν πόσει.

In the same Metre.

AS Cupid gather'd Roses,
To make some fragrant Poës,
For self-admiring Lasses,
Who idolize their Glasses;
And think it all Mens Duty,
T' adore their matchless Beauty;
A Bee, with Bum and Arrow,
Salutes him to his Sorrow.
Alack! in this Disaster,
Where could he find a Plaster?
To *Venus* swiftly flying,
He cries, Mamma, I'm dying!
Stung by a Bee, I shiver,
Her Tail out-does my Quiver.

It's Poison swells my Finger,
Where Death in Tortures linger.
His funny, beauteous Mother,
Gay-smiling at this Pother,
Reply'd; O now's the Season
For *Cupid* to learn Reason,
If one small Dart confounds thee,
E'en from a *Fly* that wounds thee,
How wretched is poor *Polly*,
On whom in am'rous Folly,
Thou hast discharg'd a Volley?

}
J. W.

A Paraphrase on the Lth Psalm.

Hear, O ye Nations, and attend, ye Lands,
The awful Summons, and most dread
Commands

Of mighty *Jove*, who to remotest Earth,
(Where e'er great Nature's giv'n Creation Birth)
Has in loud Thunders his great Mind declar'd;
From East to West the solemn Sound was heard!
And lo! bright *Sion* darts resplendent Rays;
The beauteous Mountain's cover'd o'er with
Blaze!

Ere long he comes! behold the shining Road!
Prepare, ye Nations, haste to meet your God!
Devouring Flames before his Chariot rowl;
Around, fierce Tempests, and harsh Thunders
growl.

Thus on, triumphant, moves the dreadful Car,
Completely stor'd with formidable War!
The Heav'ns and Earth await his dread Com-
mand,

And flaming Angels all attentive stand.
Gather my Saints, tremendous Thunders cry,
Resounding Echoes, *Sanctum est*, reply!
When lo! from far assembled, Clouds appear,
The final Sentence from their God to hear.
The whole Creation shall his Justice own,
For great *Jehovah* is the Judge alone.
He'll to his People Loving-kindness show,
To the Rebellious everlasting Woe!
Ensuing Silence, still as Night appear'd,
When list'ning Nations thus their Maker heard.

Attend, my People, *Israel*, give Ear!
I, the ALMIGHTY, and your God, declare,
I'm not displeas'd, nor will I e'er remove,
My kind Affection and paternal Love,
For Want of Off'rings or of Sacrifice;
For these delight not thy Creator's Eyes;
All Beasts are mine, that each thick Forest fills,
And mine the Cattle on a thousand Hills!
If e'er I hunger'd, wou'd I thee implore?
The Earth is mine, with all her ripen'd Store!
Or if I thirsted wou'd I drink of Blood?
Is fleshy Food a Banquet for a God?
Thy solemn Vows to the Almighty pay;
In grateful Praises dedicate the Lay!

When irksome Pain or dire Diseases reign,
Unto thy Refuge, Me, thy God, complain.
The only Succour, in thy sore Distress,
On me depend: Your Souls I'll surely bless.
Your Benefactor shall you ever praise;
In joyful Songs your grateful Voices raise,
And own your Saviour throughout endless
Days!

But to the wicked, who, without a Cause,
Reject his Precepts, and despise his Laws:
With dreadful Frown he turning sternly says,
Ye cursed Children, who abhor my Ways,
Depart from me, in endless Torments dwell,
Consigned with Devils to the lowest Hell!

Hear the dire Sentence; O, ye wicked Race!
Accept of Pardon, while there's offer'd Grace;
Left in my Fury I should you devour,
Then to deliver none shall have the Pow'r!
And ye, Ungodly, who forget your Lord,
Remember this, whilst timely Means afford
You Reconciliation, to all-gracious *Jove*;
Whose Name's Salvation, and whose Nature's
Love!

Chatham, Dec. 2, 1757.

Tirbanab,

CLARINDA and THIRSI.

A new Song.

I.

CLARINDA, the gay,
Was sent for away
From a Town to a Village hard by.
(She is witty and fair,
With a fine Shape and Air,
And a beautiful sparkling Eye.)

II.

She had not been there
Much more than a Year,
Before a young Shepherd she spy'd;
His Appearance was bright,
She was struck with his Sight,
And her Cheeks were with Blushes all dy'd.

III.

He talk'd, and he smil'd,
'Till her Heart he beguil'd;
While *Cupid* stood laughing to see
What a Havock he made
With an innocent Maid,
Who before was so airy and free.

IV.

But the good-natur'd Boy,
He soon gave her Joy,
And directed his Shaft at her Dear,
He manag'd his Part,
So well with his Dart,
That now she has nothing to fear.

Thirsi

V.

Thirsis gain'd her Consent,
To a Church they both went,
Where the Priest the Knot willingly ty'd:
So now she's posselt
With the Youth she loves best,
And a Thousand *per Annum* beside.

*A Translation of the XXd Ode of the
third Book of Horace.*

Ad DIANAM.

OF Hills and Groves, thou guardian Maid,
Invok'd by mystic Names,
Who deign'st to lend thy gracious Aid
To save our pregnant Dames:

To thee I'll consecrate the Pine,
That shades my Country Seat,
And yearly sacrifice a Swine,
My Off'ring to compleat.

W. P.

*The Picture of Calumny. By the
Rev. Mr. Delacourt.*

WHat Mortal, but Slander, that Serpent,
hath stung?
Whose Teeth are sharp Arrows, a Razor her
Tongue,

The rank Poison of Asps her livid Lips loads,
The Rattle of Snakes with the Spittle of Toads;
Her Throat is an open Sepulchre, her Legs
Sit hatching of Vipers, and Cockatrice Eggs;
Her Sting's a Scorpion's, like *Hyæna* she'll cry,
With the Ear of an Adder, a Basilisk's Eye,
The Mouth of a Monkey, the Hug of a Bear,
The Head of a Parrot, the Chatter of a Stear,
The Wings of a Magpie, the Snout of a Hog,
The Feet of a Mole, and the Tail of a Dog:
Her Claw is a Tiger's, her Forehead is Brass,
With the Hiss of a Goose, and the Bray of an
Ass.

Cork, Nov. 21, 1757.

An EPIGRAM.

JACK prizes high
His Honesty;
He's jealous of it to a Tittle;

But well he may,
For *Jack*, they say,
Like many others, has but little.

Dartford, Nov, 16, 1757:

O D E,

Intended for the New Year 1758.

By the late Post-Laureat, Colley

Cibber, Esq;

BEhold the Circle forms! Prepare!
The smiling Morn leads on the Year,
The Year advancing to prolong
The Date of *CÆSAR*'s Sway,
Sublimes the lowest Lay,
Demands the Song,
And calls for univerfal Cheer.

While wasteful War in foreign Fields
Spreads wide her Train of Desolation,
Britain her untrod Harvests yields,
Which plenteously regale the Nation,

Turn, turn we now our Annals o'er,
And mark the Reign we most admire,
Where shall we find a Monarch more
Indulgent to our Hearts Desire?

Our Rights, our Laws, our Liberty,
His Lenity so well maintains,
That foreign Monarchs hence may see
How gloriously *AUGUSTUS* reigns!

So gently *CÆSAR* holds his Sway,
That Subjects with Delight obey;
While from his Power such Blessings rise,
Him they behold with grateful Eyes.

To him they quaff the Evening Bowl,
'Till Suns beneath the Ocean roll.

How blest'd our Lot by Heaven ordain'd,
Then to have liv'd when *CÆSAR* reign'd!

When Fame had confess'd,
In the best order'd State,
No People so blest'd,
No Monarch so great.

A CHRONOLOGICAL

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences,

For D E C E M B E R, 1757.

F O R E I G N A F F A I R S.

Leipzig, Dec. 17.

WE have yet no Relation, in Form, of the Victory of the 5th; but by Letters of the 10th from the Prussian Camp before Breslau, the King expected to be soon Master of that City, and of the Garrison and Wounded which are in it, amounting together to 10,000 Men.

Letters of good Authority from the same Camp, of the 7th, 8th, and 10th Instant, bring the following Particulars: The King lay at Lissa the 5th, and advanced towards Breslau the 6th. Lieutenant General Zeithen was dispatched with the Dragoons, Hussars, and some Infantry, in Pursuit of the Enemy, who were retiring towards Schweidnitz; and he had such Success, that on the 10th there were in the Prussian Camp no less than 20,000 Prisoners, amongst which there are two Generals, and 183 Officers, many of them Field Officers.

Three thousand Baggage and Ammunition Wagons, were already brought in, and 168 Pieces of Cannon, and 43 Colours and Standards, taken. General Zeithen still continued the Pursuit, and sent in daily Prisoners and Artillery.

Some of the Letters mention, that General O'Donel is dangerously wounded, and a Prisoner, and that General Luchasi was killed; and so great was the Ardour of the Prussian Soldiers, that they could hardly be restrained from attempting to scale the Walls of Breslau.

By a Gazette Extraordinary, Friday 30, from the Head Quarters of the Hanoverians at Suderburg, of December 29, which gives a particular Account of the late Battle of the King of Prussia at Lissa: As it corresponds with the former Accounts given of it, we shall only add, that unprovoked, unprecedented Instance of Cruelty in the French.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick's Army to a Friend at Stade, dated Altenbagen, Dec. 16, 1757.

Marshal Richelieu makes War as an Incendiary. At the Approach of our Army, he caused the Suburbs of Zell to be burnt down without Necessity, after having first

plundered the Houses. He likewise adds Cruelty to Devastation; witness the Hospitals for Orphans at Zell, in which the greatest Part of the Children were burnt, and those who attempted to escape the Flames, by leaping out at the Window, perished by the Fall; and all this, though we made no Motion towards the City either Yesterday or the Day before, and consequently the Enemy could not have the least Pretence for such barbarous Excesses. They also burnt down Yesterday all the Farm-Houses and Buildings belonging to the King's Sheep-Walks, after having first entirely plundered them, without paying the least Regard to Prince Ferdinand's Representations to Marshal Richelieu.

Extract of a Letter from Amsterdam, Dec. 20.

'The following Plan of Peace was handed about before the Battle of the 5th and 22d of November.

'America shall be held as it was after the Peace of Utrecht.

'Dunkirk shall remain as it is at present.

'Silesia shall be restored to the House of Austria, except the four Principalities claimed by the King of Prussia in 1740. The County of Glatz shall likewise be restored.

'England shall pay six Millions of Crowns to Saxony, by way of Indemnification.

'The King of Prussia shall cede Hall and Halberstadt, with the little Towns of Peitz, &c. in Lusatia, to the Elector of Saxony.

'The Value of the Prizes made by the English before War was declared, shall be paid to the French.

'There are no longer thought of at present, since we have been informed of the Motions of the late Army of Observation. The King of Prussia is the Soul of these Motions: He had promised 10,000 Men of the Garrisons of Magdebourg, &c. He hath sent them Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and a Squadron of Hussars.

'Upon receiving the News of the Battle of the 5th of November, the People at the Hague, being worked up by the English and Orange Party, were on the Point of rising, in order to force the State to an Augmentation of

of its land Forces. The Count d'Affry, the French Minister, immediately declared that if it did take Place, the King his Master would require the Republick to declare for or against him. This Affair was drop'd upon receiving the News of the Battle of the 22d.

The Representation of Mr. York, concerning the Cession of Ostend and Nieuport, make a great Impression on their High Mightinesses. That Minister daily solicits an Answer to his Memorial presented on the 28th past. The State is in Suspence about this Matter, and hath not as yet given him any Answer; but an Answer given to M. de

Reischach, the Austrian Minister, (on his representing that their High Mightinesses ought not to take any Umbrage at the Cession of those Places) evidently shews that they are not pleased with it. All the Steps taken by the Count d'Affry, and all his Conferences with the States, relate to the Occupation of Ostend and Nieuport. They demand, it is said, that these two Places may be evacuated by the French, and be considered as neutral; and their High Mightinesses offer to guaranty the Neutrality thereof. France and the Court of Vienna will by no Means listen to this Proposal; so that the Affair may possibly become very serious.

C O U N T R Y N E W S.

Portsmouth, Dec. 27.

Sunday last arrived a French Frigate of 26 Guns, under the Denomination of a Cartel Ship, and brought some of our Men belonging to the Tilbury. The Captain and some of his Men expressed a great Desire of going on Board the Royal George, only out

of Curiosity to examine her, as they pretended. They also wanted very much to come on Shore, for which Purpose they had even hoisted out their Boat, but Capt. Dorell, who commands at Spithead, prudently refused to satisfy their Curiosity.

L O N D O N.

Dec. 20. **A**T a Meeting of the Rt. Hon. Earl of Halifax, Lord Viscount Barrington, his Majesty's Secretary of War, the Marshal Lord Viscount Ligonier, &c. A Number of Men, who had by order of Lord Ligonier, been sent from different Regiments to the Hospitals, for Relief of indigent People afflicted with Ruptures, under the Direction of Mr. Lee and Assistants, were publicly examined and found to be well, and return'd to his Majesty's Service.

28. About 11 o'Clock died at her Apartment in St. James's Palace, Princess Caroline Elizabeth, third Daughter of his Majesty.

Her Royal Highness was in the 45th Year of her Age, being born on the 10th of June, 1713, and has been in a bad State of Health for several Years past. Her Burial, it is said, is by her own Desire to be very private.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Dec. 28, 1757.

Orders for the Court's going into Mourning on Sunday next the 1st of January, 1758, for her late Royal Highness Princess Carolina, viz,

The Ladies to wear black Bombazine, plain Muslin or Long Lawn, Crape Hoods, Shamoy Shoes and Gloves, and Crape Fans. Undress'd. Dark Norwich Crape.

The Men to wear Black, without Buttons on the Sleeves or Pockets, plain Muslin or Long Lawn Cravats and Weepers, Shamoy Shoes and Gloves, Crape Handkerchiefs, and black Swords and Buckles.

Undress'd. Dark Grey Frocks.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary, Whitehall, January 4, 1758.

Copy of a Letter from Andrew Mitchell, Esq; his Majesty's Minister to the King of Prussia, to the Right Hon. the Earl of Holderness, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Leipsig, Saturday, Dec. 24, 1757.

I have the Satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that last Night an Officer arrived from the King of Prussia's Army, with the News that Breslau surrendered on the 20th in the Morning; that the Garrison consisted of 13 or 14 General Officers, and 10,000 Men.

Men bearing Arms, besides between 3 and 4000 Sick and Wounded, were made Prisoners of War.

As the Officer set out before the King made his Entry into Breslau, he does not know the Names of the Generals that are made Prisoners, but he tells me, the Prussians lost only Twenty Men in the Approaches they made to Breslau; and that on the Night of the 14th, a Magazine of Powder was set on Fire by a Bomb, which occasion'd great Confusion among the Besieged, and greatly damaged one of the Bastions. I have the Honour to be, &c. *And. Mitchell.*

Dec. 15. This Afternoon died at Madrid, after a long Illness, his Excellency Sir Benjamin Keene, his Britannick Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at this Court;

Letters from Hanover, dated Decemiber 20. advise that Richelieu's Head Quarters were still at Zell, and that he was preparing to dispute the Passage of the River Aller with Prince Ferdinand; that the French had burnt the Bridge over the Aller at Zell, and most of the Boats and Barges on that River; that besides the Suburbs of Zell, many of the Churches, and other public Edifices of that City, were burnt down, and that many Persons perished in the Flames.

There are other Letters from Hanover which say, that the French Hospitals were so much crowded that they were forced to send many of the Sick to the neighbouring Villages; that French Engineers had been examining the Course of the Leine near the Ramparts of Hanover, to try whether the Neighbourhood could be laid under Water, but that was found impracticable; wherefore they have resolved to fortify that Town with some new Works to enable them to make an obstinate Defence; and that as a great Quantity of Snow had fallen for two Days before, they did not conceive how the Troops could longer keep the Field. It is added, that the French seem to wince their Vengeance chiefly on the public Buildings.

Letters of good Credit say, that the French Ambassador at Petersburg having, by Order of his Court, desired that the Empress would order the Danish Minister to leave her Court, and not meeting with a favourable Answer, behaved in so haughty a Manner, that he was himself ordered to depart from Petersburg in twenty-four Hours, and quit the Russian Dominions in five Days.

Advices from Hamburg of the 20th say, that the Castle of Hambourg still held out.

An Essay towards a Character of the King of PRUSSIA. Translated from the French of M. D. M.

THE most faithful and scrupulous Historian would be the best Panegyrist of Frederick King of Prussia. I pretend to be neither: I only attempt the Outlines of his Character, which even cotemporary Jealousy, Envy, and Malignity, are forced to admire, and which more impartial Posterity, if it can believe, will almost adore.

By the mere natural Strength and Superiority of his Genius, without Experience, he broke out at once, a General, a Hero. He distinguished with Precision, what inferior Minds never discover at all, the Difference between great Difficulties, and Impossibilities; and being never discouraged by the former, has often seemed to execute the latter.

Indefatigably laborious and active, coolly intrepid in Action, he discerns, as by Intuition, seizes with Rapidity, and improves with Skill, the short, favourable, and often decisive Moments of Battle. Modest and magnanimous after Victory, he becomes the generous Protector of his subdued, and captive Enemies. Resolute and undaunted in Misfortunes, he has risen superior to Distresses,

and struggled with Difficulties, which no Courage nor Constancy, but his own, would have resisted, or could have surmounted.

But as he cannot always command the Success which he always deserves, he may, perhaps, be obliged to yield at last to the superior Numbers of almost all Europe combined against him; Their Legions may, perhaps, conquer, but his Virtues must triumph.

As a King, he is a Man, a Citizen, a Legislator, and a Patriot. His own extensive Mind forms all his Plans of Government, unobscured by selfish, ministerial Interests and Misrepresentations. Justice and Humanity are his only Ministers.

In his own Dominions he has reformed the Law, and reduced it to Equity by a Code of his own digesting. He has thrown away out of the shaking and wavering Scales of Justice, and poised them equally to all.

Indulgent to the various Errors of the human Mind, because tainted with so few himself; He has established universal Toleration; that decisive Characteristick of true Religion,

igion, natural Justice, social Benevolence, and even good Policy. He equally abhors the Guilt of making Martyrs, and the Folly of making Hypocrites.

Greatly above all narrow, local Prejudices, he has invited and engaged, by a general indiscriminating Naturalization, People of all Nations to settle in his Dominions. He encourages and rewards the Industrious, he cherishes and honours the Learned; and Man, as Man, wherever oppressed by civil, or persecuted by ecclesiastical Tyranny, finds a sure Refuge in his Sentiments of Justice and Humanity, which the purple Robe has not been able to smother.

A Philosopher, undazzled with the Splendor of the heroic Parts of his Character, may perhaps inquire after the milder and social Virtues of Humanity, and seek for the Man. — He will find both the Man and the Philosopher too in the Frederick, unallayed by the King, and unsullied by the Warrior.

A Patron of all liberal Arts and Sciences, and a Model of most: In a more particular Manner, cultivating, adorning and adorned by the Belles Lettres. His earliest and first Attempt was a Refutation of the impious System of Machiavel, that celebrated Professor of political Iniquity; Nobly consci-

ous that he might venture to give the World, that public Pledge of his future Virtue. His Memoirs, intended to serve only as Materials for a future History of the House of Brandenburg, are such, as must necessarily defeat his own Purpose, unless he will write the History too himself. There are also Specimens enough of his poetical Genius, to shew what he might be as a Poet, were he not something greater and better.

Neither the Tolls of War, nor the Cares of Government, so engross his whole Time, but that he enjoys a considerable Part of it, in familiar and easy Conversations with his Friends, Men. There the King is unknown, and what is more, unfelt. Merit is the only Distinction, in which, his unasserted, but confessed, and decided Superiority, flatters a Mind formed like his, much more delicately, than the always casual, and often undeserved, Superiority of Rank and Birth.

But not to swell an Essay towards a Character, to the Bulk of a finished Character, still less to that of a History; I will conclude this Sketch with this Observation: Many a private Man might make a great King, but where is the King who could make a great private Man, except Frederick?

A LIST of SHIPS, taken by the ENGLISH, continued from Page 696.

A French Privateer, cruising off Lisbon, by the Greyhound Man of War, and sent in there.

The American, Capt. Zaffas, a French Privateer of six Carriage Guns, and 70 Men, is taken by the Prince Privateer of Jersey.

A Snow, of 140 Tons, from Martinico, to Bourdeaux, laden with Sugar, Coffee and Indigo, is taken and sent into Clyde, by the Matty, Capt. Douglass, who but a few Days before was taken and ransomed.

The Maria Theresa, Paterfson, a Dutch Ship, from Marfeilles, to Havre de Grace, by the Wiltshire Privateer, and sent into Bristol.

The Bien Acquis (an India Name) a French Man of War, by the Chester Man of War.

Le Frere Piere Privateer of Dunkirk, 8 Carriage, 49 Men, brought into Portsmouth, by the Dispatch Sloop, Captain Hodges.

A French Ship, of 200 Tons, from St. Domingo, by the Winchelsea Man of War, and carried into Charles Town.

The Cigee Privateer, of Bayonne, by the Deptford Privateer of London, and sent into Cork,

A French Privateer of 14 Guns, 120 Men, taken off the Land's End, by one of his Majesty's Ships.

The Surprise, laden with Wine, taken by his Majesty's Sloop, Speedwell, and carried into Pool.

The Marquis de Belisle, of 36 Guns; — the Countess de Lazere, of 18, and the Marquis de Barail, a Snow of 14, and a Brig from Virginia, retaken and sent into Bergen.

A French armed Ship, from the Texel, to Hamburgh, liaving on board 35,000 gold Ducats.

A Privateer Sloop, by Capt. Reed, of St. Christophers; and the Ship called the Sibella, is retaken.

The Three Sisters, Leadbetter, is retaken by the Cormorant Man of Man, and sent into Portsmouth.

The Antelope and Deptford Privateers, of London, has taken a Bayonne Privateer of 26 Guns and 300 Men.

The Eagle, Cannon, retaken by the Oliver Cromwell Privateer.

The Sibella, Reynold, retaken by the King of Prussia Privateer.

A Guineaman, belonging to Liverpool, retaken by the Happy Ketch.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 696.

The Victory, Meafury, is taken and carried into St. Thomas.

The Prudent Hannah, Vofs, from Amsterdam, to Rhode Island, is taken and ransomed for 700l.

The Union, Hammond, from Rhode Island.

The Jenny, Ash, from London, to Seville, and sent to Faro.

The Cockermouth, of and from Bristol, for Oporto, taken and carried to Vigo.

The Lively Jane, Ramsay, from Clyde, for Jamaica, is carried into Hispaniola.

The Heylin, of and for Banff, by the Dunkirk of Dunkirk.

The Bellica, Pike, from Newfoundland, by a French Privateer, and sent into Cadiz.

The Nazareth, Lamb, from Pool; the Elizabeth, Parker, from Liverpool; the Charming Kitty, Wilson, from Dublin, taken and carried into Cadiz.

The Sumton, Peat, from Jamaica, to London, by a Dunkirk Privateer.

The William, of Dartmouth, and a Ship belonging to Placentia, both from Oporto, taken and carried into Vigo.

The John and Robert, Burgefs, from Oporto, for Plymouth, carried into Havre de Grace.

The Hodgson, Payne, from Virginia, for London, by four French Men of War.

The Lively Jane, Ramsay, taken and carried to Hispaniola.

The Osborne Privateer, of Liverpool, is taken by a French Privateer in the Streights.

The Mary, Salmon, from Newfoundland, to Portugal, is carried into Vigo.

The Martha, Thompson; the Charles,

Dodd; and the Carlisle, from Newry, to Barbadoes, are carried to Bayonne.

The Victory Privateer, of London, is taken by a French Man of War of 64 Guns, and carried into Brest.

The Sea Nymph, Sexton, from London, to Boston, is taken by a Bayonne Privateer.

The Ranger Privateer, of Bristol, by the Michael, a French Man of War of 64 Guns.

Also, the Laurel Privateer, of London.

The Elizabeth, Cassen, from Virginia, carried to Bergen.

The Calenburgh, Chambers, taken off the Isle off Wight, by a French Privateer.

The May, Boyter, from Hamburg, to the Frith of Forth, and carried into Norway.

The Erskine, in Ballast, for Gottenburgh, taken by two French Frigates.

The Mary, Grant, from Campvere, to Murray, taken and ransomed for 150l.

The Elizabeth, Pike, from Newfoundland, and carried into Cadiz.

The Cambridge, Young; the Exchange, the Barbara, Braid; the Isabel and Janet, and the Hammoaze, are all taken by Privateers from Dunkirk.

The Elizabeth and Janet, Ogilvie, from Léith, by a French Privateer, afterwards chased on Shore by an English Privateer.

A Brigantine, Name unknown, with Bale Goods, is carried into Rochelle.

The Humber, Hill, from Virginia, to London, carried into St. de Luz.

The Betsey, Furz, from Bristol, to Jamaica, carried into Guardaloupe.

The Swan, Cowan, from Liverpool, to Africa, taken by a French Squadron bound to the East-Indies.

The Elizabeth, Goffney, from Boston, to London, by a French Man of War, and carried into Brest.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 20. The Lady of Hen. Knight, Esq; safely delivered of a Son and Heir.

28. Mrs. Le May, Wife of Mr. Le May, Tallow-Chandler, in Hoxton Market-place, safely delivered of two Boys and a Girl, who are all like to live, she has been married only to Months.

The Lady of Roger Wistrahram, Esq; safely delivered of a Son and Heir.

MARRIAGES.

Capt. Ambrose Wall, to Mrs. Terry, of Salisbury, who generously gave up her Fortune in Favour to her Daughter.

Tho. Hutchenson, Esq; to Miss Celia Caroline Cleveland.

Rev. Mr. Wake, Rector of East Knoyle, to Miss Beckford, Daughter to Alderman Beckford.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Macklesfield, to Miss Nesbit, a Lady of great Accomplishments and Fortune.

Dec. 25. Mr. Hen. Stent, Master of the Portugal Coffee-house, to Miss Martha Payne, Daughter of Mr. Rd. Payne, Cl. of the Bank.

Mr. Philip Morris, of Buckwell, to Miss Moreton, of that Town, with a Fortune of 5000l.

27. Capt. Tryton, of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, to Miss Wake, of Hanover-street, with a Fortune of 20,000l.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Mr. Henry Lane, an eminent Virginia Merchant.

Francis Chester, Esq; Berkeley-square.

Hen. Uthart, Esq; late High Sheriff of the County of Bucks.

Sam. Birch, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace near Manchester.

Rob. Doughty, Esq; at his Seat at Hanworth, Norfolk.

Dec. 23. Suddenly in the public Room at Bath, Mrs. Shiffner, Wife of Hen. Shiffner, Esq; of this City.

26. John Saintlo, Esq; Rear Admiral of his Majesty's Navy, made Captain, and took Post in 1712.

Civil and Military Preferments,

Mr. Wm. Bennet, to be Clerk of the Wine Licences, under the Commissioners for managing his Majesty's Stamp Duties.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Mr. Blacow, A. B. F. R. S. to the Rectory of Hartley Wepfall, Hants.

Rev. Mr. Wm. Martin, to the Rectory of Beachley, in Kent.

James Carrington, M. A. to the Rectory of Comb Martin, in the County of Devon.

Geo. Jenkins, B. L. to the Rectory of Allerton, Berks.

Mr. Sam. Hays, B. A. to the Rectory of Burstock, Hants.

B—KR—TS.

Dec. 24. Wm. Manser, of Maidstone, in Kent, Grocer.

Sam. Edgley, of Manchester, Feltmaker.

Samuel Sahger, of Melksham, Wilts, Clothier.

27. James Duckworth, of Southwark, Merchant.

Geo. Blamire, of Caldewgate, Cumberland, Shalloon-maker.

Joshua Corcos and Abrah. Malca, of St. Mary Axe, London, Merchants and Co.

Wm. Loader, of St. Giles in the Fields, Woollen-draper.

Christopher Browné, of Taplow, in Bucks, Merchant.

John Kerridge, of Great Yarmouth, Linen-draper.

Observat. on the Weather at Temple-Bar.

| | Baro- merer. | Therm. | Pluvia- meter. | Hygro- meter. |
|---------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Dec. 26 | 29 : 4 | 23 | 11 : 0 | 26 M. |
| 27 | 30 : 0 | 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 : 0 | 18 |
| 28 | 29 : 7 | 25 | 0 : 0 | 10 |
| 29 | 30 : 2 | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 : 0 | 30 |
| 30 | 29 : 8 | 21 | 0 : 0 | 20 D. |
| 31 | 30 : 0 | 24 | 0 : 0 | 30 |

B O O K S published since our last.

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Nicholas Jenty, A. M. 1l. 5s.

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Ant: Walker sculp^t



*A Man Magnified (as if view'd with a Microscopic-
-Eye) 60 Times in Length and Breadth -*

Miscellaneous Correspondence, in Prose and Verse.

For JANUARY, 1758.

AS we propose, in the ensuing Numbers of the present Year, to treat of many curious Microscopic Objects; many of which will be Parts of Animals, and some of the Human Body; and as those Parts in particular appear so exceedingly large thro' a Microscope; it seldom fails to excite a Wish in the curious Beholder, that it was possible to see the whole Animal magnified in the same Proportion; and especially, when he views the Size of human Hairs thus magnified; he seldom fails to exclaim; how prodigiously large must the whole Man appear were he magnified in the same Proportion! Tho' it is naturally impossible to satisfy such Curiosity, since those Objects are magnified 60 Times in Length and Breadth; when viewed by a Lens of about $\frac{1}{60}$ th Part of an Inch focal Distance, the Microscopic Eye must be therefore nearly as small, that can view Objects magnified in such Proportion; yet since it may be some Satisfaction to have Ideas of this kind convey'd to the Mind, we shall attempt it by a comparative Representation; since we can easily express the Proportion of the natural Size to that of its magnified Appearance, and find it still more easy to be conceived, by placing them respectively by such Objects, whose Heights are well known and familiar to us; therefore, if we take the common Stature

of a Man to be six Feet, this magnified 60 Times would give us the Idea of a Man 360 Feet high; and the Length and Breadth of every Part of his Body might be expressed in the same Proportion; and if we take the Height of the common Size but $\frac{1}{60}$ th of an Inch, the magnified Height of a Man would be six Inches. Suppose, therefore, a Spire, such as that at *Salisbury*, be 400 Feet high; then the Relation of the natural magnified Size of a Man; compared with such a Spire, and the adjacent Houses; might easily be expressed in a Drawing of a small Size, and such we have here presented the Reader with, in a Copper-plate Print; for the Frontispiece of the first Number of the Year; where every Part is drawn pretty nearly in the above mentioned Proportion; for could we see all those Objects together in one View, the magnified Man, standing by the Spire, would appear tall in the same Proportion with it, and People of the natural Size at his Feet, compared with him, would appear not so large quite as in the Contrast of the Print. It is an old Observation, that Things are great or small, only by Comparison with some standard Measure or Scale, which being constantly the same, it becomes easy to express in different Parts thereof, the relative Dimensions or Magnitudes of other Bodies; and by this Means, we can derive the Ideas

Ideas of the greatest Disproportion imaginable between a given and the supposed Size of a Man, increased or diminished in any Degree whatsoever.

We shall now take notice, in a few Words, of the Microscopic Objects of the last Number; the first of which presents to the Reader's View the wonderful Apparatus with which Nature has adorned the Head of a common Gnat, consisting of two fine Vessels of a delicate and wonderful Form, at the End of two long Shafts, proceeding from the Middle of the Head, containing, no Doubt, a most subtle, transparent Fluid, on purpose to render them Organs of the most exquisite Sensation, which gives them the Name of ANTENNÆ, or FEELERS; for it is evident from the Manner of using these Parts, that they make use of them as Instruments, as it were, to feel, explore, or reconnoitre the Parts about them; the curious Brushes, on either Side of an equal Length, are added to preserve these Organs from any Kind of Foulness. In different Kinds of Gnats and Flies, we observe a different Form and Structure of this most curious Part.

In the 2d Figure of the Plate is shewn the magnified View of the Stings of Nettles, which are wonder-

fully contrived to answer the Purposes intended by Nature. They are all fine, transparent, conical Tubes, with a large Bulb at the Bottom, filled with a fine, transparent Fluid; and notwithstanding their Points are so exceeding small as scarcely to be seen distinctly with the Microscope; yet are they open for the Excretion of the contained Fluid. The Sharpness of the Points fit them for easily penetrating the Flesh, when compressed. The Fluid, in such a Case, is made to rush into the Wound, and being of a peculiar acrid, or poisonous Nature, and mixing with the animal Juices, causes that Pain and Uneasiness, as we usually feel on such Occasions. In their natural State, they are represented at *a*, *b*, and *c*. If one of these Stings from a fresh gathered Nettle be pressed with a Needle, while viewed with a Microscope, the contained Fluid will be seen to issue out of the Point, and stand in a large Drop, as at *d*; after these Nettles become dry, the Fluid, by Degrees, turns opaque, and seems in some Part evaporated, while the rest appears divided, and standing in Parcels about in different Parts of the Tube, in the Manner as coloured Liquors usually appear in capillary Tubes, and as is plainly represented in the Stings in the Plate.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS Answered.

Question 156, answered by Mr. R. Waddington, of Hull.

PUT x = Perpendicular, y = Base, p and q = Sine and Co-sine of the given \angle ;

$$1 \quad p : x :: q : \frac{q^2 x}{p} = y;$$

$$2 \quad xy \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = b. \text{ Now, for } y \text{ and } y^2 \text{ subtract their Equals in the first Equation, then}$$

$$3 \quad \frac{q}{p} x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{q^2}{p^2} x^2} = b;$$

$$4 \quad \sqrt{\frac{q^2}{p^2} x^6 + \frac{q^4}{p^4} x^6} = b; \text{ hence}$$

$$5 \quad x = \frac{\sqrt{b^2}}{\frac{q^4}{p^4} + \frac{q^2}{p^2}} = 36; y = 77, \text{ and } \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 85, \text{ the three Sides of the Triang-}$$

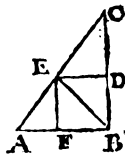
gle, whose Area is 1386 Perches, = 8 Acres, 2 Rods, 26 Poles.

711

This Question was also answered by Mr. Tho. Sims, Mr. E. Johnson, Mr. W. Bull, Mr. R. Hudson, Mr. J. Rennard, Mr. W. Beckwith, Mr. J. Stokes, Mr. W. Reeves, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. Ewan Callister, Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. R. Peckham, and Mr. J. Robinson.

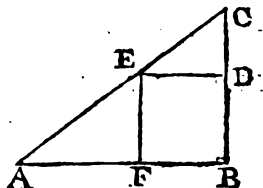
Question 157, answered by Mr. W. Beckwith, at Crowland, in Lincolnshire.

DRAW EB. Then $AB \times EF + BC \times EF (= ED) = AB \times BC = \text{twice the Area of the Triangle, and (per Div.) } EF = ED$
 $= \frac{AB \times BC}{AB + BC}$. Q. E. D.



This Question is also answered by Mr. R. Eling, of Henly, in the following Manner.

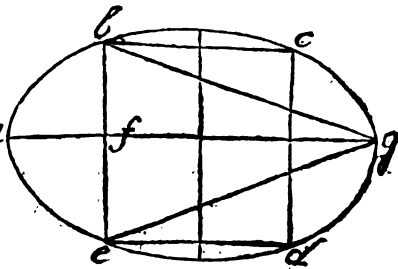
PUT $a = AB$, $b = BC$; and let $x =$ the Side of the Square (FB, FE, &c.) Then, as $a - x : x :: a : b$ and $a b - b x = a x$. *Euc. 4, and 16, 6.* Add $b x$ to both Sides of the Equation, and divide by $a + b$ and it will be $\frac{ab}{a+b} = x$. Q. E. D.



Also answered by Mr. T. Sims, Mr. E. Johnson, Mr. J. Rennard, Mr. J. Stokes, Mr. W. Reeves, Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. R. Waddington, Mr. T. Allen, Mr. S. Cole, Mr. R. Peckham, Mr. T. Barker, Mr. Tim. Drury, Mr. W. Bull, Mr. W. Gilson, and Mr. R. Hudson.

Question 158, answered by Mr. Now, of Stamford.

LET $af = x$; then by the Property of the Ellipsis we have as $a^2 : b^2 :: a - x : x$ $\therefore \frac{b^2}{a^2} \times a - x \times x = b f^2$.
 Therefore the Solidity of the Cylinder $b c$
 $d e$ will be $= \frac{b b^2}{a^2} \times a x - x x \times a - 2 x$
 the Fluxion of which, or that of $2 x^3 - 3 a x^2 + a^2 x$, being made $= 0$, we shall have $x = \frac{a}{2} - \frac{a}{\sqrt{12}}$, when the Cylinder is a Maximum.

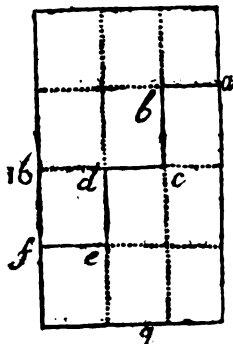


For the Cone, the Solidity whereof is $= \frac{b b^2}{3 a^2} \times a x - x x \times a - x$, we have in Fluxions
 $3 x^2 \dot{x} - 4 a x \dot{x} + a \dot{x} = 0$; whence $x = \frac{a}{3}$, when the Cone is the greatest Possible.

Also answered by Mr. J. Wilkinon, Mr. E. Johnson, Mr. W. Beckwith, Mr. J. Stokes, Mr. W. Reeves, Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. Ewan Callister, Mr. Tim. Drury, Mr. J. Rennard, Mr. J. Foster, and Mr. R. Hudson.

Question 159, answered by Mr. W. Allen, of Southwark.

LET the Length be divided into four equal Parts, and the Breadth into Three, and let Lines be drawn, intersecting each other at Right-angles, as represented by the pricked Lines, then if it be cut according to the several Directions ab , bc , cd , de , and ef , the two Pieces will make (when rightly joined) an exact Square of 12 Inches. In the same Manner may any Parallelogram be put whose Breadth and Length are square Numbers the next to each other; as for Instance, 25 by 16 will make a Square of 20, and 36 by 25, will make one of 30, &c.



This Question was also answered by Mr. T. Barker, Mr. Willson, and Mr. C. Pagister.

Mr. COLE's ingenious Investigation of Sir Isaac Newton's Rules for extracting the Roots of Binomials came too late to be inserted.

New QUESTIONS to be answered.

Question 171.

By Mr. E. Johnson, of Hull.

IT is required to find a general Expression for the Area of a Curve, whose Equation is $a x^3 + \frac{b^2 y^2 x}{a} - b^2 y^2 = 0$, where a and b represent given Quantities. And to give the Construction of the Curve, with its Area in Numbers when $a = 500$, and $b = 300$?

Question 172.

By Mr. W. Bull, at Irthleborough.

WAlking in a level Meadow, I observed a Cloud exactly in my Zenith, when it shaded the Vertex of a Tree, 73 Yards high; and formed there an Angle of $126^\circ 41'$: Thence going in a strait Line, and within 12 Yards of the Tree, the Line drawn thence to its Vertex, bisected the Sum of its Altitudes taken at the first Station and utmost Extent of its Shadow. From

whence 'tis required to find the Height of the Cloud and its Distance from me?

Question 173.

By Mr. T. Sims.

A Gentleman in Leath hath a Piece of Timber, in the Form of a Parallelepipedon, whose Thickness, Length, and Breadth are in Proportion as $1\frac{1}{2}$, 6, and 2, respectively; and its Superficies (in square Feet) is to its Solidity (in Cubic Feet) as 4 to 3; from hence he desired to know its Dimensions.

Question 174.

By John Storer, at Hornsea, Yorkshire.

THE Diameter of the circumscribing Circle of a right-angled Triangle; added to the Diameter of its inscribed, is $= 72.75$ the lesser Leg is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the greater. Query the two Legs without an Algebraical Solution?

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS in the Year 1757, at Newport, Shropshire.

Jan. 15th. H 19 00

Jupiter was $3^\circ 45''$ South of the Northernmost of those two Stars marked γ in 14° of m . Jan.

| | H | ' | " | |
|----------------------|----|----|----|--|
| Jan. 26th. | 8 | 26 | 30 | The Star marked $2\ \xi$ in three Degrees of γ was in a Line with the Cusps of the Moon, its Distance from the South Limb $5' 15''$ |
| 29th. | 9 | 20 | 00 | The Star in the Root of the South-Ear of the Bull was occulted by the Moon, the Emer- sion was at $10^h 40' 30''$, and passed nearly central. |
| Feb. 25th. | 6 | 15 | 15 | The N.E. Part of the Moon occulted <i>Aldebaran</i> , the Emerision was at $7^h 20' 05''$ a little North of <i>Mare Crisium</i> . |
| March 5th. | 10 | 8 | 38 | The N. E. Part of the Moon occulted the Star Ω <i>Leonis</i> , the End happened sooner than we imagined, so lost it. |
| Same Day | 13 | 21 | 30 | <i>Jupiter's</i> first Satellite immersed. |
| April 3d. | 10 | 6 | 31 | The Star γ in $5^\circ 52'$ of Δ was occulted against <i>Mare Humorum</i> , the Emerision was at $11^h 03'$ against <i>Snellius</i> and <i>Furnerius</i> . Note, The Al- manack published by the <i>French Academy</i> give it at $10^h 41'$ for the Beginning, and $11^h 22'$ for the End. |
| 20th. | 11 | 00 | 00 | <i>Jupiter</i> was $5' 25''$ North of the Northernmost of those two Stars marked γ in 14° of m . [See Jan. 15, above.] |
| 29th. | 10 | 14 | 30 | <i>Jupiter's</i> 1st Satellite immersed behind the Body. |
| May 15th. | 10 | 47 | 00 | The first Satellite immersed, but doubtful if from the Body or Shadow. |
| June 6th. | 15 | 42 | 00 | The Cusps of the Moon was in a Line with the Planet η , the Moon's Northern Limb pas- sing $0' 20''$ South of him. |
| 15th. | 11 | 32 | 10 | <i>Jupiter's</i> second Satellite emerged. |
| The same Night | 12 | 24 | 16 | The third Satellite immersed. |
| July 30th. | 9 | 54 | 00 | The Eclipse of the Moon began. |
| | 10 | 03 | 00 | <i>Grimaldus</i> totally eclipsed. |
| | 10 | 09 | 00 | The Middle of <i>Tycho</i> , or <i>Mount Sinai</i> |
| | 10 | 26 | 45 | <i>Aristarchus</i> |
| | 10 | 39 | 30 | <i>Manilius</i> |
| | 10 | 43 | 00 | <i>Menslaus</i> |
| | 10 | 53 | 05 | A star of the 6th Magnitude |
| Same Hour and Minute | | | | The East of <i>Mare Crisium</i> |
| | 11 | 25 | 30 | The Middle of the Eclipse nearly |
| | 12 | 31 | 30 | The Middle of <i>Tycho</i> |
| | 12 | 38 | 15 | The East of <i>Mare Crisium</i> |
| | 12 | 57 | 00 | The End of the Eclipse nearly, but Clouds pre- vented a distinct Observation. |
| August 8th. | 9 | 40 | 45 | <i>Jupiter's</i> first Satellite emerged. |
| Nov. 17th. | 9 | 57 | 45 | The Planet η was occulted by the Moon just before Setting. |
| 23d. | 7 | 39 | 42 | The Star μ . under the Hind-foot of the Ram was occulted. |
| | 8 | 18 | 30 | It emerged and had passed almost North of the Moon, |

J. P. H. and B. T.

TO the Description which we gave in the last Number of the Heroic Character of the glorious King of *Prussia*, we thought it would be very agreeable to our Readers to have the Effigies of this excellent and extraordinary Prince, which we have taken care to draw from the best Resemblance of him that Pictures could convey to us, at this Distance; together with a Poem, very expressive of the unparalled Virtues, Valour, and Conduct of the Hero.

On the KING of PRUSSIA.

YE tuneful Nine! *Aonian* Maids!
Who rove thro' Rosy-bower'd Shades,
And sweep the trembling Lyre!
For *Fred'rick* wake each bolder String,
And hail him Victor, while ye sing
The Hero's martial Fire.

Hark! to the list'ning World loud Fame
Proclaims his Deeds, extols his Name
And owns him for her Son;
See! Glory's self around him shed
Her brightest Rays, and crown his Head
With Laurels nobly won.

With Indignation *Austria* burns;
Her broken Treaties now she mourns,
And rues the fatal Day,
When thousands strew'd the bloody Field,
And haughty *France* was forc'd to yield,
By *Fred'rick* taught the Way.

Nor Numbers could his Arm oppose,
Thro' all their Ranks pale Rout arose,
Confusion and Dismay.
Behold! they fly with coward Fear;
See! *Fred'rick* follows at their Rear,
And marks his bloody Way!

His Troops by great Example fir'd,
With Thirst of Glory all inspir'd,
Seem more than Men to dare;
While *Fred'rick* thunders at their Head,
Array'd, like *Mars*, in all his Dread,
And leads the rushing War.

Where Danger calls, he, boldly great,
Flies like a Tempest wing'd with Fate,
To fight Religion's Cause;
Behold! he breaks th' enslaving Chain,
Which *Gallia* long prepar'd in vain,
For Freedom and her Laws!

Let *Austria*, *Russia*, *France*, combine,
And *Sweden*, 'gainst the Hero join,
Confederates in vain;
Bred to the Camp he mocks Fatigue,
And laughs at Toil, o'erthrows the League,
And will his Rights maintain.

Unfold the long-recording Page
Of Time, where Sleep the Hero, Sage,
Immortaliz'd in Dust;
Where *Greece* young *Ammon* hails divine,
In *Roman* Annals *Cæsars* shine,
Of either Age they boast:

Compar'd with *Fred'rick*, what are they?
His Morn out-shines their brightest Day,
And rivals all their Fame;
In him the Hero, Sage, we find
Experience, Valour, Virtue join'd,
To aggrandize his Name.

When call'd by Heav'n, he quits this Sphere,
And future Times his Name revere,
Attentive to his Praise;
May then some Bard's exalted Verse,
The Hero's glorious Feats rehearse,
In ever-blooming Lays.

Till then, hail! God-like Hero! King!
Let ev'ry Muse her Tribute bring,
An Off'ring worthy thee;
May Providence around thy Head
Her Angel-wings divinely spread,
To conquer and be free!

FREDERIC of PRUSSIA, or the HERO.

A new Ballad, to the Tune of, When
mighty Roast Beef was the *English-
man's* Food.

Written for the King of PRUSSIA's
Birth-Day, 24 January. By Mr.
LOCKMAN.

I.
WHILE Britons securely their Blessings
enjoy,
Divided, by Ocean, from Foes wou'd annoy,
See, FREDERIC, the League, form'd by *Austria*,
destroy.

CHORUS.
O the sam'd Hero of Prussia!
And O the sam'd Prussian Hero!

II.
Like a Spark, thought extinguish'd, which
suddenly glows,
He bravely rush'd forth, when condemn'd by
his Foes;
And swift, as a Whirlwind, around them he
rosc.

O the sam'd Hero, &c.

III.

III.

Mid Storms, rattling o'er Him, from black,
wint'ry Skies ;
Mid Snows, thick descending, to Conquest he
flies ;
The Fire of his Soul Summer's Ardour sup-
plies.

O the fam'd Hero, &c.

IV.

Tho' Frenchmen, and Austrians, and Russians,
conspire
His Dominions to rend, his Finances to tire ;
He boldly repels them with Sword and with
Fire.

O the fam'd Hero, &c.

V.

Alexander, half mad, o'er the Universe flew,
That wild, dazzling Phantom, false Glory, in
View :

But FREDERIC invariably follows the true.

O the fam'd Hero, &c.

VI.

In each Science skill'd, and in ev'ry Art,
That enriches the Mind, that enlarges the
Heart ;
From him, Wisdom's Dictates will never de-
part.

O the fam'd Hero, &c.

VII.

To trample on Popery, cruel and blind ;
True Religion to shield, and the Rights of
Mankind ;
For such glorious Acts was this Monarch de-
sign'd.

O the fam'd Hero, &c.

VIII.

In honour'd Repose whilst our lov'd Sov'REIGN
lies,
Fam'd Dettingen's Glories before him will rise,
Whilst at FREDERIC's dread Name, like a
Hare Richelieu flies.

O the fam'd Hero, &c.

IX.

All Europe bring Wreathes, and his Temples
surround !
At Glory's bright Altar be this Victor crown'd !
Sweet Fame lift thy Trumpet, and thro' the
World sound

O the great Hero, &c.

The 28th PSALM, translated from
the Latin of BUCHANAN.

O, Thou, who far above the starry Orbs
Inhabitest Supreme ! My Life's De-
fence

My surest Health. O lend an easy Ear
To my Request. Nor let me ever prove
The Fate of those, who hurry to the Grave.
Father, attend ; thy Suppliant's Wishes hear
Utter'd in Groans. His eager Hands are rais'd
To yonder Firmament, whose trembling Fires
Keep awful Watch. Yon Firmament, the
Shrine

Where all thy brightest Glories sit enthron'd.

Oh ! rank me not among the impious Race,
Nor, guiltless, let me share the Guilty's Fate ;
While Flattery, with all her softest Arts,
Dwells on their Tongue ; e'en then the livid
Heart

With Envy's deadly Bane is canker'd o'er.
Be all their Crimes rewarded ! Let them share
Of impious Delights, a Stipend just !
As they have sown, such let the Harvest rise,
To blast their every Hope ; to curst Designs,
Like theirs, let equal Punishment succeed !

Not all the Honours Providence divine
Has caus'd me to possess can e'er with-hold
The Sin-polluted Hand from Acts of Horror,
Or smooth the Storms of Malice in the Breast.
Therefore they shall not count a numerous Race
Of late Descendants ; nor from Age to Age
Successively transmit paternal Wealth ;
But dread Reverse their Race shall perish all,
And swift Destruction overwhelm their House.

Be Nature's Lord ador'd, who ever proves
Indulgent to my Pray'r ! My Strength, my
Shield,

When Dangers throng. My Hope, my sure
Support,

Amid a thousand Ills. For this, my Heart
With Joy tumultuous bounds. Harmonious
Tongues

Thy Praises sing, whose watchful Care protects
Thy favourite People from the rude Approach
Of dire Misfortune ; counterworks the Snare,
By Treachery plann'd, and thine Anointed frees.

Thou King of Mortals ! be thy People's
Guard !

Each Blessing Earth bestows, each Joy of Life,
Let Israel's Race abundantly possess,
Till yonder Sun shall fail, and Time have end.

J. Rhodes.

The Ingenuous Lover.

I.

DEAR Chloe, I nor truer am,
Nor better than the Rest ;
For I could change each Hour like them,
Were it my Interest.

II.

But I'm so fix'd alone to thee
In ev'ry Thought I have ;
That should you now my Heart set free,
T'would be again your Slave.

III.

All that in Woman is ador'd,
In thy dear Self I find;
For the whole Sex can but afford
The Good, the Fair, the Kind.

IV.

Why should I then seek further Store?
Ah! why make Love a new?
Since Change itself can give no mote,
'Tis easy to be true.

AN ACROSTIC on

Misero's Sense, and *Juno's* graceful Mien,
In *Jenny* only are united seen;
Sweet as the Rose, and as the Morning fair,
Such Strains as these can't half her Charms
declare,
In whom each Grace with ev'ry Virtue meets,
Eclipses Envy, and her Mind completes.
No borrowed Charms enforce her artless Air,
Not *Venus'* Self with *Jenny* can compare:
You know it, Shepherds, and admire the
Fair.

Detain'd by her, young *Ned* forgets his Fold,
E stem'd by her each Maiden grows more bold
No Maid, like her, his yielding Heart can
move,
Nor work it faithful into settled Love.
E xact in Features, comely Grace, and Mien,
S o fair is *Jenny*. — Fairer can't be seen.

E. C.

AN EPIGRAM.

A Doctor there is of so humble a Grace,
That the Case he durst never express;
But little he says, and if that you will trace,
His Knowledge you'll find to be less.

Then sure, you will say, he's deficient in Brain,
Or his Head to a Still you'll compare,
That does little or nothing but Simples contain,
And yields them by Drops that are rare.

W. F. G. p.

A new MINUET.



A New COUNTRY DANCE.



First Couple cast off and Hands across with the third Couple. First Couple cast up and Hands across with the second Couple. First and second Couple set and turn. Right and Left into proper Places.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences,

For JANUARY, 1753.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Ratisbon, Dec. 19.

Baron Plotho, the Prussian Minister to the Diet of the Empire, has just published an Answer to the Commissorial Decree lately sent to it by the Emperor, claiming a Continuation of their Assistance against the King of Prussia. This Answer is said to be a masterly Piece. "The King of Prussia (it is therein said) never had the least Thought of invading the Dominions of the Circles of the Upper Rhine and Swabia. All the World knows, that his Prussian Majesty had no Difference with the said Circles. It is the Court of Vienna herself, who, by forming a Design to reconquer Silesia, gave Rise to the present Troubles; and not only the Germanic Body, but almost all the other States of Europe, know in what Manner this Court hath occupied, both by her own Troops, and by those of Foreigners in Alliance with her, several Prussian Provinces, as well as the Circles of the Upper and Lower Rhine, that of Westphalia, and a Part of those of Upper and Lower Saxony; in what Manner, at her Instigation, almost all the Protestant States had been treated, by the Guarantees of the Treaty of Westphalia, who have spared neither Friends nor Enemies; and in like manner have several Roman Catholic States been treated, particularly the Archbishoprick of Cologne, the Bishopricks of Paderborn, Munster, Osnabrug, and Hildesheim, and the Abbey of Corbey; as also several neutral Towns of the Empire, particularly Bremen: A Thing the more deplorable, as the fundamental Laws of the Empire are thereby manifestly violated, as no Regard appears to have been shewn to what was stipulated by the Imperial Capitulations; as the Liberty, which the Cities and States of the Germanic Body, so dearly purchased, is on the Point of being subverted by the arbitrary Projects of the Court of Vienna, and her Allies; in short, as the Empire is thereby brought to the very Brink of Ruin."

Paris, Dec. 23. The King having sent for the Prince of Conti, said to him, "Conti, You must either go next Spring into Germany, and take the Command of my Armies, or I must go myself," and 'tis added

that the Prince made Answer, "Sire, I should be very sorry to leave your Majesty expose your sacred Person in those Parts, I am ready to set out whenever you please." And 'tis said the Prince is to go there with a fresh Army of 50,000 Men, including the Household Troops, and that they are to begin their March next March.

Part of a Letter from the Hague Dec. 27.

"Ever since the Army of Observation began again its Operations, the Count d'Affry, the French Minister, has never ceased to represent the Conduct of the British Court in the most odious Colours. His Conferences for some Time with the Princess Regent have turned upon Offend and Nieupoort: But the Hostilities committed by the Army of Observation have made them turn upon other Subjects. First, he demands that Liberty may be granted to export Provisions and Forage out of the States of the Republick, in case the French should happen to be worsted in Hanover: Secondly, he expresses his Hope, that if, unfortunately, the French Troops should be forced to abandon that Country, the States will suffer them to fall back into their Country, where they shall pay punctually for every Thing."

The King of Prussia declared Prince Maurice of Anhalt Dessau on the Field of Battle at Lissa, Field-Marshal of his Majesty's Forces. His Majesty has also raised his Royal Highness Prince Ferdinand of Prussia, Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg, and Mess. Driefen and Retzow to the Rank of Lieutenant-Generals.

The Austrian Magazine which General Keith destroyed at Leutmeritz consisted of 4000 Tons of Meal, and a considerable Quantity of all Sorts of unthrashed Corn.

It is said, that among the Officers made Prisoners at Breslau were found twelve Saxony Officers, whom the King of Prussia, having before discharged them on their Parole of Honour, caused to be hanged up immediately.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Berlin, Jan 5. Marshal Lehwald having, with a Part of his Troops, penetrated into Lower Pomerania, directed his Operations against the Swedes on the Side of the

Demmin

Demmin and Anclam, where a vigorous Resistance was expected; the Enemies having put these two Places in the best State of Defence they could. Demmin was cannonaded the 29th of December; and the Swedes having lost one Officer and forty Men, desired to capitulate. As it was not thought proper to continue the Siege, in order to ease the Troops, in so sharp a Season as this is, the Swedes had Leave to retire, and to take with them two Pieces of Cannon; the rest fell into our Hands. Our Troops took Possession of the Town on the 2d Instant. The Swedes abandoned Anclam on the 30th of December. We took 150 Prisoners there, and found a considerable Magazine of Provisions and Ammunition, several Pieces of Iron Cannon, and a great deal of Regimental Cloathing. The Marshal afterwards passed the Pene, entered into Swedish Pomerania, and took Possession of Gutzkow, Loitz, Tribbes, and Nehringen. At the same Time, Lieutenant-General Schorlemmer passed with his Corps from the Isle of Wollin, into the Isle of Usedom, and from thence to Wolgast, the Swedes having not only abandoned Schwinemunde and Usedom, as well as the Fort of Penamunde, but also the Town of Wolgast. His Serene Highness the Prince of Holstein is already advanced with the Van-Guard as far as Grimm and Greiffswalde. The Swedes continue to retire, and have got to Stralsund.

The Accounts from Silesia mention, that the Town of Leignitz surrendered on the 29th. The Garrison had Liberty to retire, that we might not fatigue our Troops in so severe a Season. A considerable Magazine of Meat and Oats was found there, as well as some Artillery and Ammunition. The Town of Schweidnitz is blocked up, and there is not an Austrian to be found in all Silesia, except that Garrison.

At Breslau, 144,000 Florins were found in the Austrian Military Chest, and the Magazines well stocked. The 37 Pieces of Prussian Cannon, which are retaken, are those which were lost in the Action of the 22d of November; besides which were found in the Town all the Artillery belonging to the Place, and 44 Pieces of Austrian Cannon.

Constantinople, Dec. 3. The Caravan of Pilgrims, returning from Mecca, has been attacked by a large Body of Arabs, who have destroyed, it is said, from 50 to 60,000 Persons. (Did the Caravan consist of so many?) This desperate and unprecedented Proceeding is supposed to have taken its Rise from the Arabs being disgusted on account of the Removal of the Pacha of Damascus to

Aleppo, who was greatly esteemed by them as a generous, able Man, and the Kizlar Aga's having put in his Room a Man of different Principles, who deprived them of some of their Dues which they receive from the Pilgrims. As the Chief of the Black Eunuchs was the Cause of all that has happened by that Change, which he effected merely to serve his own interested Views, the Grand Seigneur ordered his Head to be sent for from Rhodes, where he was lately exiled; and on Sunday last it was exposed to public View. There are few Families here but what have lost some Friend or Relation by this unfortunate Incident.

Madrid, Dec. 27. Orders are given in all the Ports of this Kingdom for getting our Fleet ready to put to Sea by next April, which it is thought will be more formidable than it has been this great while. The Seamen are to go on board the 15th of March, and are all to be new clothed. It is besides pretended, that by an Agreement made with the most Christian King, six Months Provision of Biscuits for between 40 and 50,000 Spanish Sailors is preparing at Brest, Toulon, Marseilles, and other Ports of France. All this affords ample Themes for Speculation. At the same Time, a Report prevails that our Court and that of France have entered into fresh Engagements on Occasion of the present State of Affairs. The French and Portuguese Ambassadors are extremely well received here.

Since the Resolution taken by our Court concerning the present War, the Ambassadors of France and Portugal are received by their Catholic Majesties with particular Marks of Regard and Distinction. The Seamen in the Service of this Crown are strictly charged not to stir from the Coasts, and to repair on board their respective Ships by the 15th of next March. By a Stipulation previous to the new Alliance between our Court and that of France, they will begin in the Ports of that Kingdom, and chiefly at Marseilles and Toulon, to enrol Sailors to the Number of 4 or 5000, and find them Biscuit for six Months. The Intendants of our Admiralty have considerably augmented the Number of Shipwrights and other Artificers in all the Yards and Docks; and at Ferrolia particular, they have already 1400 Supernumeraries, many of whom are English. These Men work Night and Day on three new Men of War of 70 Guns and five Frigates. In fine, we infer from these great Preparations, that Spain will have next Year one of the best Fleets, that has been seen for many Years past.

Hanover, Dec. 30. Prince Ferdinand, who commands the Lunenburg Army, considering the Danger there would be in

expelling it in a Battle against Richelieu, whose Army was double in Number, took a Resolution to retire, which he did with so much Address and Celerity, that he had got three or four Leagues from his Camp, when the French Army were preparing to force it. The Marshal being thus disappointed, contented himself with sending light Troops to pursue them, and on their Return, the Army prepared to enter into Winter Quarters. Some People that are come from Zell assure us, that the Distress of that City, notwithstanding the good Discipline observed by Richelieu, is inexpressible. The Apprehensions of being reduced to the same Straits has thrown this City into the greatest Consternation.

Prague, Jan. 3. The Prussians, after taking Strigau and Dignitz, entered that Part of Bohemia of which the House of Austria was left in Possession after the last War, and took Troppau and Oppau; and have sent Detachments to the Confines of Moravia, and into the Principality of Teschen.

Stade, Jan. 9. After the taking of Harbourg, Prince Ferdinand ordered General Hardenberg to march with the Troops under his Command towards the lower Part of the Aller, in order to harraiss the French Posts there, and oblige them to draw off the Posts in their Center. Hardenberg marched accordingly to Fesse Hoeufde, where the French had a Detachment of 400 Men; some of them he cut to Pieces, forced the rest to run, and took 108 Prisoners: After which, he caused the hereditary Prince of Brunswick to advance to Rotheimbouurg with Artillery, in order to attack that Town into which the Allies have begun to throw Bombs. General Hardenberg has taken Post in a proper Manner to support this Enterprize. When it is completed, he proposes to march to Werdon. Prince Ferdinand is still at Lunebourg, waiting for the Prussian Succours, whose Arrival is daily expected. The Hospital, in which there are a great many sick, is removed to Bardewick.

Haguz, Jan. 10. By the Hamburg Mail, which arrived very late this Evening, we are informed, that Schweidnitz had offered to surrender on the same Terms as Lignitz; but that the King of Prussia insisted upon the Garrison's being Prisoners of War. Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick was still at Ultzen. His Parties continue to have good Success against the French.

13. Marshal Keith being informed, that three Regiments of the Circle Troops had thrown themselves into Nuremberg, has block'd up that City, and demanded that they should surrender Prisoners of War. It is said, he has likewise made some other Compliments, on the Part of his Prussian Majesty, to some of the Princes, who were most forward to furnish their Contingents to the Army of Observation, which will afford much Matter for Deliberation.

17. The Hamburg Mail has brought several Letters from Bremen, with an Account of an Action near that Place on the 11th Inst. to the Advantage of the King's Troops, who had repaired the Bridge over the Wumme, and crossed that River on the 14th Inst. The Prussians are Masters of all Pomerania, except Stralfund.

Extract of a Letter from Wildeshausen on this Side Bremen, Jan. 15.

We have been greatly alarmed here since last Post, by an Account of a smart Action that happened between the Burg-Fort and Rotenburg, in which a great many are said to have been killed on both Sides; but we have not yet learned the Particulars.

Just now, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, we learn by the Post from Bremen, that the Hanoverians have got Possession of Burg-Fort, they having already appeared between that Post and Bremen; and that the Duke of Broglie has reinforced himself with 3000 Men in order to dislodge them. The Postilion coming from Bremen heard great Firing on the Road.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Savannah, in Georgia, Nov. 10.

A Greecable to an Invitation from our Governor, the principal Headmen and Warriors of 21 Towns in the Upper and Lower Creek Nations, arrived on Saturday the 29th ult. escorted from Fort Argyle on Ogeechee River, by Capt. Milledge's Troop of Rangers, to an open Savannah near this Town; where a Tent being pitched for their Reception, Capt. Bryan, with a Party of

Gentlemen on Horseback, met them, and in the Governor's Name welcomed them; and, after being regaled with a Glass of Wine, conducted them to the South Gate of this Town, the Rangers bringing up the Rear. Here they were saluted with three Cannon from the King's, three from the Prince's, five from Hallifax's, and five from Loudoun's Bastions, a Flag being displayed on each, and were received, as they entered the Town,

by Col. Noble Jones's Regiment of Foot (Militia) Capt. Bryan falling in the Rear. As they marched through the Square opposite the Governor's House, they were saluted with seven Cannon from a Battery raised for the Occasion before his Honour's Door, and afterwards with sundry other Cannon from the Bay and Vessels in the River. The Militia halted near the Council Chamber, and opening to the Right and Left, the Indians marched on between them; the Virginia Company being drawn up in a Line in Front, saluted them with a Volley, and then forming two Lines, the Indians marched through into the Council Chamber, where the Governor received them with great Courteousness and Solemnity; and after a friendly Conversation on general Subjects, proposed the postponing the Talk he had to deliver them from the Great King to a future Day, that they might have time to refresh themselves, after the Fatigue of so long a Journey.

Notwithstanding the short Notice the Governor had of the Arrival of such a Number of Indians at Fort Argyle, every thing, by his Care and Vigilance, whether regarding their Reception or Entertainment, was conducted with the utmost Order, Decency, and Grandeur, and gave great Satisfaction to every Individual: And the Indians in particular, whose Minds had been prepossessed with Jealousies by our common Enemies, who neglected nothing to defeat this Interview, were in every Circumstance agreeably surprized, as they frequently acknowledged, and took all Opportunities of expressing a due and grateful Sense of.

On Thursday the 3d Instant, the Governor met the Indians again at the Council Chamber, and delivered them the King's Talk, which they received with great Attention and Approbation, as they manifested by their whole Behaviour, and especially their Desire to bury in Oblivion all past Misunderstandings, and to renew and confirm all former Treaties subsisting between the two Nations, which was done accordingly in the Presence of a Multitude of Spectators, in the strongest Terms, with other favourable Circumstances peculiar to this Province.

Another Party of the Upper and Lower Creek Nations arrived here on Friday the 24th Inst. and were properly received by the Governor in the Council Chamber, the next Day: The former Headmen being present, these with equal Cheerfulness, acceded to, and signed the Treaty. The Entertainment and Presents the Governor has given them, have been considerable, satisfactory, and judiciously distributed. In short, his Honour's

amiable Conduct and Address on this Occasion is only a Confirmation of the just Opinion we have constantly entertained of his Abilities and Zeal for the public Good in general, and the Prosperity of this Province in particular, and must necessarily engage our warmest Wishes for his Health, and long continuing to preside over us.'

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, November 10.

"At the Sessions of the Assembly of the Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, were passed, An Act for granting 4000l. to his Majesty's Use: An Act for establishing and regulating a Militia, to continue and be in Force during the present War: And, an Act for the better quartering his Majesty's Forces."

We have Advice from Shamokin, that on the 25th of last Month, two Indian Squaws arrived there in a Canoe from Nescopekin, Joseph Nutimus's Wife and Daughter, and informed, that, before they left that Place, an Indian came in, who brought the following Intelligence, viz. That 600 French had come to Dianogo, and were designed for the Northward; that 100 of them had set out for Cumberland County; that they had no Artillery with them; nor was it known what particular Scheme they were upon.

Capt. Cobourn, in 22 Days from Barbadoes, in Lat. 21. saw a French Fleet of seventeen Sail, standing to the Northward. By him there is Advice, that Commodore Moore is taking in Provisions for three Months, and is said to be going, with five Sail of the Line, to Windward of Martinico.

We have Advice from Charlestown, South Carolina, that a Bermuda Privateer has carried in there a very valuable French Prize.

New York, Nov. 14. Thursday last returned from a Cruize the Privateer Brig De Lancey, (formerly a French Privateer, and taken by the Captains Randall and Harris, in Confort) Thomas Randall Commander, and brought in with her, a Ship of about 300 Tons Burthen, called the John, mounting two Guns only, navigated with 16 Men, (said to be Dutchmen) and commanded by Reuloff Malmstrong, taken the 22d of October last, off Crooked-Island, in Lat. 25 N. and Long. 70. W. from London; bound from St. Domingo for Nantz. Capt. Randall also took, at the same Time, another Ship, that was in Company with the above, Burthen 400 Tons, called the Spanish Galley, mounting 22 Guns, Men in Proportion; and which may be expected every Hour; both Ships deep loaded with Sugar, Coffee, Cotton and Indigo.

We

We have a particular Satisfaction in informing the Public, That Col. Peter Schuyler, of the New-Jersey Forces, taken at Oswego the 14th of August 1755, and carried Prisoner to Quebec in Canada, where

he has been kept ever since, arrived at Fort Edward in good Health, some Day last Week, having been released by the French, and conducted thither by two Indians and a Frenchman.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Cambridge, January 8.
LORD Viscount Dupplin was unanimously chosen Recorder of that City;

and Edward Leeds, Esq; Barister at Law, his Deputy.

L O N D O N.

Jan. 1. **T**HE Lords of the Admiralty have put the Royal George of 100 Guns into Commission, and given the Command to Matthew Euckle, Esq;

Sir Piercy Brett, Captain of the Royal Carolina Yacht, is appointed one of the elder Brethren of Trinity House.

2. The Lords of the Admiralty put the Neptune Man of War into Commission, and gave the Command of her to Captain James Galbraith.

The Ceremonial of the private Interment of her late Royal Highness the Princess CAROLINE, Jan. 5.

Knights Marshal's Men, with black Staves, two and two.

Officers belonging to her late Royal Highness. Pursuivants at Arms.

Heralds at Arms.

Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

Comptroller of his Majesty's Household.

Master of the Horse to his Majesty. Groom of the Stole to his Majesty.

NOR ROY King of Arms.

Ld. Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household. Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household.

Clarenceux King of Arms.

Gentleman bearing the Coronet. Gentleman Usher. upon a black Velvet Cushion.

THE BODY,
Covered with a black Velvet Pall, adorned with Eight Escutcheons; and under a Canopy of black Velvet supported by Eight Gentlemen Ushers.

Gentleman Garter princ. K. of Gentleman Usher. Arms with his Rod. Usher. Ladies of the Bedch. to her late R. Highness.

Women of the Bedch. to her late R. Highness. Yeomen of the Guard, to close the Procession.

The Procession was from the Prince's Chamber, through Old Palace Yard, to the South-East Door of Westminster Abbey. At the Entrance within the Church, the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the Choir, received the Body, and fell into the Procession just before the Officer of Arms, who preceded the Lord Steward and Lord Chamberlain; and so proceeded into King Henry the VII's Chapel, where the Body was deposited on Tressels, the Head towards the Altar; the Coronet and Cushion being laid upon the Coffin, and the Canopy held over it; the Ladies of the Bedchamber, and Bedchamber Women, placing themselves at the Head of the Corps; and others on each Side.

The Part of the Service before the Interment being read by the Dean, the Corps was deposited in the Family Vault, the Dean having the Sub-Dean on his Right-hand, and Garter on his left, standing at the lower End of the Opening of the Vault.

The Corps being interred, the Dean went on with the Office of Burial; when ended, Garter King of Arms proclaimed her Royal Highness's Style, which ended the Ceremony.

The Procession began about Ten at Night.

At Eight o'Clock, St. Paul's Bell began to toll, and at Ten the Park and Tower Guns began to fire, and fired every Minute till the Funeral was over.

Copy of the WILL of

Her late Royal Highness the Princess Carolina.

"I LEAVE my Sister Amelia all I have in Possession, and make her my sole Executrix, excepting these few Legacies: To my dear Sister Anne, an enamelled Case, and two Bottles of the same Sort. To my dear Sister Mary, my Emerald set with Diamonds, and

and the Brilliant Drops hanging to it, and my Ruby Ring with the Queen's Hair. To my dear Sister Louise, my Diamond Ear-Rings, and all my Rings. To my Brother William, my Enamelled Watch. This is my last Will, writ with my own Hand. St. James's, April 18, 1741.

Witness

CAROLINA.

Sff. de Billerbeck.

G. L. Feiffer.

On Monday Her Royal Highness Princess Amelia was accordingly sworn sole Executrix before George Harris, Doctor of Laws.

6. The Lords of the Admiralty have put the Ramilies of 80 Guns into Commission, and given the Command of her to Captain James Hobbs.

6. Being Twelfth-day, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, went into the Royal Chapel as his Majesty's Proxy, and whilst the Offertory was reading by the Sub-Dean advanced to the Altar, and offered three Purfes of Gold, Frankincense and Myrrh, in Commemoration of the Presents made by the Eastern Magi.

The Gramont Privateer of 18 Guns is purchased by the Government and put into Commission.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Jan. 13.

"M. d'Affry still continues to solicit the States General with great Warmth. We are well assured, that the Subject of his Conferences is, first, the borrowing the Sum of Thirty Millions of Florins, to defray the extraordinary Charges of the War; and, secondly, to obtain Leave for the French Commissaries to buy up in this Country, and export all Sorts of Provisions and Forage for the Use of the French Troops.

"The States General have declared to Mr. Yorke, in Answer to his Memorial, concerning Ostend and Neuport, That the Clause in the Treaty of Utrecht alledged by his Excellency could not be applied to the present Case; for those two Towns were neither ceded, nor exchanged, nor sold.

"Letters from Stockholm advise, that the Negotiations of Mr. Campbell at that Court have not produced the Effect which there was Reason to expect; That the King of Prussia's Enemies are indefatigable in their Endeavours to defeat all Mr. Campbell's Measures: That they have obliged the King to sign an Ordinance for augmenting his Forces, and sending a Reinforcement into Pomerania: And that the French Ambassador had assured the Ministry that they would soon receive a considerable Remittance."

13. The Cup and Salver, intended to be presented to Capt. Lockhart, was sent Yef-

terday to Lloyd's, to be viewed by the Merchants, who approved of the masterly Workmanship; it is curiously chased and embossed, with the 7 French Privateers, his own Ship, and Arms. The Salver is 26 Inches Diameter, with the following Inscriptions: 'The Gift of the two Public Companies, the Under-Writers and Merchants of the City of London, to Capt. John Lockhart, Commander of the Tartar, for his signal Services, in supporting the Trade, by distressing the French Privateers in the Year 1757.'

A Letter to a Merchant in this City from his Correspondent at Hambourgh, says, That after the Surrender of Breslau, Marshal Daun dispatched a very affecting Letter to the Empress Queen, setting forth the Loss he had sustained, and imploring immediate Succours; her Imperial Majesty's fine Army of 90,000 Men being, by the unavoidable Accident of War, reduced to 30,000 and those in a most miserable Condition, in Want of Cloathing, Provisions, and even Shoes, &c. The Messenger, who was employed to carry this Letter having fallen into the Hands of the Prussians, was carried before the King, who examined the Contents of his Dispatches, and read this Letter; and calling for Pen and Ink, wrote with his own Hand to this Effect: *All this I know to be true.* FREDERICK. And sent away the Messenger immediately to Vienna.

Six Waggon's laden with Money came to the Bank on account of the Merchants.

Admiralty Office, Jan. 14. Captain Lockhart, of the Tartar, is arrived at Plymouth with a French Ship and Snow from St. Domingo, taken by himself, and the Magname.

'These Prizes sailed from Cape Francois on the 12th of November, with 34 sail of Merchant Ships under Convoy of the Intrepide, Opiniatre, Sceptre, Greenwich, and three Frigates.

'The Prisoners informed Captain Lockhart, that his Majesty's Ships Edinburgh, Dreadnought, Augusta, and a Sloop had blocked up the Harbour of Cape Francois for some Weeks: That on the 15th of October, all the French Squadron failed to drive the English off the Coast; and the next Day the two Squadrons came to a close Engagement, which continued till Night, when the French Squadron, having the Land Breeze, with the Help of their Frigates, were towed into Port, greatly disabled, and the Opiniatre dismasted. They had 300 Men killed, and as many wounded. The French themselves allow the English to have acquired great Honour, and that nothing but the Night, and the Assistance of their Frigates, saved their Squadron. The Prisoners also inform-

informed Captain Lockhart, that the Princess Mary, some Days before the Action, had been disabled in her Masts by Lightning, and was gone to Jamaica.

The Medway and Lowestoffe are also arrived at Plymouth with two French Ships, one of 300 Tons, 8 Guns, 23 Seamen, and 19 Soldiers; the other of 350 Tons, 20 Carriage and 10 Swivel Guns, 61 Seamen, and 30 Soldiers, both laden with Provisions for Louisbourg; the former of which was taken by the Sterling Castle and Essex, the latter by the Lowestoffe, on the 2d Instant.

The Prisoners say, they sailed from L' Isle d'Aix, in Company with three other Merchant Ships laden with Provisions for Louisburgh, under Convoy of the Prudente and Capricieux; and the Tripon and Heroine Frigates, the two former of which parted Company with them the Day before they were taken.

The Frigates made their Escape from our Ships by its falling little Wind, before which his Majesty's Ships outailed them greatly; but there is Reason to believe, that the other Merchant Ships are taken by the Ships that were left in Chase of them.

The Brilliant and Coventry are likewise arrived at Plymouth with two Prizes, one from St. Domingo, the other from Cape Breton.

A Board of Admiralty was held to enquire into the Complaints of the Men belonging to several of his Majesty's Ships of War, in regard to their Provisions and Usage when out at Sea, were particularly examined into.

The Fleet, preparing for an Expedition to America, is to be under the Command of Admiral Boscawen.

Letters by the three Dutch Mails arrived this Day advise, that the King of Prussia marched with a great Part of his Army on the 24th of December to besiege Schweidnitz, which is defended by a Garrison of 7000 Men.

The Prussians have also taken Jagendorf and made 1500 Austrians Prisoners of War.

The Prussians have taken Troppau in Upper Silesia.

The Swedish Garrison in Demmin has surrendered.

According to Letters from Hamburg of the 6th Inst. the Hanoverian and French Armies continue quiet in their Quarters and Cantonment. Richelieu has moved his Quarters from Zell to Hanover, leaving a large Body of Troops under a Lieutenant-General at Zell. There is such a great Scarcity throughout the Electorate of Hanover, that the Country People, having no Bread, are forced to live on Roots and Potatoes. At Zell a Fowl sells for Three Half Crowns (3s. 3d.) and other Provisions in Proportion.

It is reported, that the Kings of Prussia and Denmark have concluded a defensive Treaty of Alliance.

According to some Advices from Frankfurt, Marshal Keith arrived on the 26th past with the Troops under his Command in the Neighbourhood of Egro.

General Keith has sent to Neuremberg to demand Winter-Quarters for the Prussians in the Circle of Franconia.

The Marquis de la Chetardie, who made so much Noise some Years ago, died lately at Hanau.

Mr. Mitchel is gone from Berlin to join the King of Prussia in Silesia.

Mr. Keith is arrived at Hamburgh in his Way to Russia.

The Empress Queen has resolved to draw some more Regiments from Hungary and Italy; and Hildbourghausen has ordered the Army of the Empire to assemble.

The Swedes abandoned the Fort of Swinemunde on the 25th past.

The King of Prussia has resolved to evacuate all Saxony except three Towns, and to assign the King of Poland a certain Sum, on Condition that the Country will furnish his Prussian Majesty with a certain Number of Recruits, and a Quantity of Forage.

24. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint James Cockran, John Brown, Peregrine Lascelles, Sir John Bruce Hope, John Folliett, Thomas Murray, James Stuart, Lord John Murray, John Earl of Loudoun, Maurice Bockland, William Earl of Pammure, Lord George Beauclerk, Lord George Sackville, William Earl of Ancrum, William Earl of Harrington, Hugh Warburton, [the sixteen oldest Major Generals] to be Lieutenant Generals of his Majesty's Forces.

The King hath been pleased to constitute and appoint George Boscawen, Thomas Earl of Effingham, George Howard, Rob. Richy, Joseph York, Sir John Whiteford, William Kingsley, Lord Cathcart, Paul Mascarene, William Whitmore, Alexander Durore, William Balford, Bennet Noel, [the fourteen oldest Colonels] to be Major Generals of his Majesty's Forces.

The King hath been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Honourable Thomas Hay, Esq; commonly called Lord Viscount Dupplin, to be Chancellor of his Majesty's Duchy of Lancaster, in the Room of Lord Edgcombe.

The King hath been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Honourable Richard Lord Edgcombe to be Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, Chases, &c. North of Trent, in the Room of the Duke of Somerset deceased.

24. Being the Birth-Day of the King of Prussia, many Public and Loyal Societies assembled in the Evening to testify their esteem of this illustrious Hero; when they drank the Health of his Majesty King George, the King of Prussia, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family: As also, to the Hon. William Pitt, Mr. Legge, &c. Success to

the British Arms, Prosperity to Trade and Commerce, &c. The City in general was illuminated; and there were Bonfires and other Demonstrations of public Rejoicing.

Mr. C. Bedell, at the Cordial Warehouse in Ludgate-street, is appointed Distiller in Ordinary to his Majesty, in the room of Mr. C. Collins, deceased.

A LIST of SHIPS, taken by the ENGLISH, continued from Page 711.

A Ship of 200 Tons, laden with Furs and Beaver Skins, by the City of Cork Privateer.

The Young Baptista, ——— of Amsterdam, from Port Le Orient with East-India Goods, taken by the Mars, a Letter of Marque, belonging to Bristol, and sent into Plymouth.

The Tartar, McLean, of Antigua, has taken a French Sloop and sent her to Montserrat. Also in Company with the Freeman Privateer, taken a Dutch Sloop, with Dutch Cordage, &c. And a French Snow with Sugar, Coffee, &c. bound from Martinico to Bourdeaux.

A French Snow, with Sugar, Coffee, &c. is taken by the Jennings Privateer.

The Brilliant (a Letter of Marque of 400 Tons) by the King of Prussia Privateer, and carried into New-York.

The Reprizal, a French Privateer of four Nine Pounds, by the How Privateer of Guernsey, and retaken a Vessel from Dundee for South Carolina.

The Dunkirk Privateer of 14 Nine Pounds, 180 Men, by Capt. Bray of the Adventure arm'd Ship.

The Lady Griefe, a Spanish Vessel, laden with Fruit, taken going into St. Malo, by the Prince Edward Man of War.

The Martha, Curlett, retaken.

The John Galley from Boston, laden with Tar, ditto.

The Brilliant, fired and destroyed by the Amenia Man of War.

The Dragon Privateer of 24 Nine Pounds, belonging to Bayonne, taken by the Amenia and Coventry.

The Intrepid Privateer of Bayonne, 14 Swivel Guns, 130 Men, sunk by the same.

A French Privateer of two Carriage Guns, 12 Swivels, and 36 Men, is taken by the Spy Privateer of Liverpool.

The Lyon and another Ship (name unknown) from Rochelle for Louisburgh with Stores, are taken by the Medway and Leostaffe Men of War and sent into Plymouth.

The Charmant from Louisburgh to Brest, by the Brilliant Man of War and sent into Plymouth.

The Turaine, from St. Domingo to Ro-

chelle, by the Isis Man of War and brought into Plymouth.

——— A Ship from St. Domingo, by the Earl of Granville Privateer of Jersey, and brought into Weymouth.

The Hawk, Chew, from Maryland, is retaken by the Tartar Man of War.

The Grand Sultan, Briot, from Martinico to Bourdeaux, is taken and carried into Rhode Island.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 711.

The Hannah, Piercy, from South Carolina, by a French Privateer.

The Ann, Macgee, from Jamaica for London, is taken and carried into Louisburgh.

The Prince Frederick Pacquet, from Dover to Flushing, taken by the Revenge Privateer and carried to Dunkirk.

The Drake, Smith, from London to Halifax, is taken and carried into Louisburgh.

The Hester, Sparks, is taken and carried into Guardaloupe.

The Mercury, Strachan, from Dundee to Carolina, is carried into Rochelle.

The Ann and Elizabeth, Stainmore, by three Frigates, and burnt.

A Brig, John, from Liverpool, and a Sloop, Geo. Nicholas, from Rhode, taken on the Coast of Afric.

The Molly, Boyd, from Boston to the Leeward Islands, is taken and carried into Louisburgh.

The Margaret, Bower, from Yarmouth to Alicante, carried into Havre.

The Mary, Bell, from Salcombe to Guernsey, carried into Cherbourg.

A Ship laden with Oil, is carried into Mahon.

The Charming Nelly, Harvey, from Aberdeen to Campvere, is taken and carried into Calais.

Five loaded Colliers, two of them large Barks, were carried into Dunkirk on the 30th Ult.

The Sufanah, Forrester, in Company with the Little Davey, Williams, from Seville for London, by a French Privateer of 14 Guns, off Bayonne.

The

The Bacales, Parnel, from Newfoundland for England, taken and sent to Morlaix.
The Medena, from Newfoundland for a Market, by a French Privateer.

The Expeditoin, Cope, from Falmouth, by a French Row-Galley in the Gut of Gibraltar, and carried into Ceuta.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 1. The Lady of the Rt. Hon. Lord Barnard, was safely delivered of a Daughter; as was the Lady of Lord Rob. Manners. And the Lady of Major Montoheu, safely delivered of a Son.

8. The Lady of the Rt. Hon. Earl Gower, (Master of the Horse to his Majesty) safely delivered of a Son and Heir.

13. The Lady of John Mitchell, Esq; was safely delivered of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 1. Mr. James Nixton, an eminent Attorney of Orchard-street, to Miss Polly Scowen, of Palace-yard.

Mr. James Fletcher, Bookseller, to Miss Stout, at Oxford.

3. Mr. Robinson, a Merchant, in Nicholas-lane, to Miss Torton of that Place; this is his 4th Wife, and he but 40 Years of Age.

Tho. Yeates, Esq; of Ashford, to Miss Hays, of Leominster, with a Fortune of 3000l.

Dr. Dirwin, a Physician, at Litchfield, to Miss Howard, of that Place.

The Rev. Dr. Parry, Rector of Wiltchampton, in Dorsetshire, to Miss Gascoigne.

4. Mr. James Muffard, jun. of Leicester-square, to Miss Polly Cox, of Cheap-side.

Francis Hutchenfon, Esq; Capt. in Gen. Stuart's Regiment, to Miss Clement, of Lory Watten, Leicestershire.

6. Mr. Wm. Green, a Hamburgh Merchant, to Miss Philips, of Broad-street.

Alderman Henry Winstanley, at Liverpool, to Mrs. Tillit, a Widow Lady.

10. Dr. Kelley, an eminent Physician of Christ-church, Oxford, to Miss Sydal.

Tho. Hill, Esq; of Court-hill, Shropshire, to Mrs. Locke.

11. Mr. Rob. Broomfield, Surgeon, in Gerrard-street, to the Relict of James Grover, Esq;

15. John Wadsworth, Esq; to Miss Townsend, of Austen-friars.

17. Dr. Geo. Buxton, of Wakhamstow, to Miss Chandler, of Cheap-side.

DEATHS.

Jan. 1. Lieut. Col. Hemington, of the 18 Regiment of Foot-guards, in the 86 Year of his Age; he was formerly Page of Honour to the Duke of Gloucester; Captain of a Company in 1703, and Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber,

3. The Lady of Wm. Bamsted, Esq; of Upton, near Edgehill, who died but Eight Days before.

4. Miss Charlotta Wilkinson, aged 18, Daughter of Tho. Wilkinson, Esq; Col. Brackley, at Cobham, in Surry.

6. Mr. David Cherriton, one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel Royal; as also of the Choir of St. Paul's and Westminster-Abbey.

Mrs. Eliz. Holmes, aged 96, who left a large Fortune to charitable Uses.

The Rt. Hon. Augustus Yelverton, Earl of Suffex, and Viscount Longueville, first Lord of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Leonard Batchelor, Esq; at his Seat at Horfestead, in Norfolk.

Mr. John Owen, formerly an eminent Merchant.

8. The Lady of Hen. Neale, Esq; Banker, in Lombard street.

10. Mrs. Gilbert, Mother of his Grace the Lord Archbishop of York.

11. Geo. Dashwood, of Hemington, in Suffolk.

Richard Worsopp, of Howden, in Yorkshire, Barrister at Law, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

13. Lady Collet, at her House at Ponderfend, much lamented.

Mr. Tho. Clarke, Yeoman-Baker to his Majesty.

15. The youngest Son of the Countess of Dalkeith, Brother to his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh.

16. Lady Semple.

The Hon. Lady Grace Vane.

John Hardres, Esq; at Canterbury, who represented that Place three Parliaments.

John Hayward, at Sandwich, 40 Years Town Clerk of that Place.

17. His Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, at Tew in Oxfordshire.

18. The Rt. Hon. the Lord Windsor.

Dr. David Kennear, Physician, at Edinburgh.

— Crew, Esq; of Dartmouth street.

— Ekins, Esq; in Suffex, who went on a Visit from his Seat in Leicestershire.

19. The Hon. Richard Arundell, Esq; who has sustained many Offices with Dignity and Honour.

Capt. Robert Manning, of Lord George Beauclerk's Regiment of Foot.

Geo. Milborne, Esq; of Wonaflowe, in Monmouthshire.

Jacob Shard, Esq; of Southwark.

Geo. Burton, Esq; of Eltham, in Kent.

Civil and Military Preferments.

John Carfield, Esq; appointed one of his Majesty's Waiters, in the Port of London.

Lieutenant Payne, Captain of the Albany Sloop.

Capt. Jacobs of the Albany Sloop, Capt. of the Kennington Man of War.

Capt. Bray of the Adventure armed Ship, for his gallant Behaviour in taking the Marchault Privateer, made by the Lords of the Admiralty, Capt. of his Majesty's Ship the Princess Amelia of 80 Guns.

Lord Viscount Doune succeeds the Earl of Suffex as first Lord of the Bedchamber.

Polycarpus Taylor, Esq; is appointed Capt. of his Majesty's Ship Ramilies.

Lieut. Robt. Kerr of the Princess Amelia, is appointed Capt. of the Gibraltar's Prize.

Mr. Meadows, Son of the late Sir Philip Meadows, is appointed Knight Marshal in the Room of his Father.

The Rt. Hon. Henry Legge succeeds Sir Benjamin Keene, in the Office of Surveyor of the Customs.

Anthony Dickins of the Middle-Temple, one of the Prothonotaries of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas.

ECCESTASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Ralph Webb Clerk, A. M. to the Rectory of Trimley in Suffolk.

The Rev. Nutcombe Quick, Chancellor and Canon Residentiary of St. Peter's, Exeter.

Rev. James Carrington, Chancellor of that Diocese, and to the Reversion of the Office of Register of the said Diocese.

The Rev. Thomas Walker, M. A. to the Rectory of Hilton in Cornwall.

The Rev. Mr. Jo. Cooper, B. A. to the Rectory of Hatherton in Leicestershire.

The Rev. Mr. William Nelson to the Rectory of Hillington in Norfolk.

Robert Walker, B. L. L. to the Rectory of Lushington in Cornwall.

Edward Burkitt, M. A. to the Rectory of Addinton in Cumberland.

Jonathan Robinson, M. A. to the Rectory of Kirby on Bowe in Lincolnshire.

Rev. Robert Fowler to the Rectory of Stoke-Netherwood, Somerset.

Rev. Henry Newman, M. A. to the Rectory of Shipton-Beauchamp, with the Rectory of Sparkford, Somerset.

Rev. Mr. Bland to the Rectory of Deddington in the County of Nottingham.

Rev. Mr. Smith presented to the Living of Warlingham in Surry.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Hewson, A. B. to the Rectory of Ledbury in Gloucestershire.

B——KR——TS.

John Richman, late of Ipswich, Merchant.

John Taylor, of New Malton, Yorkshire, Grocer.

Jan. 3. Andrew Frekes, late of the Town and County of Southampton, Vintner.

Tho. Yeates, of Andover, Hants, Innholder.

14. John Kirkley, of Hamsteels, Durham, Malster and Brewer.

Joseph Cape, of Low Ireby, in Cumberland, Grocer.

Cornwell Burchall, White-Chapel, Middlesex, Baker.

Richard May, of Wallbrook, London, Dealer and Chapman.

Richard Windfor, of Stains, Innholder and Chapman.

17. John Letter, of Christ-church, Middlesex, Dealer and Chapman.

Joseph Beckett, of Whitechurch, Butcher.

Eliz. Hanbury, of Bristol, Widow and Ironmonger.

Nathaniel Ford, of St. Thomas the Apostle, Devon, Merchant.

Henry Carefield, of Tower-hill, London, Mercer.

21. James Bower, of Bristol, Broker.

Tho. Shaw, of Eccleshall, Staffordshire, Tanner.

Tho. Watson, of Reading, Berkshire, Barge-master.

Mary Crumpton, of Bell yard, St. Dunstan's in the West, Middlesex, Innkeeper.

24. Johnson Paseo, of Westminster, Maltdistiller.

John Cowles, of Gloucester, Glazier.

A List of BOOKS.

THE Symptoms, Nature, Causes and Cure of the Febricula. 2s. Robinson.

A Letter from the Lord Bishop of Winchester to Clement Chevalier. 1s. 6d. Payne.

Plain medical Directions in Regard to the Small-pox. By Browne Langrish, M. D. F. R. S. Baldwin.

The Lady's Monitor. 3s. Staples.

A Translation of an Ode written by the

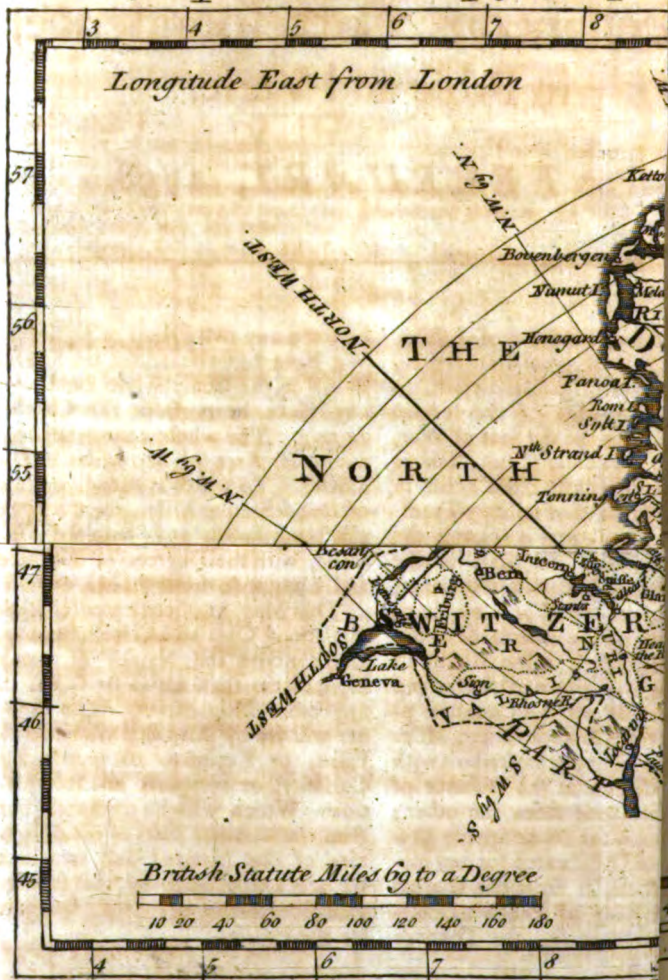
King of Prussia after the Battle of Roßbach. 6d. Staples.

The History of Amanda. 3s. E. Roß.

A Sermon preached at York just after receiving the News of the King of Prussia's Victory. By Newcombe Cappe. 6d. Wood.

Verbes occasioned by the Victory at Roßbach. 6d. Owen.

*An Accurate COMMERCIAL MAP of 440 English Statute Miles
distances of all places within the compass of the present*



English St

of the press

Miscellaneous Correspondence, in Prose and Verse.

For FEBRUARY, 1758.

At the present Juncture of Affairs, to judge it of great Importance, to the Readers of public Papers, to give a distinct Idea of the several Cities which are the Seat of War, and of the particular Cities, Towns and Villages which so often occur in public Accounts of military Transactions, and as *Leipzig* is not only the great *Emporium* and Mart of the Empire, but also the Center of the Theatre of War, we have thought it would be acceptable to our Readers, to place it in the Middle of a Map, and to give a particular and clear View of all the Countries adjacent, to the Distance of 440 Miles in every Way, and to circumscribe it with concentric Circles at the Distance of 100 Miles one from the other; that it may at once appear how far any Place, celebrated for any memorable Action, is from this Capital of the King of *Prussia's* Dominion. As likewise, the Distance

between any two Places respectively: We have likewise added the several Points of the Compass, to shew how any Place bears from the City of *Leipzig*. The whole comprehending a circular Area of 880 Miles in Diameter. To which is added, a Scale of *British* Statute Miles, for the more exact measuring any required Distance, with the Degrees of Latitude and Longitude from *London*.

This Map has been executed with the utmost Care and Circumspection, and contains the Names of many more Places than are to be found in any other Map extant. The Reader will see by this, that we spare no Pains, or Expence, to gratify his Curiosity, or compleat his Information: Which will be constantly our Aim, in all other Parts of the Magazine of like Nature; and to which we are encouraged; by the favourable Acceptance of our Endeavours by the Public.

B. M.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS Answered.

Question 160, answered by Mr. R. Terry.

LET A represent the first Ship's Port, B that of the Second, C that of the Third, and D that of the Fourth, N & the Meridian of the Place where the Ships met. Then per plain Trigonometry, I find the Latitude of the Port

| | | Leagues. |
|---|----------|----------|
| A | 37 34 N. | 21.33 W. |
| B | 34 18 N. | 55.5 E. |
| C | 32 14 N. | 27.8 E. |
| D | 32 59 N. | 35.5 W. |

And from whence may be found their Bearing and Distance from each other, viz. the Port

| | | Leagues. |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------|
| B | SE 4 30 E | 101, |
| C | SSE 2 07 E | 117.91 |
| D | S 8 35 W | 93.09 |
| C | SSW 7 14 W | 47.9 |
| D | WSW 6 06 W | 93.8 |
| D | bears from C WNW 8 57 W | distant 64.63 W.W.R. |

This Question was also answered by Mr. C. Pagister.

Question 161, answered by Mr. J. Shipman, of Hull.

PUDP = 600l. $a = 3l.$ the first Year's Payment; $r = 1.04$, and $x =$ Time required. Then $P r^x =$ whole Amount in the Time x , and since the first Year's Payment ($3l.$) would have amounted to $a r^{x-1}$, had it continued at Interest for the Time x , ($3l.$ being due only at the End of the first Year) to $a r^{x-1} + a^2 r^{x-2} + a^3 r^{x-3} + a^4 r^{x-4} + \&c.$ continued to $x-1$ Terms; and since the Debt must be a Maximum, immediately before the Payment then due is deducted, the last Term of the above Series, must be $a^{x-1} \times r$, and the Number of Terms $x-1$, and the Series being nothing more than a Geometrical Progression, therefore its Sum (by Theorem I. Page 79,

in Ward) is $\frac{a^x r - a r}{a - r} =$ Sum of all the Payments, exclusive of the last. Hence

$P r^x - \frac{a^x r - a r}{a - r}$ is to be a Maximum, per Question: Put $b = \frac{1}{a - r}$ and $P + a b = d = 601.530612$, and then $d r^x - b r a^x =$ a Maximum.

Let $R =$ Hyp. Log. of r , and $A =$ Hyp. Log. of a , then $x d R r^x - x b r A a^x = 0$, $\therefore d R r^x = b r A a^x$, and putting $\frac{d R}{b r A} = C = 40.4715$ and $x = \frac{\text{Log. } C}{\text{Log. } a - \text{Log. } r} = 3.49328 = 3$ Years, 180 Days, a Hour, 8', the Time when the Debt is a Maximum.

Lastly, $P r^x = \frac{a}{a - r} \times a^x - r^x$, and putting $f = \frac{a}{a - r}$, and $\frac{P + f}{f} = 393.0031$ then $x = \frac{\text{Log. } 393.0031}{\text{Log. } a - \text{Log. } r} = 5.6391$, or 5 Years, 233 Days, 7 Hours, 14' = Time when all is received.

This Question was also answered by Mr. J. Hudson.

Question

Question 162, answered by Mr. T. Allen, of Spalding.

PUT $AB = x$, and let C be the given Point in the Perpendicular AB , call AC, a ; then $BC = x - a$; then, since \sqrt{x} and $\sqrt{x-a}$ express the Time of the Ball's Descent from B to A , and from B to C , respectively; $\therefore \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x-a}$ is the Time of the whole Descent from B to A , and Ascend from A to C after Reflection, which is a Minimum.

Therefore $\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{x}{a\sqrt{x-a}} = 0$. Solved $x = \frac{4}{3}a$.



Also answered by Mr. R. Hudson, Mr. J. Hudson, and Mr. J. Remond.

Question 163, answered by Mr. J. Hudson, of Louth.

A Suppose $x = b + dy + Ay^2 + By^3 + Cy^4$, &c. supposing that when $y = 0$, x is $= b$ and $\frac{x}{y} = d$. Then if we multiply the given Equation by \dot{x} it becomes $a \dot{x} \ddot{y} = a \dot{x}^2 \ddot{y} - y^2 \dot{x}^3$; and then substituting for \dot{x} its assumed Value we have $a \dot{x} \ddot{y} = a \dot{x}^2 \ddot{y} - y^2 \dot{x}^3 + 6d^2 Ay^2 + 9d^2 B + 12dA^2 \times y^4$, &c. Now by dividing by y^2 and taking the corrected Fluents, we get $-\frac{a^2 \dot{x}}{y} = ax - ab - da^2 - \frac{d^2 y^3}{3} - \frac{6A d^2 y^4}{4} - \frac{9d B^2 + 12d A^2}{5} y^5$, &c. and then by multiplying the last Equation by $\frac{y}{a^2}$, and writing for x its assumed Value, we have $\dot{x} = dy - \frac{d^2 y^2}{a} - \frac{A y^3}{a} + \frac{d^3 - 3aB}{3a^2} y^4 + \frac{6d^2 A - 4Ca}{4a^2} y^4 j$, &c. Again, taking the correct Fluents, we have $x = b + dy - \frac{d^2 y^2}{2a} - \frac{A y^3}{3a} + \frac{d^3 - 3aB}{4 \cdot 3 a^2} y^4 + \frac{6d^2 A - 4Ca}{5 \cdot 4 a^2} y^5$, &c. Now by comparing the two Values of x , we find $A = -\frac{d}{2a}$, $B = \frac{d}{6a^2}$, $C = \frac{2da - 1}{4 \cdot 6 a^3}$, &c. Whence $x = b + dy - \frac{d^2 y^2}{2a} + \frac{d^2 y^3}{6a^2} + \frac{2da - 1}{4 \cdot 6 a^3} y^4$, &c. Whence by the Reversion of Series (when $b = 0$ and $d = 1$) we have $y = x + \frac{x^2}{2a} + \frac{x^3}{3a^2} - \frac{a - 1}{3 \cdot 4 a^3} x^4$, &c.

Or thus,

BY writing $-\frac{\dot{y} \ddot{x}}{x}$ for its Value \ddot{y} (as is demonstrated in the Ladies Diary) the given Equation will be reduced to $a^2 \dot{x} \ddot{x} + a \dot{x}^2 \ddot{x} - y^2 \dot{x}^3 = 0$. Assume $x = y + Ay^2 + By^3 + Cy^4$, &c. then will $\dot{x} = y \times 1 + 2Ay + 3By^2 + 4Cy^3$, &c. $\ddot{x} = y^2 \times 2A + 6By + 12Cy^2$, &c. and $\dot{x}^3 = y^3 \times 1 + 6Ay + 12A^2 y^2$, &c. now by substituting these Values and dividing by y^3 the Equation will become

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2Aa^2 + 6Ba^2 y + 12Ca^2 y^2, &\text{ \&c. } \\ a + 2aAy + 3Ba^2 y^2, &\text{ \&c. } \\ -y^2, &\text{ \&c. } \end{aligned} \right\} = 0,$$

502

Whence

Whence by comparing the homologous Terms, we get $A = -\frac{1}{2a}$, $B = \frac{1}{6a^3}$, $C = \frac{2a-1}{4.6a^3}$; whence $x = y - \frac{y^2}{2a} + \frac{y^3}{6a^3} + \frac{2a-1}{4.6a^3}y^4$, &c. Hence, by Reversion of Series $y = x + \frac{x^2}{2a} + \frac{x^3}{3a^2} - \frac{a-1}{3.4a^3}x^4$, &c. as above.

New QUESTIONS to be answered.

Question 175.

By Mr. Graham Wilkinfon, at Mr. Allen's School at Spalding.

Given the Hypothenufe of a rectangled plain Triangle $= a$, the Line bisefting the lesser Angle thereof $= c$; from hence to determine the Angles.

Question 176.

By Mr. W. Allen, Southwark.

A Gentleman purchases a Piece of Land in Form of a Parallelogram, and incloses one fourth Part (as per Figure) to build a House and other Conveniences upon; now he desires the Remainder of his Land may be divided into four Parts equal and similar to each other, to be appropriated to such Uses as he shall hereafter think proper. The Plan is desired.



Question 177.

By Mr. J. Hudson.

What is the Latitude, North, on the 14th of April, 1758, when the De-

grees of the Sun's Amplitude from the North are to those of the Latitude as three to two?

Question 178.

By Mr. J. Scott, of Cawthorne.

Given the Difference of the Area of an Isosceles Triangle, and the Area of its greatest inscribed Square $= 604.16$; and the Angle at the Base $53^{\circ} 7' 2''$. Query the Areas of each, and the other Parts of the Triangle?

Question 179.

By Mr. W. Reeves, of Burton.

Suppose a Person lets fall a heavy Body from the Top of a Tower. It was observed to reach the Bottom of the Tower the Instant of Time a Cannon-ball was discharged from a Cannon at the Distance of 200 Yards from the Tower. Also, the Time from the Beginning of the Body's falling to the Time the Person at the Top of the Tower heard the Report of the Cannon was four Seconds. Required the Tower's Height.

The HAPPY ACCIDENT.

A Poem: Founded on a real Incident.

THE young Cordelia was of gentle race,
Endow'd by nature with each manly
grace,
In youth was season'd to fair wisdom's plan,
And early waken'd into thoughtful man.
His flocks, his herds, and ever grateful land,
With joy alternate did his heart expand.
Remote he liv'd from anxious care and woe,
And tasted joys that from contentment flow.
Bless'd with his own, no higher state he sought;
Of pride ne'er dreamt, nor of ambition thought.

True, conscious virtue call'd his soul to rest,
Each joy embellish'd, and each pleasure blest,
Peaceful by day, and undisturb'd by night,
The rural life he led in high delight.
As he one day the jovial chase pursu'd,
Within the windings of a vale he view'd
A little cot, Paphia's lonely seat,
Her still retirement and secure retreat.
From fortune's frowns, and supercilious pride,
That preys on want, tho' virtue's by its side;
Beneath a myrtle sat the lovely maid,
And breath'd the coolness of its silken shade.

Cordelia

Cordelia view'd her with enraptur'd eyes,
With gentle wonder, and with sweet surprize.
Unconscious of her charms, she charm'd his heart,
And ev'ry beauty did at once impart;
Thrice did he strive to approach the lovely maid,
And thrice to speak he fruitlessly assay'd;
Young tyrant *Love* his ev'ry sense controul'd,
And him denied his passion to unfold:
And left his tongue his weakness should betray,

He discontented strait resum'd his way:
No joy, no pleasure now attends the chase;
His soul was full of fair *Pastella's* grace.
The wonted toil, and wonted sport are vain,
Nor sense, nor reason cou'd relieve his pain.
Her modest look, her blush still wak'd his soul,
Where her idea reign'd without controul.
No joy, no peace, nor pleasure cou'd be found,
But all was gloomy, all was sad around:
In vain, or books, or mirthful friends he sought,
While dear *Pastella* sway'd his ev'ry thought.
Oft, when alone, his love wou'd he declare,
And wait his spirits to the distant fair:
If sleep suspended his enamour'd theme;
Yet sweet *Pastella* still possess'd the dream.
Her form illusive still unreal rose,
Increas'd his torments and renew'd his woes.
For one long month did he this trouble prove,
'Till vanquish'd reason was o'ercome by love.
Then of a friend, the maid he sought to know,
Who thus inform'd him, and increas'd his woe:
'Till in his pow'r the fair to extricate
From poverty, and impropitious fate.)
"To good *Honesto* she was close ally'd,
But helpless left, when he her guardian dy'd.
To that still vale her refuge made by heav'n,
Thro' want of friends by poverty war driv'n,
With a poor widow'd mother there she lives,
And shares whatever heaven's bounty gives;
And by an innate modesty conceal'd,
Tho' poor, she is with calm contentment
steel'd."

No more he'd hear: — With gentle pity fir'd,
To neighb'ring shades he instantly retir'd,
And soon determin'd to the vale to go,
And see *Pastella* to relieve his woe.
With hasty steps he to the cot repair'd,
And thus his love in trembling mood declar'd.
"Be not surpriz'd, my lovely, charming fair,
True love has fix'd you my eternal care.
Let me no longer struggle with my pain,
Sigh to the winds and fruitlessly complain.
If you'll consent, my charmer, to be mine;
My fields, my orchards, and my flocks are
thine."

Here stop't the youth, still speaking in his eye,
Which did the purpose of his soul decry.
Confus'd she stood, and gently blush'd consent,
Which eas'd his heart, and crown'd his just intent.

Next to her mother she the news convey'd;
Who, struck with wonder, thus disorder'd said;

"To you, good pow'rs on high, be all the praise,
Who thus have crown'd the ev'ning of my days!
Long bless the pair, and grant that they may
prove
The heav'nly joys that flow from mutual love."
Lo! now with joy the gentle, gen'rous pair,
To *Hymen's* altar willingly repair:
With choicest blessings are deserv'dly crown'd;
And see themselves in miniature around.
Bless'd in each other, mutual comfort share,
And live in peace a truly happy pair.

Jan. 28, 1758.

W. P.

Part of an Epitaph on a young Lady.

A Spice, quam subito marcet quod floruit
antè!
Aspice, quam subito quod stetit antè cadit!
Nascentes morimur, finisque ab origine pendet,
Ipsaque vita suæ semina mortis habet!

Carbonarius.

In English.

MARK, how e'er eve' the morning honours
fade!
What stood in glory, see, in ruins laid!
By birth we die: — Our fate we draw with
breath,
And life beginning teems with seeds of death.

Carbonarius.

*An ODE in Imitation of Horace,
Lib. I. Ode ix.*

SEE, *Charles*, how *Cheviot's* hoary height
From snow reflects the dazzling light!
Whilst the o'er-loaded oaks no more
Whisper the Zephyrs 'long the Shore;
The brooks that late, with murmur'ing sound,
Water'd the fruitful meads around,
To heighten yet the chilling scene,
Frozen, in mimic waves remain.
Oh! on the fire profusely lay
The warm bituminated clay;
And, O, my friend, produce the bowl,
Cheerer of the languid soul,
Fill'd with well temper'd rum,
And fruit from *Lisbon's* climate come:
Rum from *Port-Royal* just as long
As *Hofier's* lamentable song:
Or else produce your choicest wine,
Of all *Jove's* gifts the most divine;
Let *Ryan's*, or kind *Maxwell's* best
Join to make our joys confess'd,
In *Champaign's* smiles and *Claret's* dye;
With which but *Sally's* charms can vie.
This let us quaff with mirth and joy,
And ev'ry anxious thought destroy:
And let the day roll swift along,
Giv'n up to wine and jocund song.
Enough for us, if this we know;
The GODS rule all things here below:

And

And what our stubborn fate decrees,
Whether anxiety or ease,
Let us, compos'd, that lot embrace,
The lot of all the human race.

And now whil'ft youth our veins distend
With lively juices, O my friend,
Let us as well *Love's* call obey,
As mirth and joy, which rule the day :
At some nymph's ear thy sighs inspire
Each rapt'rous wish, each soft desire ;
But if, tho' conscious of your flame,
Coily she frowns, when love you name ;
Lead on the love-inspiring dance,
Where each still'n look, each meaning glance,
Mutually giv'n, more lively shews
How much you feel, how much she glows.

Thus, thus enjoy your youth, e'er age
Its freedom, or its fires assuage.
Soon, too soon, this truth is known,
Roses must be pluck'd, when blown :
After winds, or gushing rain,
We seek the lovely flow'r in vain.

Carbonarius.

An ODE to MEMORY.

I.
HAIL, *Memory* ! celestial beam,
Of intellectual fire,
That elevates the *Muse's* theme,
And charms the trembling lyre.

II.
Great friend to wisdom ! round thy shrine
Each *Grace* gives up her store ;
For thee the *Senses* all combine,
And far extend thy pow'r.

III.
Or-bliss, or woe, in fictitious forms,
Thou ! *Mem'ry*, canst disclose,
Land-tempests, or old *Ocean's* storms,
From thy reflection flow.

IV.
By place, or power unconfin'd,
Thro' ev'ry realm thou stray'st :
And strait demonstrates to the mind,
Or distant plain, or waste.

V.
The ear, the eye, and ev'ry sense,
To thee spontaneous serve ;
Charms to the soul thy pow'r dispense,
That thrill thro' ev'ry nerve.

VI.
Thou cheating hope can'st e'er diffuse,
And distant scenes explore ;
E'en now thy pow'r transports the muse,
To *Prussia's* martial there ;

VII.
Where *Austria* and proud *France* combine,
Great *Fred'ric* to enslave,
And *Swedes*, with lawless *Russians* join,
To fill one noisome grave.

VIII.

Lo ! now they mourn the fate of war
And mourn their treaties broke !
While vict'ry crowns brave *Fred'ric's* car,
And bends them to the yoke.

IX.

Who bravely fights religion's cause,
And does confusion spread
O'er foes, that to subvert his laws,
By bloody chiefs are led.

X.

While here, O, may kind providence
Him aid, and e'er attend !
And late may heav'n recal him hence,
To joys that know no end !

Malling, Feb. 1, 1758.

To the Hon. J—B—.

When fortune frowns on thee, as now,
Dear *Jemmy*, what avails the brow
Beclouded thus with sorrow ?
Consider, Man, the jilt will range ;
Constant in nothing, but in change ;
All may be well to-morrow.

Of't as I trot thro' *Brentford* town,
I stop my steed beneath the *Crown*,
And hear old *Thames* a roaring ;
Odzooks ! 'twould frighten *Turk* or *Tartar* ;
Yet e'er I reach the *Star* and *Garter*,
Tumult is he no more in.

E'en so the *Fates* ordain, old boy ;
After much trouble cometh joy,
Tears wiping from our faces ;
And since you know all this, to wail,
And fret ; and vex, and storm, and rail,
Most villainous, and base is.

Once on a time — pox take his name ! —
From his own turnip-ground there came,
To rule the *Roman* state,
A wight of wisdom and renown ;
Thinks he, " I'm up, and 'till I'm down,
I'll live away, please fate."

Now, mark our friend depos'd ; content ;
Life's remnant small in ease he spent,
With throne exchang'd for cottage ;
The ax, his quondam type of power,
Now serv'd a neighb'ring tree to lower,
For firing to his pottage.

To manage fortune, take from me,
Tho' not yet quite so old as thee,
This maxim good and true ;
Keep to it, and you cannot err ;
Be sure at all times smile on her,
And she must smile on you,

J. H.

A New SONG. Set by Mr. BAGLEY.

Andante.

Whilst in the Grove *Ti-man-dra* walks, and sweetly
smiles, or fond-ly talks; And sweet-ly smiles, or
fondly talks;
A thousand- Arrows round
her fly; a thousand Swains un- heed - ed dye. A thousand
Swains unheeded die.

II.

If when she labours to be seen,
With her enchanting air and mien,
From so much beauty, so much art,
What mortal can secure his heart?

A Ballad.

Without thinking on't, I gain'd *Thy*-fu heart,

As one ev'ning we danc'd on the lee;
Without thinking on't, the *youth*, on his part,
Alas! made a conquest of me.

Then *Cupid* take care of this ticklish affair,
Nor leave poor *Passion* in thrall;
Left the *swain* should forget, and break off as
we met,

Without thinking of it at all. J. H.

MENELAUS and HELEN.

When fancies queer rack'd the old monarch's head,

Thus to her *Lord* the blooming *Helen* said;
What! tho' this earthly Part to *Troy* he bore,
Still was my soul with *thee* on *Sparta's* shore.
Well! quoth the *royal buck*, I believe 'tis true;
But, *Nelly*, I'd the worst part of the two.

J. H.

On the FAST DAY.

When *Abraham* full of sacred awe,
Before *Jekubb* stood,

And with an humble, fervent pray'r,
For guilty *Sodom* su'd;
With what success, what wond'rous grate,
Was his petition crown'd!
The *Lord* would spare, if in that place
Ten righteous men were found.
And could a single holy soul,
So rich a boon obtain;
Good God! and shall a nation-cry,
And plead with thee, in vain?
Britain, all guilty as she is,
Her num'rous saints may boast:
See, their united pray'rs ascend,
And shall those pray'rs be lost?
Are not thy people dear to thee,
Now, as in ancient times?
Or does this sinful land exceed
Gomorrah, in its crimes?
Still we are thine, we bear thy name,
Here yet is thine abode:
Long hath thy presence blest'd our land,
For sake us not, O God.
O may the people, priest, and prince,
Thy choicest favours share,
And know thee, by that glorious name,
The God that beareth pray'r.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences,

For FEBRUARY, 1758.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Ratiffon, Dec. 27.

THE Baron de Pletho, Electoral Minister of Brandenburg, presented a Memorial to the Dyet on the 9th of this Month, of which the following is a Copy.

Almost at the same Time that I received the King my Master's Commands to give Notice to the Empire of the Invasion of the Swedes in the Upper Pomerania, and to desire the Aid and Assistance of the Germanic Body (which I did accordingly, by a Memorial of the 29th of September last; delivered to the Dyet the 13th of October following) the Court of Sweden ordered its Minister of Pomerania who resides here, to publish a Piece under the Title of *A further Declaration*, dated September 10, which was delivered to the Dyet the 21st of the same Month, and pretended to justify a Measure equally hostile and contrary to the Laws of the Empire, under the thread-bare Pretext of its being taken to fulfil the Guaranty of the Peace of Westphalia.

The Court, at the same Time, thought proper to refer to a Requisition on this Head, which was alledged to have been made to it, on the Part of the Empress Queen, and the King of Poland, and to a pretended Resolution of the Empire, dated the 17th of January last; and ascribed the first Declaration it had made to a pretended Oppression of several Members of the Germanic Body; which Oppression was made use of to palliate a Measure, no less strange than contrary to the Constitutions of the Empire.

It would be superfluous to repeat here that which has been so often and so clearly demonstrated in different Pieces published on the Part of the King, viz. that his Prussian Majesty has done nothing by marching his Troops into Saxony, that can give Occasion to charge him with an Infraction of the Peace of Westphalia.

In Fact, he has only made Dispositions which were absolutely necessary for his own Defence and Safety, which neither the Peace

of Westphalia, nor the Laws of the Empire, can condemn, and which, on the contrary, they expressly permit.

The Pretext of the Guaranty falls then of itself, especially if we consider, that they have entirely lost Sight of the Gradations fixed by Article XVII. § 5 and 6. of the Peace of Westphalia, which fixes the Term of three Years, wherein to try some amicable Expedient; and that they have not previously had Recourse to Conferences and Explications, the Use of which is moreover agreeable to the Law of Nations, as may be seen in the Counter-declarations of the King, dated the 14th of April last. It is therefore evident, that the Guaranty of the Peace of Westphalia is only a frivolous Pretext, which is wholly confuted by the Clauses of that very Peace. The Pretext of the Empress Queen and the King of Poland's Requisitions is no better founded, and can serve the less to justify the Invasion of the States belonging to his Prussian Majesty, as those two Powers are in open War with his Majesty, and by their dangerous Concert have acted manifestly contrary to the Tenor of the Peace of Westphalia, Article XVII. § 4. No regard therefore can be paid to those Requisitions, which are void in themselves. All the contracting Powers in that Treaty, and those who acceded to it, are obliged by the said Article XVII. § 5 and 6. to see that it be maintained; and for that Purpose to unite their Councils and Efforts. Moreover, Article IV. of the Imperial Capitulation, § 7 and 8. says, in clear and precise Terms, that Foreign Troops shall not, by any Means, upon the Requisition of any State of the Empire, be brought into its Territories, without the previous Knowledge and Consent of all the Electors, Princes, and States.

Much less can the pretended Resolution of the Empire of the 14 of January, be alleged against his Prussian Majesty, because his Majesty entered the necessary Caveats and Protestations; and publicly set forth the weighty Reasons by which he was governed, which were conformable to the Laws of the Empire; and to these I shall now refer, in order to avoid Polixity.

What was said in the first Declaration of Sweden has no Weight. His Prussian Majesty has already sufficiently answered it, by his Counter-declarations; and left no Room for a Reply.

The Reproach of a pretended Oppression of several States of the Germanic Body, deserves still much less Attention. The Memorials distributed by the King, the 4th of April and 18th of September last, have informed all the Empire of his Reasons and Motives for marching a Body of his Troops

into the Circle of Franconia, and into the Territory of Erfurth. There was no War waged, no Violence committed, nor any Thing else which tended to lay a Restraint on the Votes of the Members of the Empire: His Majesty never disturbed its Liberty, as has been done by his Adversaries. He has done nothing but what the Law of Arms, and the Law of Nature, allow, when one is obliged to take the measures necessary for his Safety and just Defence, against hostile Designs. As for the Rest, the States which on this Occasion have suffered any Damage, have the less Right to complain, since they manifestly contributed, in Violation of the Laws, to the bringing Foreign Troops into the Empire, and giving all possible Assistance to the King's Enemies; and consequently became allied with them against his Majesty; since by this Conduct, they over-looked the Obligations imposed upon them by the Guaranty of the Peace of Dresden; and since it is known to all the World, that the Infraction of that Peace by the Courts of Vienna and Saxony, is the sole Source of the present War.

We hope then, that all the States of the Empire will be convinced of the manifest Nullity and Insufficiency of the Motives which the Crown of Sweden wants to advance in its *Further Declaration*.

The more that the Weakness of the Pretext of the Execution of the Guaranty is demonstrated, the more does the Crown of Sweden discover by his Conduct its true Views.

The Invasion of Pomerania, which was granted to Prussia by Treaty in the Year 1720, for very considerable sums; the Seizing of the Ukraine Marche afterwards; the exorbitant Contributions levied in it, and which are hinted at in the Memorial serving for an Answer to the pretended Grievances of the Electorate of Saxony; in short, the Letters of Recal issued at Stralsund the 28th of September last, and directed to all the Subjects and Vassals of Sweden in the Service of Prussia: All these sufficiently shew, that the Point in View is neither the Preservation of the Equality of Religions which was founded so high, nor the Re-establishment of Tranquility and Peace in the Empire, nor the Support (as is pretended) of the Germanic Constitution so often infringed by the Proceedings of the Court of Sweden itself; but that all these pretended Motives serve only as a Cloak to cover the Design of fishing in troubled Waters, and the Desire of making some Advantage, if possible, of the present Conjecture.

The King of Prussia, on the contrary, has at all Times, and with the greatest Zeal,

employed his utmost Endeavours to preserve the System of Europe entire and unblemished; and he has demonstrated by his Conduct in the present critical Conjunction, that far from having any Design to aggrandize himself; he has had no other Object than the Defence and Preservation of what truly belongs to himself. It was with this upright Intention, that he saw himself forced to have recourse to the indispensable Measures which he has taken, in order to give to the States and Subjects with which God has entrusted him, and which are threatened on all Sides, that Protection which he owes them. It has been his Majesty's chief Object, at the same Time, as is well known, to maintain the Equality of Religions, and to procure the speedy Re-establishment of the Peace and Tranquility of the Empire. It was with this View, that he, at sundry Times, offered to restore all Saxony, demanding only, agreeable to Justice, proper Securities for himself.

The King, therefore, is not answerable for any Thing; and the whole Reproach must fall upon those who have involved Germany in the Calamities of War, hoping to find their own Advantage therein; who, with these Views, shut their Ears to the equitable Offers of his Majesty; and who, from the Beginning, have had no thoughts but to render inefficacious the Convention of Neutrality, concluded at Hanover, in the Month of January 1756, between his Majesty and the King of Great-Britain, for maintaining the Tranquility of their dear Country.

The King confidently hopes that the whole Empire will agree in these Points; and that, instead of suffering itself to be decoyed by the fallacious Reasonings of Sweden, it will weigh deliberately the Consequences that may result therefrom; and that, in these Circumstances, it will no longer delay giving the Succours and Assistance necessary to act, agreeably to the Germanic Constitution, in concert with his Majesty, according to what it set forth more at large in the Memorial delivered to the Co-estates on the 29th of September, and to the Diet the 13th of October last. The more speedy that the Effect shall be, the more clearly will the Co-estates manifest their patriot Sentiments, by giving a new Proof of their Attachment to the Support of the Liberty and Rights of every State of the Germanic Body, which are in imminent Danger. They will labour efficaciously at the same Time, as is most proper and necessary, for their own Safety, Interests, and Tranquility; and the King, on his Part, will endeavour to contribute to those Purposes with all the Force that God has given him.

The Under-signed is expressly commanded to recommend to your Excellencies, &c. in the strongest Terms, all that is mentioned above, that you may make the most favourable Report thereof to your High Principals, &c.

Ratisbon, Nov. E. C. B. de Ploné.
24, 1757.

Berlin, Jan. 14. Letters of the 8th Instant from Marshal Lohwald's Head-quarters at Greiffwalde advise, that the fort called Pehrshantz of Anclam surrendered the 5th, and one Captain, two Subalterns, seven inferior Officers, a Cadet, 16 Cannoners and Drummers, and 78 Soldiers, were made Prisoners of War. The Fort of Pennamunde is blocked up, but not taken, as published prematurely some Time ago. Our Army is actually taking Quarters round Strakund, and the Swedish Army has thrown itself into this City, except the Cavalry, which has retired into the Island of Rugen: Their Troops already begin to be in Want of Necessaries.

Vienna, Jan. 21. The following Paragraph, dated from Cologne, is published in our Gazette, 'We hear that the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel has sent to his Minister at the Hague, a Rescript, importing, That the Reason why his Serene Highness had not adhered to the Convention of Closter-Seven was, because they wanted to disarm his Troops, which was not stipulated by that Convention: That, besides, he was forced to act, as he had done, because his Troops were in the Pay of England, whose Ministry would not approve of the said Convention; and consequently would have withdrawn the Subsidies they had agreed to pay him, and even kept back considerable Arrears which were due to him; which would have rendered him unable to defray the Charge of his Troops; his own Country being occupied by the French: That, therefore his Serene Highness hoped, from the Magnanimity of the King of France, that his most Christian Majesty would hinder the Threatnings of his Generals from being put into Execution, &c.'

Hague, Jan. 25. This Morning the Count D'Asry, the French Ambassador, presented to the States-General the following Memorial.

High and Mighty Lords,

Your High Mightinesses were informed in the Month of July last, that the King my Master and the Empress Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, had agreed to put French Garrisons into Ostend and Nieupoort.

Their Majesties, in order to give your Re-public

public a fresh Proof of their Friendship and Confidence, were pleased at that Time to command their respective Ministers to communicate to your High Mightinesses by the President of your Assembly, their just Reasons for taking this Resolution. Accordingly, I waited on him the 18th of July, with Baron Reischach, and we declared to him,

That the Empress Queen, being under an absolute Necessity of employing all her Forces to defend her Hereditary Dominions in Germany, was obliged to withdraw her Troops from Ostend and Nieuport.

That it was of the more Importance to provide for the Safety of those two Places, as there was great Reason to believe, that the Court of London, which fought only to spread the War, and perpetuate it, had formed a Design to seize them; and as the Port of Ostend was even blocked up by several English Men of War and Frigates.

That in these Circumstances the Empress Queen applied to the King, as her Ally nearest at Hand, to furnish Troops which might be substituted at Ostend and Nieuport, in the Room of the Empress Queen's, there to remain only whilst it should be judged necessary and convenient for their reciprocal Interests.

That the Empress Queen had reserved to herself in those two Towns, the free and entire Exercise of all the Rights of Property and Sovereignty, such as the Administration of Justice, the collecting of the Revenue and Taxes, and the Disposition even of the Artillery and Stores of all Sorts. (Your High Mightinesses know that accordingly the Count de la Mothe d'Hugues, who commands the King's Troops at Ostend and Nieuport, took an Oath to the Empress Queen, before the Count d'Obenzel, her Minister Plenipotentiary.)

That the Friendship of the King, and the Empress, for you: High Mightinesses, was a full Security for their Majesty's constant Attention to maintain the best Understanding with your Republic, and to prevent the Regulation in Question from doing it any Prejudice, or giving it the least Uneasiness.

That the French Garrisons, admitted into Ostend and Nieuport, should have Orders not only to favour the Navigation and Commerce of the Subjects of your Republic, but likewise that they should be employed as well as all the Rest of the King's Forces, for the Defence of the United Provinces, if, in Resentment of the Engagement your High Mightinesses have made with his Majesty to observe the strictest Neutrality, the Enemies of the public Peace should make an Attempt upon the Liberty and Tranquility of your Republic.

This Declaration, High and Mighty Lords, which I made jointly with Baron de Reischach, appeared to be received with those Sentiments of Equity and Confidence which the King and Empress deserve of your High Mightinesses; and six Months are since elapsed, in which your High Mightinesses have manifested no Umbrage taken, or Apprehension conceived, from the Introduction of French Troops into Ostend and Nieuport.

Not but the Court of London has endeavoured to alarm your High Mightinesses, and make you suspicious of the preventive Measures which the King and the Empress Queen have been obliged to take in this Matter; but your High Mightinesses, consulting only that Knowledge and Wisdom which direct all your Deliberations, have doubtless done Justice to their Majesties Intentions, and have perceived the Necessity and Utility of this Regulation.

Nevertheless, High and Mighty Lords, the King is desirous not to leave England any Pretext to stir up fresh Suspicions and Distrust on this Head; and though no One has a Right to call his Majesty to an Account for Engagements he may think proper to take, especially when they are not contracted to the Detriment of a third Party, he hath authorised me to come to a farther categorical Explanation with you, in regard to the Point which the Court of London studies to represent as so dangerous in its Principle and Consequences.

It is therefore by express Command of the King my Master, that I declare to your High Mightinesses, that the Introduction of French Garrisons into Ostend and Nieuport had no other Motive than what I have just mentioned in this Memorial: That his Majesty's Troops shall remain there only to the End of the present War: And that they shall even march out sooner if the Empress Queen desire it, and they shall march out the very Moment that she shall intrust the Guard of those two Places to her own Troops.

The Necessity of attending to their Preservation is the more indispensable, as your High Mightinesses cannot, doubtless, be ignorant, that if the Low Countries have any Thing to apprehend for their Safety and Quiet, it is against England alone that the Powers interested therein ought to take Precautions. It is needless to enter into Particulars on this Head. It is sufficient to apprise your High Mightinesses, that one of the Projects of that Crown is to carry the War into the Neighbourhood of your Republic; and it is but too probable that the Neutrality and Territory of your High Mightinesses would perhaps be no more regarded on this Occasion, than the Law of Na-

tions, Treaties, and Paroles of Honour have been hitherto.

The King persuades himself, that after a Declaration so precise, which his Majesty has been induced to make only by his Affection for your Republic, your High Mightinesses will form a just Notion of the Methods which the Court of London is incessantly employing to make your High Mightinesses share in the Calamities and Dangers of a War, which his Majesty undertook with Regret, and not till he was forced thereto by the most unjust and unexpected Aggression; and which he continues only from his Fidelity to his Engagements, and to fulfil the Duty imposed upon him by his Quality of Guarantee of the Laws and Liberties of the Germanic Body.

Your High Mightinesses will doubtless form the same Judgment of the chimerical Imputations that are industriously spread in Germany, and even in the Heart of your Republic, with regard to the pretended Designs of the King and the Empress Queen against the Protestant Religion.

Let any one reflect but on the Obligations laid upon their Majesties by the Treaties of Westphalia; on their Attention to renew and confirm those Treaties by that of Versailles, May 1, 1756; on the authentic and repeated Declarations made by them on that Subject to the Diet and to the different States of the Empire; on the Liberty with which the Protestants exercise their Religion in those Parts which are occupied by the King's Troops; and on the Protection which they grant equally to the three Religions tolerated in Germany; and the Falsity of those Stories, by which the Credulity of the Public is abused, will appear most manifest.

Every-Body knows who broke the Peace, and by whom the principal Protestant States of the Germanic Body are oppressed; to all of whom, the King and Empress Queen offered the most advantageous Terms, to fix them in that System of Neutrality which your High Mightinesses have embraced; and those who make such exaggerated Complaints, of Contributions raised agreeable to the Law of Arms, ought to ascribe their Misfortunes to the Resolution they took to join their Forces to those of the Enemies of the King and his Allies.

His Majesty's Conduct is a necessary Consequence of his Engagements. His Intentions are honest, and his Love of Peace has been demonstrated by indisputable Proofs. He will invariably continue desirous of a Reconciliation, and will readily concur, in Concert with his Allies, in every Plan of ac-

commodation that shall have for its Basis a just Reparation for what is past, and sufficient Security for the Time to come.

It is always with Pleasure, High and Mighty Lords, that the King lays before you the invariable Sentiments of his Heart. Your High Mightinesses have too much Equity and Discernment not to know the Value of his Majesty's Confidence, and of the hearty Concern he takes in the Welfare and Glory of your Republic."

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Jan. 19.

'The Assurances given by the Count of Petersburgh to the allied Courts, have not entirely dissipated the Uneasiness and Suspicions which the Retreat of the Russian Army gave Rise to at Vienna, at Versailles, and at Stockholm. The Ministers of these three Powers are often in Conference with Count Bestuchef, and use every Argument to prove the Necessity and Expediency of beginning again the Operations against Prussia with the utmost Vigour. The Reason assigned for the Delay is, that the Season is too far advanced, but that Orders are given to be in the Field early in the Spring. It is however much questioned whether the Court will act efficaciously in favour of the Allies, in as much as some of the Ministry are led by Inclination to favour England. These Gentlemen represent, that it is the Interest of Russia to fulfil the Engagements it contracted with the Court of London in 1755, because the Subsidies she would receive would be much more considerable and better paid. They also endeavour to shew, that the Apprehensions of the King of Prussia, with which the French and Austrians labour to inspire this Court, have no just Foundation.

'Another Circumstance, which not a little contributes to strengthen the English and Prussian Party is, that all the Advices from Stockholm agree, that a grand Change at that Court is not very distant, and that perhaps we shall soon see Sweden unite its Forces with those of the King of Prussia. All these Things added to the ticklish State of the Empress's Health will probably induce Russia to stand neuter.'

Breslau, Jan. 24. The King having received an Express with Advice, that the Russians were in Motion to enter Prussia, his Majesty has sent Orders to the Commanders of the Regular Forces, and the Militia of that Kingdom to take Possession of certain Posts, 'till they receive a Reinforcement.

LONDON.

L O N D O N.

Extract of a Letter from Rear Admiral Cotes to Mr. Cleveland, dated on Board his Majesty's Ship the Marlborough, the 9th of November 1757, in Port-Royal Harbour.

'The 25th of last Month, Capt. Forrest, in his Majesty's Ship the Augusta, with the Dreadnought and Edinburgh under his Command, returned from their Cruise off Cape Francois. Captain Forrest gives me the following Account of an Action that happened the 21st, between the Ships under his Command, and seven French Ships of War.

'At Seven in the Morning the Dreadnought made the Signal for seeing the Enemy's Fleet coming out of Cape Francois; we made Sail to discover them plain; and at Half past Eight made seven Sail of large Ships, a Schooner, and a Pilot Boat. I then made the Signal for the Line a-head, and shortened Sail, to let the Enemy come up, and to preserve the Weather-gage. At Noon saw with great Certainty they were four Ships of the Line, and three large Frigates. I then made the Signal for the Captains Suckling and Langdon, who agreed with me to engage them: Accordingly we bore down, and about twenty Minutes after Three the Action began with great Briskness on both Sides, and continued for two Hours and an Half, when the French Commodore made a Signal, and one of the Frigates immediately came to tow him out of the Line, and the rest of the French Ships followed him. Our Ships had suffered so much in their Masts, Sails and Rigging, that we were in no Condition to pursue them: Both Officers and Seamen behaved with the greatest Resolution the whole Time of the Action, and were unhappy at the Conclusion of it, that the Ships were not in a Condition to follow the French, who had Frigates to tow them off. I am informed the French, on this Occasion, had put on Board the Sceptre her full Complement of Guns, either from the Shore, or out of the India Ship; and had also mounted the Outardé Storeship with her full Proportion of Guns; and had taken not only the Men out of the Merchant Ships, but Soldiers from the Garrison, in Hopes their Appearance would frighten our small Squadron, and oblige them to leave their Coast clear for them to carry out their large Convoy of Merchant Ships; but our Captains were too gallant to be terrified at their formidable Appearance; and so far from avoiding them, that they bore down, and engaged with the greatest Resolution and good Conduct. And I have the Plea-

sure to acquaint their Lordships, that the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Marines, have done their Duty on this Occasion, much to their Honour; and I hope their good Behaviour will be approved by their Lordships.'

'[A private Letter from Port-Royal intimates, that a Sloop dispatched by Capt. Forrest to Admiral Coates (with Advice of the Enemy's being daily expected to come out of Cape Francois with their large Convoy of Merchant Ships, and requesting an additional Force) fell into the Hands of the French, which is thought to have occasioned their coming out to intimidate our inferior Force.]

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Elliot of his Majesty's Ship the Hussar, to Mr. Cleveland, dated at Kinfales the 11th of Jan. 1758.

'Upon the 8th, in Latitude of 49 and a Half, and about 45 Leagues to the Westward of the Lizard, I saw a French Privateer, at Day-break, within about two or three Gun-shot: I chased him till about three in the Evening, before I could come up with him, when he brought to; and we engaged for an Hour and three Quarters, before he struck, with eight Feet Water in his Hold, five Guns dismounted, 52 Men killed, 37 wounded, Main and Mizzen-masts gone, and the Foremast so much damaged, that it went away the next Morning. She is called the Vengeance, belonging to St. Malo's, is pierced for 32 Guns, but has mounted only 24 twelve and nine pounders, about 20 Swivels, and had 319 Men on the Rolle de l'Equipage.

'I had six Men killed, and 15 wounded; the Lieutenant of Marines is the only Officer I have wounded. I have the Pleasure to acquaint their Lordships, that the Officers and Seamen, under my Command, behaved with the greatest Bravery.

St. James's, Jan. 27. 'This Day Lord George Sackville, and Lord Viscount Dupplin, were by his Majesty's Command, sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and took their Places at the Board accordingly.

'His Majesty in Council was this Day pleased to appoint the following Persons to be Governors and Lieutenant Governors in America, viz.

'George Haldane, Esq; to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's

746 *A Chronological Memoir of Occurrences,*

ty's Island of Jamaica, in the Room of Chas. Knowles, Esq; who hath resigned.

Francis Bernard, Esq; to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's Province of New Jersey, in the Room of Jonathan Belcher, Esq; deceased.

Francis Fauquier, Esq; to be Lieutenant-Governor of his Majesty's Colony of Virginia, in the Room of Robert Denwiddie, Esq; who hath resigned. And,

Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; to be Lieutenant-Governor of his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in the Room of Spencer Phipps, Esq; deceased.

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 10. Capt. Man, of his Majesty's Ship the Penguin, gives an Account, in his Letter of the 6th Inst. that on the 3d, between the Bemyhead and Deadman, he took a Snow Privateer belonging to Havre de Grace, called the Fidelle, mounting 8 Carriage Guns Four-pounders, and eight Swivels, and 48 Men. She had been out nine Days, and taken nothing.

His Majesty's Sloop the Dispatch is arrived in the Downs with a Cutter Privateer of 6 Carriage Guns and 50 Men, taken by her off Shoreham.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, Feb. 13.

"Yesterday arrived here, with a Messenger belonging to the Admiralty, in the greatest Haste, a Person who was immediately introduced, by Orders from above, to Admiral Boscawen. The following Particulars concerning him have transpired.

"He was some Time since Master of an English Vessel, trading from Port to Port in North America, particularly up the River St. Lawrence; but being taken by the Enemy, has been Prisoner with the General Moncalm, and others, near three Years, who would not admit of any Exchange for him, on Account of his extensive Knowledge of all the Coast, more particularly the Strength and Soundings of Quebec and Louisbourg. They therefore came to a Resolution to send him to Old France, in the next Pacquet-boat, there to be confined till the End of the War. He was accordingly embarked, (the only Englishman) and the Pacquet put on board. In their Voyage he was admitted to the Cabin, where he took Notice one Day, that they bundled up the Pacquet, and put it into a Canvas Bag, having previously made it ready to be thrown overboard, upon any Danger of being taken.

"They were constrained to put into Vigo for some Provisions, as also to gain some Intelligence of the Strength of the English in those Seas; there they found one or more English Men of War at Anchor. The Pri-

soner thought this a proper Opportunity of putting the following scheme in Execution. One Night, taking the Opportunity of all, but the Watch, being in a sound Sleep, he took the Pacquet out of the Bag; and having fixed it in his Mouth, he silently let himself down into the Bay; and to prevent Noise by Swimming, floated upon his Back into the Wake of the English Man of War, where he secured himself by the Hawser, and upon calling out for Assistance, was immediately taken on board with the Pacquet. The Captain examined him, treated him with great Humanity, gave him a Suit of his own Cloaths, Scarlet trimmed with black Velvet, which he appeared in; transcribed the Pacquet, which is said to be of the utmost Importance in Regard to our Success in North-America, and then sent him Post over Land with the Copy of the Pacquet, to Lisbon; from whence he was brought to Falmouth in a Sloop of War, and immediately set out Post for London. Upon his Arrival in Town, he was examined by proper Persons in the Administration, and rewarded with a present Supply; and, by his own Desire, was immediately sent to Portsmouth, to go on board Admiral Boscawen's own Ship, upon the present Expedition to North America.

"He was just four Days going from Falmouth to London, and from London to Portsmouth."

Feb. 19. Between Four and Five o'Clock this Morning, Admiral Boscawen, with the Fleet under his Command, sailed from Spithead, with a fair Wind, and were soon out of Sight. It is said, this Fleet is going to America.

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council, for Year 1758.

Berkshire, Samuel Bowes, of Binfield, Esq;
Bedfordshire, William Cole, of Sundon, Esq;
Buckinghamshire, John Ansell, of Great Missenden, Esq;

Cumberland, John Senhouse, of Calder-Abbey, Esq;

Chester, John Egerton, of Broxton, Esq;
Camb' & Hunt' John Jackson, of Godmanchester, Esq;

Cornwall, Swete Nicholas Archer, of Truro, Esq;

Devonshire, Peter Comyns, of Morchard Bishop, Esq;

Dorsetshire, Nicholas Gould, of West-Stafford, Esq;

Derbyshire, Hugo Meynell, of Bradbury, Esq;

Essex, John Henniker, of Newton-hall, Esq;
Gloucestershire, Thomas Jones, of South Cerney, Esq;

Hertford-

Hartfordshire, John Robinson Lytton, of Knebworth, Esq;

Hertfordshire, William Cope Gregory, Esq;

Kent, Thomas Whitaker, of Trottscliff, Esq;

Litchfieldshire, Shuckburgh Ashby, of Blaby, Esq;

Lincolnshire, Jervase Scrope, of Lincoln, Esq;

Monmouthshire, Rowland Pytt, Esq;

Northumb, William Wilkinfon, of Clennell, Esq;

Northamp. Joseph Clarke, of Welton, Esq;

Norfolk, Hamond Alpe, of Little Fransham, Esq;

Nottinghamshire, Sir George Smith, of East Stoke, Bart.

Oxfordshire, Robert Fettyplace, of Pudlicott, Esq;

Rutlandshire, Thomas Hotchkins, of Preston, Esq;

Shropshire, John Amher, of Ford, Esq;

Somersetshire, Philip Stephens, of Camerton, Esq;

Staffordshire, Richard Whitworth, of Batch-acre, Esq;

Suffolk, Robert May, of Sutton, Esq;

Southampton, Henry Compton, of Bistern, Esq;

Surry, Edmund Shallett, of Sheere, Esq;

Suffex, James Goble, of Petworth, Esq;

Warwickshire, William Dilk, of Maxtock-Castle, Esq;

Worcestershire, Ch. Trubshaw Withers, of Worcester, Esq;

Wiltshire, Thomas Bennett, of Pithouse, Esq;

Yorkshire, Jeremiah Dixon, of Leeds, Esq;

SOUTH WALES.

Brecon, Henry Mitchell, of Battel, Esq;

Carmarthen, Rees Prytherch, of Kely-coomb, Esq;

Gardigan, Abel Griffiths, of Pantybettws, Esq;

Glanmorgan, Edward Matthew, of Aberammon, Esq;

Pembroke, John Adams, of Whitland, Esq;

Radnor, Daniel Davies, of Llanbadarn Vawr, Esq;

NORTH WALES.

Anglesey, John Griffith, of Garreg-lwyd, Esq;

Carnarvon, Zachcus Jones, of Aberly Pwll, Esq;

Denbigh, Robert Wynde, of Duffrin Aled, Esq;

Flint, William Davies, of Henfryn, Esq;

Merioneth, William Wynne, of Maesque-nodd, Esq;

Powysgomey, John Lloyd, of Trowelcoed, Esq;

Jan. 26. The Judges met in the Lord Mansfield's Chamber, in Westminster-hall, and chose their Circuits for the Lent Assizes.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Denison, *Mr. Justice Foster*. Hertfordsh. Wednesday March 8, at Hertford.

Essex, Monday 13, at Chelmsford.

Kent, Monday 20, at Rochester.

Suffex, Monday 27, at East Grinstead.

Surry, Thursday the 30th, at Kingston upon Thames.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Baron Parker, *Mr. Justice Clive*. Bucks, Monday March 6, at Aylesbury.

Bedford, Thursday 9, at Bedford.

Huntingdon, Saturday 11, at Huntingdon.

Cambridge, Monday 13, at Cambridge.

Norfolk, Thursday 16, at Thetford.

Suffolk, Monday 20, at Bury St. Edmund's.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Batburs, *Mr. Justice Noel*.

Berks, Tuesday February 28, at Reading.

Oxon, Thursday March 2, at Oxford.

Gloucestershire, Monday 6, at Gloucester.

City and County of Gloucester, the same Day at the City.

Monmouthshire, Thursday 9, at Monmouth.

Herefordshire, Saturday 11, at Hereford.

Shrewsbury, Friday 17, at Shrewsbury.

Staffordshire, Wednesday 22, at Stafford.

Worcestershire, Saturday 25, at Worcester, City of Worcester and County, the same Day.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Justice Wille, and the Hon. Baron Legge.

Rutland, Friday March 3, at Okeham.

Lincolnshire, Monday 6, at the Castle of Lincoln.

City of Lincoln, the same Day at the City of Lincoln.

Nottinghamshire, Friday 10, at Nottingham.

Town of Nottingham, Saturday 11, at the Town.

Derbyshire, Tuesday 14, at Derby.

Leicestershire, Friday 17, at the Castle of Leicester.

Borough of Leicester, Saturday 18, at the Borough.

Northamptonshire, Tuesday 21, at Northampton.

City of Coventry, Saturday 25, at the City.

Warwickshire, Monday 27, at Warwick.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron Adams, and *Mr. Justice Wilmot*. Southampton, Tuesday February 28, at Winchester.

Wilts, Saturday March 4, at New Sarum.

Dorset, Thursday 9, at Dorchester.

Exeter,

Exeter, Monday 13, at the Guildhall.
 Devon, same Day at the Castle of Exeter.
 Cornwall, Monday 20, at Launceston.
 Somerset, Monday 27, at Taunton.

SOUTH-WALES.

Hon. John Williams, & John Hervey, Esqrs.
 At Presteign for Radnorshire, Saturday,
 March 18.

At Brecon for Brecknockshire, Friday 24.
 At Cardiff for Glamorganshire, Thursday 30.
 NORTH-WALES.

Mr. Justice Noel, Taylor White, Esq;
 Montgomerysh. Wednesday, Mar. 15, at Pool.
 Denbighshire, Tuesday 21, at Ruthin.
 Flintshire, Monday 27, at Flint.
 Cheshire, Saturday Apr. 1, Castle at Chester.

A LIST of SHIPS, taken by the ENGLISH, continued from Page 728.

A French Ship and Snow from St. Domingo taken by the Tartar, Capt. Lockhart, and Magnamine.

Two other Prizes, one from St. Domingo, and the other from Cape Breton, by the Brilliant and Coventry.

The La Ferme of 450 Tons from St. Domingo.

A Privateer of 20 Guns from Bourdeaux. The Amphitrite from St. Domingo, by the Alcide, Vanguard, and Dolphin.

The Renald, Gerand, from Rochefort with Provisions for Cape Breton; and the Lovely Susan, Bertran, from Port Louis to St. Domingo, are taken by the Dunkirk Man of War.

The Adiff Privateer, Capt. Morell, of 12 Guns, and 120 Men, belonging to Dunkirk, taken by the Chichester Man of War.

A French Polacco, richly laden, taken by the King of Prussia Privateer off the Island of Candia.

A Frigate of 36 Guns, by the Hussar Man of War.

A large Sloop from St. Domingo, by the Mars, Dolman, a Letter of Marque belonging to Bristol.

A rich Martinico Man, by the Charming Jenny of Dublin.

A light Sloop from the Southward, off Alemouth (and carried her out to Sea) by a small Cutter Privateer of Sunderland.

The Marshal Richelieu of Bourdeaux, from Martinico, by the Harlequin Privateer.

The Angelique, from Rochelle to Louisburgh.

A large Ship (name unknown) from St. Domingo, by the Oliver Cromwell Privateer or New York.

A French Privateer by the Dispatch Sloop, and brought to Portsmouth.

The Margaret of St. Domingo, laden with Sugar, by the Mars Privateer of Bristol, and sent into Corke.

The Raton Privateer of Dunkirk, by the William and Ann arm'd Ship, and brought to Spithead.

A small French Privateer brought into the Downs, by the Savage Sloop of War.

A French Privateer of 14 Guns, by the Tyger Privateer, Capt. Nicholson, who as-

ter Manning her with some of his own Crew, took her out as a Confort with him.

The Father of the Family, from St. Domingo, taken by the Defiance Privateer, and carried into Jersey.

The Hull Merchant, Dobbins, is retaken and carried in there.

The Count d'Argenson Privateer of Calais, of 10 Carriage Guns, and 80 Men, by the William and Ann arm'd Ship, Capt. Gordon, and brought into the Downs.

A Vessel of 100 Tons Burthen, laden with Furs and Train-oil, by the Charming Nancy Privateer, and carried into Jersey.

The Hester, from Malaga, is retaken by the Free-mason Privateer, and carried into Jersey.

A Privateer of Boulogne, of 4 Carriage and 4 Swivel Guns, brought into Portsmouth, by the Peregrine Man of War.

The Solide, from St. Domingo, last from Weymouth, is brought into Jersey.

The Phaeton, Nicholson, from Louisburgh, to Cape Francois, is taken by the King of Prussia Privateer.

A Snow Privateer, by the Richmond and Flamborough, and sent into the Downs.

A Cutter Privateer of 6 Guns, and 35 Men, by the Savage Sloop.

The Le Provost Privateer of 14 Guns, taken by the Tyger Privateer.

The Spitfire, retaken by the St. James, a Letter of Marque Ship.

La Fidelle, a French Privateer of Havre de Grace, taken by the Penguin Man of War.

A French Ship, laden with Wines, Brandy, &c. by the Norfolk private Ship of War, and carried into Lisbon.

The Rostam Frigate, from Bourdeaux, of 26 Guns, 18 12 Pounders, besides Swivels, is taken by the Torbay Man of War, and carried to Spithead.

The Kilmer, from St. Kitts, is retaken by a Letter of Marque of Liverpool.

Capt. Reid, in a Privateer of St. ——— has taken a Dutch Ship laden with Naval Stores for Martinico.

A French Privateer of 12 Guns, by the Amazon Man of War, and carried into Antigua.

The

The *Reston*, a French Privateer of 38 Guns, taken by the *Torbay Man of War*, and brought to Spithead.

The *Mercury*, Robinson, from Philadelphia, is retaken by the *Chichester Man of War*.

A Ship from St. Domingo, with 350 Hogheads of Sugar, taken off Colliredo, by his Majesty's Ship *Wager*.

A French Privateer Sloop, by the *Antigua Privateer*, in Company with the *Sturdy Beggar*, *Olliver Cromwell* and *Hibernia Privateers*.

A French Letter of Marque Sloop, of 6 Carriage Guns, and the grand Clump of 12 Carriage, 24 Swivels and 8 Men, are taken by the *Amazon* and *Antigua Privateers*, and carried into Antigua.

Le *Loradé*, a French Privateer, by the *Antigua* and *Sturdy Beggar Privateers*, and carried into Antigua.

The *Amsterdam*, a Dutch Ship, from Cork, with 1100 Barrels of Beef and Candles, taken off *Guadaloupe* by the *Sturdy Beggar Privateer*.

The *Cæsar Privateer*, of Bristol, has retaken a Brig for Liverpool.

The *Thomas*, *Whitesides*, from Montserrat to London, is retaken by the *Dunkirk Man of War*, and brought into Plymouth.

A Dutch Snow, from Marseilles to St. Vallery, laden with Soap, is taken by the *Hunter Cutter*, and brought into Plymouth.

The *Dorothy* and *Sophia*, Mills, from Cherante for Hamburgh, taken by the *Prince George Privateer*, and sent into Dover; and a small Vessel, from St. Vallery for Bologne, sent into that Port by the *Fly Privateer*.

A French Frigate, and nine Sail of Merchant-men, taken by Adm. Cotes off Cape Nichola, who sent them into Port-Royal: He likewise sunk another, and one made her Escape.

A large Ship from St. Domingo for Marseilles, by the *Antelope Privateer*, of Liffon, and carried into Gibraltar.

The *Bacchus*, Trump, from London, is retaken, and carried to Jamaica.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 729.

The *Rotterdam*, Walfare, from Yarmouth to Anconia, carried into Calais.

The *Blakeney*, Baker, from Dublin for Philadelphia, taken by a *Cape Breton Privateer*.

The *John* and *Elizabeth*, Roberts, from London for Plymouth.

The *Chaliburgh*, Chambers, from London to America, carried into HongKew,

The *Jevan*, Heytham, from New York, for London, by a Privateer of 20 Guns of Granville.

The *Fredericksburgh*, Dounes, from Petersburgh to Cork, carried to Norway.

The *Faro Packet*, Clapp, from Yarmouth to Leghorn, taken by three Row-galleys, and carried into Ceuta.

The *Mary*, Atkins, from Honduras for Amsterdam, carried into Mississippi.

The *Perfect Union*, Moulten, from Rhode Island to London, is taken and carried into St. Malo's.

The *Susan*, Hepburn, from Cork to Antigua, carried into Dominico.

The *Lovely* ———, from Philadelphia for Barbadoes; and a Schooner, Nicholson, from Liverpool, are taken and carried into Martinico.

The *Kent*, Warren, from London to Vera Cruz, carried into Vigo.

The *Flying-fish*, Dixon, from North Carolina to Barbadoes, is taken and carried into Guadaloupe.

The *Magdalene*, Bocland, from London; the *Whidah*, Hamel; and the *Salisbury*, Kays, taken by the *Marshal Privateer*, and carried into Granville.

The *Europa*, Taylor, taken, and ransomed for 400 l.

A Schooner, Henderickson, from Liverpool; the *Jenny*, Broughton, from Virginia; the *Swift*, Strange, from Cork; the ———, Hays, from Barbadoes; the *Anne*, Tartern, from Virginia; the *Sally*, Nichols, from Belfast; and the *Molly*, Allen, from Cape Anne for Antigua, are taken by French Privateers in the West-Indies.

The *Molly*, Doran, from Virginia to Barbadoes, carried into Guadaloupe.

The *Little John*, from Bristol and Corke, carried into Port Prince.

The *Prince William*, Hyndman; the *Jesse*, Cunningham; and the *Douglas*, from Glasgow, taken in the West-Indies by the French.

The *Lark*, Harrison, from London for Newcastle, carried into Calais.

The *Lyon*, James, from North-Carolina to Newcastle, is taken and carried into Couruna.

The *Ross*, Brown, from New-England to Jamaica, taken by two French Frigates, and carried into Hispaniola.

The *Lawson*, from Dublin, ransomed for 550 l.

The *William* and *Anne*, also taken and ransomed.

A large Ship from Bristol for the West-Indies, by the *Revenge Privateer* of Dunkirk,

BIRTHS.

Jan. 25. The Lady of the Rt. Hon. Lord Duncannon was safely delivered of a Son.

Feb. 1. The Countess of Ashburnham, of a Son and Heir.

3. The Countess of Grandy, of a Son.

4. The Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, of a Son and Heir.

13. The Lady of John Pitt, Esq; Member of Parliament for Dorchester, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

John Upton, Esq; of Upton-place, to Miss Sally Neeve, of Cornwall.

Capt. Hamilton, of the third Regiment of Foot Guards, to Miss Barlow of Clarges-street.

Capt. John Bleach, to Miss Blankett, of Rotherhithe.

Feb. 1. Richd. Oliver, jun. Esq; of Low-Layton, to Miss Oliver, of the same Place.

3. Richard Pickerton, Esq; to Miss Hussey, at Chelsea.

Thomas Willard, Esq; of Eastborne, to Miss Harriot Davis, of Norfolk-street.

Philip Nicholas, Esq; of Oresvenor-square, to Miss Banks.

7. William Johnson, Esq; of Birmingham, to Miss Needham, of Sutton-Cosin.

Christopher Stains, Esq; of St. Kitt's, to Miss Sally Mortimer, of Great-Russel-street.

11. Capt. William Wyndham, Esq; to Miss St. Leger, of King-street, St. James's.

13. George Jordan, Esq; of Albemarle-street, to Miss Amy Huntingdon, of Hill-street.

DEATHS.

Jan. 23. Mrs. Cope, Sister to Sir John Cope.

28. ——— Mendez, Esq; an Author of great Repute.

Capt. Cockburn, in the 94th Year of his Age; who lost his Leg in the Battle of Blenheim.

Edward Wyatt, Esq; Solicitor of the Customs for the Northern Ports.

30. Miss Molefworth, Daughter of Lord Molefworth.

Feb. 2. The Hon. Col. Metcalf Graham, formerly Adjutant General to the Duke of Marlborough.

5. Lieut. Col. Geo. Crawford, of Whitmore's Regiment, at Gibraltar.

8. Tho. Gerrard, Esq; Common Serjeant of this City, and Recorder of the Corporation of St. Albans.

10. Thomas Ripley, Esq; Comptroller of his Majesty's Board of Works.

13. Sir John Worden, at his Seat at Holypot in Berks.

Civil and Military Preferments.

John Brettell, Esq; Secretary to the Commissioners of Stamp Duties.

Sidney Medows, Esq; appointed Knight Marshall, in the room of his Father, deceased.

John Tison, Esq; to be Solicitor of the Customs for the Northern Ports.

The Hon. Capt. Brudenell, appointed Col. of a Company, in the room of Col. Haldane, going to Jamaica.

Samuel Bonamy, Esq; to be Bailiff of his Majesty's Island of Guernsey.

Thomas Bullock, is to hold the Office of Judge Advocate, in the Island of Jamaica.

Major Will. Arnot, Lieut. Col. in Whitmore's Regiment at Gibraltar.

Capt. John Lindesey, to succeed Major Arnot, in the same Regiment.

Capt. Kinner, of the Viper Sloop of War, to be Capt. of the Biddeford Man of War.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Robert Lawson, Cl. M. A. to the Rectory of Fishborne, Sussex.

Rev. Mr. Richard Packinpson, Cl. to the Rectory of Coleby, Norfolk.

Rev. Sandford Tatham, A. M. to the Rectory of Hutton, in the County of Cumberland; together with the Rectory of St. Lawrence, in Appleby.

Rev. Mr. Edward Hewlet, A. B. to the Rectory of Baconthorpe, Lincolnshire.

B———KR———TS.

Jan. 28. Jos. Weston, of St. Andrew Holborn, Brewer.

William Jefferson, of Scarborough, Grocer.

31. John Walmsley, of Bread-street, Warehouselman.

James Starkey, of Stratford in Essex, Callico Printer.

Samuel Garret, of Weekly in Northamptonshire, Miller.

Feb. 4. Thomas Noake, of Green-Lattice-lane, Merchant.

Richard Edoe, of St. James's, Westminster, Butcher.

Levi Isaacs, of the Strand, Embroiderer.

Charles Lowndes, and Thomas Bathurst, of St. Paul's Covent-Garden, Button-makers.

Thomas Bedward, of St. Clement Dane, Broker.

Parke Honoree, of Norwich, Worsted-Weaver.

Thomas Chalmer, of Liverpool, Merchant.

John Swinfen, of Syston in Leicestershire, Hosier.

7. John Frost, of Cornhill, Silver-smith.

John Cooper, of Gorton, Lancashire, Carrier.

William Jefferys, of Twickenham, Apothecary.

Richard

Richard Turner, of King-street, Westminster, Victualler.

11. Abra. Johns, of Cheapside, London, Linnen-draper.

Matt. Dove, and Timothy Goodwin, of Wapping, Brewers

Richard Smith, of Wood-street, Victualler.

Matt. Dove, of St. Mary Hill, Dealer and Chapman.

John Bates, of Endfield, Maltman and Brewer.

Thomas Dyson, of Leicester, Wool-comber.

John Fisher, of Bristol, Merchant.

14. Christopher Cooper, of Stoke, Suffolk, Grocer.

James Whiteley, of Leeds, Yorkshire, Stuff-maker.

French Nettleton, of Horncastle, Lincolnshire, Brewer.

John Griffiths, of Bristol, Dealer and Chapman,

18. Robert Hole, of Nether Stowey, Somersetshire, Mercer.

Edward Robinson, of Colchester, Essex, Innholder.

John Stevenson, of Bristol, Merchant.

Thomas Poplewell, of Carnaby-street, Hosier.

Daniel Bradley, of Chelsea, Victualler.

21. Nathaniel Ford, of St. Thomas the Apostle in Devon, and Nicholas Brooke of Exon, Merchants and Partners.

John Warner, of Froxfield, Wilts, Hop-merchant.

Bill of Mortality from Jan. 24. to Feb. 21.

| Buried | | | Christened | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|--------|------------|-------------------|--------|---------|--|
| Males | 753 | } 1478 | Males | 567 | } 1135 | | |
| Females | 725 | | Females | 568 | | | |
| Under 2 years old | | | 474 | Buried, | | | |
| Between 2 and 5 | | | 139 | Within the walls | | 152 | |
| 5 and 10 | | | 60 | Without | | 313 | |
| 10 and 20 | | | 67 | Mid. and Surry | | 706 | |
| 20 and 30 | | | 130 | City & Sub. West. | | 307 | |
| 30 and 40 | | | 160 | | | | |
| 40 and 50 | | | 144 | | | 1478 | |
| 50 and 60 | | | 123 | | | | |
| 60 and 70 | | | 90 | Weekly Jan. 31. | | 370 | |
| 70 and 80 | | | 71 | Feb. 7. | | 393 | |
| 80 and 90 | | | 21 | | | 14. 358 | |
| 90 and 100 | | | 1 | | | 21. 357 | |
| 100 and 109 | | | 0 | | | 74. 357 | |
| <hr/> 1478 | | | <hr/> 1478 | | | | |

Observat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

| | Baro- meter. | Therm. | Pluvia- meter. | Hygro- meter. |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------------------|------------------|
| Jan. 28 | 30 : 0 | 12 | 0 : 0 | 40 D. |
| 29 | 32 : 0 | 11 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 30 | 29 : 0 | 10 | 0 : 0 | 40 |
| 31 | 30 : 0 | 9 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| Feb. 1 | 28 : 5 | 10 | 0 : 0 | 18 |
| 2 | 30 : 6 | 11 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 3 | 31 : 0 | 9 | 0 : 0 | 40 |
| 4 | 29 : 9 | 10 | 0 : 0 | 40 |
| 5 | 29 : 3 | 11 | 0 : 0 | 50 |
| 6 | 29 : 4 | 8 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 7 | 29 : 9 | 12 | 0 : 0 | 0 |
| 8 | 29 : 5 | 10 | 0 : 0 | 0 |
| 9 | 29 : 6 | 11 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 10 | 29 : 7 | 9 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 11 | 30 : 0 | 7 | 0 : 0 | 40 |
| 12 | 30 : 1 | 10 | 0 : 0 | 40 |
| 13 | 29 : 6 | 9½ | 5 : 0 | 30 M. |
| 14 | 29 : 5 | 10 | 9 : 0 | 30 |
| 15 | 29 : 0 | 11½ | 16 : 0 | 40 |
| 16 | 29 : 7 | 10½ | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 17 | 30 : 0 | 11 | 2 : 0 | 31 |
| 18 | 29 : 9 | 10 | 0 : 0 | 10 |
| 19 | 29 : 6 | 9 | 0 : 0 | 19 D. |
| 20 | 29 : 8 | 11 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 21 | 30 : 0 | 10 | 0 : 0 | 29 |
| 22 | 29 : 0 | 10 | 16 : 0 | 31 M. |
| 23 | 30 : 0 | 10 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 24 | 31 : 0 | 9 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 25 | 29 : 4 | 13 | 0 : 0 | 20 |

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

London, February 24, 1758.

| | | |
|------------------------|----------|----------|
| Amsterdam, ——— | 35 | 3 |
| Ditto at Sight, ——— | 35 | 1 |
| Rotterdam, ——— | 35 | 4 |
| Antwerp, ——— | no Price | |
| Hamburgh, ——— | 35 | 6 2½ Us. |
| Paris, 1 Day's Date, — | 30 | 1½ |
| Ditto, 2 Usance, ——— | 30 | 7½ |
| Bourdeaux Ditto, ——— | 30 | 1½ |
| Cadiz, ——— | 38 | 7½ |
| Madrid, ——— | 38 | 1½ |
| Bilboa, ——— | 38 | 1½ |
| Leghorn, ——— | 48. | 1½ |
| Naples, ——— | no Price | |
| Genoa, ——— | 47 | 1½ |
| Venice, ——— | 50 | 1½ |
| Lisbon, ——— | 53. | 4d. 1 |
| Porto, ——— | 53. | 4d. 1 |
| Dublin, ——— | 7 | 1 |

EACH DAY, Price of STOCKS, in FEBRUARY 1958.

U Book, thus, is signified thus, —

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|-----------|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| DAV | Stock | South Sea | 3. Sea old S. Sea | old S. Sea | old S. Sea | old S. Sea | old S. Sea | old S. Sea | old S. Sea | old S. Sea | old S. Sea | old S. Sea | old S. Sea | old S. Sea | old S. Sea | old S. Sea | old S. Sea | old S. Sea | old S. Sea | old S. Sea | old S. Sea | old S. Sea | old S. Sea |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100</ | | | | | |

London; The Peck Loaf to weigh 77 lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. Wheaten, to be sold for 2 s. 5 d. Household, 1 s. 9 d. 3

Miscellaneous Correspondence, in Prose and Verse.

For *M A R C H*, 1758.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS Answered.

Question 164, answered by Mr. R. Terry, of Ousefleet.

PUT $x =$ Sine of the required Latitude, $t =$ Tangent of 60° (Radius $= 1$ or) $1 \pm$ Tangent of 45° . (i. e. Tangent of the Degrees from Noon.) Then per Trigonometry, $1 : x :: 1 : t$ = Tangent of the Arch, which Shade will describe between 12 o'Clock and Three; also, $1 : x :: t : tx$ = Tangent of the Arch described between Twelve and Four. Hence $\frac{tx - x}{1 + tx^2} =$ Tangent of their Difference, (or Tangent of the Arch described between Three and Four), which, per Question, is a Maximum, therefore $\overline{tx - x} \times \overline{1 + tx^2} - tx \times \overline{tx - x} = 0$. Whence $x = \sqrt{\frac{t-1}{t^2-1}} = .7603538$, the Latitude $= 49^\circ 29' 43''$.

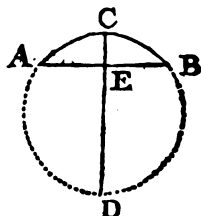
This Question was also answered by Mr. W. Eaton, Mr. R. Langley, Mr. J. Rennard, Mr. E. Johnson, Mr. J. Hudson, and Mr. J. Dodson.

Question 165, answered by Mr. W. Eaton, at Sutton on the Hill.

PUT $a = 12 = CD$, $d = 3.1416$, $x = CE$; then, by two known Theorems, $dax =$ the Curve Superficies ACB, and $3a - 2x \times \frac{dx^2}{6} =$ its Solidity, and per Ques.

the $dax = 3a - 2x \times \frac{dx^2}{6} \therefore x^2 - \frac{2}{3}ax = -3a$.

Solved $x = 9 \pm \sqrt{81 - 36} = 2.2918$, and the Diameter of the Segment's Base $= 9.4378$.

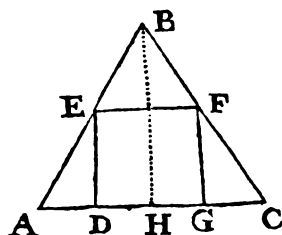


This Question was also answered by Mr. Turner Boston, Mr. R. Langley, Mr. J. Rennard, Mr. E. Johnson, Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. J. Dodson, Mr. Tho. Barker, Mr. R. Terry, Mr. T. Sims, Mr. G. Hicks, Mr. E. Ellis at Reedness School, Mr. J. Dawson, and Mr. J. Hammond.

Question 182.

By Mr. J. Scott, of Cawthorne.

IN the Isosceles Triangle ABC , there is given the Difference between the Area of the greatest inscribed Square $DEFG$; and the Area of the whole Triangle, equal to 604.16; and the Angle at A or $C = 53^{\circ} 7' 2''$. Query, the Area of the inscribed Square, and the Triangle?



A Calculation of an Eclipse of the Moon that will happen in the Year 1759, (from Mr. Dunthorne's Tables.)

By Mr. R. LANGLEY, of Orlingbury.

January 13th, in the Morning, the Moon will be eclipsed in α , $22^{\circ} 57'$.

| | | h | ' | " |
|---|---------------------|---|---|----------|
| Apparent Time, at Orlingbury, in Northamptonshire, of the | Beginning | — | 6 | 27 47 |
| | Middle | — | 7 | 49 43 |
| | Ecliptic Opposition | — | 7 | 57 41 |
| | End of the Eclipse | — | 9 | 11 39 |
| | Whole Duration | — | 2 | 43 52 |
| | Digits eclipsed | — | 6 | 35' 32'' |
| | Moon sets eclipsed. | | | |

A Calculation of an Occultation of the Planet Mars, by the Moon, made for the Meridian of Gibraltar; from Dr. Halley's Tables.

By Mr. J. MASON, of Stretton, Staffordshire.

| | h | ' | " | |
|---|---|----|-----|---|
| First Contact of the Moon's Limb and Mars's Periphery | 6 | 36 | 21½ | } Apparent Time, the 14th of May, 1758. P. M. |
| Central Contact | 6 | 36 | 39 | |
| Mars's total Immersion | 6 | 36 | 56 | |
| Middle of the Eclipse | 7 | 24 | 53½ | |
| Visible Conjunction | 7 | 25 | 45 | |
| Emerſion | 8 | 10 | 43 | |
| Central Egreſs | 8 | 10 | 58½ | |
| Total Emerſion of Mars from the Moon | 8 | 11 | 16 | |
| And for the Space of | 1 | 33 | 47 | |
| the Moon will cover the Planet Mars. | | | | |

At London, on May 14, in the Evening, the Moon's upper Limb paſſes nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ below the Planet Mars; and conſequently no Occultation there.

Beginning. ♄



♄ End.

The Immersions of Jupiter's first Satellite, according to apparent Time,
1758, N. S. By Mr. E. ARDELL, of Chichester.

| Immersions, | | | | Immersions, | | | |
|-------------|----|----|----|-------------|----|----|----|
| April. | | | | May. | | | |
| d | h | i | " | d | h | i | " |
| 2 | 11 | 16 | 35 | 2 | 13 | 26 | 04 |
| 4 | 05 | 45 | 31 | 4 | 07 | 53 | 46 |
| 6 | 00 | 14 | 16 | 6 | 02 | 23 | 17 |
| 7 | 18 | 43 | 13 | 7 | 20 | 51 | 57 |
| 9 | 13 | 18 | 10 | 9 | 15 | 20 | 33 |
| 11 | 07 | 40 | 56 | 11 | 09 | 49 | 02 |
| 13 | 02 | 09 | 52 | 13 | 04 | 17 | 33 |
| 14 | 20 | 38 | 34 | 14 | 22 | 45 | 54 |
| 16 | 15 | 07 | 20 | 16 | 17 | 14 | 26 |
| 18 | 09 | 36 | 22 | 18 | 11 | 42 | 53 |
| 20 | 04 | 05 | 08 | 20 | 06 | 11 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 33 | 57 | 22 | 00 | 39 | 47 |
| 23 | 17 | 02 | 40 | 23 | 19 | 08 | 04 |
| 25 | 11 | 31 | 27 | 25 | 13 | 36 | 26 |
| 27 | 06 | 00 | 04 | 27 | 08 | 04 | 50 |
| 29 | 00 | 28 | 50 | 29 | 02 | 33 | 05 |
| 30 | 18 | 57 | 33 | 30 | 21 | 01 | 27 |

PROLOGUE to AGIS.

Written by a Friend.

Spoken by Mr. Garrick.

IF, in those Days of Luxury and Ease,
A Tale from *Sparta's* rigid State can please;
If patriot Plans a *British* Breast can warm;
If Kings asserting Liberty can charm;
If Virtue still a grateful Aspect wear;
Check not at *Agis'* Fall the gen'rous Tear.

He view'd his Subjects with a Parent's Love;
With Zeal to save a sinking People strove;
Strove their chang'd Hearts with Glory to in-
flame;
To mend their Morals; and restore their Name;
'Till Faction rose, with Murder at her Side;
Then mourn'd his Country; persever'd, and
dy'd.

That Country, once, for Virtue was rever'd;
Admir'd by *Greece*; by haughty *Aga* fear'd.
Then Citizens and Soldiers were the same;
And Soldiers Heroes; for their Wealth was
Fame.

Then for the Brave the Fair reserv'd her Charms;
And scorn'd to clasp a Coward in her Arms.
The Trumpet call'd; she seiz'd the Sword and
Shield;

Array'd in Haste her Husband for the Field;
And fighting, whisper'd, in a fond Embrace,
'Remember! Death is better than Disgrace.'
The widow'd Mother shew'd her parting Son
The Race of Glory which his Sire had run,
'My Son, thy Flight alone I shall deplore:
'Return victorious! or return no more!'

While Beauty thus with patriot Zeal com-
bin'd,

And round the laurel'd Head her Myrtle twin'd:
Whilst all confess the Virtuous were the Great;
Fame, Valor, Conquest, grac'd the *Spartan*
State.

Her Pow'r, congenial with her Virtue grew,
And Freedom's Banner o'er her Phalanx flew;
But soon as Virtue dropt her sick'ning Head,
Fame, Valor, Conquest, Pow'r, and Freedom
fled.

May this sad Scene improve each *British*'s
Heart!

Rouse him, with Warmth, to act a *British*'s
Part!

Prompt him with *Sparta's* noblest Sons to vie;
To live in Glory; and in Freedom die!

EPILOGUE,

Spoken by Mrs. PRITCHARD.

A King, in Bloom of Youth, for Freedom
die! —

Our Bard, tho' bold, durst not have fear'd to
high. —

This is no credulous, admiring Age;
But sacred sure, the Faith of *Plutarch's* Page;
In simple Style that ancient Sage relates
The Tale of *Sparta*, chief of *Grecian* States:
Eight hundred Years it flourish'd, great in Arms,
On Dangers rose, and grew amidst Alarms.
Of *Sparta's* Triumph you have heard the Cause,
More strong, more noble, than *Licurgus' Laws*;
How

How Spartan Duties, by Glory's Charms inspir'd,

The Son, the Lover, and the Husband fir'd.
Ye Fair of *Britain's* Isle, which justly claims
The *Grecian* Title, Land of lovely Dames,
In *Britain's* Cause exert your matchless Charms,
And rouse your Lovers to the Love of Arms.
Hid, not extinct, the Spark of Valour lies;
Your Breath shall raise it flaming to the Skies.
Now *Mars* his bloody Banner hangs in Air,
And bids *Britannia's* Sons for War prepare.
Let each lov'd Maid, each Mother bring the
Shield, [Field.

And arm their Country's Champions for the
Arm'd and inflam'd each *British* Breast shall
burn:

No Youth unlau'red'd shall to you return.
Then shall we cease t' exult at Trophies won,
In *Glory's* Field, by Heroes — not our own.
France yet shall tremble at the *British* Sword,
And dread the Vengeance of her ancient Lord.

An ODE on the King of PRUSSIA.

TO *Fred'rick's* Deeds, to *Fred'rick's* Praise,
The Muse exalts her Voice to raise,
And sweeps the willing Lyre;
And as the dancing Cords she plies,
She feels a gen'rous Rapture rise,
And glows with martial Fire.

'Tis her's, to fix divine Abodes
For Heroes, emulating Gods,
Who Justice join to Pow'r;
Her's, to record their gen'rous Strife,
Thro' all the busy Scenes of Life;
And gild their natal Hour.

With Joy she sees her fav'rite Son
His rapid Course of Glory run,
Tho' Elements oppose:
Tho' from the icy-fetter'd North,
Ambition pours her Millions forth;
And all are *Fred'rick's* Foes,

Virtue, unknowing to recede,
The *Ruse*, nor iron-handed *Suede*,
Nor *Austrian* can appall:
Nor, tho' associate of their League,
And deeply studied in Intrigue,
They boast the wily *Gaul*.

All, all combin'd, can ne'er controul
The steady Purpose of his Soul,
Nor damp th' heroic Flame;
With which, prophetic of his Worth,
The mighty Mother * at his Birth,
Inform'd his infant Frame.

That Particle of Air divine,
Which taught the *Julian* Star to shine,
And *Ammon's* Son to soar;
* *Nature*.

Each Year shall multiply its Rays,
And shine with undiminish'd Blaze,
'Till Tyrants are no more.

Venus.

Psalm CIV. paraphrased.

EXERT thyself, and bless the Lord, my Soul!
Let fervent Thanks each Day repeated
roll,

To celebrate his Name,
Fir'd with a *Seraph's* Voice devoutly raise,
Symphonious with the Saints, a Song of Praise,
And burn with equal Flame.

[God!

How great thou art! thou most tremendous
The guilty Sons of Earth behold thy Rod,
And tremble at thy Pow'r.
Honour and Majesty upon thee wait,
To crown the radiant Splendor of thy State,
While prostrate Souls adore.

Thy royal Robe, which glorious flows around,
With which the Loins of *Israel's* God are
bound,

Is all pervading Light!
The spacious Heav'ns their Canopy display,
And hide thy keen, unsufferable Ray,
From our contracted Sight!

But, when I leave Mortality below,
My Soul to yonder Paradise will go,
And feel Devotion's Flame;
With Millions more, with equal Ardor trace
The mild, expressive Glory of thy Face,
And magnify thy Name.

Sublime in Air, amidst the watry Store,
Whence Floods descend, and mission'd Tem-
pests, roar,
Is fix'd thy grand Abode.
Swift thro' the heav'nly Plain thy Chariot rolls,
Quick Light'nings dart, while Thunders rock
the Poles,
Expressive of their God!

E'er infant Time, progressive, learn'd to flow,
And the Completion of thy *Fiat* know,
A dreadful *Chaos* reign'd; [rung,
Loud, thro' the formless Mass thy Mandate
Then ev'ry Blessing in bright Order sprung,
And Form, and Beauty gain'd.

This pendant Earth, on firm Foundations laid,
The Force of thy mechanic Hand display'd,
While drowy Waters fled; [more,
At thy Rebuke, they mix'd with Earth no
But murmur'ng kept their new appointed Shore,
And form'd old Ocean's Bed.

Stedfast is thy immutable Decree,
Man shall no more a gen'ral Deluge see,
Such is thy wond'rous Love!

THE

Tho' Tempests rage, and Waves assault the
Sky,
Secure we bask beneath thy melting Eye,
And great Protection prove.

From thee descend the pearly Drops of Rain,
The Hills their liquid Stores pour on the Plain,
And mollify for Use ;
Thy central Sun beams forth maturing Rays,
While Nature round attunes a Song of Praise,
For Plenty so profuse.

Thy Asles, wild, which thro' the Forest roam,
Nor know from whence their daily Blessings
come,

Quaff at the limpid Stream. [away,
The wood-land Choirs, that chant their Time
The Current of the gurgling Spring survey,
And triumph in the Theme.

[rise,
Green grows the Grass, sweet Herbs diversely
And spread their balmy Odours to the Skies ;

The Herds unite their Voice ;
The golden Grain is plenteous bid to grow,
While clust'ring Grapes oppress the bending
Bough
To make the Heart rejoice.

Thy Cedars, which the Mountain's Top adorn,
Receive Refreshment ev'ry Eve and Morn,
And scale the Heights of Air ;
Their Branches, with unerring Wisdom made,
Nests to the Birds impart, to Beasts a Shade,
To which the Tribes repair.

The rugged Rocks hear thy almighty Word,
And Safety to the tim'rous Goats afford ;
The Rabbits know their Holes ;
The Moon performs her stated monthly Course ;
The vig'rous Sun directs his genial Force,
Far as the distant Poles.

[round,
When Night prevails, and Darkness spreads a-
Creation sleeps, bereft of Voice and Sound,
Except the Beasts of Prey ;
Who, rous'd by Hunger and by Nature's Laws,
Find destin'd Food for their voracious Jaws,
Before the Dawn of Day.

Now Light returns, the vocal Woods no more
Reverberate the Lions dreadful Roar,
Who to their Dens repair ;
Triumphing in the Riches of their Spoil,
Stretch'd at their Ease, far banish ev'ry Toil,
Insensible of Care.

Man, well refresh'd with Nature's soft Repose,
Elate with Joy, to recent Labour goes,
Nor fears impending Harm ;
Nor rav'nous Beast accosts him on his Way ;
He smiles to see the Sun's restoring Ray,
And mocks at each Alarm.

O Lord ! how various is thy Pow'r display'd !
Thy Works in justest Harmony convey'd,
Attract our ravis'd Eyes ! [o'er,
The fertile Earth with Wonders teems all
And Blessings heap'd on Blessings, ample Store,
In bright Succession rise !

The twinkling Stars, that gild the vast Expanse,
And join concordant in the mystic Dance,
Their Sov'reign's Skill declare ;
Yet wheresoe'er the raptur'd Mortal roves,
Thro' Flower-enamell'd Meads, or spicy Groves,
Thy Wisdom triumphs there !

What skilful Artist, trembling, shall describe
The Secrets of the vegetable Tribe,
Their diff'rent Virtues tell ?
Throughout the Whole a Symmetry is seen,
Array'd in various Hues, and lively Green,
Where striking Beauties dwell.

The Sea feels likewise thy creative Pow'r,
And Myriads leap to Life each happy Hour ;
Endow'd with countless Forms ;
There great Leviathan delights to play,
Who thro' the foaming Billows marks his Way,
Unmindful of the Storms.

[Food,
With him, unnumber'd Kinds expect their
Such as is wholesome, nutritive, and good,
From THEE the Friend of all !
Thy bounteous Hand is open'd to bestow,
And forth the crouding, cordial Favours flow,
To answer ev'ry Call !

[Face,
When thou, JEROVAN ! hid'st thy cheerful
All Nature mourns her miserable Case,
And charms, alas, no more ! [play,
But when thy Smiles their healing Balm dis-
Alone they chase the hov'ring Gloom away,
And Happiness restore.

[Breath,
Thousands, each Day, resign their transient
And feel the Stroke of unrelenting Death,
Their native Dust regain ;
While Thou, begirt with all-sufficient Might,
Call'st Numbers more to view the Joys of Light,
And ornament the Plain.

To future Times thy Glory shall survive,
And constant Praises keep thy worth alive,
Thou mighty KING of KINGS !
Thy Pow'r's as great as when Creation sprung,
And Moses with thy sacred Inf'ence sung,
The secret Growth of Things.

When crying Sins demand thy sov'reign Ire,
Thy Countenance abounds with vengeful Fire,
While hideous Earthquakes play ;
The tow'ring Hills their God's Displeasure
dread,
And each, abash'd, absconds his lofty Head,
Before the Flash of Day ! While

A S O N G.

While nervous Strength thro' all my Frame
remains,

Long as the vital Warmth supplies my Veins,
My Soul shall laud the Lord;
Since by thy Might alone, all Things began,
Thro' Time's progressive, rapid Current ran,
And live beneath thy Word.

Reading,
Oth. 26, 1757.

Marcus.

An ODE to PHOEBUS.

GREAT *Phœbus*, aid my humble Lay;
For thee I tune the Lyre;
Life-giving Pow'r, great God of Day,
Thy Vot'ry now inspire!

To sing thy Charms diffus'd around
The Earth, the Air, and Sea,
With radiant Light and Glory crown'd,
Creative Deity!

That dost illumine all the Skies
With thy exhaustless Rays;
And with unfading Splendor flies,
Great *Nature's* Life to raise.

Where'er Creation's endless Space
In beauteous Order rolls,
Thy Inf'ence cheers each varied Race;
Thy Power all controuls.

Thou bidst the Morn, and Eve arise,
And with superior Force
The Seasons of the Year supplies,
And lights the Planets' Course.

Beneath the Gleamings of thy Ray
The Hills and Vales expand
With Light; thou gilds the golden Day,
And glads the sick'ning Land.

The Meads, the Plains, and shelly Shore,
Embrace thy genial Beam;
As does each Tree, each Plant, and Flower,
Each River, Rill, and Stream.

To Worlds unseen by mortal Eye
Thy cheering Power's known;
Thy Grandeur's great, and Lustre high,
All, all thy Influence own.

Malling.

Sylvanus.

An EPIGRAM.

MUſick, ſays *Colin's*, my greateſt Delight,
And, by *Jove*! he like *Orpheus* plays;
The Woods and the Groves both move with the
Fright,

And the Beaſts are aſſou'd at his Lays.
Malling.

To the Tune, On e'ry Hill, &c.

TO *Damon's* Cot young *Molly* came,
Soon as *Aurora* bluſhing roſe;
And vented Love's Almighty Flame,
That long had hinder'd her Repoſe,
And thus to *Damon* ſung the Maid,
Beneath a Woodbine's tearful Shade.

Riſe, *Phœbus*! glitter o'er the Plain,
Chafe Silence from the dewy Grove;
Each Warb'ler tune his ſweeteſt Strain,
With Muſic wake my drowſy Love!
Ye Breezes, at his Windows play,
Ruffle the Vine, and whiſper Day.

Ope, charming Youth, thy ſparkling Eyes,
And give my clouded Heart relief;
My Soul is gloomy as the Skies,
When Nature's clad in nightly Grief,
The Fields drop Tears 'till *Phœbus* glow,
For *Damon's* Eyes do *Molly's* flow.

How often ſhall my weary'd Feet
My daily wand'ring Love purſue?
While crowded Flocks before him beat,
To ſip the Morning's pearly Dew,
E'er *Damon* ſhall my Doubts remove,
And gratify me with his Love.

Ariſe, my Love, forſake thy Reſt,
The gaudy-rising Sun appears,
The Ocean ſhines, in Glory dreſt,
And Night forſakes her glowing Tears.
Sol kiſſes *Nature*, *Nature's* gay,
Kiſs, Shepherd, kiſs my Tears away.

His ſooty Lodge the Swallow leaves,
And prat'ling calls my Shepherd Swain;
The Sparrows on the gilded Caves,
Chirp for thy Pity to my Pain.
Thy winged Lodgers all unite,
With me, to wake my Soul's delight.

Young *Damon*, hearing, left his Bed,
His Heart rejoicing *Molly* found,
Beneath the Honey-suckle Shade,
Her Head with ſilver Willows bound:
He dry'd her Tears at *Cupid's* Fire;
Lit in his Breaſt by fond Deſire.

Sylvander.

To CLOE.

ON *Cloe's* Face I ſaw a Tear,
What means this Drop, ſweet Nymph,
I cry'd?
Look in, ſhe ſaid, what ſee'ſt thou there?
When in the Drop MYSELF I ſpy'd.

Sylvander.

An.

An Acrostic on Miss

I mpuls'd by winning Charms, my Pen essays
E xalted Strains to sing in *Jenny's* Praise.
N ot *Windsor's* Shades, where fair *Ladens* stray'd,
N or *Richmond's* Groves inclose a lovelier Maid.
Y outh, yet discreet; adorn'd with ev'ry Grace,

W ith Health, with Beauty, and Chaubic Fate :
R eplete with Sense, Good-nature, Wit re-
fin'd, [Miss!]
I nchanting Form ! enchanting, too, her
G entility and Mirth in her's refin'd.
H ail ! Fortune, fickle of thy golden Stow !
T his, lovely Maid, give me, I'll ask no more.
Of Wakefield. *N. Edow.*

*A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences,*For *MARCH*, 1758.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Ratisbon, February 7.

THE Duke of Mecklenburgh has sent a Memorial to the Dyet of the Empire, setting forth the miserable Condition to which his Country is reduced, by the Invasion of the Prussians, and the great Quantity of Provisions and Money exacted by them; and desiring the States of the Empire to afford him the Relief due to an oppressed Member of the Germanic Body: His Serene Highness also expresses his Surprize at seeing himself and his Dominions treated in this Manner, as they have taken no Part in the War, nor received any Foreign Troops amongst them, but have kept exactly within the Bounds which the Laws of the Empire prescribe to the Members of that Body, whenever any Differences arise between the Head and the Members thereof, &c.

But the Prussian Minister at this Place says, in Answer to all this, that the said Duke did give his Vote in the Dyet for raising the Army of Execution, and would have furnished his Contingent towards it, had he known which Way to march it: That if he received no Foreign Troops in his Country, it was only owing to their not having been able to get into it: That if his Prussian Majesty had not gained two such signal Victories as he did at Rosbach and Lissa, on the 5th of November and 5th of December, Marshal Richelieu would have crossed the Elb with a formidable Corps; and then the Troops of Mecklenburgh would have been put in Motion, in order to join either the French or Swedes, as should be judged most convenient: And that the Duke's Allegation of keeping within the Bounds prescribed by the Laws of the Empire in the present Troubles, is false and frivolous, the Court of Berlin having full Proof of the Contrary.

Dresden, Jan. 10. Since the Terms proposed by the King of Prussia for an Accommodation have been rejected on all Sides, his Subjects in the City and Neighbourhood of Koningsberg compelled to swear Allegiance to the Emperors of Russia, and the Infatigable offered to him by the French at Halberstadt, we have remarked an unusual Austerity in the Orders issued by that Monarch, which has appeared particularly in the Demolition and Destruction of the two Palaces of Count Bruhl.

Wolfenbuttle, Feb. 12. On the 9th Prince Henry of Prussia, at the Head of 15,000 Men took Possession of Horneburgh. The French had retired at his Approach. All the Out-posts being called in, the French Garrison of this Place consists at present of 10,000 Men, who work Day and Night in augmenting our Fortifications, under Appearance of being besieged by the Prussians.

Hamburg, Feb. 17. According to the latest Advices from Lunenburgh, 400 black Hussars, and a Squadron of blue Hussars, Prussians, had arrived there.

A large Body of the allied Army marched the 13th, to drive the French out of Cassel: Another Corps was to march to reinforce the Troops in the Neighbourhood of Bremen; which only is in a Manner blocked up. It is expected that the Hanoverians will soon begin to bombard it.

It is reported, that the Court of Denmark has resolved to send 25,000 Men into Holstein in the Spring, which occasions much Speculation.

Berlin, Feb. 14. All Things are preparing in the King's Armies for opening the Campaign in the first Week of March. The Regiments that began to recruit in the Month of December, are all complete, and the rest will

will be so in a Fortnight at farthest. All the Horses wanted for the Cavalry and the Artillery, are already found. The new Uniforms, which we began to work upon in the Winter, are finished; and the King's Armies will appear again in the Field, numerous and in fine Order, strengthened by veteran Bands that have not yet been employed in this War.

The Court has published the Memorial, lately presented to the Baron de Luce, Intendant to the French Army, by the States of the Duchy of Cleves, County of Meurs, and the Country of Marck; and has added thereto the following Remarks:

'It appears by this Memorial, that the Enemy exact above five Millions of Crowns from a Country that used to yield but six Hundred Thousand to its Sovereign. They have already extorted near half of this sum, and they demand the other half, menacing to throw the Magistrates into Dungeons, and feed them with nothing but Bread and Water. The Public know, that the small Province of Halberstadt has been obliged to pay near two Millions of Crowns in the Space of four Months; and it would be easy to prove the same, with regard to the Countries of Minden, Ravensberg, East Friseland, &c.

'Let these Exactions be compared with the Demands made by the King in Saxony, which do not absorb the ordinary Revenues of the Sovereign, as we are always able to prove, or, at least, do not exceed the Faculties of the Country. Let this Reflection be made along with it; that the King's Troops spend in Saxony one half of his Majesty's Revenues; that they pay ready Money for every Thing, and are not in Want of Shoes and Stockings, like those of a certain Power; and then every impartial Man will be obliged to confess, that the King, in making War, wages it against his Enemies, and for his just Defence; whereas, his Enemies make War upon the poor Subjects, upon human Nature, &c.'

Hanover, Feb. 24. We are at the Eve of some great Change. The present Situation of the French will not permit them to stay here much longer. Yesterday a large Train of heavy Cannon, which was brought from Brunswick, was sent away to Nienbourg. The French have this Day demanded 100,000 Crowns of this City.

28. In the Night, between the 24th and 25th Inst. an Express arrived, whose Dispatches caused a great Ferment among the French. He brought Word, that the Lunebourg Troops had attacked Hoya on the 23d, defeated the two best Regiments France had in this Electorate, and opened a Passage o-

ver the Weser. As soon as it was Day, the French began to pack up their Baggage. All Sunday was spent in preparing for a Retreat. The same Day arrived the miserable Remains of the Regiment of Polerefski's Hussars, which the Prussian Black Hussars had reduced almost to nothing. The same Day a Train of Artillery was sent to Einbeck and Gottengue, that it might not embarrass on the Road that which was sent to Hamelen. The Roads are almost impracticable.

March 3. Things are so much changed, that we hardly know where we are. The French have left us; and we have great Reason to bless our good Fortune that they behaved so well, especially as we every Moment hear of Ravages made by them in divers Places. Incredible Havock was made at Born, a village about three Miles from this City, in the Night between the 27th and 28th of last Month. Besides burning the Inclosures, they pillaged most of the Houses, the Owners of which were employed with their Horses in carrying the Baggage of the French Army. Linden would certainly have shared the same Fate, had not the Marquis d'Armentieres, a French General, happened to lodge at Count Oyenhausen's, where he could see from his Windows what passed in the Village.

It was pleasant to see how cautiously the French marched off. The Day after their Departure, many Deserters came in. These Fellows, having no farther Use for their Muskets, sell them for a Trifle to the Peasants, who bring them to this City, and get a Crown a-piece for them.

Though the Prussian Hussars did not arrive till four and twenty Hours after the Retreat of the French, they went immediately in Pursuit of them, and have already sent in some Booty, and sixty Pioneers; these Men have excellent Noses; they discovered and appropriated to themselves many Things which the French left behind them here.

The Hanoverians and Prussians, in pursuing the French, have not only taken their Military Chest, and the greatest Part of their Baggage, but have also taken the Prince of Clermont Prisoner.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Translation of the Extract of a Report from a Hanoverian Officer to Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. Hoya, Feb. 24.

In Pursuance of your Orders, the Prince Hereditary of Brunswick began to march to Doevern, Yesterday the 23d, at seven o'Clock in the Morning: It was Eleven when we arrived there, being obliged to wait for the Hussars and Dragons. From thence we
5 S marched

marched towards Bremen, where, as we were informed, there were some Floats of Timber: We found but one, and two or three small Boats, which might serve to carry about eight Men each. We were too far advanced to think of retiring; and, besides, the Intelligence we had endeavoured to procure about the Place, and the Dispositions made by the Enemy for its Security, gave us some Prospect of Success.

We then detached 30 Hussars upon our Left to Hassel, and Lieutenant Engel with ten Men for the Van. Lieutenant Luckner passed the Weser with 30 more, in order to cover our Right. The Battalion of Oberg's, and the Squadron of Dragoons, were destined to make a feint Attack on the left Side of the Weser. The three other Battalions were to pass the River, and enter the back Part of the Town. As we had but one Float, the Passage of the Troops over the River took up much Time; and the Wind rose so high, that after one half of the first Battalion of Brunswick Guards had passed, the other Half was separated by it. Upon this, it was resolved to leave the rest on the other Side, viz. one Battalion of Oberg's, the second Battalion of the Brunswick Guards, the Remainder of the first Battalion of that Regiment, and the Hessian Squadron. Between four and five o' clock we marched with the Regiment of Haufs, a Part of the first Battalion, and a Haubitzer. When we were got upon the Cause-way, about a Mile and a Half from the Town, through some Mistake, which might have cost us very dear, our Detachment fired upon four of the Enemy's Dragoons, that were patrolling. This Firing was caught from one to another, and at last became general. This unlucky Accident was more than sufficient to discover us, and bring us into the greatest Distress. However, a bold Countenance upon the Occasion became necessary; and we marched on, with the utmost Diligence to the Town. We met, at first, with no Opposition, and advanced as far as the Bridge. There the Fire grew exceeding smart; yet we never gave Ground, though we were so hard pushed. But as the whole Detachment could not equally be brought up, the Prince Hereditary formed the Design of turning the Enemy; and accordingly marched with that Part of his first Battalion that crossed the River with him. It was necessary, for that Purpose, to go round the Town, and to pass thro' a Garden and a House, and so attack the Enemy in the Rear. This succeeded; and the Bayonet fixed was chiefly used on this Occasion; so that it must be said, Humanity suffered for the Slaughter that then happened. The Enemy abandoned the Bridge; and the Prince joined the Hanoverians again.

The Regiment of Brittany, and some Parties of Dragoons, were upon their March; and as we did not find ourselves absolutely sure of keeping this Post, the Capitulation hereafter mentioned was granted. The Lorraine Guards are demolished. I cannot yet exactly tell their Loss, but it is very great. On our Side Major Kropf is mortally wounded. Capt. Koppelow has a slight Wound in his Thigh. There are two Men killed, and ten wounded, among the Subalterns and private Men. The Regiment of Haufs had twelve Men killed, and sixty wounded.

Translation of a Letter from a French Officer at Osnabrug, dated March 3.

I was going to write to you from Bremen, when, on the 24th past in the Morning, we were informed that the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick had stormed and taken Hoya, which was bravely defended by M. de Chabot, with the Regiment of Gardes Lorraines, two Companies of Grenadiers, some Piquets of the Regiment of Bretagne, and a Detachment of the Regiment of Mestre de Camp Dragoons. Finding himself surrounded on all Sides, and upon the Point of being forced, after a considerable Loss of Men, he retired into the Old Castle, where he capitulated, and obtained the Liberty to withdraw to the next French Post with all the Troops he had with him, except such as were intercepted and which have been made Prisoners of War. This happened on the 23d in the Evening, and followed the taking of Verden; which M. de St. Chamans found himself obliged to abandon on the 20th, and to retire towards Bremen, on account of the great Floods. It was then, on the 24th in the Morning, that we heard at Bremen of the Fate of Hoya; and M. de St. Germain judging that he could not be of any Use in this Post to Comte Clermont, immediately resolved to abandon it, after he had sent Orders to all the Regiments, as well Foot as Horse and Dragoons, to repair, that same Evening, to Bassum. He left Bremen, and charged me with the Care of evacuating it, as soon as the Artillery and the Baggage of the Garrison should have been sent away; which I executed about Two of the Clock in the Afternoon. The Hospital and Magazines were left at Bremen for Want of Carriages and Time; and having no particular Charge of them, I happily rejoined M. de St. Germain in the Night at Bassum. We passed the Night under Arms, because we were not far from Hoya, and uninformed of the Designs of the Enemy. On the 25th we passed the Huute, and quartered at Wildhusen, which Place we

quitted on the 26th at ten in the Morning, in order to proceed to Vecht.

We tarried the 27th at Vecht, and, upon Intelligence that a Colonel of Foot, whose Force we were ignorant of, had crossed the Hunte, we came and passed the Night of the 28th at Vorse, and arrived the Day before Yesterday at this place, where we found the Regiment of Champagne, the Regiment of Colonel General Dragoons, and two Regiments of Horse. The Remains of the Gardes Lorraines, who are but 200 Men; for the broken Companies, which capitulated with M. de Chabot at Hoya, were gone with a like Number to Nienburg, joined us two Days ago by the Route of Quakenbrugge, and were sent Yesterday to escort our heavy Baggage to Munster, because there was not sufficient Forage here for their Subsistence. As there is a great Want of Discipline, and the Spirit of mording is not easily rooted out, we had many Stragglers in our March, that either are already, or will be, made Prisoners. At Hoya were taken the Baggage of the Prince de Beauveau, Comte de Laval, and Duc de Coigny; and likewise those of M. de Lille-Boune and of the Regiment of Harcourt. M. de Lavalette has also lost some Things; and some Peasants Waggon, laden with the Effects of M. de St. Germain, fell into the Hands of the Hanoverians at Wildhufen. We are ignorant of what has passed at Nienbourg since Sunday; but by a Letter from Minden, of the Day before Yesterday, we learn, that it is resolved to defend that Place. We have no direct News of the Comte de Clermont; we have only just learnt by an Officer who quitted Hanover on the 26th, that the General was acquainted with the abandoning of Bremen, which he had much approved of. Our Corps here actually consists of 19 Battalions, 12 Squadrons of Dragoons, and as many Horse, without including the Corps under M. de Chabot. Yesterday we fixed upon a Position here to wait for and fight the Enemy if they arrive, unless we receive Orders to the contrary.

Hague, March 10. Letters arrived Yesterday from Francfort, of the 4th Instant, mention, That the French were transporting their Magazines from Cassel to Paderborn; and that there was a Talk of their forming a Camp of 20 or 30,000 Men near Ham. The same Letters say, that 6000 of the French Militia had passed by Mayence,

and that the famous Partizan Meyer had beat up some of the Quarters of the Army of the Empire, particularly those of a Party of the Darmstadt Regiment, and 700 Men of Treves.

It is confidently believed here, that the French, who have left the Electorate of Hanover, will march towards Wesel, and that they have begun to throw several Bridges, both there and at Neufs and Duffeldorp, over the Rhine.

11. The Head Quarters of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick were, the 6th Instant, at Stadhagen, and he was supposed to have been the 7th at Frille, on the Side of Minden; which last Place has been invested since the 5th. The Hereditary Prince of Brunswick having summoned the Town to surrender, the French Commandant, (who is of the Rank of Lieutenant General) returned for Answer, That as he had a good Store of all Necessaries, he should endeavour, by his Defence, to deserve the Esteem of a Prince equally distinguished by his Birth and his Bravery. Whereupon General Oberg, who has the Command of a considerable Corps on the other Side of the Weser, and of which the Hereditary Prince commands the Van Guard, has approached the Town, in order to begin the Siege, whilst General Sporcke has advanced towards it with another Corps on this Side the Weser. The same Morning, 7th Instant, the Bombardment of the Town was to begin.

On the 3d Instant, there happened an Action near Lauenau, between 600 Prussian Dragoons and Hussars, and 600 French Horse and 300 Foot, in which the latter were defeated; 300 of them were killed, and 176 taken Prisoners.

Prince Henry of Prussia is still in the Bishoprick of Hildesheim; and on 5th had his Head Quarters at Liebenburg: It is said, he will soon join the Allied Army. Great Part of the Enemy's Artillery, we are informed, has been left at Hallerspringe, for Want of Horses to bring it along with them.

The French have evacuated all that Part of the Country about Wilshausen, at which Place it was said they proposed retiring towards Munster, in order to assemble in a Body at Wesel, and wait there for their Reinforcements. It was farther reported, that Part of the Allied Army had already entered the Country of Hesse, in order to drive the French out of it.

I R E L A N D.

Galway, Feb. 13.

THE Success of Timmouth, George Jeffreys, Master, arrived here on Wednesday last, having been taken by the Hazard Brig, a Letter of Marque, from St. Domingo, to Nantz, who put on board six of her Hands to carry her into that Port, but the Wind blowing hard at SSW for several Days, the Hazard in the Night lost her Prize; the Englishmen who were left on board, took the Advantage of Monsieurs Indisposi-

tion, they having three Sick and one washed over-board, so that there were hardly Hands enough to work the Vessel, to bring her into this Place.

25. Died at his House, on St. Stephens Green, near Dublin, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Rob. Clayton, Bishop of Clogher, Member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; and the Rt. Rev. Dr. John Garnet, Bishop of Ferns, will be translated to that See.

C O U N T R Y N E W S.

Durham, February 10.

LAST Week, Thomas Taylor, Esq; had a considerable Fall of Trees, one an Oak of extraordinary Dimensions, valued at 50l. at the Root of it, in a small Iron Box, was a Grant of that extensive Manor, from King John to that Family; it is supposed to have been buried there about the Time of

the Invasion, by David King of Scots, in the Year 1347.

16. The high Beach Tree, on Epping-Forest, which has stood there more than 100 Years, which was a Sort of Mark to all that travelled the Northern-road, was blown down. It stood in the Middle of High Beach-fair, where many a Lad and Lass has annually danced round it.

L O N D O N.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Jan. 24. **A**Bout two o'Clock in the Morning, at the Time of the Total Eclipse, an Earthquake was felt in the Parishes of Worth and East Grinstead, in the County of Suffex, Lingfield in Surry, and Edenbridge in Kent, which greatly alarmed the Inhabitants, but did no Damage.

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 7. His Majesty was pleased to promote Charles Knowles, Esq; the Hon. John Forbes, and the Hon. Edw. Boscawen, Admirals of the Blue.

Chas. Watson, Esq; and Geo. Pococke, Vice-admirals of the Red.

Hon. Geo. Townsheld, and Francis Holbourne, Esqrs; Vice admirals of the White.

Henry Harrison, and Tho. Cotes, Esqrs; Vice-admirals of the Blue.

Rt. Hon. Lord Harry Powlett, Rear-admiral of the Red.

Sir Charles Hardy, Knt. Rear-admiral of the White.

Advice was received, that Onslow Burrish, Esq; his Majesty's Minister to the Court of Batavia, and the Diet of the Empire, died at Munich, aged 60, his Body is to be interred at Augsbrough.

The Lords of the Admiralty have put the Active, a new Man of War at Deptford, into Commission, and given the Command to Capt. Richard Hughes.

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 14. Letters from Vice-Admiral Pocock, dated, Tyger off Calcutta, in the River Hugley, 20 August, 1757, bring an Account of the Death of Vice-Admiral Watson, by a Fever, on the 16th of the same Month, and an inclosed Copy of a Letter from the said Vice-Admiral Watson, dated, Kent off Calcutta, 16 July, 1757, containing the following Advices.

By Capt. Toby, of the King's Fisher Sloop, I informed you, in a Letter dated 14th of April, of the Surrender of the Fort and Town of Chandernagore; and, in the same Letter, I took Notice of the great Reluctance the Nabob Suraja Dowla shewed to comply with the Articles of the Peace, on which Subject many Letters passed between us. In most of them, he never failed to be very liberal in his Promises; but that was all that could be obtained from him. These Delays to the final Execution of the Peace was in Effect the same to the Commerce of the Kingdom, as if none had been concluded: And the leading Men at the Nabob's Court, knowing his faithless Disposition, and perceiving no Probability of an established Peace in their Country, while he continued

rued in the Government, began to murmur, and entered into a Confederacy to divest him of it. Among these was Jaffier Ally Cawn, who was one of his principal Generals, and held several other considerable Employments; but he having been greatly disgusted at the Nabob's repeated ill Treatment, became very zealous in the Confederacy against him, and communicated the Design to Mr. Watts, the Second in Council of this Place; by whose Letters of the 26th and 28th of April, the Committee was informed of this Affair, which was debated with all the Attention and Circumspection that was possible; and after maturely examining into the Behaviour of the Nabob, who was so far from complying with the Articles of the Peace, he had so solemnly sworn to observe, that he would not permit us to put a Garrison into Cossimbuzar, and had given strict Orders not to suffer even a Pound of Powder or Ball to pass up the River. These Measures, added to the certain Accounts we received of his having invited M. Buffey, the French commanding Officer in the Province of Galconda, to join him with all the Troops he could bring, gave us very little Reason to believe he had any Intention to continue even on peaceable Terms with us, longer than he thought himself unable to engage in a War against us. It was therefore judged most advisable to join Jaffier Ally Cawn with our Troops, such a Step appearing the most effectual Way of establishing a Peace in the Country, and settling the English on a good and solid Foundation. This being resolved on, and the following Articles agreed to, our Army marched the 13th of last Month from Chandernagore towards Cossimbuzar; and in order that Colonel Clive should have as many Europeans with him as possible, I agreed to garrison Chandernagore; and to send up with him on the Expedition, a Lieutenant, seven Midshipmen, and fifty Seamen, to serve as Gunners. I also ordered the twenty Gun-ship to anchor above Hugley, to keep the Communication open with the Colonel.

On the 19th of June, Cutwa Fort and Town, situated on this Side the River, which forms the Island of Cossimbuzar, was taken by a Party detached for that Purpose. There the Army remained two or three Days, for Intelligence from Jaffier Ally Cawn, who, it was agreed by all in the Confederacy, should succeed to the Nabobship, he being a Man of Family, and held in great Esteem by all Ranks of People. The 22d they crossed the River, and the next Day had a decisive Battle with Suraja Dowla, over whom our Troops obtained a complete Victory, put his Army to flight, and

took Possession of his Camp, with upwards of fifty Pieces of Cannon, with all his Baggage. He was joined by fifty French Troops, who worked his Artillery; and, by the most authentic Accounts, his Army consisted of about twenty Thousand fighting Men, exclusive of those under the Command of Jaffier Ally Cawn, and Roy Dowla, who did not act against us. The Number killed in the Enemy's Camp were few, as they only stood a Cannonading. We had about nineteen Europeans killed and wounded, and thirty Seapoys.

Suraja Dowla, after his Defeat, withdrew privately; as did Montroll, his Prime Minister; and Monick Chaund, one of his Generals.

On the 26th of June, Jaffier Ally Cawn entered the City of Muxadavad; and, by a Letter from the Colonel, of the 30th, we were informed of his having placed Jaffier Ally Cawn in the ancient Seat of the Nabobs of this Province; and that the usual Homage had been paid him by all Ranks of People, as Subah of the Provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixia.

The 30th, late at Night, a Letter came from the Colonel, advising that Suraja Dowla was taken Prisoner: And, on the 4th Instant, he acquainted the Committee of his being put privately to Death by Jaffier Ally Cawn's Son, and his Party. The Nabob's Treasury, upon Examination, was found very short of Expectation; however the Colonel has already sent down one third of the Sum stipulated in the Agreement; and it is said as much more will soon follow as will make up Half. The other Half is to be paid in three Years, at three annual and equal Payments.

Mr. Law, who was the French Chief at Cossimbuzar, and who had collected near two Hundred French European Troops, was coming to the Assistance of the late Nabob, and was within a few Hours March of him when he was taken Prisoner; which Mr. Law hearing of, he advanced no farther. Soon after the Colonel detached a Party in search of Law, under the Command of Capt. Coote, of Colonel Adlerscron's Regiment, consisting of two Hundred Europeans, and five Hundred Seapoys, joined by two Thousand of Jaffier Ally Cawn's Horse. We cannot yet expect to hear any Thing of the Event of this Detachment's being sent out; as it is uncertain how far Captain Coote may be led after the French Party.

A few Days ago the Marlborough Indian arrived here from Vizagapatam, with an Account of the Surrender of that Settlement to the French the 26th of June. The Garrison consisted of one Hundred and thir-

ty

ty Europeans, and two Hundred Seapoys ; and the French set down before it with eight Hundred and fifty Europeans, and six Thousand Seapoys, besides a small Body of Horse.

A Translation of the Treaty executed by Jaffer Ally Cawn Bahadar.

In his own Hand.

In the Presence of God and his Prophet, I swear to abide by the Terms of this Agreement while I have Life.

Meer Mahmud Jaffer Cawn Bahadar, the Slave of Allum Geer Mogul.

Treaty made with Admiral Watson, Col. Clive, Governor Drake, Mr. Watts, and the Committee.

- I. The Agreement and Treaty made with Nabob Surajud Dowla, I agree to, and admit of.
- II. The Enemies of the English are my Enemies, whether Europeans or others.
- III. Whatever Goods and Factories belong to the French in the Province of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, shall be delivered to the English, and the French never permitted to have Factories or Settlements any more in these Provinces.
- IV. To indemnify the Company for their Losses by the Capture of Calcutta, and the Charges they have been at to repossess their Factories I will give one Crore of Rupees.
- V. To indemnify the English Inhabitants, who suffered by the Capture of Calcutta, I will give fifty Lack of Rupees.
- VI. To indemnify the Losses suffered by Jentoes, Moormen, &c. I will give twenty Lack of Rupees.
- VII. To Inhabitants, the Armenian Peotts of Calcutta, who suffered by the Capture, I will give seven Lack of Rupees.
- The Division of these Donations to be left to the Admiral, the Colonel, and Committee.
- VIII. The Lands within the Moratta-ditch all round Calcutta (which are now possessed by other Zemidars) and six Hundred Yards all round without the Ditch, I will give up entirely to the Company.
- IX. The Zemidary of the Lands to the Southward of Calcutta, as low as Culpee, shall be in the Hands of the English Company, and under their Government and Orders. The customary Rents of every District within that Tract to be paid by the English into the King's Treasury.
- X. Whenever I send for the Assistance of the English Troops, their Pay and Charges shall be disbursed by me.
- XI. From Hugley downwards, I will build no new Forte near the River.

XII. As soon as I am established Sebah of the three Provinces, I will immediately perform the abovementioned Articles.

Dated the 15th of the Moon Ramazen, in the fourth Year of the present Reiga.

N. B. The new Nabob, Jaffer Ally Cawn, has given to the Sea Squadron and Troops, fifty Lack of Rupees, besides the Sums stipulated by the Treaty for other Services.

One Crore is a hundred Lack, and one Lack is about 12,500l.

Vice Admiral Watson was buried the 17th of August, and his Corps was attended to the Grave by all the Inhabitants of the Place, and they design to erect a handsome Monument to his Memory.

[See our Mag. Page 584.]

14. The Chatham Man of War was put in Commission, and the Command of her given to Capt. Lockhart.

By Letters from Jamaica, of December, we have Advice, that several Dutch Ships, with French Property on board, have been brought in there by our Men of War.

His Majesty's Ship the Assistance, Capt. Weller, has destroyed several French Privateers belonging to Hispaniola, particularly the famous Monf. Palanqui, in a Privateer Snow, late the Duke Packet, Capt. Philips.

It is said in some Accounts from Bengal, that the new Nabob would not suffer himself to be crowned by any other Hand but that of Colonel Clive himself ; adding, that he should then only think himself the Representative and Ally of the King of England.

The late Nabob, after he was taken Prisoner, got away by means of a Bribe to the Guard he was committed to the Care of ; but he was afterwards retaken by a Party, Friends to the present Nabob, and put to Death.

Part of a Letter from a Jesuit at Madrid, to his Correspondent at Frankfurt.

“ The Death of Sir Benjamin Keen seems to have given rise to fresh Intrigues. The French and Austrian Ministers employ every possible Method to bring this Crown into the Views of their Courts ; still their Endeavours were ineffectual, till the Death of the English Ambassador. But those Lords have availed themselves of this Event, and of some others in Germany, to make the Balance lean towards their Courts. We cannot as yet pretend to say, what Part this Court will take. But the vast warlike Preparations in all the Ports of the Kingdom, give Room to think that

that it will not long remain Neuter, but declare in Favour of Vienna and Versailles, especially as the latter engages to procure Gibraltar, as well as Minorca, to be restored to Spain.

"The Viscount d'Aubetierre has presented several Memorials relative to this Subject; which seem to have made an Impression. This Conjecture is the better founded, that it is looked upon as a thing certain that Mr. Wall keeps his places only because he has entered into the Views of France."

By the Groyne Mail, there is Advice of the Arrival of the Montague Man of War at Gibraltar, with the Trade under her Convoy.

The King of Prussia Privateer, is also arrived there with her rich Prize from Malta, a French Turkey-man.

16. It is now confirmed, that Admiral Cotes has taken, and sent into Port-Royal Harbour, eight Ships, and a Brigantine, and a Sloop laden with Indigo, Sugar, Coffee, and Cotton; and two Privateers; and also burnt a large Ship in one of the French Ports, and sunk a Snow of 12 Guns and 100 Men. The French on board say, these Prizes are the richest that ever failed from Port au Prince for Europe. There was only Eleven of them, of which one was sunk, nine taken, and one escaped.

18. Mr. Clive, Father of Col. Clive, who was introduced to his Majesty, was graciously received, and had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

Col. Clive has remitted 180,000 l. to England by Bills on the Dutch East-India Company. And, we hear, he is appointed Governor of Bengal.

Letters from Jamaica mention the Death of Henry Neadeham, Esq; who, besides several considerable Legacies to Relations, has left 40,000 l. to the Foundling Hospital.

22. Was launched at Deptford, a new 74 Gun Ship, called the Shrewsbury.

Marshall Richelieu, a few Days before his Departure from Hanover, published a Mandate, enjoining, that no Inhabitant of the newly conquered Countries should leave the Territory occupied by the French Army without a Pass-port, on Pain of being sent to the Gallies; that the Magistrates should deliver in a true List of all the married and unmarried Men in the Country, on Pain of being severely punished. That no Recruits should be raised for the Service of the Enemy, on Pain of Death, and that the Magistrates should hinder the clandestine Removal of the Inhabitants, on Pain of being made answerable for them, Body for Body.

They write from Hanover, that Prince Ferdinand's Army has been reinforced with 6 or 7000 Prussian Horse, brought from Po-

merania by the Prince of Holsten-Gottorp: That the French were preparing to give this Army a warm Reception, in Case they should Attempt to pass the Aller; and that the French Governor of Bremen has laid the Neighbourhood under Water.

28. Our last Letters from Spain leave no Room to doubt, that the Court is determined to observe a Neutrality.

Mar. 4. It is now confidently reported, that tho' his Majesty, the King of Prussia, did desire a Supply of 12,000 British Troops, he has now accepted an Equivalent in Money, in Lieu thereof.

Our Land Forces consist of 5141 Horse in Great Britain, and 2134 in Ireland; we have, of Foot Soldiers, in Great-Britain 21,980, in Ireland 14,400, at Gibraltar 7910, and in America 15,710: In all, 7275 Horse, and 60,000 Foot, exclusive of 13,000 Marines.

5. The Lords of the Admiralty have put the Princess Royal Man of War into Commission, and given the Command to Capt. Edward Barber.

Whitball, Mar. 6. This Morning, at three o'Clock, arrived here, by the Way of Holland, a Courier, dispatched from Hanover on Wednesday the 1st Instant, who brings the following Account.

That after Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick had dislodged the French from Rottenbourg, Otterberg, and Verden, and approached, with his advanced Guard, the City of Bremen, the French had left it on the 23d of February, and his Serene Highness had taken Possession of it with his Troops. The Prince, upon receiving Intelligence that the French General Comte de Chabot was posted with a considerable Detachment at Hoya upon the Weser, gave Orders to the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick to repair thither with two Battalions of Hanoverians, and two of the Brunswick Troops, together with a few Hundred Chasseurs, Hussars and light Troops, in order to dislodge the French from that Post. The Hereditary Prince accordingly made so brave an Attack upon them there, that, after a vigorous Defence, and the Loss of a Number of Men, on their Part, he forced them, with Bayonets fixed, to surrender, and made between fourteen and fifteen Hundred Men Prisoners of War. Hereupon the Comte de Chabot threw himself, with two other Battalions, into the Castle, with an Intent to support himself there; and the Hereditary Prince, not having been hitherto able, on Account of the overflowing of the Rivers, and the Badness of the Roads, to receive the Artillery required for forcing the French General there likewise, granted him a Capitulation to go out of the Place with his two Battalions; but upon

upon Condition of leaving behind him all their Baggage and Magazines. The Loss on our Side is inconsiderable, and does not amount, upon the Whole, both of the killed and wounded, to an hundred Men.

The Prussian Hussars of the advanced Guard having received Information, that a great Number of French Hussars of Poleret-sky's Regiment was at Nord Drebbler, determined to drive them from thence; which Resolution they executed so successfully, that after the Slaughter of three Officers and fifty Hussars, they made the Colonel Poleret-sky, (who is dangerously wounded) with two Captains, two Lieutenants, and 130 Hussars, Prisoners of War; and took besides ten Standards, a Pair of Kettle-drums, and 300 Horses.

The two Generals, the Marquis D'Armentieres, and the Marquis de Rochepine, together with the Garrison, evacuated the Town of Zell, on the 26th of February; as the Prince de Clermont, and the Duke de Randon, did Hanover on the 28th, observing good Discipline, and without the least Plunder.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Mar. 10. Orders for the Change of the Mourning for her

late Royal Highness the Princess Caroline, on Sunday the 16th Instant.

The Men to continue in Black, full trimmed, plain, or fringed Linnen, black Swords and Buckles,

Undress Grey Frocks.

The Ladies to wear black Silk, fringed or plain Linnen, white Gloves, black and white Shoes, Fans and Tippets, white Necklaces, and Ear-rings; no Diamonds.

Undress. White or grey Lustrings, Tabbies, or Damasks.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, Mar. 17.

"Yesterday Morning at 7 o'Clock Sir Edward Hawke, in his Majesty's Ship Ramillies, got under Sail at Spithead, with the following Ships under his Command, viz. Newark of 80 Guns; Torbay of 80; Alcide of 74; Intrepid of 64; and Union of 64. The Admiral did not come too at St. Helen's, but, having a fair Wind, kept on his Course, and in a few Hours was out of Sight. It is said he will call at Plymouth for more Ships; and that his Fleet is in all to consist of 17 Sail of the Line, and seven Frigates, &c."

N. B. *As one of our Correspondents has obliged us with an Alphabetical List of the several Places mentioned in the Map of Germany, published in our last Magazine, with their Distances and Bearings, from the City of Leipzig, as we judge it will be of considerable Use to our Readers, we propose to give it in our next, as it came too late for the Magazine of this Month.*

A LIST of SHIPS, taken by the ENGLISH, continued from Page 749.

A French Privateer of 16 Guns and 145 Men, is taken and brought into Gibraltar, by the Monmouth Man of War.

A French Privateer, by the Badger Sloop, and brought into Portsmouth.

La Moreffe de la Rochelle, a French Ship of 200 Tons, laden with Sugar, Indigo, and Coffee, from Port Francois, by the Fal-mouth Man of War, and brought into Plymouth.

A Dutch Ship of 400 Tons, from St. Domingo, for France, is taken by the Aldborough Man of War, and sent to Hambro.

A French Brigantine, by the Johnson, Gwaith, from Liverpool to Virginia.

The Zuyt Schawonde Pietre, from Havre to Brest, with Timber, by the St. Martin Privateer of London, and sent into Portsmouth.

A French Privateer sunk by the Endeavour of Yarmouth.

The St. Tropes, Martain, from Smyrna, to Tunis, by the Royal George Privateer, and ransomed.

A French Ship, from Smyrna, to Marseilles, by the Enterprize Privateer of Bristol, and carried into Messina.

The St. Evangelist, ——— from Salonica, for Marseilles, is taken by the Leopard Privateer of Bristol.

The Union, Jambert; the Arundel, Ginner; the Magdelina, ——— and the St. Thomas, Xavier; all from Smyrna, to Marseilles, are all taken by the Royal George Privateer of London, and carried into Messina.

The Names of the Ships taken by Admiral Cotes, are as follow: The Maurice le Grand; le Theodore, Frolleau; le Solide, Davian; le Mars le Ray; le Margueritte, Broffard; le St. Pierre, Texico; le Flore, Brunea; le Manette, Dutosta; and le Billant, Jodouin.

A French Privateer of 50 Men, by the Hound Sloop of War, and carried into Berwick.

A Brigantine of 150 Tons, off and in Cape Francois, is taken by the Phoenix Privateer.

Privateer of Jersey, and carried into Falmouth.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 749.

The King George, Bastard, from Fowey, to Venice, carried into Vigo.

The Vernon Privateer of London, is taken by a French Man of War of 20 Guns, and carried into Dunkirk.

The Neptune, Rose, from Newfoundland, carried into St. John de Luz.

The Friendship, Mahoney, from Cadiz, Cork, and Dublin, is taken and carried into Morlaix.

The Fortune, Wren, from London, for Waterford, carried into Morlaix.

The Baurel, Robins, from Bristol, for St. Kits, was taken the 24th Ult. but not carried in.

The Samuel, Turner, from St. Kits, for London, is taken and carried into St. Ma-
does.

The Fantyn, Gordon, from Jamaica, to Bristol, is taken by a French Privateer.

The following Ships taken and ranfomed. The Sally, Risby, of Whitby, for 208l. the John and Alice, Murray, for 65l. the Success, of Gravesend, for 86l. and the Owners Endeavour, for 26l.

The Questor, Potter, and the Cavendish, Hamilton, from Africa, to America, are both taken and carried into Guardaloupe.

The Helen, of Montrose; the George, of Jersey; the Providence, of Ditto; and a Ship with Oil, Cotton and Raisons, are taken by French Privateers.

The Sainthill, from Gibraltar, to England, is taken and carried into Granville.

The George, Blissen, from Guernsey, to Southampton, is taken by a French Privateer.

The Love, ——— by a French Privateer, and ranfomed.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 18. The Lady of Sir Charles Dudley, was brought to Bed of a Son and Heir.

21. The Lady of Sir Edw. Blackett, of Matfin, in Northumberland, was safely delivered of a Son and a Daughter.

March 3. The Lady of the Hon. James Hobart, of a Son.

The Wife of Mr. ——— Bowman, in St. Andrew's Parish, Cambridge, of 3 Daughters.

The Wife of Mr. Tho. Loudon, in Mari-gold-court, in the Strand, Friday the 3d, delivered of a Boy, and next Evening of two more, all likely to live.

9. The Lady of ——— Obrian, Esq; of a Daughter.

11. The Countess of Oikney, was safely delivered of a Daughter.

12. Lady Monson, was safely delivered of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 18. Wm. Pearcehall, of Downton, in the County of Salop, to Miss Comyn, of Lincoln's-Inn.

Mr. John Goodchild, Merchant, to Miss Nancy Green, of New Broad street.

21. Sam. Tichbone, Esq; of Jamaica, to Miss Betsey James, of Mitcham.

Charles Gould, Esq; of Ealing, Middlesex, to Miss Morgan, in Glamorganshire.

Mr. Tho. Hurst, of Thames-street, to Mrs. Anne Langley, of Epping.

Mr. James de L'Espine, of Gun-street, to Miss Sally Morley, of the same Place.

Mr. Hemming, Surgeon, at Kingston, to Miss Ellison, in the Strand.

26. Mr. Jeremiah Curteis, of Wye, to Miss Righton, of Tenterden.

Major Barlow, of the Old Buffs, to Miss Gauntlet, Daughter of Alderman Gauntlet, of Winchester.

Mr. Wm. Heathfield, Silkman, to Miss Olivia Peters, Daughter of Peter Peters, Esq;

March 4. Mr. John Craven, Linnen-Draper, of York-street, to Miss Heath, of Arundel-street.

7. Geo. Thornley, Esq; at Stockport, Mayor of that Place, to Miss Bowker, a Lady of great Merit, and 3000l. Fortune.

8. At the Quaker's Meeting-house, in Grace-Church-street, Mr. Saunders of Tottenham, to Miss Bell, of Leadenhall-street.

9. The Rev. Mr. Fisher, to Miss Merrist, Daughter of the late John Merrist, Esq; Clerk of the House of Lords.

John Day, Esq; to Miss Polly Dennis, of Goswell-street.

John Levens, Esq; of Croydon in Surry, to Miss Hannah Reding, of Birmingham.

13. Mr. Rob. Bryant, of Ilminster, in Somerset, to Miss Jeane, of Kinnington, in Kent, an agreeable young Lady with 8000l. Fortune.

15. Capt. Howe, of the Magnanime Man of War, to Miss Hartopp.

DEATHS.

Feb. 16. Mr. Channing, a wholesale Linnen Draper in Cheapside.

Mr. Tomma, an eminent Apothecary, without Bishopsgate.

18. Tho. Levett, Esq; formerly Exempt in the Horse-guards, and Agent to several Regiments.

Rev. Mr. Cleveland, Canon of Worcester.

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Henry

Henry Kitchen, Esq; who has left his Estate to charitable Uses.

20. Tho. Higginsons, Esq; of Southampton.

Miss Powle, aged 16, Daughter of Tho. Powle, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the County of Somerset.

Sir M. Bon Lambert, at Seven-oaks in Kent, Lieut. Governor, under Lord Cadogan, of the Forts of Tilbury and Gravesend.

John Lovett, Esq; of Mortlake, in Surry, a Captain in his Majesty's Navy.

Michael Tilbourne, Esq; of Warwickshire.

25. Sam. Hill, Esq; Principal Register of the High Court of Admiralty and Delegates; having left more than 300,000*l.* to his Nephew, Samuel Egerton, Esq;

28. Mark Batt, of Muttonham, in Cornwall, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

Charles Narin, Esq; an eminent Merchant of this City.

John Hollinkee, Esq; House-steward to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

Mr. Bantom, in the 96th Year of his Age, who has been Clerk in the Parish of Chelsea ever since 1703.

Mr. Trowell, an eminent Surgeon and Apothecary, very suddenly, at Soham, in Cambridgeshire. He attended the Funeral of Mr. Nethercoat, his Nephew, the Night before, to whom he had, by Will, bequeathed 12,000*l.*

The Lady of the Rev. Mr. Strothard Abdy.

John Dale, Esq; in the 84th Year of his Age.

March 1. Francis George Ayerst, Esq;

5. The Right Hon. Henry Vane, Earl of Dartington, &c.

The Rev. Dr. Newcomb, Dean of Gloucester, aged 84.

8. The Lady of Sir Rob. Long, Bart. Knight of the Shire for the County of Wilts.

11. Capt. Rob. Wilkinson, Esq; a Volunteer under the Duke of Marlborough, in which Action he lost both his Legs.

Geo. Baker, Esq; aged 70, formerly a Haberdasher of Hats.

12. The Rev. Dr. Clarke, Rector of Long Ditton in Surry, in the 90th Year of his Age.

15. Miss Penelope Hammond in the 16th Year of her Age.

21. The most Rev. Father in God, Matthew Hutton, D. D. and Arch-bishop of Canterbury, of a Mortification in his Bowels.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Mr. Telcher, appointed Coast Surveyor, at Plymouth.

John Litchfield, Esq; to the Rank of Major, in the 7th Regiment of Dragoons.

Also, John Brown, and Ruffel Manner, to be Captains in the said Regiment.

——— Townshend, Esq; is appointed a Deputy Teller of his Majesty's Exchequer, under the Hon. Tho. Townshend, Esq;

Mr. Joseph Dean, late Lieutenant of the Hussar, to be Capt. of his Majesty's Ship Vessuvius.

John Walsh, Esq; to be Cornet in the Royal Regiment of Horse-guards.

Tho. Cox, Esq; to the Rank of a Captain in the first Regiment of Foot-guards.

The King has been pleased to grant unto John Lade, of Warbleton, in the County of Suffex, Esq; and his Heirs Male, the Dignity of a Baronet.

John Bridger, Esq; kiss'd his Majesty's Hand, on being appointed Standard-bearer to the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

Richard Neale, of Enfield, Esq; is appointed principal Surveyor of the Customs at Pill, in Somersetshire, worth 400*l.* per Annum.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Wm. Probert, L. L. D. to the Rectory of Bridell, in the County of Pembroke.

Mr. Geo. Dowdswell, to the Rectory of Strumpshaw and Bradeston, in Norfolk.

The Rev. Mr. John Hebblethwaite, to the Rectory of Oldton, in Suffolk.

Mr. Guise, of Windfor, appointed Gentleman of the Choir of his Majesty's Chapel Royal.

Mr. Cooper, appointed a Gentleman of the Choir of Westminster-abbey.

The Rev. John Chaffy, M. A. to the Rectory of Broadchalk and Aluston, consolidated in Wilts, and also the Rectory of Candle Purfe, in Dorsetshire.

The Rev. Wm. Burton, B. A. to the Rectory of Bradenby.

The Rev. John Gibbons, M. A. installed a Minor Canon of St. Paul's.

The Rev. Doctor Thomas, is by his Majesty appointed Dean of Ely.

The Rev. Sam. Willis, M. A. to the Rectory of Stawby, Somersetshire.

The Rev. Mr. Jackson, to the Rectory of Carlton St. Mary, in Norfolk.

The Rev. Rd. Monins, to the Rectory of Ringwold, in Kent.

The Rev. John Cooth, A. M. to the Rectory of Portland, in the Island of Portland, and to the Vicarage of Blandford, in the County of Dorset.

The Rev. Sam. Toring, to the Rectory of Burstock, in the County of Somerset.

B———KR———TS.

Feb. 25. Rob. Sloper, the Younger, of the Devises, Clothier.

28. George Cox, of Aylsham, Norfolk, Grocer.

Michael

25. William Edwards, of Bristol, Salesman.

London, March 24, 1758.

| | | |
|------------------------|-----|-------------|
| Amsterdam, ————— | 35 | 2 1/2 Us. |
| Ditto at Sight, ——— | 34 | 10 |
| Rotterdam, ————— | 35 | 2 1/2 Us. |
| Antwerp, ————— | no | Price |
| Hamburg, ————— | 35 | 6 2 1/2 Us. |
| Paris, 1 Day's Date, — | 31 | |
| Ditto, 2 Ufance, ——— | 30 | 1 1/8 |
| Bourdeaux Ditto, ——— | 30 | 1 1/8 |
| Cadiz, ————— | 39 | 1 1/4 |
| Madrid, ————— | 39 | 1 1/8 |
| Bilboa, ————— | 38 | 5 1/8 |
| Leghorn, ————— | 48 | 3 1/4 |
| Naples, ————— | no | Price |
| Genoa, ————— | 48 | |
| Venice, ————— | 50 | 1 1/2 |
| Lisbon, ————— | 5s. | 5d. 1/2 |
| Porto, ————— | 5s. | 4d. 3/4 |
| Dublin, ————— | 7 | 1 1/4 |

| Buried | | Christened | |
|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| Males | 668 | Males | 582 |
| Females | 644 | Females | 526 |
| Under 2 years old | 421 | | |
| Between 2 and 5 | 116 | Buried, | |
| 5 and 10 | 52 | Within the walls | 106 |
| 10 and 20 | 34 | Without | 316 |
| 20 and 30 | 131 | Mid. and Surry | 639 |
| 30 and 40 | 124 | City & Sub. West. | 251 |
| 40 and 50 | 116 | | |
| 50 and 60 | 111 | | 1312 |
| 60 and 70 | 97 | Weekly Feb. 28. | 34 |
| 70 and 80 | 69 | Mar. 7. | 348 |
| 80 and 90 | 36 | | 14. |
| 90 and 100 | 5 | | 21. |
| 100 and 109 | 0 | | |
| | 1312 | | 1312 |

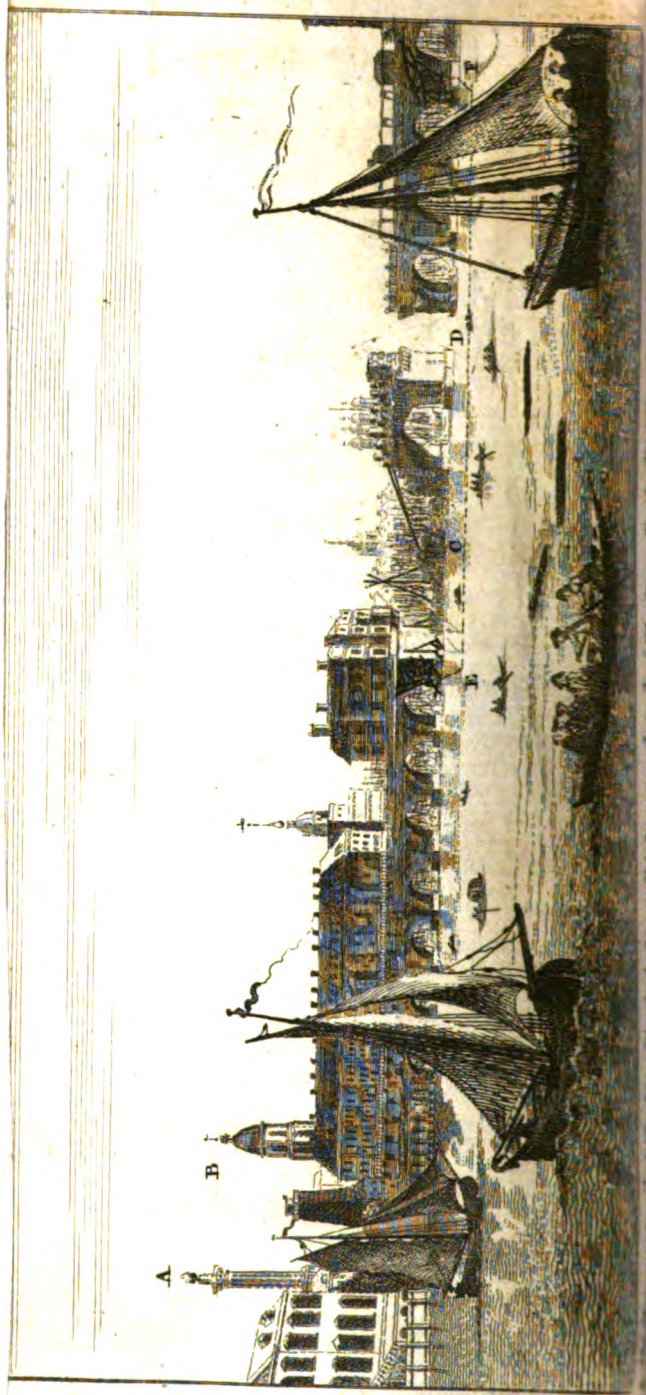
| | | Baro- meter. | Therm. | Pluvia- meter | Hygro- meter. |
|------|----|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Feb. | 26 | 29 : 5 | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 : 0 | 50M. |
| | 27 | 29 : 4 | 14 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| | 28 | 29 : 5 | 14 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| Mar. | 1 | 29 : 2 | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 : 0 | 10 |
| | 2 | 29 : 3 | 14 | 0 : 0 | 10D. |
| | 3 | 29 : 2 | 14 | 3 : 0 | 20 |
| | 4 | 29 : 5 | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | 10M. |
| | 5 | 29 : 2 | 16 | 2 : 0 | 40 |
| | 6 | 29 : 4 | 14 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| | 7 | 29 : 7 | 12 | 4 : 0 | 30D. |
| | 8 | 29 : 6 | 12 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| | 9 | 29 : 5 | 11 | 2 : 0 | 10M. |
| | 10 | 29 : 5 | 12 | 3 : 0 | 20 |
| | 11 | 29 : 4 | 11 | 2 : 0 | 30D. |
| | 12 | 29 : 7 | 11 | 8 : 0 | 10 |
| | 13 | 29 : 6 | 12 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| | 14 | 29 : 5 | 12 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| | 15 | 29 : 4 | 13 | 5 : 0 | 10M. |
| | 16 | 29 : 8 | 11 | 0 : 0 | 10 |
| | 17 | 29 : 9 | 12 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| | 18 | 29 : 8 | 13 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| | 19 | 30 : 0 | 14 | 10 : 0 | 46 |
| | 20 | 29 : 1 | 13 | 10 : 0 | 40 |
| | 21 | 29 : 2 | 13 | 0 : 0 | 50 |
| | 22 | 29 : 3 | 13 | 2 : 0 | 10D. |
| | 23 | 29 : 5 | 13 | 3 : 0 | 20 |
| | 24 | 29 : 6 | 13 | 0 : 0 | 10 |
| | 25 | 30 : 0 | 13 | 0 : 0 | 20M. |

EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS, in MARCH 1758.

of Books that, is Agreed that, ———

| | B. & N. K. | E. India. | South Sea | S. Sea old | S. Sea An. | B. An. | per Cent | per Cent | per Cent | C. | B. An. | India Bon |
|----|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|
| | Stock. | | | S. Sea old | S. Sea An. | B. An. | Bank An. | per Cent | per Cent | per Cent | 1756. | prem. |
| 25 | 121 1/2 | 147 | 104 | 93 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 99 | 58s |
| 26 | Sunday. | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | Do |
| 27 | 121 1/2 | 148 | 104 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 28 | 121 1/2 | 148 | 104 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 1 | Do | 140 1/2 | Do | 93 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 2 | Do | 140 1/2 | Do | 93 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 3 | 121 1/2 | Do | 104 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 4 | 121 1/2 | Do | No Price. | Do | Do | Do | Do | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 5 | Sunday. | Do | No Price. | Do | Do | Do | Do | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 6 | 122 | Do | 104 | 93 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 99 1/2 | Do |
| 7 | 121 1/2 | Do | 104 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | Par. | Do |
| 8 | Do | Do | 104 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 58s |
| 9 | Do | Do | Do | 93 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 99 1/2 | Do |
| 10 | Do | Do | Do | 93 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 56s |
| 11 | Do | Do | Do | 93 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 57s |
| 12 | Sunday. | Do | Do | Do | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 13 | Do | Do | Do | 93 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 14 | Do | Do | Do | 93 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 15 | Do | Do | Do | 93 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 16 | Do | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 60s |
| 17 | Do | 147 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 100 | Do |
| 18 | Do | Do | Do | 93 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 19 | Sunday. | Do | Do | Do | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 20 | Do | Do | Do | Do | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 21 | Do | 147 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 99 1/2 | Do |
| 22 | Do | Do | 106 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | Par. | 61s |
| 23 | Do | Do | 106 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 62s |
| 24 | Do | 148 1/2 | Do | 93 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | Do | 61s |
| 25 | Do | No Price. | No Price. | Do | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | Do | Do |
| 26 | Sunday. | Do | No Price. | Do | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | Do | Do |

London: The Peck Loaf to weigh 17 lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. Wheaten, to be fold for 2 s. 6 d. Houhold, 1 s. 10 d. 1/2



Miscellaneous Correspondence, in Prose and Verse.

For *A P R I L*, 1758.

AS the burning the late *Temporary-bridge* must naturally raise the Curiosity of many of our Readers, both with Respect to the Form and Situation of the said *Temporary-bridge*, the Injury it sustained by the Fire, and other Circumstances preceding, and consequent thereto, we have thought it expedient to gratify them with a Copper-plate Print of the Bridge as it now is, illustrating, by proper References, how far the *Temporary-bridge* extended, the Destruction of it by Fire, with a Prospect of its Ruins, &c. to which we shall now add some other Particulars.

In our Account of *London-bridge*, in the Magazine for *February*, 1757, we took Notice of the Time when the Bridge was first built, by whom, its Dimensions, &c. In Page 218, we mentioned that the Decays it had suffered by Time, &c. had, of late, merited the Attention of the Legislature, inasmuch, that in the Year 1756, an Act of Parliament passed, for pulling down the Houses which stood on the Bridge, (and were not only decayed and ready to fall, but was thought injurious to the Bridge itself;) and to widen and repair it in such Manner as the Committee, appointed for that Purpose, should think proper and necessary. Pursuant to which, a Toll

was appointed to be gathered, and the Affair began to be expedited; and in order the better to accomplish the Repair in a more effectual, and convenient Manner, it was judged necessary by the Committee, that a *Temporary-bridge*, of Wood, should be erected for Passengers, Coaches, Carts, &c. to pass without incommoding the Workmen. This was happily accomplished, and rendered fit for the intended Purpose on, or about the 21st of *October*.

But notwithstanding its manifest Subservience to the Conveniencies, and Emolument of many Persons, such was the base, wicked, and almost unparalleled Villainy of some Person or Persons, not yet discovered, to perpetrate the Destruction of this useful Structure; and on the 11th of *April*, about 11 o'Clock at Night, by Ways and Means artfully contrived (it is said, in several Places at once) this Bridge was set on Fire, and absolutely destroyed; and so great was the Rage of the Flames, that besides consuming the Bridge, it spread itself to the Trunks intended for Conveyance of Water into the *Borough*, for Supply of the Inhabitants, and to some of the Timbers, &c. supporting the Draw-bridge; so that the next Day, about 12 o'Clock, the Draw-bridge fell in;

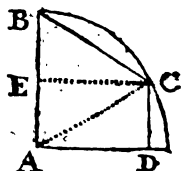
but, very happily, it was stopped here by the timely Assistance of proper Persons, animated by the Presence of the Lord Mayor, several of the Aldermen of the City, and of the acting Committee; to which we ought also to add, that by a favourable Providence, the Wind was very calm, and did not set to drive the Flames upon those Houses that were as yet standing on the Bridge, which in such Case must probably not only have consumed the Water-works (from whence great Part of the City are supplied with Water) but have communicated the Flames to many Dwelling-houses, Ships, Wharfs, and Store-houses, and No-body knows where it might have stopped. Immediately after this Misfortune had happened, whereby a Communication from the City to the Borough was intirely obstructed, the Committee for Repairs of the old Bridge delayed no Time to come to proper Conclusions; as to the Manner of repairing the same, so as to render it passable, (for at this Time it was quite open); this they intimated to the Public, would be accomplished in three Weeks, but by close Application, Work-men alternately working Day and Night, it was so far completed as to be pass-

able, for Foot-passengers, on Friday the 21st of April, and on the 24th for Coaches, Carts, &c. 'Tis somewhat conjectured, that there will not now be the same effectual Repair of *London-bridge*; others imagine, another Temporary-bridge will be erected for the same Purposes, which Time must discover; others suppose, one Consequence, the burning this Bridge will hasten the Building of the Bridge over the *Thames* from *Black-Friars*; for which we humbly proposed a Plan, exhibited in the Print of a Bridge, constructed Philosophically, viz. on *Catenarian* Arches, together with an Essay thereon. [See our Magazine, N^o. XX. p. 325.] In the mean Time, his Majesty has promised his most gracious Pardon to any of the Accomplices, that shall discover the Person who actually set the same on Fire; and the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Common-Council, &c. of *London*, have also promised a Reward of 200 *l.* for Discovery of such Person, or Persons, so as he, she, or they, may be convicted thereof. Whatever may further occur of an entertaining or interesting Nature, relative hereto, will from Time to Time have a Place in our Magazine.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS Answered.

Question 168, answered by Mr. Jos. Rennard, of Hull.

PUT $a = 14 = AB = AC$, and $2x = AD = EC$; then $\sqrt{a^2 - 4x^2} = DE$, per E. 47. 1. and $x\sqrt{a^2 - 4x^2} + ax =$ the Area $ABCD$; a Maximum, per Question. In Fluxions, and reduced gives $x = \frac{4}{\sqrt{1}}$. Whence, $AD = 12.124$, $DE = 7$, and the Area $= 137.3$.



This Question was likewise answered by Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. Turner Boston, Mr. W. Eaton, Mr. R. Langley, Mr. Terry, Mr. T. White, Mr. W. Hutchinson, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. J. Dawson, and Mr. Steph. Hartley. N. B. The Areas of the Cloſe are very different in the ſeveral Solutions.

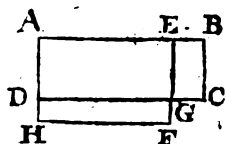
Queſtione

Question 169, answered by Mr. T. White, of Corby, in Northamptonshire.

It is plain, the Piece of Wood must be in the Form of a Cylinder, the Diameter of whose Base is just equal to its Length; wherefore, if it be cut by a Plane, parallel to its Base, the Plane of that Section will be a Circle; and if it be cut by an indefinitely thin Plane, exactly a-long its Axis, dividing it into two equal Parts, the Plane of that Section will be a Square; and lastly, if it be cut by a Plane, inclined to its Base, the Plane of that Section will be an Oval.

This Question was also answered by Mr. T. Barker, Mr. C. Pagister, Mr. T. Bosworth, Mr. R. Terry, Mr. W. Marshall, Mr. R. Eling, and Mr. G. Stapley.

Question 170, answered by Mr. Steph. Hartley, at Sowerbridge.



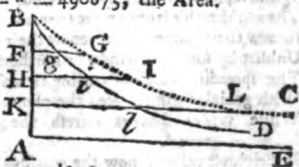
Let $m = 60$ Acres $= 600$ Chains, and $x = AB$, then will $\frac{m}{x} = BC$. Let $BE = b = 10$ Chains, and $FG = a = 2$ Chains, then will $\frac{m}{x} + a = EF$, and $x - b = FH$. But (per Question) $m + ax - \frac{mb}{x} - ba = m$. $\therefore mb = ax^2 - abx$, reduced $x = 60$ and $\frac{m}{x} = 10$ Chains. Q.E.I.

This Question was also answered by Mr. A. Horsfall, Mr. J. Dawson, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. J. Rennald, Mr. J. Dodson, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. Turner Boston, Mr. W. Eaton, Mr. R. Langley, Mr. T. Cufance, Mr. T. Bosworth, Mr. T. Barker, Mr. R. Terry, Mr. T. Simms, Mr. T. Jackson, Mr. W. Mathewson, Mr. W. Reeves, Mr. D. Hastings, Mr. W. Reynolds, Mr. R. Eling, Mr. J. Nafraith, Mr. G. Stapley, and Mr. T. Walker.

Question 171, by Mr. W. Hutchinson, at Mr. Allen's School at Spalding.

FROM the given Equation of the Curve we have $y = \frac{ax^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt{b^2a - b^2x}}$. Whence $\frac{a}{b}x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ is the Fluxion of the Area; whose Fluent is $\frac{a}{b}$ into the Area of the Cissof of Diocles, the Diameter of whose generating Semicircle $= a = 490875$, the Area.

Construction. Let BGILC be the above Cissof, AB the Diameter of the generating Semicircle, and AE its Asymptote. Make the Ordinates, FG to Fg, HI to Hi, KL to Ki, &c. each in the constant Ratio of a to b ; then the required Curve will pass through the Points Bgild, &c. For, writing $\frac{ay}{a}$ for y in the Equation of the Cissof, $ay^2 - x^2 = a^2$, gives $b^2y^2 - \frac{x^2}{a} = a^2$ the given Equation of the Curve. Q.E.D.



New QUESTIONS to be answered.

Question 183.

By Mr. W. Fowler, at Harpswell-school.

THE Distance of the Hour-line of Four from the Meridian of a certain horizontal Dial, is equal to five Times the Hour-line of One from the Meridian, minus 60 23'. What Latitude was this Dial made for?

Question 184.

By Mr. F. Dade, at Mr. Harvey's School, in Bungay in Suffolk.

A Gentleman having a triangular Inclosure, desires to set out just one Acre at one of the Angles, which is included by two Fences, making an Angle of $25^{\circ} 30'$. Query, How far must be taken against each Fence?

Question 185.

By Mr. W. Reeves, at Bourton on the Water.

A Maltster at Bourton having a Cistern, in the Form of Parallelopipedon, which cost (at the rate of three Pence for every square Foot of its internal Superficies) 27 Shillings. Now by sundry Examples, I have found that the Dimensions of the said Cistern was such, that it held the greatest Quantity it possibly could within the above given Superficies. Required, the Dimensions and Content of the Cistern in Corn Bushels?

Question 186.

By Mr. C. Wilkinson, at Spalding.

IT is required to determine the longest straight Pole that can be put up a Chimney, (of a given Breadth) whose Mantle-tree is Cylindrical, of a given Height, and Diameter.

SPRING: A POEM.

Nunc formosissimum Annus. VIRO.

Celestial Clio, now date my song,
Illume my numbers, and my lays prolong!
While I attempt, in artless verse, to sing
The blooming beauties of th' genial Spring;
Which, lo! with mildness wakes the sleeping earth,

And gladdens nature, by a recent birth;
Returns, attended by the gentle breeze,
And rouses verdure to invest the trees;
Who rises afloat, and with unbounded flush,
In verdant liv'ries, clothes each tree and bush;
With vivid beauty decks the swelling mead,
While tepid gales cold, wistful winds succeed.
The warbling birds once more frequent the grove,
Renew their sonnets, and renew their love.
Unhurt by southern winds, or northern storms,
The spreading vine her curling tendrils forms.
With genial moisture, see, the plants abound,
While vernal showers refresh the pregnant ground.

In brightest yellow, now the cowslips smile,
Diffusing odours o'er the gleby soil.
How verdant rises yon late wither'd hill!
How gently glides the late molested rill!
Now od'rous zephyrs pant along the glades;
And tuneful songsters wake the solemn shades.

How clear the springs, how crystal are the floods!

How smile the meadows, and rejoice the woods!
Both hills and dales with rural music ring;
The thrushes whistle, and the black-birds sing.
On airy passions, gentle breezes play,
And sweetly scent the vernal breath of day.
Behold! fair Flora paints the rural bow'rs,
And crowns the gardens with unnumber'd flow'rs.

All o'er the country spreads her gay domain,
The mead enamels, and bedecks the plain.
And first, the snow-drop, of her flow'ry train,
In white array'd, assumes her short-liv'd reign;
With her the golden crocus rises too,
And ventures to unfold her yellow hue;
The daisy, primrose, violet, and jonquil,
With gradual bloom, the fields and gardens fill.
The polianthus, with her varied dye,
Displays her beauties to the ling'ring eye.
Lo! the chaste lily too unveils her breast,
The fairest of the flow'ry train confess,
The sweet carnation, and the bashful rose,
Their infant blushes to the light disclose.
Here yellow flow'rs their grateful odours shed,
And there auricula's their beauties spread.

How

Here hyacinths of various tints are found ;
 These luscious stocks perfume the garden sound.
 The vernal breezes rise now unconfin'd,
 Awaken nature, and the earth unbind.
 The whitening hawthorns, and th' umbrageous
 groves,

The warbling songsters, and the cooing doves ;
 The hillside, the vales, the forest, and the field,
 Alternate bliss, and vernal pleasure yield.

Th' unclouded skies are dress'd in lucid blue,
 And gladness nature wears a smiling hue :
 While freshness breaths all o'er the rural scene,
 And fragrance rises from the blue-ey'd bean.

What sweet retreats are by the woodlands made,
 Where light pervading mixes with the shade !
 How sweet the birds within their foliage sing,
 And swell their throats in praises of the spring !

With warbling lays salute the rising day,
 And full of joy resume the budding spray !
 In concert wild, with music fill the grove,
 And sweetly chaunt their artless strains of love !

Each morn the lark arises from the plain,
 And joys to sing her long-forgotten strain.
 Each eve the nightingale renews her lay,
 And strives to make the night exceed the day.

Her plaintive ditties all the night she sings,
 'Till ruddy morn the fair Aurora brings.
 Behold the sower now, with lib'ral hand,
 Gives up the grain unto the grateful land,

And then with pray'rs intreats the heav'nly
 pow'rs

To heal the globe with soft descending show'rs :
 And lo ! the clouds descend in genial rains,
 And cheer the hills, the vallies, and the plains :
 Each landscape smiles, the groves with music
 sound,

And bleating lambskins o'er the meadows bound :
 The closing woods a friendly shade bestow,
 And pebbled rills with murmur ring music flow.

The bleating flocks their milky fleeces shew,
 And opening show'rs with beauties greet the view.
 Lo ! the sweet month, fair May proceeds apace,
 And full-blown spring unbooms ev'ry grace :

The dancing Hours are by the Graces led,
 And warbling Nymphs leave their oozy bed.
 The green-clad woods in foliage dense appear ;
 Their courses now the streams in quiet steer,

And wanton Sweets hail the vernal year.
 One boundless blush of mingled blossoms see,
 While music issues from each copse and tree.
 The lowing vallies, and the bleating hills,
 In artless concert join the babbling rills :

See ! the plant'd tenants of the beery grove,
 Replete with joy, from spray to spray remove,
 And sweetly warbling taste of mutual love.
 While love thus harmless reigns with gentle
 sway,

come, *Daemons*, come, and hail the rising May !
 All nature smiles, then come my lovely fair,
 And with your shepherd rural pleasures share :
 With chaplets crown'd, an altar let us rear
 To cheerful Spring, the beauty of the year.

Contentment sweet ! shall crown our happy
 hours,

And ev'ry bliss, and vernal joy be ours.
 — With me, ye pow'rs, let no ambition dwell,
 And crown with virtue my sequester'd cell !

Let *Nature's* charms my humble muse possess,
 And rural blessings crown my happiness !
 Let guiltless innocence my bosom fill,
 Whilst I contemplate by the winding rill,

In shady vales, where airy *Zephyrs* sport,
 Or in green woods, where warbling birds re-
 sort !

While joys my *Muse* to sing of sylvan shades,
 Of bubbling fountains, and of painted glades,
 Of daisied plains, where herds hearle-lowing
 feed,

Of seamless fountains, and the flow'ry mead ;
 It glads her too to trace the winding vales,
 And taste the fragrance of the vernal gales :

To view the lambskins 'mid their sportive glee,
 Light frisk around in artless jollity : —
 To see the rilly brook run chiding down,
 In course meand'ring, and with murmur ring
 sound :

While downy swans in stiff, majestic pride,
 With oary feet upon its surface glide :
 High-arch their necks, and with themselves
 elate,

Bear forward fierce, and sail along in state.
 While *Nature* charms me, THOU, great Na-
 ture's king,

I'll view astonish'd, and astonish'd sing !
 With pleasing dreads, thy works my mind con-
 trol,

Inspire my thoughts, and elevate my soul.
 My humblevoice to thee, O LORD, I'll raise,
 Adore thy mercy, and thy goodness praise,
 Who dost conspicuous in thy works appear,
 Thro' ev'ry season of the changing year.

Hail, first great cause ! Thou universal soul,
 Blest pow'r creative, great without controul,
 Both heav'n and earth obey thy awful nod,
 And varying seasons speak the varied god.

Let all the earth with me *HOSANNA's* sing,
 And praise their Saviour, Father, God, and
 King !

Malling, April 1,
 1758.

Musarum Amicus.

Psalm XXXVII. paraphrased.

David persuades to patience and confidence in God,
 by the different state of the godly and wicked.

NO more let troubles thy fond mind em-
 ploy,
 Nor envy thou, the wicked's short liv'd joy :
 For as the grass which flourisheth at noon,
 But e're the ev'ning by the scythe's cut down ;
 Or greenest herbs whose verdure soon decays,
 Just so, the wicked, live not half their day !

But

But thou, my soul, still on thy God rely;
He knows thy wants, and hears each humble sigh.

Thy cares on him, with ev'ry burden lay,
On him depend; commit to him your way:
To good success each needful wish he'll bring,
And fill thy cravings, from an endless spring.
Pleas'd, his rich goodness evermore survey;
So shalt thy wisdom beam like blaze of day!
Nor let impatience e'er invade thy rest,
Or move reliance from thy watchful breast;
But wait in quiet the appointed hour,
And dew prolific on thy heart shall show'r.
Nor e'er let earth-born worldlings bad increase,
Excite thy anger, nor disturb thy peace;
Of his vain boastings be not once afraid,
Whose life's a vapour, and his substance shade!
A little while, and he, who just before
Could loudly vaunt it o'er the helpless poor,
Shall change this transient, for an endless scene,
And be to men as tho' he ne'er had been!
His short race run, and brightest sun-shine o'er,
His lofty *Babel* knows his name no more!
While lo! the humble happiness enjoy,
In settl'd comfort far from rude annoy:
The earth's the Lord's, which they his sons possess,

Free flows his bounty them with joys to bless!
If thro' frail nature they offend their god,
Their faults he'll visit with his gentle rod;
Them from their fall his saving hand shall raise,
And guide their footsteps through each thorny maze:

Be their support in ev'ry time of need,
'Though famine reigns their souls with plenty feed!

Ne'er did I see, within my circl'ing years,
(From early manhood unto silver hairs)
The just forsaken; nor his seed so poor,
To beg subsistence at another's door!
No; gracious mercy e'er his temper sways,
And blessings crown the ev'ning of his days.
Transmitted farther, blest his hopeful race,
And children's-children own their parents' grace!
Cease then, ye scorners, learn, unjust, to know
The path that leads from everlasting woe!
Your kind compassion to the poor extend;
A parent's ear unto the orphan lend,
And claim this title, *the poor widow's friend*.
So shall ye move from this vain world of care,
A blessed immortality to share!
Sweeter than incense from the spicy grove
Is truth and mercy to compass' nate *Joel*:
The simple-hearted he will ne'er forsake,
Nor with his people his firm promise break.
In each their hearts the laws of God appear,
Their sentences like music charm the ear;
As well tun'd harps, in perfect concord strung,
Truth, wisdom, judgment, e'er employ their tongue.

But the licentious, whom no charm can tame,
Or quench the ardor of their lawless flame,

With the ungodly, to their cost shall know,
There is a God, that rules this world below!
As verdant bays that flourishing appear
Throughout each season of the rolling year,
Ev'n so I've seen the wealthy wicked rise,
And shooting upwards seem'd to dare the skies!
But lo! on whom prosperity thus shone,
E'er long I look'd for, they, alas! were gone;
Gone to dark shades, the gloomy realms of death;

And, fled, their joys, when fled their mortal breath!

But mark! the upright, and behold the man,
Whose words and actions, shap'd by wisdom's plan,
Declare he dwells, where dwells each virtue true,
That's lost to many; found to very few!
His end is peace!—Vain mortals' strife and noise.

He gladly changes for celestial joys!
How blest is he whose humble mind thus soaks!
Who knows no pleasure save what heaven pours;
His soul shall live in everlasting days.
"When arts, arms, kings, and kingdoms,
melt away!"

Chatham, March 4,
1758.

Turkham.

A CONGRATULATORY POEM.

Respectfully addressed to the ingenious Mrs.
HIGHMORE (author of a poem intituled Ambition,) on her wedding-day.

Long have you shone conspicuous, long display'd
The various virtues that adorn the maid;
Long learnt the rising beauties of the age,
Graceful to enter life's important stage;
And with selected precepts form'd the fair,
To shine the nymph, or ease the spouse's care:
Yours was a finish'd part, from blemish free,
In the nice station of celibacy.
But now 'tis yours to exemplify in life,
That group of graces that complete the wife;
Hence, then, blaze forth with undiminish'd glare,

Live! and instruct, in ev'ry state, the fair:
It can't be otherwise; you come prepar'd,
Can that rich mind, by vice be e'er enchain'd,
Whole ev'ry passion's disciplin'd, and taught
To yield to reason, wheresoe'er it ought?

Your fix'd direction to ambition's stream;
What? Tread the glorious path that leads to heav'n,

To shine in virtue, like the orbs above,
And spurn the treach'rous arts the faithless love.

To fear, to make its constant object pride,
The root of almost ev'ry vice beside,
And wont so oft to allure the sex aside,

To love, to fix on virtue's radiant train,
And spurn at objects, abject, vicious, vain.

To

To Anger, quite to quit the realm within,
Or make, invariably, its object sin.

To joy, to stoop to nought beneath the throne
Of him, who's perfect bliss and joy alone.

All hail! thrice happy *Oakley*! form'd to
please

The fair, who owns accomplishments like
these;

'Tis thine, blest man! 'tis thine to boast a
bride,

In purity to angels near ally'd;

And thine, accomplish'd fair! 'tis thine, to be

Possest of him! who worthy is of thee;

Whose genuine love, religion; all his pow'rs,

Will ever sweeten life's intruding fairs,

Thrice hail! ye eminently virtuous pair,

Be ye as blest, as ever couple were!

A SONG.

WHEN *P'ebus* arose yester-morn,
And shone on my *Cloe* and me,

I look'd upon grandeur with scorn;

For who were so happy as we?

But, ah! could I think, with the light,

To bid ev'ry pleasure farewell?

Alas! could I think, that ere night,

They would ring my beloved-one's knell!

Ah, luckless, ah, sorrowful day!

No more shall my *Cloe* be seen;

No more shall she chant the sweet lay,

Or dance on the smooth-shaven green.

Her song drew the swains all-around,

The nymphs too delighted would hear;

E'en envy applauded the sound,

Which charm'd, while it wounded her ear,

But envy no more on these plains

Shall rear her detestable head;

For they've left my poor *Cloe*'s remains

In the sad, silent vaults of the dead.

At midnight, unheard and unseen,

I'll steal to the grave of my fair,

Think how happy we two might have been,

Then sigh out my soul in despair. J. H.

Psalm VIII. paraphrased.

O Lord! how thy transcending name

Thro' *Nature* rings around;

Our hearts engag'd in holy flame

Beats to the charming sound!

But not upon this globe alone

Is seen thy sov'reign pow'r;

The quints, who bow before thy throne,

Attend it ev'ry hour.

The heav'nly hosts unite their lays,

One great, and grateful song;

The balmy gales accept the praise,

And bear the notes along.

Thou art plac'd above all height,

Yet o'er thy sacred head,

Scenes, yet unknown to angels' fight,
With boundless glory spread.

The babes who lately sprung to birth
Their maker's skill record;

And lift the wisdom, and the worth
Of their almighty lord.

While rapt in wonder I survey

Thy firmament on high,

The moon, and planets wheel their way,

And glory strikes mine eye!

Their diff'rent orbits all require,

On diff'rent errands sent,

Thy *Comets* glare with furious fire,

Fraught with a dire portent!

Far stray'd in contemplation's field

Their mental ardors roll:

Lord! what is man, that thou should'st yield

Such transports to his soul?

Why are thy blessings pour'd around,

To him ungrateful giv'n?

Which in succession deck the ground,

Munificence of heav'n!

Not far inferior does he shine

To thy celestial train;

With form erect, and soul divine,

He lords it o'er the plain.

Earth, sea, and air, confess his might,

And constant tribute pay;

By instinct taught, and *Nature*'s light,

To honour and obey.

But thee, supreme, thy works proclaim,

And venerate thy nod;

Thou'rt from eternity the same,

Both *Nature*'s guide, and God.

Reading, Nov. 8.

Sucram.

Lib. 2. Epig. LIII. of MARTIAL.

JACK, when I meet you, without ceasing,

You pray the *Gods* for freedom's blessing:

By great men daily haul'd from home,—

Among your friends you cannot come.

Alas! 'tis true, yet men in trade,

T' affront the great should be afraid.

Thus *Jack*'s a slave:—yet well I see,

For many pounds you'd not be free.

But if you'll learn, as you're my friend,

By these few rules you'll gain that end.

—Cease great men's houses to frequent;

Strive by thy shop to pay thy rent:

Ne'er sup abroad throughout the year,

And quench thy thirst with common beer.

No *French-passe* rings, or buckles keep,

Plain be thy cloaths, thy stockings cheap!

Nay more; our wives and daughters spare,

And trade with truls for common fare:

In short—live like thyself—and then,

Thou'lt be as free as other men.

Carbonarius.

A New SONG.

No Glory I covet, no Riches I want, Ambition is
nothing to me; No Glory I covet, no Riches I want, Ambition
is nothing to me; The one Thing I beg of kind Heaven to
grant, is a mind in-de-pendant and free. The one Thing I beg of kind
Heaven to grant, is a Mind in-de-pen-dant and free.

II.

With passion unruft'd, untainted with pride,
By reason my life let me square;
The wants of my nature are chiefly supply'd,
And the rest is but folly and care.

III.

The blessings which providence freely has lent,
I'll justly, and gratefully prize;
Whilst sweet meditation and cheerful content,
Shall make me both cheerful and wise,

IV.

In the pleasures the great man's possession display,
Unenvy'd I'll challenge my part;
For ev'ry fair object my eyes can survey,
It serves but to gladden my heart.

V.

How vainly through infinite troubles and fears,
The many their labour employ;
Since all that is truly delightful in life,
Is what all, if they will, may enjoy.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences,

For APRIL, 1758.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hague, March 18.

Letters from Hanover of the 14th Instant, mention, that a Courier was just arrived there from Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick's Head Quarters at Hille, with the News, that the Town of Minden had surrendered by Capitulation, and that the Garrison, consisting of 3516 Men, had been made Prisoners of War; and that it was believed the March of the Army would forthwith be directed towards Hamelen. There are Letters from Wilshausen which say, that the French, who are still at Munden and Cassel, intend to intrench themselves strongly there; and they had also Advice, that the French in East Friseland had received counter Orders, and were conveying all their Magazines to Embden. According to the last Accounts received at Hanover from Prince Henry of Prussia, that Prince's Head Quarters were at Flachs-Stocken, three Leagues from Wolfenbittel.

Hanover, 21. On Saturday last was conducted hither, a Body of 1100 French, Part of those who were made Prisoners of War at Minden, by a Detachment of Busche's Dragoons, under the Command of Col. Lixfield, and quartered in this City.

This Morning four Companies of Col. Scheither's Regiment marched towards Hamelen to take Possession of that Place, which the French evacuated on the 18th Instant in good Order, after having destroyed all the warlike Stores.

Munden, near Cassel, is now the only Place in this Electorate, remaining in the Possession of the French; but it is hoped, that Prince Henry's Army, will soon oblige them to leave that Place, as well as the other Jesian Country.

27. We had Advice Yesterday, by the Way of Francfort, that the French had evacuated Cassel on the 21st, after sending all their Sick, Artillery, and Baggage to Hanau and Mentz. That they proposed forming a Camp at Lan Goufs, near Gießen, and were conveying thither a Quantity of Forage, and particularly of Straw. And that upon their leaving Cassel a Prussian Party entered the City and took Post there.

By Letters from Cologne of the 24th Instant, the French Army is in a very miserable Condition, the Soldiers having neither Cloaths to their Backs, nor Shoes to their Feet. Sickness and Desertion reign amongst them, and have greatly increased since their taking the Field.

Hague, March 28. Letters from Hanover of the 24th Instant, mention, that on the 18th an Austrian Detachment of 70 Men had entered Duderstadt, which the Prussians had quitted; but that on the Approach of another Prussian Detachment, they had retired from thence with great Precipitation in the Night of the 19th and 20th. That the Austrians had been pursued by 100 Prussian Hussars of Wunsch's Corps, who had made a Subaltern and 50 private Men Prisoners of War. That on the 20th the French had evacuated the Town of Munden, without committing the least Disorder. That a Courier had passed through Hanover, in his Way to Hamburg, with the News that the French had likewise evacuated Cassel, without doing much Damage. That they had left the Arsenal in pretty good Condition, and even some Provisions, which they had sold to the Inhabitants, for the Payment whereof they had carried Hostages along with them.

That on the 20th Prince Ferdinand had detached Major Estorff, of Breidenbach's Dragoons, with some Hundred Horse, to take Post at Osnabrug, and seize upon some Magazines which the French had left there.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Mar. 31.

Letters of the 28th Instant from Prince Ferdinand's Head Quarters at Vrekenhorst in the County of Munster, bring the following Accounts; That the Enemy had been forced, by his Highness's March to Saffersberg, to abandon the Town of Munster, and were actually retreating, with Expedition, towards the Rhine in three Columns; that the Troops from Hesse composed the Left Column; that M. de Clermont was in the Middle one, which came from Paderborn; and M. de Villemur in that upon the Right, which came out of Munster; and that the Duc de Broglie was the least advanced of the Whole; That the Prince of Holstein was

detached with a large Body of Horse and Foot to pursue the Enemy, and to use his utmost Endeavours to break in upon them : That the Country of Hesse was at present evacuated : That the Enemy had left at Paderborn an Hospital of more than eight Hundred Men, and less considerable ones at Lipstadt and Munster : And that in all these Places had been found Quantities of Provision and Forage.

Hague, April 7. Letters from Venlo of the 8th Instant say, That the French had thrown two Bridges over the Meuse near Ruremonde; that Troops pass there successively; and that upwards of two thousand Waggons, loaded with Baggage, from their Army, had already passed. This makes it believed that their present Plan is to go either with their whole Force, or at least in a very considerable Body, behind the Meuse.

They write from Emerick, that the advanced Guard of the allied Army had been the 8th at Dulmen.

From Prince Ferdinand's Head Quarters at Munster, April 8.

The Castle of Vechte has surrendered by Capitulation within these few Days. It was besieged by a Captain, with a Detachment of 150 Men from Bremen. The Garrison consisted of seven Companies; but what will hardly be credited is, that upwards of 100 Pieces of Cannon and Mortars were found in the Place.

A Courier is just arrived, and there are Advices, that General Fouquet had drove the Austrians from the County of Glatz, and afterwards taken Possession of a Magazine at Trautenau.

The Siege of Schweidnitz begun on the 30th past.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Extract of a Letter from Bridge-town, Barbadoes, December 22.

THE 2d Instant the Speaker Privateer came in with her Main-mast wounded by a Six-pound Shot, from a large French Privateer Sloop, which ran from her the first Broadside she received; and while she lay in Carlisle-bay repairing, we had several Informations that the Coast, to Windward, swarmed with French Privateers; and a Letter of Marque Ship from Philadelphia was engaged with Four of them at once: On which some public-spirited Gentlemen fitted out a private Sloop of War of ten Guns to go out in Company with the Speaker, who sailed the 13th Instant; and they returned on the 20th with a Schooner of 8 Carriage Guns and sixty Men, (eight of which are Negroes) only eight Days out of Martinico; they saw

nothing of the others, so that it is presumed they are frightened away.

Philadelphia, Feb. 14. By Letters from New York we are informed, that General Abercrombie, with 6000 picked Men, has set out for Tigonderoga, a French Fort, situated on the Narrows between Lake George and Lake Champlaine.

New York, Feb. 17. There are two Expeditions now on Foot, one against Fort Gualat, under Col. Broadstreet; the other against Crown-point and Tigonderoga, which is the grand one, commanded by Lord Howe, who has the chosen Officers and Men of the Army with him: By this Day the Event of them is over; God grant it with Success!—The Johnson Privateer, Capt. Wright, has taken a large Ship from Martinico for France, after a bloody Engagement.

I R E L A N D.

Corke, March 13.

SAILED the Trade for the West-Indies, consisting of 50 Sail, under Convoy of the Antelope and Trial Men of War.

17. Died William Bristow, Esq; Commissioner of the Revenue and Excise, Member of Parliament for Lismore, and Brother

to the Countess Dowager of Buckingham. Sir Robert Cox succeeds him as Commissioner of the Revenue.

Dublin, March 31. Died the Right Hon. James Hamilton, Earl of Clanbrasil, and one of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council.

COUNTRY

COUNTRY NEWS.

York, March 28.

THE Grand Jury of this City have so far honoured the military Association with their Countenance and Approbation, that they have ordered a rich Union Banner and Ensign, with proper Embellishments,

and the Motto *Pro Patria & Rege*, as a Present to the military Gentlemen of the four Wards.

A Party of each kept Guard during the Affizes.

L O N D O N.

Mar. 30. PAID, by the Executor of the late Countess of Salisbury, 2000 *l.* to the Treasurer of the Hospital of Incurables in Bethlem.

By Advice, the Ambuscade Man of War, with seven French Prize Turkey Ships, is arrived at Leghorn.

21. Mr. Raper, Town-clerk of York, waited upon the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt, and the Right Hon. Mr. Legge, and presented each of them with the Freedom of that City in a gold Box.

Westminster, Mar. 23. This Day the Lords being met, a Message was sent to the Hon. House of Commons, by Mr. Quarne, Deputy 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 several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate Attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers, to hear the Commission read; and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to,

An Act for appointing Commissioners for putting in Execution an Act of this Session of Parliament, intituled, an Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty by a Land-tax Act, and for rectifying a Mistake in the said Act, and for allowing farther Time to the Receivers of certain Aids for setting insuper for Monies in Arrear.

An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion.

Act Act for the Regulation of the Marines while on shore.

An Act for enlarging the Terms and Powers granted by several Acts for repairing the Harbour of Dover.

An Act for the more speedy repairing the public Bridges at Devon.

An Act for repairing several Roads in the Counties of Dorset and Devon, leading thro' Lyme Regis.

An Act for repairing the Road from Magor to Chepstow, in Monmouthshire, and other Roads in the Counties of Monmouth and Gloucester.

An Act for amending several Roads leading from Tiverton, in the County of Devon.

An Act for repairing the Roads from Donnington High Bridge to Haledrove, and to the eighth Mile-stone in the Parish of Whigtoft, and to Langret Ferry, in the County of Lincoln.

An Act for enlarging the Term and Powers granted by an Act of Parliament, passed in the 24th Year of his present Majesty's Reign, for enlarging the term and Powers granted by an Act passed in the third Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for repairing and amending the several Roads leading from Woodstock, thro' Kiddington and Enstone, to Rollright-lane and Enslow-bridge, to Kiddington aforesaid, and for making the said Act more effectual.

An Act for repairing the High-road leading from Brent-bridge, in the County of Devon, to Gasking-gate, in, or near the Borough of Plymouth, in the said County.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, for building a Bridge across the Thames at Old Brentford.

An Act for ascertaining and collecting the Poor's Rates, and regulating the Poor in the Parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey.

And to seven private Bills.

25. Advice from Venice mention, that a Comet appeared there the 26th, 27th, and 28th of last Month, which was seen at the same Time at Rome, and is thought to be the same which appeared in 1685.

Whiteball, Mar. 30. The King has been pleas'd to order a Letter, under his Royal Sign Manual, to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, recommending the Right Rev. Father in God, Dr. Thomas Secker, Bishop of

5 X 2

of Oxford, to be by them elected to the See of Canterbury.

31. The Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Secker, kissed his Majesty's Hand at St. James's, on his being promoted to the Arch-bishoprick of Canterbury.

As did the Right Rev. Dr. John Hume, Bishop of Bristol, on being appointed to the Bishoprick of Oxford.

And the Rev. Dr. Young, on being appointed to the Bishoprick of Bristol.

April 2. Col. Brudenell's Regiment is embarked in order to take Possession of Embden; and another Regiment is shortly to be sent to secure all the other Sea-ports in East-Friesland.

8. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, offered the Society's Medal, in Gold, as an honorary Reward for the Plan which shall be judged the best calculated for the Establishment of a Charity-House, or Charity-Houses, for the Reception of such common Prostitutes as are desirous to forsake their evil Courses; that by a due Mixture of Piety and useful Industry, they may put themselves in such a Way of Life, as will, in a few Years, render them worthy Members of the Community. — And on the 10th, a Bank Bill of 200 l. was paid, besides other generous Donations, for promoting this Charity.

11. The Baron Kniphausen, Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Prussia, had his first private Audience of his Majesty.

Between Ten and Eleven, the Temporary Wooden-bridge, built for the Convenience of Carriages and Passengers whilst London-bridge was widening and repairing, was discovered to be on Fire, and continued burning till past Eleven o'Clock Wednesday Noon, when the Wood-work of the Draw-bridge fell in, and the whole Temporary-bridge, with all the Scaffolding, was burnt down to the Water's Edge. The Watchmen of the Custom-house Keys on the East side, and the Watch at the Steel-yard on the West side, besides many others, between Ten and Eleven o'Clock the same Evening, observed a Person in a Boat, with a Candle in a Lanthorn, busy about the Wood opposite to the Stone-pier, which is to be taken down to lay two Arches into one, and after a short Time he was seen to extinguish the Candle, and the Boat went off, and in a few Minutes after the Bridge burst out in Flames, and continued so until there was no Wood left above Water to burn.

This Accident put a great Stop to all Trade between London and Southwark, most of the Arches of the Old-bridge, as far as the Temporary-bridge reached, being ob-

structed by the Timber lying a-crois, and several of the Stones from the Old-bridge having fallen in, a Stop was likewise put, in a great Measure, to the passing of the Craft thro' the Bridge, the Arches near each End of the Bridge only being clear. None of the Houses at either End are burnt.

Besides the Reward of 200 l. ordered to be paid by the Chamberlain of London upon the Conviction of any Person or Persons concerned in setting Fire to the Bridge, his Majesty's most gracious Pardon is offered to any one who shall discover the Persons concerned therein, except the Villain who actually set Fire to the same.

Admiralty-office, April 11.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Osborne, to Mr. Cleveland, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated on Board his Majesty's Ship Prince, at Sea, March 12, 1758.

On the 28th of last Month, between Cape de Gatt and Carthage, I fell in with M. De Quesne in the Foudroyant of 80, the Orpheus of 64, the Oriflamme of 50, and the Pleide of 24 Guns, which was the four Ships sent from Toulon to reinforce M. De Cise at Carthage. On their seeing my Squadron, they immediately dispersed, and steered different Courses; on which I detached Ships after each of them, whilst with the Body of my Squadron I stood off the Bay of Carthage, to watch their Squadron there; and about Seven in the Evening, Capt. Storr in the Revenge of 64, supported by Capt. Hughes in the Berwick of 64, and Capt. Evans in the Preston of 50 Guns, took the Orpheus, commanded by M. de Herville, with 502 Men. Capt. Gardiner in the Monmouth of 64, supported by Capt. Stanhope in the Swiftsure of 70, and Capt. Herry in the Hampton-court of 64 Guns, about One in the Morning, took the Foudroyant, on board which was the Marquis de Quebec, chief d'Escadre, with 800 Men. Captain Rowley in the Montague of 60, and Capt. Montague in the Monarch of 74 Guns, ran the Oriflamme ashore, under the Castle of Aiglos; and had it not been for violating the Neutrality of the Coast of Spain, they would have entirely destroyed her. The Pleide, of 24 Guns, got away by meer out-sailing our Ships.

In this Action we have had the great Misfortune to lose Capt. Gardiner, and Capt. Storr has lost the Calf of one of his Legs. On this Occasion I should do the Officers and Seamen great Injustice, if I did not mention to their Lordships their very alert, gallant, and brave Behaviour: And I must, in a very particular Manner, recommend Lieutenant Carter

Carkett of the Monmouth, for his Bravery, after his Captain's Death, in engaging and disabling the Foudroyant in such a Manner, as to oblige her to strike as soon as the other Ships came up; and whom I propose to give the Command of the Foudroyant to, as a Reward for his Conduct.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, April 11, 1758.

Orders for the Change of Mourning for her late Royal Highness the Princess Carolina, on Sunday the 23d Instant.

The Ladies to wear Black-silk or Velvet, coloured Ribbons, Fans and Tippets.

The Men to continue in Black full-trimmed, and to wear coloured Swords and Buckles.

And on Sunday the 7th of May, the Court goes out of Mourning.

Extract of a Letter from Hanover, April 11.

Next Sunday is to be observed throughout the whole Electorate, as a Day of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for delivering this Country out of the Hands of its Enemies. The Order and Manner in which it is to be celebrated are set forth by the Grand Consistory. The Ministers are exhorted in general, "to abstain from all insulting Expressions against a Nation, which may have been employed as an Instrument in our Correction; but which has, in its Turn, experienced, by a ruinous and precipitate Retreat, that it is no less than we are, the Object of Heaven's Wrath."

13. The Baron Kniphausen had his first private Audience of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

At a Common-council at Guildhall, a Committee was appointed to carry into Execution an Act of Parliament for building a Bridge across the River Thames, from Blackfriars in the City of London, to the opposite Side in the County of Surry; the Committee to consist of the following twelve Aldermen and 24 Commoners, viz.

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Sir Robert Ladbroke, | Mr. Dep. Martindale, |
| Sir W. Calvert, | Mr. Dep. Moorey, |
| Mr. Ald. Alsop, | Mr. Dep. Nash, |
| Sir Crisp Galscoyne, | Mr. Dep. Skynner, |
| Mr. Ald. Dickenson, | Mr. Dep. Underwood, |
| Sir Rd. Glynn, | Mr. Ed. Barwick, |
| Sir Sam. Fludyer, | Geo. Bellas, Esq; |
| Mr. Ald. Chitty, | Mr. Rich. Blunt, |
| Mr. Ald. Alexander, | Mr. Tho. Burfoot, |
| Mr. Ald. Bridgen, | Mr. J. Cartwright, |
| Mr. Sheriff Nelson, | Mr. Jos. Colebrooke, |
| Mr. Sheriff Gosling, | Mr. John Ellis, |
| Mr. Dep. Abingdon, | Mr. C. Fullagar, |
| Mr. Dep. Coles, | Mr. Robert Gamon, |

Mr. Stephen Hunt, Mr. Wm. Prouting, John Paterfon, Esq; Mr. Roger Staples, Mr. Step. Preacher, Mr. Boyce Tree, Mr. John Price, Mr. Wm. Tyfon.

And the said Committee was impower'd to exercise and perform all and every the Powers and Authorities granted by the said Act to the Court of Common-Council, subject to the Controul of that Court.

14. A new Ship of 74 Guns was launched at Deptford, and called the Warsprite.

21. The most Rev. Father in God, Dr. Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury, was consecrated with the usual Ceremonies at Bow Church.

Capt. Lockhart, late Commander of the Tartar Man of War, was presented by the Merchants, &c. of the City of Bristol, with a Gold Cup worth 100*l.* for his great Vigilance in taking so many French Privateers.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, Apr. 21.

"Wednesday arrived at Spithead his Majesty's Ships Pluto and Proserpine. Captain Hume, of the Pluto, engaged a French Letter of Marque so long, that he received a Shot thro' each Thigh, one in his Arm which broke the Bone, and seven Shot in his Body; with his dying Breath he strongly recommended to his People the fighting the Ship to the last Extremity, and as long as she could swim.

Admiralty Office, April 22.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Edward Hawke, to Mr. Cleveland, dated the 11th of April.

On the 3d of April the Squadron, consisting of seven Ships of the Line and three Frigates, made the Light of the Baleines on the Isle of Rhe, about nine at Night, the Weather being fair, and a moderate Breeze at N. N. W: At eleven tacked and stood off till half past two in the Morning of the 4th, when we tacked again, Wind at N. E. then brought to, and prepared for Action: At 3 we made sail towards Basque Road: At Day-break we discovered a numerous Convoy, a few Leagues to Windward, and gave Chase; but the Wind baffling, the Convoy, with 3 Frigates that escorted it, got into St. Martins on the Isle of Rhe, except one Brig that was run on Shore and burnt by the Hussar. At noon, we bore away for Basque-Road in a Line a-head, with a moderate Gale at N. N. W: At four in the Afternoon discovered the Enemy plain, lying off the Isle d'Aix. Their Force was the Florissant of 74, Sphynx 64, Hardi 64, Dragon 64, Warwick 60 guns, and six or seven Frigates, with about 40 merchant Ships, which I have been since informed

formed had 3000 Troops on board. At half past four made a Signal for a general Chase to the S. E. At five the Enemy began to cut and slip their Cables, and to run in great Confusion: At six their Commodore made off, when we were within Gun-shot and half: Many of those Ships which fled were by this time on the Mud: As I knew for certain there was not sufficient Depth of Water for us to follow them, at half past six we came to an anchor abreast of d'Aix: At five next Morning saw all the Enemy's Ships aground, and almost dry, about five or six Miles distant from us: Many of the Merchants, and several of the Ships of War, were on their Broadfides. As soon as the Flood made, I put the best Pilots on board the Intrepid and Medway, and sent them a Gun-shot farther in, where they anchored; and sounding a little a-head at high Water, they found but five Fathom, of which the Tide rises 18 Feet.

By this time Boats and Launches from Rochfort, &c. were employed in carrying out Warps to drag the Ships through the soft Mud, as soon as they should be Water-borne: In the mean time they threw over board their Guns, Stores, Ballast, and were even heaving Water out of their Ports; all which we could plainly discover. Some of the Men of War got that Day as far up as the Mouth of Charente. The merchant Ships were aground towards Isle Madame. Our Frigates Boats cut away about 80 Buoys laid on their Anchors, and what they had thrown over board.

On the 5th in the Morning, I sent Capt. Ewer of Marines, to the Isle d'Aix with 140 Marines, in order to destroy the new Works carrying on there; which he accordingly effected, preserving good Order, and giving no Disturbance to the Inhabitants of the Island.

When we got out of Basque Road on the 7th, I learned from a neutral Ship from St. Martin's, that the large Convoy, chased by us on the 4th, was laden with Provisions, Stores, &c. for America, with 15 more ready at Bourdeaux, to have been escorted by the Ships of War which lay at Isle d'Aix.

A View of the respective Births and Ages of all the crowned Heads in Europe.

A L L I E S.

| Names. | Titles, | Born, | Y. old. |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------|
| George Augustus II. | King of Great-Britain. | 30 Oct. 1683. | 74. |

| Names, | Titles, | Born, | Y. old. |
|-----------------------|---|---------------|---------|
| Charles Frederic III. | <i>Prussia,</i> A L L I E S. Emperor of <i>Germany,</i> | 24 Jan. 1712. | 45. |
| Francis, | 8 Dec. 1708. | 49. | |
| Maria Theresa, | Empress-Queen of <i>Hungary,</i> 13 May 1717. | 40. | |
| Elizabeth, | Empress of <i>Russia.</i> 28 Mar. 1709. | 49. | |
| Lewis XV. | The <i>French King.</i> 15 Feb. 1710. | 48. | |
| Adolphus Frederic, | King of <i>Sweden.</i> 14 Mar. 1710. | 48. | |
| Augustus III. | <i>Poland,</i> 17 Oct. 1696. | 61. | |

N E U T E R S.

| | | |
|---|--|-----|
| Charles Emanuel Victor, | King of <i>Sardinia.</i> 27 April 1701. | 56. |
| Frederic V. | <i>Denmark,</i> 31 Mar. 1723. | 35. |
| Joseph, | <i>Portugal,</i> 6 June 1714. | 43. |
| Ferdinand, | <i>Spain,</i> 23 Sept. 1713. | 44. |
| Carlos, heir to Spain | <i>Naples and Sicily,</i> by a second Venter, } 20 Jan. 1716. | 42. |
| Benedict XIV. formerly cardinal Lambertini, | <i>Pope of Rome,</i> } 31 Mar. 1675. | 83. |

Ages of the Heirs Apparent to the several Crowns in Europe.

| | | |
|--|---|-----|
| George William, | Prince of <i>Wales,</i> 24 May 1738. | 19. |
| Augustus William, | <i>Prussia,</i> 9 Aug. 1722. | 35. |
| Lewis, | Dauphin of <i>France,</i> 24 Aug. 1729. | 28. |
| Jos. Benedict Augustus, | Archduke of <i>Austria,</i> 13 Mar. 1740. | 21. |
| Charles Peter Ulric, | Grand Duke of <i>Russia,</i> 21 Feb. 1728. | 30. |
| Gustavus, | Prince Royal of <i>Sweden,</i> 24 Jan. 1745. | 13. |
| Christian, | Prince Royal of <i>Denmark,</i> 29 Jan. 1749. | 9. |
| Victor Amadeus Maria, | Prince of <i>Piedmont.</i> 26 June 1726. | 51. |
| Maria Francisca Elizabeth Josepha Antoinetta Gertrude, | Eldest Infanta of <i>Portugal,</i> } 17 Dec. 1734. | 23. |

A List

A LIST of SHIPS, taken by the ENGLISH, continued from Page 769.

The Hazard Privateer, of Bayonne, of 30 Guns and 70 Men, by the Britannia Privateer.

A French Privateer of 18 Guns, by the Tiger Privateer of Bristol.

The Pacifique, a French East-India Ship for Port l'Orient, loaded with Coffee, by his Majesty's Ship Windfor, and carried into Plymouth.

A Snow, from Nantz for St. Domingo, by the Wiltshire Privateer, and sent into Bristol.

The Princess Royal, Daocke, from Nantz for Ostend; and the Standfast Gate, Tobson, from Bourdeaux, sent into Dover.

A French Snow, by the Squirrel Privateer, of New-York.

The Granard Privateer of St. Malo's, of 12 Guns and 54 Men, by the Phoenix Privateer of Bristol.

A Ship of 500 Tons, from Martinico, by the King of Prussia Privateer, in Company with the Earl of Loudon Privateer, of New-York.

The Belonois, of Dunkirk, by the Race-Horse, Man of War.

A large Dutch Ship, laden with Tea, Brandy, Coffee, French Effects, by the St. Martin Privateer of London, and sent to Portsmouth.

A French Privateer Schooner, belonging to Martinico, by the Privateer Sloop, Collector, and sent into Barbadoes.

Another Privateer Schooner sent into the same Place, by his Majesty's Ship Faulkland.

A rich French Ship, off Madeira is taken by the Roebuck, Man of War, and carried her with him to the West-Indies.

A large Dutch Ship from St. Domingo for France, of 350 Tons, laden with Sugar, Coffee, and Indigo, by the St. Andrew Privateer, and sent into Bristol.

And the same Privateer has also re-taken the Johnson, Privateer, cut out of Dingley Bay, by a Dunkirk Privateer.

The Wenshowe, from Bourdeaux for Gottenburg, is sent into Dover by the Prince Royal Privateer.

The Hope, Puaroube, from Bourdeaux for Gottenburg, is sent into Dover, by the Prince George.

La Nymphe, of Granville, of 20 Guns; and the Vanqueur, another Privateer, by the Brilliant Frigate.

The Maria Theraize, Bonnet; the Cheval Marin, Orfonnea; and St. Esprit, Bernard, by the Lottery Privateer of Guernsey, and ranfomed. She has likewise taken a Vessel laden with Wine, and a Snow of 200 Tons in Ballast, and sent them to Guernsey.

The Rararra, Whiting, from Bristol to Boston, is retaken by the Prince Edward Privateer.

The France, of and for Rochelle from St. Domingo, by his Majesty's Ship the Leof-taffe, and sent into Plymouth.

The Molly Benn, is retaken by the Marlborough, Privateer, and sent in there.

A Bilander, bound from Brest to St. Domingo, with King's Stores, by the Charles Town, a Letter of Marque.

Two Dutch Ships, bound to Bourdeaux, with Hemp and Iron, by the Dispatch Privateer.

A French Privateer of 12 Six-pounders; and a French Snow from St. Domingo, by the Port-royal armed Ship.

The-Speedwell Bomb is arrived from the Bay, and has taken an outward-bound Vessel, laden with Stores for Canada.

The Champion, and the Prince George, of Bristol, with Letters of Marque, have taken and ranfomed a French Coaster, from Mar-seilles, for 12,000 Livres (500l. sterling.)

The Dragon and Bellona Privateers, of Guernsey, have brought into Falmouth a French Prize, from Martinico, laden with Sugar, Coffee, and Cotton.

The St. Andrew Privateer of Bristol, has sent into Ilfracombe, a Sloop from Nantz, laden with Brandy, Wine, Nuts, and Salt; which she took, in Company with the Duke of Cornwall Privateer. The St. Andrew has also retaken the Duke of Marlborough, but is not yet arrived.

A French East-Indiaman, laden with Coffee, and Bale-goods, by the Dublin Man of War.

The Hannah and Dorothy, Grandson, from Frederickshall for Bourdeaux;

The St. Peter, Slaver, from Norway for St. Maloes;

The Prince Edward, Jansen, from Bayonne for Stockholm;

The Dukfuk, Fumpatarl, from Nantz for Ostend;

The Eustatia, Jastifon, from Bourdeaux for Gottenburg; and

The Anna Maria, Garres, from Bourdeaux for Stockholm, are taken by Privateers, and sent into Dover.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 769.

The Mary, Shannon, from Virginia, to Glasgow, is taken and carried into Louifburgh.

The Philip and James, Cole, from Barbadoes, for Virginia, carried into Guardaloupe.

The

The Prince Edward Privateer of Guernsey, taken and carried into St. Maloes.

The Ellis, Sommerville, was taken and ransomed for 240l.

The Lady Livingston, Honston, from Cape Vere, for Scotland, and carried into Dunkirk.

The Alice, Biggs, from Jamaica, to London, is taken and carried into St. Sebastian.

The Molly, Nevell, a Prize to the Constantine Privateer, is retaken and sent into St. Maloes.

The Irene, Jacobson, taken and sent into Louisburgh.

The Kirk Privateer of Guernsey, taken and carried into St. Maloes.

The Dorchester, Newton, from St. Kitts, is taken near Antigua.

The John and Margery, of Blythe, by two Privateers of Dunkirk.

The Friendship, Pyke, from London, for Exeter, by a French Privateer in Sight of Portland.

The Ships of Capt. Andrew Scot, from New York, to Liverpool; of Wm. Smith, from Philadelphia, to Dublin; and Capt. John Martin, from Virginia, to Liverpool, by Privateers of Louisburgh, and carried into there.

The Tyleer, Crombie, from Yarmouth, to Ancona, is taken and carried into Marseilles.

The Friendship, Tobin, from London, by the Revenge Privateer.

The Anna, Walker, of London, from Naples, carried into Malta.

The Anna, Cotes, from South Carolina for Cowes, carried into St. Maloes.

The Providence, Bradie, from Campvere, for the Frith of Forth, is carried into Calais.

The Butterfly, Brifon, from Madeira to Falmouth, carried into St. Maloes.

The Tartar's Prize Privateer, of Bristol, carried into Aix.

A Ship, Name unknow, laden with 450 Barrels of Rice, sent into St. Sebastian.

The Tom, from South Carolina; and the William, for Boston, sent into Bayonne.

The Dane, from Dublin to Hamburgh, carried into Dunkirk.

The Rebecca, Edwards, from Carthage to Philadelphia, taken near Jamaica.

The Real Friendship, taken, and ransomed for 750l.

The Recovery, Dixon, from Rofs, taken and ransomed for 400l.

The Marshfield, from Bristol for Eustatia, is sent into Martinico.

The Content, Wood, from Calabria to London, sent into Marseilles.

The Martha, Curlet, taken and ransomed.

The Zenobia, Philips, from South Carolina to Antigua, carried into Martinico.

The Swallow, of Boston, is carried into the Mississippi.

The Albion, Rofs, and Triton, M^r Lean, from Jamaica to London, are carried into Hispaniola.

The Tygres, Byem, from Dublin to Monserat, carried into Guardaloupe.

The Lancaster, Austin, carried into the Mississippi.

The Prosperity, Rogers, from Rotterdam to Dublin, is taken, and ransomed for 300 Guineas.

The Swallow, Teed, from Gibraltar to Cadiz and Falmouth, carried into Cadiz.

The Success, Rees, from London to Carmarthen, carried into Cherbourg.

The ———, Mackie, from Lisbon for Leith, with Wine, Salt, and Lemons; and a Sloop of 50 Tons, with Wheat-flour, are taken and carried into Dunkirk.

The Laurel, Privateer, of London, and the Friendship, Elwell, from Cadiz to New England, are both taken by the Mary Privateer, of St. Maloes, and carried into Cadiz.

The Betty and Martha, Simondson, from Lancaster, last from Cork for Jamaica, is taken by a French Privateer belonging to Cape Francois, and carried into Cuba.

BIRTHS.

Mar. 22. The Lady of Nathaniel Curzon, Esq; of a Daughter.

The Lady of Sir Stephen Herbert, of a Son.

27. The Lady of the Hon. Secretary Best, of a Daughter.

The Lady of George Onslow, Esq; Son to the Rt. Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons, of a Son.

April 22. The Lady of the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Mar. 22. Mr. Benj. Lara, an Italian Merchant, to Miss Rebecca Jeforum, of St. Mary Axe.

Barth. Bickham, jun. Esq; to Miss Sally Weston, of Goodman-fields.

Robert Chester, Esq; of the Temple (by the Bishop of London) to Miss Caesar, of Hertfordshire.

Wm. Parry, Esq; of Easton-grey, in N. Wiltshire, to Miss Haskett, of Salisbury, a Fortune of 8000l.

Cha.

Cha. Jackson, of the Gen. Post-office, Esq; to Miss Martin, Daughter of Edward Martin, Esq;

Wm. Warfley, of Salisbury, Esq; to Miss Marth, of Basinghall, London.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Easton, in Kent, to the amiable Miss Hales, of the said Place, and Neice to the Rev. Dr. Hales, Clerk of the Closet to her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales.

Charles Sutton, Esq; to Miss Sally Redbury, of Rochester.

John Blackman, Esq; to Mrs. Gizzot, a French Lady.

Mr. James Clark, an eminent Dry-salter, to Miss Hankey, Daughter of Sir Joseph Hankey.

April 22. Luke Goddard, Esq; of Edmonton, to Miss Amelia Griffin, of Hatton-garden.

James Blundel, Esq; of Reading in Berkshire, to Miss Molly Holmes, of Conduit-street.

DEATHS.

Mar. 21. Mrs. Sophia Johnson, Relict of Cha. Johnson, Esq; of Somerset.

Sir Tho. Mostyn, Bart, at his House in Bruton-street.

Lady Ann Taylor, Wife of — Taylor, Esq; and Daughter of Lord Barrymore.

22. Mr. James Warren, Merchant, in Broad-street.

Mr. Leveridge, aged 83, for many Years a remarkable Singer on the Stage, and of a truly amiable Character.

Lady Sherrard, Aunt to the Hon. Sir Geo. Yonge, Bart.

The Hon. Lady Mary Neville.

26. Mr. John Jennings, of Clerkenwell, an eminent Quaker, and one of the greatest Contractors for Oxon in the Kingdom.

28. The Lady of Sir Philip Parker Long.

Mr. Moses Mendez, of Bevers, Mark-lane, an eminent Merchant, aged 73.

The Lady of Daniel Boothe, Esq; of Hackney.

Mr. Maddox, only Son of the Bishop of Worcester, at the Hot-well, at Bristol.

Mr. Hacks, a Surgeon, in Hatton-garden, after a few Days Illness.

Geo. Trenchard, Esq; many Years Member of Parliament for Pool, in Dorsetshire.

The Lady of Sir William Gibbons, Bart, Speaker of the Assembly of the Island of Barbadoes.

The Lady of James Ashborne, Esq; of Berkley-square.

Tho. Comber, Esq; a young Gentleman of the Island of St. Kitt's.

Tho. Foljambe, Esq; at Aldwark, near Rotherham, in Yorkshire, who served the

Office of High Sheriff for that County in 1735.

The Rt. Hon. the Countess Dowager of Kildare, in the 93d Year of her Age. Her Ladyship was Sister to the Earl of Coningsby, and Grandmother to the present Earl of Kildare, to whom her Jointure descends, which is very considerable.

Lady Margaret Dalziel, Countess of Carnwarth.

Lady Pole, Relict of the late Sir William Pole, Bart. and Mother to the present Sir John.

The Rev. Mr. Jervis, Lecturer of Spittlefield's Church.

Nicholas Hardinge, Esq; Member of Parliament for Eye in Suffolk, Counsel to the Duke of Cumberland, Auditor to the Princess Amelia, Joint Secretary to the Treasury, &c.

Ralph Thrale, Esq; a great Brewer, in Southwark.

April 22. The Lady of — Lomax, Esq; in Child-bed.

Mrs. Wyndham, aged 83, at her House in the Close at Salisbury, Relict of the late Wadham Wyndham, Esq; of that City.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Henry Pelham, Esq; appointed Commissioner of the Customs.

Daniel Webb, Esq; chosen Treasurer of Christ's Hospital.

ECCESTASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. John Foster, M. A. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, is presented by Lord Montfort to the Rectory of Shrawardine, and Vicarage of Montfort, in the County of Salop.

The Rev. Mr. Smallwell, to the Rectory of Egmore; and to the Rectory of Ryburgh Magna et Parva, in Norfolk, both on the Presentation of Mrs. Mary Bacon, Spinster.

James West, Esq; to be Recorder of St. Albans.

The Rev. Mr. Parlington, to the Rectory of Clatworthy, in the County of Leicester.

Edw. Rolle, B. D. to the Rectory of St. Johns, in the County of Wilts.

The Rev. Mr. J. Stookeley, M. A. to the Rectory of Putworth, in the County of Worcester.

The Rev. Geo. Bellas, M. A. to the Rectory of Yattenden, Berks.

The Rev. Mr. Melwyer Reynolds, to the Rectory of Gisleham, in Suffolk.

Robertson, C. C. to the Rectory of Lagenhoe, in the County of Essex.

Wm. Hart, C. C. M. A. to the Rectory of Creeds, in the County of Cornwall.

Rev. Francis Bacon, M. A. to hold the Rectory of Mulftein, in the County of Leicester and Diocese of Lincoln.

The Rev. Mr. Burman, of Ringwood, is presented by James Harris, Esq; of the Close at Salisbury, to the Rectory of Dibden, in the County of Hants, void by the Decease of the Rev. Mr. John Lumby.

Rev. Mr. John Englis, B. A. is presented to the Rectory of Euston Magna, in the County of Norfolk and Diocese of Norwich, lately vacant.

A Dispensation has passed the Seal, to enable the Rev. Richard Head, A. M. to hold the Rectory of Compton-Chamberlain, in the County of Wilts and Diocese of Salisbury, together with the Vicarage of Rowlton, in the said County and Diocese.

B——KR——TS.

Mar. 28. John Battifon, late of Ruffel-court, Westminster. Hatter and Hosiery.

April 1. Tho. Garrett, of Bishopsgate-street, Glass feller, &c.

Thomas Green, of Mark-lane, London, Broker.

John Dyson, of Snow-hill, Wool-stapler.

Rob. Saxby, of Dartford, in Kent, Tanner.

4. John Cardell, of Mile-end, Old-town, Middlesex, Clothworker, &c.

Wm. Geere, late of Croyden, in the County of Surry, Tanner.

Tho. Adams, of Stadbrooke, in the County of Suffolk, Draper.

Rob. Overman, late of Burnham, Deepdale, Norfolk, Merchant.

8. Tho. Richards, late of the Parish of St. Clement Danes, Middlesex, Woolen-draper.

John Margas, of St. Martins in the Fields, Middlesex, Optician, &c.

Mathew Maßen, late of Howden, in the County of York, Dealer and Chapman.

11. Geo. Hitchcock, now or late of the Strand, in the County of Middlesex, Mercer.

15. Wm. Grant, of Rumsey Extra, in the County of Southampton, Meakman, &c.

Mary Jones, of St. Mary le Bone, Middlesex, Widow, Victualler, &c.

Tho. Humphreys, of Princes-street, Leith-bury, Factor, &c.

Rd. J'Ans, now or late of Eagle-court, in the Strand, Westminster, Merchant.

18. Barnabas Tomkins, now or late of Tewsbury, in the County of Gloucester, Maltster.

22. Thomas Collingwood, of Air-street, Piccadilly, within the City and Liberty of Westminster, Merchant, Dealer, and Chapman.

Joseph Hall, of Barnesley in the County of York, Ironmonger, and White smith.

Nicholas Lilley, of Ashton under Line, in the County of Lancaster, Isaac Heapy and Peter Heapy, both of Stockport, in the County of Chester, joint Partners, Dealers and Chapmen.

Isaac Heapy, Peter Heapy, and Thomas Worthington, all of Stockport in the County of Chester, joint Partners, Dealers and Chapmen.

John Lane, of the City of Bristol, Innholder, Dealer and Chapman.

A List of BOOKS,

THE ancient Dialogue concerning the Exchequer, from two MSS Volumes called *The Black Book and the Red Book*; now done into *Englsh*. 4to. 8s. J. Worrall.

The most compendious, lineal, and easy Method of Short-hand. By John Angell. Owen and Martin, 6s. stitch'd.

The Officer's Answer to the Country Gentleman. 1s. Robinson.

The Atlantis for the Year 1758. 3s. Thrush.

True Religion the Foundation of true Courage. 6d. Barker.

Moral and Critical Reflections on several Subjects. 3s. Noble.

An Account of the Manners and Customs of the Mickmacs Savage Nations, how dependent upon the Government of Cape Breton. 2s. 6d. 4 Boards. Hooper.

Nine Sermons preached at St. James's Westminster, on Occasion of the late War and Rebellion. By Thomas, Lord Bishop of Oxford. 3s. few'd. Rivington.

Six Letters upon interesting Subjects, viz. Regrating, Forstalling, Ingrossing, &c. 6d. Cooper.

The Practice of Painting, and Perspective made easy. 4tp. 10s. 6d. stitch'd. By J. Bardwell. Sold by Millar and Dodsley.

An Idea of a Botanical Garden in England, with Lectures on the Science, without Expence to the Public, or the Students. By Dr. B. 6d. Baldwin.

The Study of Sacred Literature fully stated and considered. 2s. 6d. Baldwin.

The Practical Husbandman. By R. Mowwell, Esq; 6s. Millar.

A Vindication of Commerce and the Arts.

21. *Nourse.*

A Proposal for the Encouragement of Seamen, for preventing of Desertion, supplying the Wives and Families, and for the easier and quicker Government of his Majesty's Ships. 6d. *Miller.*

The Holy *Jerusalem.* 4s. *Osborn.*

A general Estimate of the Corn Trade. 1s. *Cooper.*

Proposals to the Public, especially those in Power, for establishing a well-disciplined Militia, to save *Great Britain*, regain *Minorca*, and preserve *America.* 6d. *Scot.*

Inscriptionum Romanarum Metrarum Delectus accedunt Notulae. 2s. *Dodley.*

Observations on the Disorder of the Corner of the Eye. 1s. 6d. *Hutch and Hawes.*

The Management of the Gout, from a Physician in his own Case. 1s. 6d. *Baldwin.*

An Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times. Vol. 2, 4s. *Davis and Co.*

A Review of the principal Questions and Difficulties in Morals. By *Richard Price.* 6s. bd. *Miller.*

National Spirit considered as the true Source of political Liberty. 1s. 6d. *Cooper.*

An Essay on the Nature, Origin, and Progress of the Human Affections. 3s. *Henry and Co.*

Boopers detected as an Historian. 1s. *Cooper.*

Owen's Weekly Chronicle, or Universal Journal, in 3 Pages, 4to. containing a much larger Quantity, and greater Variety than any other Weekly News-Paper extant, calculated for the Use and Amusement of private Families, published every Saturday. 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$ *Owen.*

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

London, April 25, 1758.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Amsterdam, ——— | 34 | 9 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Uf. |
| Ditto at Sight, ——— | 34 | 5 | |
| Rotterdam, ——— | 35 | 10 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Uf. |
| Antwerp, ——— | no Price | | |
| Hamburg, ——— | 35 | 6 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Uf. |
| Paris, 1 Day's Date, ——— | 31 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Ditto, 2 Ufance, ——— | 31 | | |
| Bourdeaux Ditto, ——— | 30 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Cadiz, ——— | 39 | $\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Madrid, ——— | 39 | $\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Bilboa, ——— | 39 | | |
| Leghorn, ——— | 48 | $\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Naples, ——— | no Price | | |
| Genoa, ——— | 48 | $\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Venice, ——— | 50 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Lisbon, ——— | 5s. | 5d. $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Porto, ——— | 5s. | 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Dublin, ——— | 7 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | |

BILL of Mortality from Mar. 21. to Apr. 18.

| Buried | | Christened | |
|-------------------|------|--------------------------|-------|
| Males | 692 | Males | 596 |
| Females | 722 | Females | 513 |
| Under 2 years old | 415 | Buried, | |
| Between 2 and 5 | 116 | Within the walls | 133 |
| 5 and 10 ——— | 47 | Without | 134 |
| 10 and 20 ——— | 47 | Mid. and Surry | 665 |
| 20 and 30 ——— | 123 | City & Sub. <i>West.</i> | 282 |
| 30 and 40 ——— | 131 | | |
| 40 and 50 ——— | 147 | | 1414 |
| 50 and 60 ——— | 131 | | |
| 60 and 70 ——— | 124 | Weekly Mar. 28. | 367 |
| 70 and 80 ——— | 95 | Feb. 4. | 365 |
| 80 and 90 ——— | 31 | 11. | 297 |
| 90 and 100 ——— | 7 | 28. | 385 |
| 100 and 109 ——— | 0 | | 1414. |
| | 1414 | | |

Observat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

| | Barometer. | Therm. | Pluvia-meter. | Hygrometer. |
|---------|----------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Mar. 27 | 29 : 3 | 13 | 0 : 0 | 20 D. |
| 28 | 29 : 3 | 14 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 29 | 30 : 3 | 14 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 30 | 29 : 4 | 15 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 31 | 29 : 4 | 13 | 0 : 0 | 10 |
| Apr. 1 | 29 : 4 | 14 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 2 | 29 : 4 | 14 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 3 | 29 : 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 | 0 : 0 | 20 M. |
| 4 | 30 : 6 | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 5 | 29 : 7 | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | 40 |
| 6 | 29 : 7 | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 7 | 29 : 7 | 14 | 0 : 0 | 20 D. |
| 8 | 29 : 7 | 14 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 9 | 29 : 7 | 13 | 0 : 0 | 10 |
| 10 | 29 : 8 | 13 | 0 : 0 | 10 |
| 11 | 29 : 8 | 12 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 12 | 29 : 8 | 12 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 13 | 29 : 8 | 12 | 0 : 0 | 40 |
| 14 | 29 : 8 | 11 | 0 : 0 | 50 |
| 15 | 29 : 8 | 12 | 0 : 0 | 20 M. |
| 16 | 29 : 7 | 13 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 17 | 29 : 7 | 14 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 18 | 29 : 8 | 15 | 0 : 0 | 20 D. |
| 19 | 29 : 8 | 16 | 2 : 0 | 30 |
| 20 | 29 : 8 | 18 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 21 | 29 : 9 | 20 | 6 : 0 | 20 M. |
| 22 | 29 : 8 | 20 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 23 | 29 : 8 | 21 | 0 : 0 | 10 D. |
| 24 | 29 : 8 | 22 | 0 : 0 | 10 |
| 25 | 29 : 7 | 20 | 0 : 0 | 5 M. |

EACH DAY. Price of STOCKS, in APRIL, 1758.

of Books-shut, is signified thus, —

| Mar. | Stock. | In. Stock. | South Sea | Old Ann. | Dir. New Ann. | A. redu'd | Ditto | Ditto | 3 per Cent | India An. | 1756. | 3 per Cent | B. Cr. | Ind. Bon. & Co. |
|------|---------|------------|-----------|----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------|------------|--------|-----------------|
| 28 | 125½ | 148½ | No Price. | — | No Price. | 95½ | 94½ | No Price. | 94½ | — | 100½ | 94½ | 3 | 17 |
| 29 | — | — | 107 | — | 94½ | — | Do | Do | 94½ | — | Do | 94½ | 4 | 0 |
| 30 | — | — | 106½ | — | 94½ | — | Do | Do | 94½ | — | Do | 94½ | 4 | 0 |
| 31 | — | — | No Price. | — | 93½ | — | No Price. | No Price. | 93½ | — | 100 | 93½ | Do | Do |
| 1 | — | — | Do | — | 94 | — | Do | Do | 93½ | — | Do | 94 | 4 | 2 |
| 2 | — | — | 106½ | — | Do | — | Do | 93 | — | — | 100½ | 93½ | 4 | 0 |
| 3 | — | 148½ | Do | — | 93½ | — | Do | No Price. | 94 | — | Do | 93½ | 4 | 0 |
| 4 | — | — | 103½ | — | 93½ | — | Do | 93½ | 93½ | — | 99½ | 93 | 4 | 5 |
| 5 | 123 | 147 | 103½ | — | 93½ | — | Do | 92½ | 93½ | — | 99½ | 92½ | 4 | 2 |
| 6 | — | 147½ | 103½ | — | 93½ | — | Do | 92½ | 93½ | — | 99½ | 93 | 4 | 6 |
| 7 | — | 147½ | Do | — | 93½ | — | Do | 92½ | 93½ | — | 99½ | 93 | 4 | 5 |
| 8 | — | 148½ | No Price. | — | Do | — | 93½ | 92½ | 91½ | — | 99½ | 93 | 4 | 10 |
| 9 | Sunday. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 10 |
| 10 | — | Do | 103½ | — | Do | — | Do | 92½ | Do | — | Do | 93½ | 4 | 7 |
| 11 | — | 148½ | 103½ | — | 93½ | — | Do | 92½ | Do | — | Do | 92½ | 4 | 0 |
| 12 | — | 148 | 103½ | — | 93½ | — | Do | 92½ | Do | — | Do | 92½ | 4 | 0 |
| 13 | 120½ | 147½ | Do | — | 93½ | — | Do | 92½ | 91½ | — | 99½ | 92½ | 4 | 10 |
| 14 | 120 | 147½ | 103½ | — | 93½ | — | Do | 92½ | 91½ | — | Do | 92½ | 4 | 0 |
| 15 | Do | 147½ | Do | — | 93½ | — | Do | 92½ | Do | — | Do | 92½ | 4 | 0 |
| 16 | Sunday. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 0 |
| 17 | 119½ | Do | Do | — | 93½ | — | Do | 92½ | Do | — | Do | 92½ | 4 | 0 |
| 18 | Do | Do | Do | — | Do | — | Do | 92½ | Do | — | Do | 92½ | 4 | 0 |
| 19 | Do | 147½ | 103½ | — | Do | — | Do | 92½ | Do | — | Do | 92½ | 4 | 0 |
| 20 | Do | Do | 103½ | — | 93½ | — | Do | 92½ | Do | — | Do | 92½ | 4 | 0 |
| 21 | Do | 147½ | Do | — | 93½ | — | Do | 92½ | Do | — | Do | 92½ | 4 | 0 |
| 22 | Do | Do | 103½ | — | 93½ | — | Do | 92½ | Do | — | Do | 92½ | 4 | 0 |
| 23 | Sunday. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 0 |
| 24 | Do | Do | Do | — | 93½ | — | Do | 92½ | Do | — | Do | 92½ | 4 | 0 |
| 25 | Do | 147 | 103½ | — | Do | — | Do | 92½ | Do | — | Do | 92½ | 4 | 0 |

London: The Peck Loaf to weigh 77lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. Wheaten, to be fold for 2 s 3 d. Household, 1 s. 8 d. ½

The GRYLLO TALPA or MOLE-CRICKET.



Natural

Size



Magnified

Miscellaneous Correspondence, in Prose and Verse.

For *M A Y*, 1758.

An Account of the GRYLO-TALPA, or MOLE-CRICKET.

THE next Instance of Wisdom and Contrivance in the Formation of natural Bodies, we shall give in the GRYLO-TALPA, or MOLE-CRICKET; a Plate of which, in its natural, and magnified Size, was published in the last Magazine. This Creature cannot but strike the Sight of every judicious, and contemplative Reader, as it exhibits to him the wonderful Connection of the insect and quadruped Kinds. The Body, for the most Part, has the Form of an Insect; but its Fore-feet are the Claws of a Mole, or very much like them; the Use of them is likewise the same, *viz.* to inhumate, or bury itself under the Earth, which it does with surprizing Force, and Readiness; for when it is placed upon a Quantity of Earth, it goes to Work like the Mole, and makes its Way through every Part of it. It has a strong Case, or Mail over the Fore-part to secure it from Injuries, which it is subject to, from the rugged *Antrums* of the Earth, and sufficiently large for the Insect-part of the Body. In this Part it represents more particularly the Make

and Form of a *Cricket*, in its Legs and annulated *Abdomen*; as may be very easily seen, by comparing the Print with that Animal. This Creature alone is an undeniable Proof of Design and Contrivance in the Works of Nature; and such like Themes as these, if they were more generally observed, and insisted upon, and made the Subjects of public Lectures, might prove a most effectual Method to eradicate from the Minds of Men, the absurd Principles of Infidelity, Casualty, and Necessity. We do not, indeed, mention Atheism; for tho' the *Psalmist* says, *The Fool hath said in his Heart, there is no God*, we can scarce think that *David* himself could ever produce such an Instance of egregious Folly in human Nature. These Creatures are found in many Places, where there is a light and good Earth; particularly in the Banks of the River *Severn*, there are many. This, which we have here given the Reader a View of, was found in a Garden near *Hammer-smith*, and presented us for this Purpose.

B. M.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS Answered.

Question 172, answered truly by Mr. W. Johnson, of Chesham.

CONSTRUCTION. Draw CL infinite, and upon some Point thereon, as at A, raise the Perpendicular AV, from A to V set 73 Yards, the given Height of the Tree; make the $\angle AVO = 126^\circ 41'$, the \angle formed by the Shadow of the Cloud falling on the Vertex of the Tree; draw OV continued until it cut the Line CL in C, from A to B set 13 (the given Distance from the Tree at the second Place of Observation,) draw VB, which, per Question, will bisect the Sum of the Altitudes of the Tree taken at the first Station and utmost Extent of its Shadow; then make the $\angle BVL = BVC$, draw VL until it intersects CL in L, raise the Perpendicular LO; then will O represent the Cloud, L the first Place of Observation, OL its Height, and LA the Distance from the Tree.

Calculation. The Figure drawn as before, in the Triangle AVB, right-angled at A, is given the Perpendicular AV, and Base AB, to find the $\angle AVB$, from whence all the other Angles are known; then as $S \angle ALV : AV :: S \angle AVL : AL = 224.445$ Yards, the Distance from the first Place of Observation to the Tree; and as the $S \angle ALV : AV :: R : VL = 236.02$; and lastly, as the $S \angle VOL : VL :: S \angle LVO : LO = 240.2$ Yards, the Height of the Cloud.

N. B. Some other Gentlemen taking the Sum of the Altitudes of the Cloud at the two Stations for that of the Tree, gave their Answers wrong.

Question 173. answered by Mr. J. Tapner, of Boxgrove, Suffex.

PUT x , y , and z for the Thickness, Length, and Breadth respectively. Then from the Data, we get by Proportion $2y = 8x = 6z$. But $2xy + 2xz + 2yz =$ Superficies; in which, by writing the Equivalent of y in Terms of x or z , as the Case requires, we get $6xz + 2xz + 8xz$. Whence, by the Question, $\frac{18xz + 6xz + 24xz}{xz}$

$$= \frac{4xyz}{xz} = 48 = 4y. \text{ Therefore } y = 12, z = 4, \text{ and } x = 3 \text{ Feet.}$$

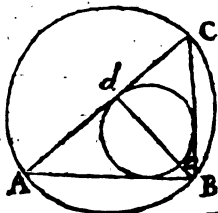
It was also answered in the following Manner by Mr. T. Custance, of Sutton in the Isle of Ely.

LET x = the Equimultiple of the given Ratios $1\frac{1}{2}$, 6, and 2. Then $18x^3$ will be the Solidity, and $48x^2$ the Superficies. And $4 : 3 :: 48x^2 : 18x^3$, per Question. Whence $72x^3 = 144x^2$ and $x = 2$, whence 3, 12, and 4 Feet are the Thickness, Length, and Breadth respectively.

This Question was also answered by Mr. C. Pagister, Mr. R. Terry, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. T. Bosworth, Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. T. Barker, Mr. W. Reeves, Mr. J. Dawson, Mr. W. Reynolds, Mr. R. Eling, Mr. G. Stepley, Mr. S. Cole, Mr. T. Walker, Mr. J. Hammond, Mr. J. Rennard, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. S. Hartley, Mr. J. Norris, Mr. J. Nalsmith, and Mr. G. Hicks.

Question 174, answered by Mr. Roger Peele, of the Royal Regiment of Horse-Guards.

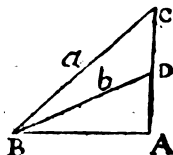
THE Sum of the Diameters of the inscribed, and circumscribed Circles of a right-angled Triangle, is = the Sum of the two Legs. For $AB + BC = AO + de = 7$. Then as $7 : 4 :: 71.75 : 41$ the Greater of the Legs, the Lesser being $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Greater, is 30.75. Then is $AC (= 51.25) + de (= 20.5) = 71.75$.



This Question was also answered by Mr. J. Tapner, Mr. J. Storer, Mr. T. Bosworth, Mr. T. Barker, Mr. W. Reeves, Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. J. Scot, Mr. T. Wilson, Mr. Jos. Dawson, Mr. R. Terry, Mr. W. Reynolds, Mr. R. Eling, Mr. S. Cole, Mr. T. Walker, Mr. Jos. Rennard, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. D. Horron, Mr. S. Hartley, Mr. J. Norris, Mr. W. Johnson, and Mr. W. Eaton.

Question 175, answered by Master S. West, at Mr. Hudson's School at Louth, Lincolnshire.

PUT x and $y =$ Sine and Co-sine of the $\angle DBA = \angle DBC$, per Question, (Radius $= 1$); then is $y^2 - x^2 =$ Co-sine of the $\angle CBA$; hence, per Trig. $1 : a :: y^2 - x^2 : ay^2 - ax^2 = AB$; also $1 : 6 :: y : by = AB$, consequently $ay^2 - ax^2 = by$. But $1 - y^2 = x^2$; therefore $ay^2 - by = a$, which solved gives

$$y = \frac{ba}{4a} + \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{16a^2} + \frac{1}{4}}.$$


This Question was also answered by Mr. Graham Wilkinson, Mr. T. Bosworth, Mr. S. Hartley, Mr. J. Dawson, Mr. R. Hudson, Mr. W. Reeves, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. R. Terry, Mr. E. Rawlstone, Mr. J. Todd, and Mr. W. Eaton.

New QUESTIONS to be answered.

Question 187.

By Mr. Abra. Horsfall.

THERE is a Segment of a Sphere, whose Solidity is greater than double the convex Superficies by 26.18; and the Solidity of the whole Sphere is greater than double the Superficies of the whole by 1675.52. Hence I would know the Solidity of the Segment's least circumscribing Cone, and also the Solidity of its greatest inscribed Cylinder; with the analytical Investigation?

Question 189.

By Mr. T. White.

During the Time of the next Revolution of Saturn (from the first Point of Aries to his Return thither again, which, according to Keith's Astronomical Lectures, is equal to 10759 Days, 6 Hours, 36', 26" of Time.) To find the exact Time when the Sum of the true Distances of Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars from each other, shall be the least possible?

Question 188.

By Mr. T. Walker.

IN an Ellipsis, whose greater Diameter is 100, and lesser 70, it is required to describe therein the greatest Parallelogram possible, and to find the Dimensions thereof?

Question 190.

By Mr. David Horrax.

A Gentleman has brought me a Plank, the Length is to the Breadth as 5 to 1, which he orders to be made into a square Table = in Area to the said Plank, and not to exceed six Segments. The Plan how it shall be cut is requested?

We are obliged, once more, to inform our ingenious Contributors, that we cannot insert their Questions unless they send the Solutions with them: Also, we must beg of them not to draw their Schemes larger than is necessary to shew the Solution: Also, that their Questions are not barely speculative, but useful; and that the Answers be expressed in Numbers, where it relates to Distances, Dimensions, &c.

N. B. *The List of the Names of the Places in Germany, with their Bearings, Distances, &c. as expressed in the Map, proving so very large, we cannot possibly find Room for it (as we promised,) but shall reserve it for the Supplement.*

Then likewise Directions will be given for placing the several Plates in the Work.

*A Computation of an Eclipse of the Moon, made from Dr. Halley's Tables.
By John Mason, of Stretton, Staffordshire.*

January 13, in the Morning, 1759.

| | h | m | s | in |
|--|---|----|----|----|
| Beginning | 6 | 32 | 33 | 28 |
| Middle | 7 | 57 | 13 | 28 |
| Ecliptic Opposition | 8 | 05 | 10 | 04 |
| End of the Eclipse | 9 | 21 | 54 | 28 |
| Whole Duration | 2 | 49 | 22 | 00 |
| Digits eclipsed | 6 | 03 | 55 | 00 |
| Moon sets, by allowing for Parallax and Refraction | 8 | 07 | 12 | 00 |

Apparent Time,
at Stretton, of
the

Beginning.

Moon setting.



CREATION. A POEM.

BEfore the glorious heav'ns, the seas, and earth,
Receiv'd from Nature's God their wond'rous birth,
All was one vast abyss and gloomy space,
Uncircumscribed by the bounds of place;
When straight th' Almighty, like the brooding dove,
Upon the boundless deep began to move.
Creation heard his voice: the heav'ns and earth
Start at his fiat into instant birth;
Unnumber'd glitt'ring stars in space appear,
Which seem the spangles in an *Æthiop's* ear;
Th' effulgent sun darts forth his genial rays,
And now begins to smile the golden days.
The earth her variegated liv'ry wears,
And Nature in her new-born charms appears.
The pleasing trees their verdant branches show;
The painted flow'rs with lovely-colours glow:
Cool fountains here refresh th' enraptur'd sight;
There groves and sweet sequester'd scenes delight:
Here golden meadows and the vallies lye;
There distant hills invade the azure sky.

Where various animals unnumber'd rove
Commix'd: for all was amity and love.
Lions, lambs, oxen, bears, together stray,
And in the woods and fields together play:
Thro' meadows glide the clear transparent rills,
Reflecting head-long flocks, and trees, and hills;
Where the swift Tenants of the wat'ry way
To the sun-beams their silver coats display.
The beauteous swan sails down the glassy stream,
And moves with state amidst the circling gleam.
The peacock all her shining stars displays,
And thousand dazling glories round her blaze.
On downy wings the feather'd songsters fly,
And woods and groves resound with harmony.
Then first on trees, on streams, and mountains,
shone,
With silver trembling light, the silent moon:
With starry gems the azure concave glow'd,
From heav'n's soft streams of clear effulgence
flow'd,
And Nature sung the praises of her God.
Thro' boundless space the loud *Hosannas* ring;
Angels, archangels in one chorus sing.

Then

When was the golden age, and free from care,
 Together liv'd the first angelic pair;
 No seeds of direful discord then were sown,
 No rapine, theft, and murder, were unknown.
 No vessels dar'd defy the angry main,
 Or sail'd from pole to pole in search of gain:
 When were no wars, no sieges then were laid,
 Or nations by ungrateful ministers betray'd.
 No lust of kingly pow'r was then unknown,
 No vain, ambitious notions of a throne.
 The breast of man was free from fears and care;
 No envy and rancour had no dwelling there.
 It all was innocence, content and joy,
 No mix'd and pure delights that never cloy.

to Mr. PARKER, on a Sea-piece
 of his painting.

by the Rev. Mr. J. DELACOURT.

NO strikes the windows that beguiles the eye,
 The mimic slipper, or dissembled lie;
 Veils *Timantbes Agamemnon's* air,
 And *Aristides* paints a mother's care;
 Look'd the sheet *Parafius* drap'ry wove,
Pellor's Venus, or *Euphrator's* Jove.
 Thus was the mare's mouth troth'd to whom
 Beasts neigh'd,
Orthogesse's dog, *Mealces* steed;
Larregu's handskips, *Vanderwilde's* fights feign'd,
Cuxis linn'd fruits, and flow'rs, a Baptist
 stain'd;
 No flame reflected, as the boy coals blew,
Calerion, *Scylla*, *Nile* a *Coppel* drew;
 No *Titian* colour'd, *Raphael* sketch'd his plan,
 Can may mock birds, but you deceive a man.
 'Tis hard to say which most I must admire
 This just piece, thy judgment, or thy fire:
 No warm with life the strongest figures rise,
 No rough sea roars, and swells to meet my
 eyes!
 No vocal paint, work'd up in louder storms,
 Breaks out in thunder, and the deep deforms.
 No louds, roll'd on clouds, in darker shades in-
 crease,
 No wild waves foam, and whiten all the piece.
 No scatter'd light ning mixes with the main,
 No dolphins bound along the moving plain:
 No ready pencil here a ship commands
 No strike a rock, or bulge against the sands:
 With pity we survey its shatter'd side,
 While planks and men lie mingled in the tide:
 No lost the crew-curs'd *Paterol* is borne,
 With wet-wing'd *Notus*, raining from his urn,
 No should old *Ocean* toil himself to rest,
 No pictur'd *Halcions* brood upon his breast.
 No slide the waves, the surge is smoother seen,
 No from thy pencil flows a watry green:
 No would we view the treasures of the deep,
 No here beds of oysters, well dissembled, sleep;
 No here heaps of ambergrease lie sail'd with weeds,
 No thro' the ooze the branching coral bleeds.

Dark on the rocks the sea-wreck nods above,
 And in the floating canvas seems to move.

These are the charms that wait upon thy
 hand!

Here nature works, and here her graces stand!
 To strike the soul, O *Parker*, be thy part,
 And let thy touches sink into the heart!
 Painting and poetry in thee unite,
 And on each other cast a friendly light.
 Fond to reflect the beauties of a mind,
 Where sister-arts are in perfection join'd.

Still in thy curious labours let me share,
 New-mix the colours, and the tints prepare;
 Or from the sullied pencil wipe the stain,
 Or stretch the canvas for the future scene;
 There shall thy fancy with thy finger move,
 And ev'ry stroke a *Cicero's* leg improve.
 There let me watch with thee each dawning
 line,

And from the progress guess the soft design:
 Whether the drop, unpolish'd as it lies,
 May form an angel's, or a *Conran's* eyes,
 Or if that lake must *Lyfugbt's* lips adorn,
 Or rise in blushes to describe the morn.

These are amusements innocent and bright,
 Results of genius, and a taste polite;
 These meet in thee, and mingle in thy mind,
 And speak a manner finish'd and refin'd:
 Hence the big thoughts that in thy fancy roll!
 Hence all those beauties, transcripts of thy
 soul!

Where, if thy colours glow in *Gunning's* cheeks,*
 It is thy soul, and not thy pencil speaks.
 These want not words to praise his pow'rful
 hand,

Who can the passions like the winds command.
 Yet few, how few! when all our pains are
 past,

Are born with ears and eyes to judge at last!
 How few can taste the *Muse's* art, or thine!
 How few can taste thy harmony, or mine!
 Ere short-liv'd artists see their glory rise,
 Their colours vanish, and their music dies;
 Such is the poet's, such the painter's fate,
 Too soon 'tis envied, and esteem'd too late.

Ireland.

* Lady Coventry.

DAVID's Lamentation over his Son ABSALOM.

O my Son, Absalom, my Son, my Son, Absa-
 lom! Would to God, I had died for thee, O
 Absalom, my Son, my Son!

2 Sam. xviii. 33:

Children attend: to you I now impart
 The tender feelings of a father's heart.
 Witness ye midnight watches, morning hours,
 And all ye vigil-keeping heav'nly powers,
 What

What anxious cares a parent's thoughtful breast
Often distract, and drive away his rest.*

When balmy sleep forsakes his languid eyes,
Deep sighs, and dying groans ascend the skies.
"But oh! let righteous vengeance stop her
ears,
And flaming wrath be quench'd with pious
tears:"

(For his dear child this is a father's pray'r,)
"Let not the light'ning singe a single hair!
But rather fall on this devoted head,
And for an expiation strike me dead!"

He spake; and heard an awful voice proclaim,
"Rebellious children are a grief and shame.
Let them reform! or worthy punishment
Tho' slow, yet sure, and certain, will be sent.
Hot thunder-bolts shall at their heads be hurl'd;
For strict, impartial justice rules the world.
The rights of fatherhood must be maintain'd;
Or God's authority would be arraign'd."
— Thus said the vision to the aged sire;
Then disappeared in a flash of fire.
Unequal to the shock, the hoary head
With sorrow soon descended to the dead.
So, once old *Eli*, on the fatal day
The ark was taken, swoon'd, and dy'd away.

* *Ecclesiasticus* xlii. 9.

NIGHT. A POEM.

Nox atra caeva circumvolat umbra.

VIRG.

NOW sable night displays her gloom around,
And spreads her shady pinions o'er the
ground,
While slumbering chiefs of bloody battles
dream,
And courtship is the sleeping shepherd's theme.
See! *Cynthia* pale, o'er hills and plains extends,
Unless the screech-owl wakes the silent plains.
And while the stars bedeck the glowing sky,
Lull'd into sleep responsive echoes die.
The savage beasts, that haunt the horrid woods;
The feather'd choir, and tenants of the floods,
Nocturnal glooms, in all their influence share,
While balmy sleep excludes their ev'ry care.
Upon the earth the peaceful flocks now lay,
And herds forget the labours of the day;
The cheerful birds their tuneful lays forget,
And all the flow'rs with dew nocturnal sweat.
Now winds lay hush'd in subterranean beds,
While heavy darkness wraps the mountains
heads:

Now azure mists arise from smoking floods,
And awful horror fills the silent woods:
Lo! *Contemplation* bids my mind arise,
And view the splendor of the spangled skies.
See! worlds unnumber'd strike th' astonish'd
fight,
And cheer dark nature with their twinkling
light:

And see! the moon her beauteous charms dis-
plays,

And o'er all Nature shoots her silver rays.
In ages past has she the soul refin'd,
And added knowledge to th' enquiring mind.
Arise, my soul! my *Muse* begin the song,
And sing the pow'r to whom such scenes belong,
Who did from nothing call earth's scorching frame,
And gave both sun and moon to light the same;
Who added too yon mystic, starry roll,
And can or cheer, or change, or spoil the whole;
Who now in darkness does his pow'r display,
And soon will change this darkness into day.

Malling, *Musarum Amic.*
Oct. 10, 1757.

On seeing Miss ——— act the Part of Calista, in the Fair Penitent.

WHEN beauty's in distress, who can }
forbear,
To sympathize in grief, and wish to share }
The trouble and misfortunes of the fair?
But if there are, whose brutish souls retain
No sense, or feeling for another's pain,
Their hearts would surely throb, their tears
o'er-flow,

To see you act the fair *Calista*'s woe.
Her solemn air, her melancholy mien,
And poignant grief, in you are plainly seen.
You raise the passions, with such pleasing art,
That joy, and woe, at once affect the heart.
Could but our author once review the light,
Be a spectator on our meeting-night,
He'd own you act *Calista*'s Part so well,
That *J——* might behold her parallel.

Thoburnton,
Feb. 6, 1758.

W. Paine.

An ACROSTIC.

More lovely far than was the *Græcian* fair,
Is the young blooming nymph whose chains
I wear:
Should the three goddesses again contend,
She too be there, the contest soon would end;
Blest *Paris* would to her the fruit resign,
Enous'd with beauties more than theirs divine.
The charming is her person, and her face,
Still more her mind, adorn'd with ev'ry grace;
Yet does not vanity, the sex's foil,

Cancel her graces, or her beauties foil.
Oh! were she mine, the charms she would
bestow,

'X'pression's powers are too faint to show!

Feb. 21, 1758.

G.H.

Sym.

Jan. 14, 1753.

Andante Amoreſo.

Young Co --- lin

once as blythe a Swain, As pip'd up -- on the lift -- 'ning

Plain, Or fung a Roundelay, Or fung a Roun -- de -- lay,

Was feiz'd with Love's re -- - fist -- - lefs

Flame, which ſtole thro' all his vi -- - tal Frame, Ah! ſtole his

Heart away! Ah, ſtole his Heart away!

But

II.

But *Nan*, the maid whom *Roger* lov'd,
His ardent passion disapprov'd,
Ungrateful, cruel fair!
The swain with grief-distracted breast,
Both day and night was robb'd of rest,
And drove to black despair.

III.

But thus successful in his love,
Next eve he trod the lonesome grove
Full big with many a sigh:
At length a crystal stream he spies,
Then casts around his anxious eyes,
To see that none were nigh.

IV.

Here conquer'd by the heart-felt wound,
He throws him listless on the ground,
And thus he vents his grief;
"Since *Nan* my faithful suit disdain,
To-morrow's dawn shall end my pains,
If death can give relief."

V.

Just as the swain had mention'd death,
And mix'd a sigh with ev'ry breath,
That way young *Dolly* stray'd;
"Whence, *Roger*, cou'd that boundless woe,
That melancholy language flow?"
Enquir'd the tender maid.

VI.

The love-born swain, in great surprise,
Lift up his drooping head and eyes,
And thus to *Doll* reply'd:
"No matter whence my grief arose;
Curs'd woman, nothing, nothing knows,
But cruelty; and pride!"

VII.

"The men, says *Doll*, I'm sure are worse,
And well deserve the heaviest curse;
A faithless, perjur'd crew!
For *Gullin* late, with solemn vows,
Professed I should be his spouse,
But, lo! has wedded *Sue*!"

VIII.

Except me from that wav'ring train,
I lov'd too true, reply'd the swain.
Except me too, she cries.
Come, try me then, since I am true:
Ah! that, says *Doll*, I dare not do,
Experience makes me wise.

IX.

The swain still urg'd the lovely maid,
No matter what he said, or said,
They wed before next noon.
An hint for maidens to be kind,
For swains, to calm their love-born mind,
Nor think of death too soon.

The following concise Account of Mr. FIELDING's Plan for a Preservatory and Reformatory of deserted Girls, and penitent Prostitutes; and Mr. R. DINGLEY's Scheme for the like Purposes, which have much engrossed the public Speculation, we presume, will be acceptable to our Readers.

MR. FIELDING, in his Introduction to his Plan, observes, that there are great Numbers of Girls among the lower Class, whose Parents can scarcely maintain, and cloathe, and much less properly educate them, and who, when the Father dies, if not before, are left destitute of the Means of Support, and often thereby become an easy Prey to the Rave and Debauchee.

To preserve these from being exposed, and decoyed, he proposes a PUBLIC LAUNDRY, to employ, breed up, and preserve the deserted Girls of the Poor of this Metropolis; and also to reform those Prostitutes, whom Necessity has drove into the Streets, and who are willing to return to Virtue, and obtain an honest Livelihood by Industry.

He therefore proposes:

I. That a public Building should be erected for this Purpose, of such Extent, and Number of proper Apartments as the necessary Offices, Employments, Support, and Government of them should render fit and necessary.

II. That Girls be received from 7 Years of Age to 15, uncorrupted, and free from any Blemish of Constitution and Intellect, the Daughters of the industrious Poor. These Prostitutes, to be reformed, be taken up to the Age of 23, such as are recoverable of Constitution, not excepting poor Girls who are sometimes put out Apprentices by Parish, and too often placed in the worst of Families.

III. That the Girls be bound Apprentices for 7 Years, or till 21, to the grand Matron.

IV. Under 12 Years of Age, to be employed in the Reading-school, under the head Matron, and proper Assistants; those from 12 to 16 in the Plain-work School; and those from 16 to the Expiration of their Apprenticeships, in the Washing and Ironing-schools. Others in the Kitchen, Cockery, &c. at Discretion.

Provided also, that a due Regard be always had to their Instruction, and Amusement. The Reformed Prostitutes to be employed in separate Apartments. And when any of the

the young Girls have served their Time, to be clothed, and fixed in reputable Families as domestic Servants; and the reformed Prostitutes, in more inferior Families.

V. That this Laundry be furnished from Families who may not have Convenience to wash at home; and make up Linen for private Families, or for the Army, Navy, &c.

VI. That for the better putting this Scheme in Execution, a Number of Persons be fixed on to be called Fathers, Persons of Rank and Fortune, under whose Patronage a Subscription should be raised, and the Subscription be paid into the Hands of Bankers.

VII. That 26 Ladies of Rank be appointed yearly Visitors, two to visit every Week by Rotation; and to make their Reports in Writing, sealed up, and directed to the Committee of the Fathers of the said Laundry.

Besides several other Punctilios, for Form and Decorum.

To facilitate this Design, which the Author endeavours to shew is adapted to promote the public Good, large Subscriptions are necessary; and this he thinks will be encouraged by the Humane and Generous, when the Premises are duly considered; for which Purpose they are made public, and inscribed to her Grace Charlotte, Duchess-dowager of Somerset, the first Subscriber to, and avowed Patroness of this Charity.

Mr. R. DINGLEY has likewise obliged the Public, with his Plan, more immediately with relation to Provision for repenting Prostitutes, in which he is very particular, and many of his Anecdotes just.

I. With respect to the Government, he proposes it should be by a Vice-president, and Committee, to be ballotted for.

II. As to the Establishment, that it be in some convenient Place, and that a small House, or two, may be advisable till Experience shall confirm the Utility of the Undertaking, and Subscriptions shall enable the Managers to erect a large One. — That the House shall be called the MAGDALEN, or PENITENTIAL-HOUSE. To be governed by a President, a Committee, the following Officers, &c. viz. a Chaplain, Matron, Physician, Surgeon and Apothecary, a Steward, who may also be Secretary, and a Porter. The Duty of each of these Officers are explained, according to the usual Purpose and Intention of such Offices.

Proper Objects for Admission. Such as apply by Petition, first referred to the Committee, and to be examined by them; if approved, to be written on *found proper*, and so preserved as a Proof of the Petitioner's Sincerity; who, accordingly, must be bound

Apprentice, or artied Servant to the Matron, with a Reserve to be dismissed if, afterward an apparent Imposition should be discovered, and that the Articles be so drawn as to have a Power of cancelling them at the Expiration of three or five Years, as Circumstances may render fit; such as Reconciliation of Parents, Change of Fortune, and the like, the Parent entering into a Bond for the good Behaviour of the Woman released for a certain Time; and if she relapses, to be removed out of the Realm. — That Persons admitted produce Certificates of their Name, and Places of Settlement. — That they are, upon Examination, found capable of being rendered clean and healthy. —

The Patients (thus taken in) to have another Name, by which they shall be called while residing in the House. — That they wear a Uniform of light Grey. — That they be classed 12 in each Ward, and sleep in separate Beds. — That there be a Room for their Working at the End of, or adjoining to each Ward. — That one in each Ward preside in Turn, weekly, and be answerable to the Matron for the Behaviour of the Rest. — That the Wards be numbered and named. — That they watch in Turns, every Night, and traverse the Wards at least every Hour. — That they eat in one Room, tho' at different Tables. — That there be a Superiority, or Preference of Wards, according to Persons Education or Behaviour. — That they do the Business of the House, according to Orders from their Superiors, or be subject to Dismission. — That an Apartment be provided for the most serious and best behaved; and that this be made the Reward of Good behaviour. — That all be kept strict to Hours of Devotion. —

That they work so many Hours each Day as shall be judged fit, and that one, in Turn, be permitted to read, while the Rest work, such Books of Piety as the Committee shall think proper; and that for this Purpose, a small, but useful Collection of Books be provided. — That every Person work, or do something according to her Ability, and have Half the Benefit accruing from her Labour and Ingenuity, on Dismission. — That the Superintendent of each Ward dine at the Upper end of each Table, and direct such Attendance from the inferior Wards as is thought proper. —

That their Diet be, in general, coarse, but wholesome. — That no Person be admitted to see, or have any Conversation, without Leave first had and signed by the President, or two of the Committee. —

That no Letters be received without being first inspected by the Matron. — That their Employ be making or mending Linen,

scouring Pewter, making Bon-lace, black lace, artificial Flowers, Childrens Toys, spinning fine Thread, &c. Woollen-yarn for Clothiers, Callimancoes, and Cruels; winding Silk, Embroidery, and all Branches of Millinery; Lady's Shoes, Mantuas, &c. Child's Coat-making, stitching Stays, making Cauls for Wigs, knitting Hosiery, or Mittens, making of Gloves, Leather or Silken, drawing Patterns, &c. or whatever other Employ their several Abilities, or Geniuses may lead to. The whole Government to be conducted with such Humanity, as may render it not a House of Correction, but a happy Asylum and desirable Retreat from their wretched, and distressful Circumstances.

To the latter of these Plans there have been many, and greater Subscriptions than to the former;* and it is very much wished, by some Persons, from the Analogy in

* It is said, that about 1000*l.* only is subscribed to Mr. Fielding's Plan, and near 3000*l.* to Mr. Dingley's.

their Scheme, and as having the same laudable Purposes, they would unite their Subscriptions in Pursuance of it.

But while some approve, and applaud the Design, others censure it; and their principal Objections are, 1st. that to reclaim and make such a Change in the Disposition of Prostitutes as is proposed, is highly unreasonable to be hoped for. 2dly. To provide for them in the Manner proposed, if practicable, would be a real Prejudice to many industrious Poor, who are now supported by such Employment. 3dly. That making Provision for their Support, would rather be an Encouragement to Vice and Prostitution, and to the grossest Hypocrisy. Instead of producing a real Change; and consequently they, and such like Objections have given Rise to a Premium for encouraging any better Plan. [See our Magazine for last Month, Page 794.]

Premiums given by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

TO the Person who shall make the best Carpet of one Breadth, after the Manner of Turkey Carpets, in Price, Colour, Pattern, and Workmanship, to be at least 15 Feet by 12 Feet, and to be produced on or before the last Wednesday in March, 1759, 30*l.*

For the second best of the same Dimensions, by some other Person, 20*l.*

Note, No Person who has gain'd any Premium for making Carpets will be now admitted as a Claimant, except for the first Premium, for which Premium such Claimant or Claimants shall produce six Carpets of the Dimensions above, superior to any others produced.

To the Manufacturer who shall make the largest Quantity of the Crapes commonly used for Mourning, Hatbands, Scarves, &c. nearly equal in Goodness to the best foreign Crapes, not less than 100 Yards; to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in March, 1759, 30*l.*

For the best Drugget, to be made nearest and most agreeable to the Quality of a Drugget of foreign Manufacture, a Pattern of which will be deliver'd by the Register of the Society; to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in February, 1759, 20*l.*

For the second best, 10*l.*

A Premium of 20*l.* will be given to any Parish, wherein the greatest Quantity of

Wheat shall be ground into Meal by Hand-Mills work'd by the Poor, (in any Workhouse within the Bills of Mortality) in Proportion to the Number of the Poor in the said Workhouse; which Meal shall be consumed therein, or sold out to other Persons; satisfactory Proof to be made thereof on or before the third Wednesday in Febr. 1759.

For the second greatest Quantity, in the same Manner, 15*l.*

For the third ditto, 10*l.*

To the Person who shall make for the Society, on or before the first Wednesday in November, 1758, a Hand Mill, which will most effectually and expeditiously grind Wheat and other Grain into Meal, in a cheap Manner, for making Bread for the Use of the Poor, 50*l.*

For making and producing, on or before the first Wednesday in April, 1759, the best and cheapest Pair of Mill-Stones, not less than 25 Inches Diameter, of English Stones or Burrs, that shall come nearest in Goodness to the Mill-Stones made of French Burrs, for the grinding Wheat and other Grain, 15*l.*

For the second best, 10*l.*

For the third ditto, 5*l.*

For making the greatest Quantity of Paper, and best in Quality, from Silk Rags alone, not less than one Ream; to be produced on or before the last Wednesday in January, 1759, 20*l.*

For

For the second greatest Quantity, and best Quality, not less than a Ream, 101.

For the third ditto, not less than a Ream, 51.

For making one Ream of Paper which upon Trial shall be judged equal in all its Qualities to the French Paper, proper for rectifying the best Impressions of Copper-plates; to be produced on or before the second Wednesday in April, 1759, 1201.

Specimens of French Paper will be delivered at the Society's Office to any Paper-Maker.

For the finest spun Yarn from Flax of English Growth, not less than 6 lb. Weight; to be produced on or before the second Wednesday in February, 1759, 101.

To the Masters or Mistresses, or those who under any other Denomination superintend the Labour of the Poor in Workhouses, the following Premiums will be given, viz.

For spinning the best Worsted Yarn in any Workhouse wherein the Poor are not set to farm; knit less than 500 lb. Weight (fit for the Use of Weavers) which shall on or before the third Wednesday in February, 1759; be proved to have been spun therein between the present Date and that Day, by such poor Persons only as shall have been there relieved, 151.

For spinning not less than 1000 lb. Weight of any Linnen Yarn from Hemp or Flax (fit for any handicraft Trade in the lower Branches of Weaving) in any Workhouse, and by such poor Persons as above, within the Time aforesaid; sufficient Samples to be produced, 101: to the best deserving.

For spinning not less than 200 lb. Weight of the finest Linnen Yarn fit for the principal Branches of Weaving, for making Stockings, or to be used as Sewing Thread, within the Time and on the Conditions above-mentioned, 151.

For spinning not less than 500 lb. Weight of Cotton Yarn, nearest to the Sort called Surat or Turkey Cotton Yarn, in any Workhouse as above, within the same Time, and on the same Conditions, 101.

For causing to be knit within the Time above-mentioned, by Women and Children relieved in the Workhouse of any Parish

whose Poor are not farmed out, and provided twenty Women and Children, or upwards, have been employ'd, the largest Quantity in Proportion to the Number so employ'd, of white low priced slight Worsted Hose for Women, from Yarn spun in the said Workhouse; such Hose to weigh about 3 lb. per Dozen, and each Stocking to measure full 23 Inches in the Leg, and 9 Inches in the Foot, and to be knit from two Threads of soft Worsted spun on the short Wheel, called the Canterbury or Leicester Wheel; for the greatest Number of such Hose as come nearest to a Pattern to be given by the Society, in the Proportion of one Dozen Pair at least for each Woman and Child, 151.

For the second Parcel in Quantity and Quality of the like Hose, on the same Conditions, 101.

For causing to be knit, on the above Conditions, the largest and best Quantity of the like Worsted Hose for Women, of the same Size and about the same Weight, but knit from three Threads of the Long Wheel Spinning, 151.

For the second Parcel ditto in Quantity and Goodness, 101.

The Hose must be produced to the Society, or to such as they shall appoint to examine the same, and must be made as near as may be to Samples of each Sort, which will be delivered by the Register to any Person who shall apply by a Subscriber.

Note, Certificates will be required from the Masters, Mistresses, or Superintendants of such Workhouses, as are Candidates for Spinning or Knitting, specifying the Number, Sex and Ages of the Poor employ'd therein, how many Days they were so employ'd, and the Justness of the Samples delivered in, and also a Certificate or Certificates from the Rector, Vicar, or Curate, and from the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish where each Workhouse is situated, that they have respectively examined into the Facts certified by such Master or other Person, believe the same to be true, and that the Poor have been treated in the mean Time with Humanity and Compassion.

No Person will be intitled to more than one of the above Premiums.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences,

For MAY, 1758.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Germany.

THEY write from Ratisbon, of the 30th of April, that they were informed, by good Authority, that the auxiliary Troops of the Duke of Wurtemberg, which last Year were full 6000, are now reduced to less than the Half; and that they will pass from the imperial to the French Army, in which the Duke himself will make the Campaign. The Troops of the Empire are at present on all Sides in Motion, to assemble in the Environs of Culmbach, where they are to be formed into an Army. We hear from Wesel, of the 19th past, that the Elector of Bavaria will furnish France with a Body of 6000 Troops, to be employed in Bohemia.

The Prince of Bevern arrived at Breslau the 6th of this Instant from Brinn; and it is said will command a large Corps the King has ordered to be assembled on the Frontiers of Upper Silesia. The King of Prussia has raised Prince Ferdinand of Brunwic from the Rank of Lieutenant-general, to that of General of Foot, in his Majesty's Forces. Schweidnitz surrendered on the 16th past; and his Prussian Majesty being informed that the Count de Thierheim had treated the Inhabitants with great Rigour, said, 'I will remember it.'

Representations having been made to the King of Prussia, that it was impossible for the Nobility and the Rest of the Inhabitants of Mecklenburgh to pay the Contributions required, his Majesty hath made an Abatement of 500,000 Crowns.

Prince Ferdinand's Head-quarters were still at Munster on the 22d past, and those of Prince George of Holstein-Gottorp at Dalmen. His Serene Highness is employed in regulating the Contributions imposed on the Country of Bergh. His Troops are scarce less fatigued, than those of the Count de Clermont; and therefore require some Rest. Besides, they cannot advance without providing before-hand for their Subsistence; and Provisions are so scarce in the neighbouring Country, that they can be neither soon nor easily amassed. They heard at Munster, on the 20th, that the English have landed 800 regular Troops, and a large Train of Artillery at Embden.

Portugal, April 3. There has been an extraordinary Step taken in this Country, which is the laying a new Tax upon all foreign Shipping, of 200 Rees per Ton, under a Pretence of erecting Light-houses on the Coast; but, it is said, in Fact, to disturb all other Navigation but their own. For it may be considered, how much it will have that Effect in a Country where Port-charges are already enormous, by calculating, that this new Burden will increase the Charge of every Ship of 300 Tons near 17 l. Sterling, for every Voyage she makes to any Port of that Kingdom; which must be a great Exaction.

Spain, April 5. The Court of Spain has remitted 500,000 Piasters more to Genoa, to pay in Part for four Frigates of 40 Guns each, which are to be built in that Port for the Service of his Catholic Majesty. — They write from Madrid, that, besides the Ships of War which are already fitted out, Orders have been given to fit out 6 more of the Line, but the Captains are not yet named.

Prince Ferdinand's Head-Quarters, April 25. The allied Army is now complete, and between 40 and 50,000 strong. The Men are all in Health, and in high Spirits, and we only wait for some Regiments and other Necessaries for passing the Rhine, before we march forward. This the French are aware of; and, by the Dispositions they have been making some Days past, we have great Reason to think, that the Garrison of Wesel will evacuate that Place on our Approach.

We are informed from Schweidnitz, that, notwithstanding the Ground was covered with Snow, the King of Prussia marched from Grotkau, with a numerous Army, on the 17th of April, for Bohemia, in order to attack the Austrian Army, under the Command of Marshal Daun, which was then at Konigsgratz.

Berlin, May 4. All the Militia of this Country, as well as those in Prussia, are incorporated in the different Regiments of our Troops. They are all well disciplined, and consist of about 30,000 Men. By this augmentation, the Regiments are all complete, and the Army consists of 180,000 Men.

fine Troops as any in the Universe. And Orders are already dispatched for replacing the Militia with strong, healthy Men, who are to be exercised, that they may be always ready for Service in Case they should be wanted.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, May 9.

"We have at length, under Consideration, a Plan for augmenting our Army with 15,000 Men; and a further Augmentation of the like Number is talked of. The fitting out a strong Squadron of Men of War is likewise under Consideration. These vigorous Measures are said to be owing to the French Army's retreating towards our Frontiers; and as Prince Ferdinand seems determined to follow them with the allied Army, it is thought we shall soon be obliged to declare ourselves.

Elbing, April 26. We have been very

quiet here ever since the Russians evacuated this City. Their Army lies at present on both Sides the River, with its advanced Guard reaching almost to Dantzick, which City they have been trying to get quiet Possession of, but are opposed by the Magistrates. They are almost in Want of every Thing, especially Forage. What little dry Forage they get, is brought a great Way, and is consequently very dear. We have had very severe Weather for some Months past. Till the Cavalry can get green Forage, it is impossible for the Army to march forward; and in all Probability it will be full six Weeks before they will find a sufficient Quantity of Grass for their Horses, in this inhospitable, mountainous Country. For, according to our best Information, they are only to act on the Side of Pomerania, the Intention of their Invasion of Silesia being laid aside.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Kingston, in Jamaica, Jan. 5.

Saturday last arrived here his Majesty's Ship *Augusta*, Arthur Forrest, Esq; Commander, who brought in with him the following French Ships, *Le Mars*, Monf. Pierre La Ray, 32 Guns, 12, 9, and 6 Pounders; *Le Theodore*, 22 Guns; *La Margareta*, 16 Guns; *Le St. Pierre*, 16 Guns; *Le Solide*, 14 Guns; *Le Flore*, 14 Guns; *Le Morrice Le Grand*, 18 Guns; *Le Brilliant*, 14 Guns; and Brigantine *Le Manette*, 10 Guns.

Capt. Forrest got sight of this Fleet on the 23d of December, off Port Prince, but having Dutch Colours up, the Frenchmen never altered their Course, imagining it to be a Dutch Man of War; however, Night coming on, Capt. Forrest tack'd and stood after

them, and about Eleven o'Clock came up with the *Le Mars*, who struck upon Receipt of the first Broadside; the whole Fleet soon after followed her Example.

These Ships were bound from Port Prince to Old France, and were going through the Gulph. They are all richly laden with Sugar, Indigo, Cotton, Coffee, &c. and their Cargoes cost at Port Prince 170,000l.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, Mar. 18.

"The Highland Companies are all safe arrived: The whole Army is in great Grief, on hearing that Lord Loudon is to leave us, and go for England in the Hampshire Man of War. We are just now making every Thing ready for an Expedition against Cape Breton."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, May 17.

LORD Anson is come to take upon him the Command of the grand Fleet, which is now expected to sail in a few Days.

Extract of a Letter from the Isle of Wight, dated May 17.

"You would be astonished to see the prodigious Quantity of Artillery, and other

warlike Implements, that are already brought hither; and the whole Island seems full of Soldiers. Nothing was ever pushed with more Vigour than the Preparations for this grand Expedition. 'Tis allowed on all Hands, that the Whole will be ready to put to Sea in the Course of next Week; and 'tis confidently reported here, that the Parliament will not break up till the Event of this great Enterprise be known."

L O N-

L O N D O N.

Copy of the Convention between their Britannic and Prussian Majesties, signed at London, on the 11th of April, 1758.

INASMUCH as a Treaty between their Britannic and Prussian Majesties was concluded and signed on the 16th of January, 1756, the Stipulations whereof tended to preserve the Peace of Europe in general, and that of Germany in particular. As France hath, since that Time, not only invaded the Empire with numerous Armies, and attacked their said Majesties and their Allies, but hath also stirred up other Powers to act in the same Manner; and as it is notorious, that the extraordinary Efforts made by his Prussian Majesty to defend himself against his many Enemies, who have assailed him on all Sides at one Time, have put him to a very heavy Expence; whilst on the other, his Revenues have greatly decreased in that Part of his Dominions which hath been the Theatre of War: And as their Majesties have mutually resolved to continue their Efforts for their reciprocal Defence and Surety, the Recovery of their Dominions, the Protection of their Allies, and the Support of the Liberties of the Germanic Body:

In Consequence of these Considerations, his Britannic Majesty has determined to give his Prussian Majesty immediate Succours, as the most speedy and efficacious Means to attain the Ends proposed: Wherefore their said Majesties have thought fit to conclude a Convention which shall declare and fix their reciprocal Intentions on this Head; and for that End have nominated and authorised their Ministers; viz. his Britannic Majesty, Holles Duke of Newcastle, Treasurer, Sir Robert Henley, the Earl Granville, the Earl of Holderness, the Earl of Hardwicke, and William Pitt, Esq; and his Prussian Majesty, Baron Kniphausen, and Mr. Michel, his Minister at the Court of Great Britain, who, after communicating their respective Powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:

1. His Majesty the King of Great-Britain engages to pay, in the City of London, to such Person or Persons, as his Majesty the King of Prussia shall authorise, the Sum of four Millions of German Crowns, amounting to 670,000 l. Sterling; which Sum shall be paid entire, and at one Term, immediately after the Exchange of the Ratifications, on his Prussian Majesty's Requisition.

2. His Prussian Majesty engages, on his Part, to employ the said Money in maintaining and augmenting his Forces, which shall act in such Manner as shall be most ser-

vicable to the common Cause, and most conformable to the Ends of Defence and Surety proposed by their said Majesties.

3. The high contracting Parties engage, among other Things: viz. his Britannic Majesty, both as King and Elector on the one Part; and his Prussian Majesty on the other, not to conclude with the Powers that have taken Part in the present War, any Treaty of Peace, Truce, or Neutrality, or any other Convention or Agreement whatsoever, but by mutual Consent and Agreement, and comprehending the other by Name.

4. This Convention shall be ratified, and the Ratifications exchanged on both Sides, in the Term of 14 Days from the Signing of this Convention, or sooner if possible.

In Witness whereof, &c.

April 27. J. Blachford, Esq; Alderman of this City and President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, laid the first Corner-Stone of the New Building, which is the last Pile intended to be built to that Hospital.

29. The first Stone of the New Bridge, from Brentford to Kew, was laid before a numerous Company of Spectators.

The House, late the London Infirmary, in Goodman's Fields, is taken and fitted up for the Reception of Penitent Prostitutes.

By a private Letter from an Officer in the Foudroyant Man of War, we are informed, there were found on board 20,000 Suits of new regimental Clothes, and that they were in search in hopes of finding Money on board to pay the Troops.

May 6. The Lords of the Treasury sent an Order to the Mint for coining 100,000 l. in Quarter Guineas.

8. The most Rev. Thomas, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, was sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Norfolk Man of War, Sir Percy Brettin, at Downs, dated May 13.

One Robert Anderson came here from Graveling on the 11th. He was taken Prisoner in a Sloop bound to Ireland two Months ago, and was trepanned into the Irish Brigades in the French King's Service. About Two o'Clock on Thursday Morning, when he was relieved from his Post of Guard by the Water-Side, at Graveling, he found a small Boat within ten Yards of the Boat from whence he was relieved, came down the

Canal, six Miles, in which he passed two Captain's Guards, and several advanced Posts; seized a fishing Boat full of Fish, that had come in the Night before, and set Sail for our Coast, with the small Boat in tow: He steered directly for the Downs, with an Intention to run into Ramsgate, where his Wife lives; he was boarded by a Deal-boat, and brought on board the Commodore. He has brought Musket, Bayonet, Sword, and all his Accomtments with him, and is a very likely Fellow.

This extraordinary Undertaking required both Bravery and Sagacity in the Execution: For had he been taken, he would have been put to death directly. He is a Gardiner by Trade, and all the Knowledge he had of a Boat was from often being a fishing for his Amusement. He steered by the Stars till Day-light, and then had the Sight of our Coast: He had planned his Design three Weeks before, and had made himself Master of the Canal from constant Observation, and knew by the same Means the stated Times when the Fishermen arrived.

Sir Piercy, with his wonted Good-nature, ordered the Fish, Boat, &c. to be sold for the Man's Benefit, and intends, I believe, to make him one of the Ship's Corporals.

Advice is received from Rear Adm. Broderick, who was on his Passage to the Mediterranean, that, on the 13th of last Month, in the Latitude of 48 Deg. 40 Min. his Majesty's Ship Prince George, of 80 Guns, in which the Rear Admiral hoisted his Flag, took Fire at half an Hour after One in the Afternoon, and after burning down to the Water's Edge, the Remnant of her sunk at a little before Six in the Evening. The Rear

Admiral says, he could not then give a particular Account of the People who were on board her, being about 780; but he feared the Number lost far exceeded the Number saved.

By the following List of the Ships of War taken or destroyed on both Sides during the present War, it will appear how great the Balance is in our Favour.

French Ships of War taken or destroyed.

| Ships. | Guns. | By whom taken. |
|----------------|-------|-------------------|
| Foudroyant | 80 | Admiral Osborne |
| Esperance | 74 | the Orford |
| Alcide | 64 | Admiral Boscawen |
| Lys | 65 | |
| Orpheus | 64 | Admiral Osborne |
| Raisonable | 64 | the Dorsetshire |
| Arc-en-Ciel | 50 | the Litchfield |
| Duc d'Aquitain | 50 | the Eagle |
| Aquilon | 48 | the Antelope |
| Royal Chariot | 36 | the Tourbay |
| Hermione | 36 | the Unicorn |
| Melampe | 34 | the Tartar |
| Emerald | 34 | the Southampton |
| Nymph | 34 | the Hampton-Court |
| Brue | 30 | the Hullar |
| Galatée | 22 | the Essex |
| 785 | | |

English Ships of War taken by the French.

| | | |
|-----------|----|---------------------|
| Warwick | 60 | In the West-Indies. |
| Greenwich | 50 | |
| 110 | | |

Ships 24, Guns 675 Bala. in Favour of Engl.

A LIST of SHIPS, taken by the ENGLISH, continued from Page 797.

A Danish Galliot from Marseilles to Havre, laden with Silk, Velvets, &c. said to be worth 20,000l. sent into Bristol, by the Defiance Privateer.

A French Ship of 300 Tons, from Bourdeaux to North America, with Provision and Stores, by the Antelope Man of War.

A Dutch Ship of 700 Tons, from Bourdeaux for Canada, by the Defiance Privateer, and sent into Bristol.

The Defiance, in Company with a Man of War of 22 Guns, has retaken a Ship with 500 Hogheads of Sugar.

The Toby, Waugh, is retaken by the Foreign Sloop of War.

The Maria, Agnes, of Amsterdam, from St. Domingo, by the James and William Letter of Marque, and sent into Cork.

The Kitty, from Liverpool, retaken by the Expedition Packet-boat.

The Pleasant, from — to the Coast of Guinea, taken and carried into Lisbon.

The French East-India Ship mentioned in our last to be taken by the Dublin Man of War, is called the Mount Martin, of 16 Guns and 75 Men. The French Captain offered 24,000l. for her Ransom.

The St. John Baptist, from the Coast of Barbary to Marseilles, by the Eagle Privateer of Bristol.

Nine Merchant Ships, by Capt. Forrest, of the Augusta Man of War. [See *Plan-tation News*.]

A small French Privateer, by the Hornet Sloop; who also destroyed a French Privateer of 14 Guns.

A large French Letter of Marque of 22 Bona, from Bourdeaux to Cape François, by two New-York Privateers.

The Charmante, from St. Domingo for Nantz, taken and carried into New-England, effected a very rich Prize.

The Grand St. Pierre, from Dunkirk to Canada, is taken by the Windsor, and St. cort Men of War, and brought into Fall mouth.

A rich Ship from Tripoly to Marseilles, is taken by the Deal castle Man of War, and sent into Leghorn.

The Baleine, from Dunkirk to Canada, is taken by the Alcide Man of War, and sent into Penzance.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 798.

The Swift, Brown, from St. Lucar for London, with Fruit, taken by the Count de Mauripas, and ransomed.

Also, a Ship from Cork to Antigua; and the Providence, Tidball, of Bristol, for Jamaica.

The Toby, Waugh, from London to Madeira.

A Brigantine, supposed to be the Ulysses, from New-York to Bristol, laden with Logwood, sent into St. Sebastians.

The Patriot, Hawkins, from Bristol to Virginia, by a St. Malo's Privateer, and ransomed.

The Halifax, Mitchell, from North Carolina for London, by the Jupiter Privateer, of Bayonne.

The ———, Rogers, by a French Privateer, and ransomed for 300 Guineas.

The Sparrow, likewise taken, and ransomed for 50 Guineas.

The Good Friends, Scot, taken and ransomed for 60 Guineas.

The Free Mason Privateer, of Guernsey, by a French Frigate, and carried into St. Martins, in the Bay.

The Diabella, of and from London, by the Granville Privateer, and ransomed for 700 l.

The following Vessels, taken and ransomed by the Fluvie Privateer of Dunkirk:

The Peggy, from Reoland for Norway, ransomed for 360 Guineas.

The Janen, from London for Leith, for 120 Guineas.

The Two Brothers, from Scotland for London, for 200 Guineas.

The Isaac and Rebecca, of Lyn, for 400 Guineas. And,

The Good Intent, Thompson, for 250 Guineas.

The John and Margery, Wilson, from London to Newcastle, by another French Privateer, and ransomed.

The Happy Return, from New-haven, with Flour, for Bristol, by a Lug-sail Privateer.

The Sea-Bower, Ferguson, from Damber to Gottenburg, taken and carried into Clove, in Norway.

The Ann, Tucker, from Barnstable for Chichester, that was taken by a French Privateer and retaken, and sent for Portsmouth, is taken again and carried into France.

The Charming Betty, Houston, from Rotterdam to Inverness, is carried into Dunkirk.

BIRTHS.

April 27. A Daughter to Edwyn Francis Stanhope, Esq; at Stanwel, Middlesex.

A Son and Heir to Sir Tho. Frederick, at his House in Pall-mall.

28. A Woman, in Wood's close, was delivered of three Sons; they were all baptized, and are likely to live.

A Son to the Earl of Coventry.

A Daughter to the Earl of Moreton.

A Son to Admiral Boscawen.

A Son to Edward Turnour.

A Son to Sir John St. Aubin, Bart.

A Daughter to G. Payne, Esq;

MARRIAGES.

27. The Rev. Mr. Andrews, to Miss Hawkins, Daughter of Caesar Hawkins, Esq; Surgeon to his Majesty.

Mr. Edward Fawkes, at Guildford, to Mrs. Waring, a Widow Lady.

Henry Aikew, Esq; M. D. at Newcastle, to Miss Boulby.

The Rev. Mr. Snow, to Miss Wilks, youngest Daughter of the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.

29. Rowland Aynsworth, Esq; of the Inner-Temple, to Miss Fanny Legg.

John Lewes, Esq; to Miss Luke, at Deverton, in Somersetshire.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, Rector of Warrington in Surry, to Miss Molly King, of Pinch.

Mr. Jonathan Stevens, Haberdasher, in Bishopgate-street, to Miss Dakins of Reading.

Mr. Loten, an eminent Calico Printer, of Martin in Surry, to Miss Haynes, of Aldersgate-street.

John Lever, Esq; to Miss Shaw.

Rev. Mr. Geo. Smith, Rector of Dunham, in Norfolk, to Miss Agnes.

May 4. J. Howard, Esq; to Miss Lamb, Daughter of Sergeant Leeds, of Crooms in Cambridge-street.

6. Rev. Mr. Herring, to Miss Lamb.

R.N.

Rev. Mr. Fra. Wollaston, to Miss Althea Hyde.

7. The Rev. Mr. Whittington, to Mrs. Brett.

W. St. Quintin, Esq; jun. to Miss Fane.
G. Mullins, Esq; to Miss Day, of Chelsea.

17. Edmund Lambert, Esq; of Boyton in Wilts, to the Hon. Miss Bourke, only Daughter to the Lord Viscount Mayo.

DEATHS.

April 24. Capt. Darkeley, of the Enterprize Man of War.

W. Collins, Esq; at Minehead in Somersetshire; who, having no Heirs, has left his Estate towards building an Hospital, at Minehead, for 10 poor Sailors Widows, who are to be supported during Life with all Necessaries.

26. Thomas Bevois, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Surry, aged 71.

27. The Lady of Henry Fane, Esq; of the Treasury.

Henry Taylor, Esq; Agent of the 1st Regiment of Foot guards.

Mr. Steel, Overseer of the Ships built for the Hon. East-India Company.

James Long, Esq; at his Seat near Malton, in Yorkshire.

28. Capt. Gardiner, dropt down dead in an Apoplectic Fit, at the Horse-guards Court-yard.

Mr. Jos. Olive, Linnen-printer, and a Speaker among the Quakers.

Henry Lowther, Esq; the only Brother of Sir W. Lowther, of Swillington, Bart.

Mrs. Tyrrewhit, at her House in Queens-square, Westminster. She was Daughter of the late Bishop of London.

Henry Smith, M. D. who was 20 Years first Physician to the Empress of Russia.

May 4. Pope Benedict XIV. in the 84th Year of his Age, of a Fever. He was raised to the Dignity of a Cardinal in 1726, and to that of Pope in 1740.

May 6. Mrs. Judith Ford, Relict of Archdeacon Ford, aged 86.

Sir George Morres, Bart. in the County of Louth. His Lady died but a few Days before.

Christopher Shelly, Esq; Somerset.

The Hon. W. Green, Esq; Governor of Rhode-Island.

The Lady of Peter Ducane, Esq;

Zachary Foxhall, Esq; who has left 200l. to Christ's Hospital, and 200l. to the Charity-school of Aldersgate.

Mrs. Thornhill, at her House in Soho-square, occasioned by her Coach overturning.

Sir William Compton, Bart. at his Seat in Gloucestershire.

10. Tho. Bootle, Esq; suddenly, in Hatton garden.

Mark Milbank, Esq; at Barningham.

William Browning, Esq; in the 82d Year of his Age; many Years Justice of the Peace for the County of Surry, and Sheriff in the Year 1740.

Ralph Jenison, Esq; in Golden-square.

Mrs. Crawley, a Widow Lady, Hanover-square.

Dame Martha Foster, the Lady of Mr. Justice Foster, at Kensington.

Mr. Peter Caillietau, Merchant, and one of the Agents for the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey, at Southampton.

Jonas Langford, Esq; of Theobalds in Herefordshire.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Elliot Bishop, Esq; to be Recorder of Kingston in Surry.

Capt. Hotham, to the Command of the Melampe of 36 Guns.

Capt. Cornwall, to the Command of the Emerald of 26 Guns.

Capt. Colby, to the Command of the Thames of 32 Guns, lately launched at Portsmouth.

Lieut. Johnson, of the Ramillies confirmed Capt. of the Pluto.

Capt. Bentley appointed to the Command of the Norfolk.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond is appointed Colonel of one of the new Regiments which are made from the 2d Battalions of 15 old ones.

The King has been pleased to appoint the following Lords and Gentlemen to be Officers in the following Regiments.

Lieut. Gen. Granville Elliot (from the Dutch Service) to be Major-general.

The 61st Regiment, — Elliot, Col. John Barlow, Lieut. Col. Chris. Teesdale, Major.

62d. Wm. Strode, Col. John Jennings, Lieut. Col. Jos. Higginson, Major.

63d. David Watson, Col. Pet. Desbrisay, Lieut. Col. John Trollope, Major.

64th. Jo. Barrington, Col. Wollaston Pym, Lieut. Col. Thomas Bail, Major.

65th. Rob. Armiger, Col. John Salt, Lt. Col. John Delgarno, Major.

66th. B. Sandford, Col. Rowl. Phillips, Lieut. Col. Ch. Beaucherk, Major.

67th. Jam. Wolfe, Col. Rob. Robinson, Lieut. Col. Alex. M'Dowal, Major.

68th. John Lambton, Col. Wm. Adey, Lieut. Col. Wm. Napier, Major.

69th. Charles Colvil, Col. John Browne, Lieut. Col. Edward Martin, Major.

70th. John Parflow, Col. Ch. Vignoles, Lieut. Col. Robert Pigot, Major.

6 B

7th. Wm.

71st. Wm. Petitot, Col. Wm. Taylor, Lieut. Col. Robert Murray, Major.

72d. Duke of Richmond, Col. W. Wilkinson, Lieut. Col. Richard Priccott, Major.

73d. W. Brown, Col. Hezek. Fleming, Lieut. Col. Thomas Shirley, Major.

74th. Sher. Talbot, Col. Wm. Masters, Lieut. Col. Tho. Maule, Major.

75th. Jo. Boscawen, Col. Jordan Wren, Lieut. Col. James Stuart, Major.

Lieutenant-colonel Lord Frederick Cavendish, Lieutenant-colonel Henry Earl of Pembroke, and Lieutenant-colonel John West, to be Aids de Camp to his Majesty.

Capt. Rob. Watson, to be Deputy Quarter-master General to the Forces in South-Britain, and to take Rank as Lieutenant-colonel of Foot.

First Major, Andrew Robinson, to be Lieutenant-colonel to the third Regiment of Foot-guards; Col. John Griffin Griffin to be first Major, and Lieutenant-colonel John Prideaux to be second Major to the said Regiment.

Lieutenant-colonel Thomas Gage to be Colonel of a Regiment of Rangers raised in America.

Major William Farquhar to be Lieutenant-colonel to Major-general Jeffery Amherst's 15th Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant-colonel George Haldane to be Colonel of Foot in the Army.

Major-general Alexander Duroret to command in the Absence of the Governor in Plymouth, and all the Forts and Fortifications thereunto belonging.

Major Rob. Douglas to be Lieutenant-colonel to the 19th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Major-general Lord Geo. Beauclerk; and Capt. Char. Lumisden to be Major to the said Regiment.

Major John Beckwith to be Lieutenant-colonel to the 20th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Major-general William Kingfley; and Capt. John Maxwell to be Major to the said Regiment.

Capt. Rob. Hall, to be Major to the 37th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Major-general James Stuart.

Capt. George Lenox to be Lieutenant-colonel to the 33d Regiment of Foot, commanded by Major-general Lord Charles Hay.

Major Nehemiah Donneken to be Lieutenant-colonel to the 38th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Col. James Lockhart Ross.

Capt. Lewis Thomas to be Major to the 50th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Col. Studholm Hodgson.

Capt. Rob. Walth to be Major to the 54th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Colonel James Grey.

Capt. James Ramsay to be Major to the

30th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-general John Earl of London.

Henry Ellis, Esq; the present Lieutenant-governor of his Majesty's Colony of Georgia in America, to be Governor in Chief of the said Colony, in the room of John Reynolds, Esq;

William Wilkinson, Esq; to be one of the Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Writers in ordinary to his Majesty.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Dr. Moss, Rector of St. James's, and the Rev. Rob. Fowler, A. M. to be Chaplains in ordinary to his Majesty.

Rev. Edmund Marshall, M. A. to the Rectory of Fawkham in Kent.

Rev. Mr. Smelt to the Living of Eodfield in Middlesex.

Rev. Thomas Caughtley, M. A. to the Rectory of St. Cruse, in the City of York.

Rev. Mr. Griffies, Chaplain to the Earl of Murray, to the Rectory of Chipstead in Surry.

Rev. Mr. Benj. Frost to the Rectory of Shipmeadow in Suffolk.

Rev. Tho. Amyand, M. A. to the Rectory of Hambleden, and the Rectory of Fowley, both in Bucks.

Rev. John Powley, B. L. to the Rectory of Naywendon in Essex, and the Rectory of Downham in the said County.

B—KR—TS.

April 25. Robt. Seller, late of New Malton in the County of York, Grocer and Chapman.

Jos. Brice, of the City of Bristol, Scrivener, Dealer and Chapman.

John Burton, of Laurence-Pountney-hill, London, Packer, Dealer, and Chapman.

John Peck, of Whitechapel, in the County of Middlesex, Linnen-draper.

James Paletherp, John Grammer, and Dan. Tillerton, of Bread-street, London, Co-partners, Hosiery, and Dealers.

29. William Barkham, of St. George Hanover-square, in the County of Middlesex, Coal-merchant.

Joseph Reading, of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, Distiller, Oilman, Dealer, and Chapman.

John Westwood, late of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, Host.

Philip Trier, now or late of Newport-street, Leicester fields, in the County of Middlesex, Jeweller.

May 2. Robert Erskine, late of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, Mariner and Merchant.

John Nelson, of Dorchester, in the County of Dorset, Mercer and Chapman.

6. Henry Wagstaffe, of Barnsley, in the County of York, Grocer.

George Turner, of Old-street Road, in the Parish of St. Luke, Old street, in the County of Middlesex, Embosser, Merchant, Dealer, and Chapman.

James Etchells, of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, Chapman.

15. James Rae, of Watlington, in the County of Oxford, Mercer, Lace-buyer, and Chapman.

Tho. Chubb, of the City of Winchester, Dealer and Chapman.

Cooper Prigg, of the Town of Cambridge, in the County of Cambridge, Joiner

William Inwood, of Stony Stratford, in the County of Bucks, Carrier, Dealer, and Chapman.

John Adams, late of Boston in New England, in America, but now or late of London, Merchant.

John Moore, of Bartholomew-lane, London, Printer.

16. Thomas Swallow, of Redenhall with Harleston, in the County of Norfolk, Mercer, Dealer and Chapman.

William Morgan, of White-crofs street, in the Parish of St. Luke, in the County of Middlesex, Edge-tool-maker, Dealer and Chapman.

Robert Houlton, of the City of Bristol, Grocer, Dealer and Chapman.

Thomas Drake, of Thorpe Satchville, in the County of Leicester, Dealer and Chapman.

James Askey, late of Reading, in the County of Berks, Inn-holder, Dealer and Chapman.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, May 26, 1758.

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------|---------|
| Amsterdam, ——— | 34 | 8 |
| Ditto at Sight, ——— | 34 | 4½ a 5 |
| Rotterdam, ——— | 34 | 9 2½ U. |
| Antwerp, ——— | no Price | |
| Lamburgh, ——— | 35 | 6 |
| Laris, 1 Day's Date, ——— | 31 | ¾ |
| Ditto, 2 Ufance, ——— | 31 | ⅞ a 1 |
| Bourdeaux Ditto, ——— | 30 | ¾ |
| Badiz, ——— | 39 | ½ a 3 |
| Madrid, ——— | 39 | ½ |
| Bilboa, ——— | 39 | ⅞ |
| Leighorn, ——— | 49 | ½ a 1 |
| Naples, ——— | no Price | |
| Venao, ——— | 48 | ½ |
| Venice, ——— | 51 | ⅞ |
| Lisbon, ——— | 53. | 5d. ½ |
| Porto, ——— | 53. | 4d. ½ |
| Dublin, ——— | 7 | ¼ |

BILL of Mortality from Apr. 18. to May 23.

| Buried | | Christened | |
|-------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| Males | 936 | Males | 720 |
| Females | 871 | Females | 683 |
| Under 2 years old | | Buried, | |
| Between 2 and 5 | | Within the walls | |
| 5 and 10 | | Without | |
| 10 and 20 | | Mid. and Surry | |
| 20 and 30 | | City & Sub. West. | |
| 30 and 40 | | | |
| 40 and 50 | | | |
| 50 and 60 | | | |
| 60 and 70 | | Weekly Apr. 25. | |
| 70 and 80 | | May 2. | |
| 80 and 90 | | | |
| 90 and 100 | | | |
| 100 and 109 | | | |
| | | 1807 | |

Observat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

| | Baro- meter. | Therm. | Pluvia- meter. | Hygro- meter. |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------------------|------------------|
| Apr. 26 | 31 : 2 | 17 | 0 : 0 | 50 D. |
| 27 | 32 : 0 | 17 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 28 | 31 : 0 | 18 | 0 : 0 | 40 |
| 29 | 31 : 0 | 18 | 0 : 0 | 40 |
| 30 | 31 : 0 | 18 | 0 : 0 | 50 |
| May 1 | 32 : 0 | 18 | 0 : 0 | 50 |
| 2 | 32 : 0 | 19 | 0 : 0 | 10 M. |
| 3 | 32 : 0 | 19 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 4 | 32 : 0 | 19 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 5 | 32 : 0 | 19 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 6 | 32 : 0 | 20 | 0 : 0 | 20 D. |
| 7 | 32 : 0 | 21 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 8 | 33 : 0 | 21 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 9 | 33 : 0 | 22 | 0 : 0 | 40 |
| 10 | 32 : 0 | 23 | 0 : 0 | 40 |
| 11 | 31 : 0 | 23 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 12 | 31 : 2 | 22 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 13 | 32 : 0 | 21 | 0 : 0 | 20 M. |
| 14 | 33 : 2 | 21 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 15 | 32 : 0 | 22 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 16 | 32 : 0 ½ | 21 | 0 : 0 | 40 |
| 17 | 31 : 0 | 23 | 0 : 0 | 20 D. |
| 18 | 32 : 0 | 23 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 19 | 33 : 0 | 24 | 2 : 0 | 30 |
| 20 | 32 : 0 | 24 ½ | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 21 | 30 : 0 | 25 | 6 : 0 | 20 M. |
| 22 | 29 : 5 | 27 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 23 | 29 : 8 | 21 | 0 : 0 | 10 D. |
| 24 | 29 : 8 | 22 | 0 : 0 | 10 |
| 25 | 29 : 7 | 20 | 0 : 0 | 5 M. |

EACH DAY, Price of STOCKS, in MAY 1758.

| BAK | Stock. | In. Stock. | South Sea | Cent. | Old Ann. | Dir. New | Cent. | Dir. | Ditto | Ditto | 3 per Cent | per C. | B. An. | per Cent | B. Cir. | Indian | Life Ann. |
|-----|---------|------------|-----------|-------|----------|----------|-------|------|-------|-------|------------|--------|--------|----------|---------|--------|-----------|
| 26 | 198 | 147 | 105 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 4 | 14 | 14 |
| 27 | Do | Do | 105 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 4 | 14 | 14 |
| 28 | Do | Do | 105 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 4 | 14 | 14 |
| 29 | Do | 147 | Do | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 4 | 14 | 14 |
| 30 | Sunday. | | Do | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 4 | 14 | 14 |
| 1 | 198 | 147 | 105 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 4 | 14 | 14 |
| 2 | 120 | Do | 106 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 4 | 14 | 14 |
| 3 | 120 | 148 | Do | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 4 | 14 | 14 |
| 4 | 120 | 148 | Do | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 4 | 14 | 14 |
| 5 | 120 | 148 | Do | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 4 | 14 | 14 |
| 6 | Do | Do | Do | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 4 | 14 | 14 |
| 7 | Sunday. | | Do | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 4 | 14 | 14 |
| 8 | 120 | Do | 106 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 4 | 14 | 14 |
| 9 | 121 | Do | Do | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 4 | 14 | 14 |
| 10 | 121 | 148 | 106 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 4 | 14 | 14 |
| 11 | 122 | 149 | Do | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 4 | 14 | 14 |
| 12 | Do | 148 | Do | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 4 | 14 | 14 |
| 13 | Do | 148 | Do | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 4 | 14 | 14 |
| 14 | Sunday. | | Do | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 4 | 14 | 14 |
| 15 | 122 | 148 | Do | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 4 | 14 | 14 |
| 16 | 121 | 148 | Do | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 4 | 14 | 14 |
| 17 | Do | 149 | 106 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 4 | 14 | 14 |
| 18 | Do | Do | 106 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 4 | 14 | 14 |
| 19 | 121 | 148 | 106 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 4 | 14 | 14 |
| 20 | 121 | 149 | Do | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 4 | 14 | 14 |
| 21 | Sunday. | | Do | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 4 | 14 | 14 |
| 22 | 121 | Do | Do | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 4 | 14 | 14 |
| 23 | 120 | Do | 106 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 4 | 14 | 14 |
| 24 | 120 | 148 | Do | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 4 | 14 | 14 |
| 25 | 120 | 147 | Do | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 4 | 14 | 14 |

Book, thus, is signified thus,

London: The Peck Loaf to weigh 17 lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. Wheaten, to be fold for 2 s. 2 d. Houhold, 1 s. 7 d. $\frac{1}{2}$



Miscellaneous Correspondence, in Prose and Verse.

For JUNE, 1758.

Having (by Authority) received the agreeable News, that Capt. Marsh in his Majesty's Ship the Nassau of 64 Guns, in Company with the Harwich of 50 Guns, the Rye of 24, with the Swan Sloop, &c. taking Fort Lewis, upon the River Senegal in Africa; a Place of no small Importance from its Situation, natural Product, &c. we have thought proper to give an accurate Map of this Western Coast of Africa, from 8 to 25 Degrees North Latitude, describing the entire Course of the River Gambia, and about 600 Miles of the River Senegal; shewing the French and English Settlements in those Rivers; also on the Coast Islands, &c. We apprehend the following Account of this Part of Africa, might also be acceptable to our Readers.

THE Western Coast of Africa, more particularly that Part of *Negroland* of which we have given a Map, is remarkable for the River *Senegal*, of great Extent, opening to a wide Continent, productive of many valuable Commodities; for which Reason it has been esteemed very advantageous to carry on and promote a Trade on that Coast; and for this Purpose, some of the Maritime Powers have contended for the Possession of it, and been at great Expence to establish Settlements there, and erect Forts for the Defence and Protection thereof: And indeed, it is no Wonder, if Nations, who are acquainted with the Advantages, and pursue their Interest, should become Competitors, and seek to rival each other herein.

The most remarkable Produce and Merchandize is, Gold, Slaves, Elephants Teeth, and Bees Wax. The Gold is of a very good Quality, and finer than the Stirling Gold, which they bring in small Bars turn'd round into Rings, from 10 to 40 s. each; and which they bring arm'd in some Measure for their Defence, as most of it is dug far distant inland from the Coast,

The same Merchants bring down Elephants Teeth, and in some Years Slaves, many of which they say, are Prisoners of War, which they purchase of different Princes; or else Men condemn'd for Crimes, or otherwise Persons stolen.

Another Merchandize is Elephants Teeth, which is by the Natives call'd *Merphil*; they get them either by hunting and killing the Beasts, or pick it up in the Woods; some of these Teeth will weigh 120 or 130 lb.

The next Branch of Trade is Bees-wax, which may be much increas'd. The *Mundingos* make Bee-hives of Straw in Shape like ours, and fix a Bottom Board into the Hive, thro' which there is a Hole for the Bees to go in at; they then sling them by Wyths to Boughs of Trees, and when they take the Combs, they smother the Bees.

Another Branch of Commerce which might prove of great Advantage to Great-Britain, if it were properly pursued, is the Gum-Trade, and to this the late Reduction of *Fort Lewis*, at the Mouth of the River *Senegal*, has in a considerable Degree open'd a Door.

This River having run from East to West during a prodigious Course, turns at last short to the South, at a League and a half Distance from the Western Ocean, leaving but a narrow Tract of sandy Ground between it and the Sea: The Tract in some Places is not above a 100 Fathom broad, in others, two Leagues and a half. This River, having run about 25 Leagues from North to South, opens its Way into the Sea in Lat. 15: 55; it's Mouth is sometimes half a League broad; but it is shut up by a Bank of Quick-Sand, call'd the Bar of *Senegal*, and which would render the Passage of any Vessel difficult, had not the Violence of its Current, and the Weight of its Waters, made two Openings or Channels; but they are at best not sufficient to admit Vessels of 4 or 500 Ton to go in; so that the French East-India Company (to whom the Port of *St. Lewis* belongs) are obliged to keep a Bark constantly to load and unload the Vessels, that come to trade there: But, on the other hand, this Difficulty of entering the River, secures this Settlement against all Attacks of an Enemy at Sea. Above the Bar is a fine River of a considerable Breadth; and about the Distance of 3 Leagues is the Island and Fort of *St. Lewis*: This Island is not large, being but about a League in Compass.

This Fort is provided with 30 great Guns, besides a large Quantity of Small Arms and Ammunition; and they keep a strong and regular Guard there.

The *English* had formerly Settlements here, out of which they were driven by the *French*, who have engross'd the whole Trade from Cape *Blanco* to the River *Gambia*, which is near 500 Miles. The *Dutch* were the first who settled at *Senegal*, and built two Forts; the *French* made themselves Masters of them in 1678: In 1692 the *English* seized them, but next Year the *French* retook them, and kept them ever since.

The *French* also carry on a considerable Trade, even in the River *Gambia*, within Sight of the *British* Forts there; and also on the Gold-Coast, where formerly they were never permitted to purchase a Negro; they have of late Years come in great Numbers, and traded to *Annamaboe*, within Sight of Cape Coast Castle, the principal *British* Fort on that Coast, and have carried off yearly from thence ten Times more of the best Negroes to their Sugar Colonies in *America*, than have gone to the *British* Islands. (*Posselt's Dictionary*.)

The *French Senegal Company* was incorporated with the *India Company* in the Year 1718, when it had six distinct Factories; those of *Senegal*, *Galam*, *Goree*, *Joal*, *Gambia*, and *Bissaux*. (*Savary's Dictionary*.)

All that the *French Company* purchase in these Places, may amount one Year with another, to 6000 Ox-Hides, 40 or 50 Hundred Weight of Gum *Senegal*; 150 or 160 Hundred Weight of yellow Wax; 7 or 800 lb. of Elephants Teeth; 200 Cotton Carpets; 25 or 30 lb. of gold; and 1500 Negroes of both Sexes: Besides Ostriches and Egrets Feathers; Ambergrease, Indigo, Civet, and several coarse Cotton Cloths striped with blue and white, which are sold again on the Gold Coast. The Customs for the Navigation and Commerce in the River *Senegal*, are paid to the Chief or Ceratick of the *Foules* Nation; which may amount for each Ship to about 80 l. Sterling, reduced into Merchandise proper for this Trade. (*Roll's Dictionary*.)

The northernmost Settlement on the *Gum-Coast* is that at *Arguin*, which belongs to the *French*; who have also Forts and Factories, several Miles up the River *Senegal*; and they have a strong Castle in the Isle of *Goree*.

The Reduction of *Fort Lewis* may be attended with great Advantages to our *African* Traders, and to the Nation itself; since there is a great deal of Gum *Senegal* imported in a Year to *England*, and almost all of it bought of the *French*, who make a very profitable Trade of it, as appears by *Father Labat's* new Account of *Africa*, wherein he says, that Country, quite bad as it is, and those Roads so dangerous for Shipping, are nevertheless eagerly searched out by the *French*, *English*, *Dutch*, and *Portuguese*, who all strive to settle there, because they are the only Places where a Trade for Gum can be had by those who are not Masters of the *Senegal* River; a Trade, which seems a right Matter in itself, but is, in Effect, very considerable, whether we regard the Price the *Moors* sell the Gum for, which is very moderate; or the Price it yields, out of *Africa*, which is very advantageous; or, lastly, the Quantity of *European* Merchandises it takes off ready wrought, the Vent of which makes Manufactures spread, Money circulate, and so finds Work for Abundance of Hands, which is the main End of Commerce.

The Forests, bordering upon the River *Senegal*, abound with this Gum, which greatly resembles the Gum *Arabic* brought from *Arabia*; but the Granules of the *Senegal* are usually larger than those of the *Arabic*. They are commonly of an oval Form: The Surface is very rough, and does not appear near so bright as the inner Substance, when broken. It is very hard, but not tough; considerably heavy, and of an extremely fine and even Texture. When broke, it is almost frequently of a pale-brown Colour; but.

but, like the Gum *Arabic*, it is sometimes yellowish, reddish, or whitish. It is sometimes artfully blended with the Gum *Arabic* by some Dealers: However, the Fraud is of no Consequence, as both are much of the same Nature and Virtues; though that of *Senegal* is rarely used in Medicines, unless as mixed with the *Arabic*; for the Dyers and other Artificers consume the greatest Quantities of it,

The *French* found the Gum *Senegal* so useful in their Silk and Linnen Manufactures, that they occasionally prohibit its Exportation. No Wonder, therefore, that the most experienced of *European* Merchants have used all Endeavours to get into this Branch of Traffic; because, the *French* being sole Masters of the *Senegal*, on which those Parts, where a Trade for Gum may be had, are situated, they find themselves obliged to take it as it passes through their Hands, since the Time there has been no free Trade at *Arguin*, or *Portendie*. This is the true Motive that has put them on such great Expence, to settle and secure a Factory at *Arguin*; and, when they were driven from thence, to endeavour at an Establishment among the *Moors* at *Portendie*.

The Island of *Arguin* is about ninety Leagues North of *St. Lewis*, which is about forty Leagues North of *Goree*, and *Goree* is about the same Distance North of *James Fort*, an Island in the River *Gambia*, be-

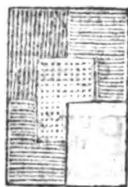
longing to the *English* Company, who have several Factories for above 600 Miles up the River. Hence, now *George-Island*, in the River *Sierra Leone*, is a *British* Settlement, belonging to a Merchant of *London*; and we have a Factory at *Sherbro* on *York-Island*, which is near 150 Leagues South of *James-Island*, and about 40 Leagues South of *George-Island*. We have no Settlements on the Grain Coast, or the Ivory Coast; but we have several on the Gold-Coast. The first is a Fort at *Dixcove*, which is about 250 Leagues South-east of *York-Island*; and the next is *Cape Coast-Castle*, the principal Fort and Factory belonging to the *English African* Company, situated under the Meridian of *London*, in 5 Degrees of North Latitude. We have also Forts at *Annamaboe*, *Tantumquerry*, *Winnebab*, *Sbeddo*, *Aura*, *Pramprom*, and *Wbidab*.

At present, we are forced to buy all our Gum *Senega* from the *Dutch*, who purchase it of the *French*, and they set what Price they please upon it; but as the Trade in *Africa* is now open'd, and will, it is hop'd, ever remain so, the Price of this valuable Drug which is so much used in several of our Manufactures, will be greatly reduced. The Importance of this Conquest is apparent to every one, but its Advantages will be felt with more Pleasure by our Manufacturers.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS Answered.

Question 176, answered by Mr. Hen. Rule, of Fowberry, in Northumberland.

IF the Remainder of the Land be divided into four Parts as in the annexed Plan, these Parts will be equal, and similar to each other.



This Question was also answered by Mr. John Hammond, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. James Carter, Mr. R. Eling, Mr. C. Pagister, Mr. A. Horsfall, Mr. Hen. Green, Mr. R. Peele, Mr. R. Mitchel, Mr. T. Bosworth, Mr. T. Barker, Mr. J. Simmons, Mr. J. De Neau, Mr. David Horrax, Mr. Step. Hartley, Mr. Jos. Dawson, Mr. J. Norris, Mr. Ja. Applin, Mr. Tho. Gurney, Mr. Jos. Harman, Mr. W. May, and Mr. E. Terry.

A Calculation of an Eclipse that will happen in the Year 1759; adapted to the Meridians of Greenwich, Bourton on the Water, and Port-Royal in Jamaica; from Dr. Halley's Tables.

By Mr. W. REEVES.

January, 13th Day in the Morning, apparent Time.

| | Port-Royal, | | | Bourton, | | | Greenwich. | | |
|---------------------|-------------|----|----|----------|----|----|------------|----|----|
| | h | i | '' | h | i | '' | h | i | '' |
| The Beginning | 1 | 38 | 9 | 6 | 36 | 22 | 6 | 44 | 22 |
| Middle | 2 | 56 | 22 | 7 | 54 | 35 | 8 | 2 | 35 |
| Ecliptic Opposition | 3 | 3 | 46 | 8 | 1 | 59 | 8 | 9 | 59 |
| Eclipse ends | 4 | 44 | 31 | 9 | 12 | 48 | 6 | 20 | 48 |
| Duration | 2 | 36 | 26 | 2 | 36 | 26 | 2 | 36 | 26 |
| Digits eclipsed | | 6° | 2' | | 6° | 2' | | 6° | 2' |

The latter Part of Chap. VI. of St. Matthew paraphrased, by the late celebrated Mr. Thomson, Author of the Seasons.

When my breast labours with oppressive care,

And o'er my cheek descends the falling tear;
While all my warring passions are at strife,
Oh, let me listen to the words of life!
Raptures deep-felt his doctrine did impart,
And thus he raised from earth the drooping heart.

"Think not, when all your scanty stores afford
Is spread at once upon the sparing board;
Think not, when worn the homely robe appears;

While on the roof the howling tempest bears;
What farther shall this feeble life sustain,
And what shall cloath these shiv'ring limbs again.
Say, does not life its nourishment exceed?
And the fair body its investing weed?

Behold! and look away your low despair —
See the light tenants of the barren air:
To them, nor stores, nor granaries, belong,
Nought, but the woodland, and the pleasing song;
Yet, your kind heav'nly father bends his eye
On the least wing that flits along the sky;
To him they sing, when spring renews the plain;

To him they cry in winter's pinching reign;
Nor is their music, nor their plaint in vain:
He hears the gay, and the distressful call,
And with unsparring bounty fills them all.
Observe the rising lily's snowy grace;
Observe the various vegetable race;
They neither toil, nor spin, but careless grow;
Yet see, how warm they blush! how bright they glow!

What regal vestments can with them compare?
What king so shining? Or what queen so fair?

If, careless thus the fowls of heav'n he feeds;
If o'er the fields such lucid robes he spreads;
Will he not care for you, ye faithless, say?
Is he unwise? — Or are ye less than they?"

Psalm CXXXIX. paraphrased.

Thou know'st me, O! thou only wise;
Se'st when I sit, and when I rise;
Can'st my concealed Thoughts disclose;
Observe'st my labours and repose;
Know'st all my counsels, all my deeds;
Each word which from my tongue proceeds,
Behind, before, by thee enclous'd;
Thy hand on ev'ry part impos'd.
Such knowledge my capacity
Transcends; so wonderful, so high!
O! which way shall I take my flight,
Or where conceal me from thy sight?
Ascend I heav'n; heav'n is thy throne;
Dive I to hell; there art thou known.
Should I the morning's wings obtain,
And fly beyond the *Hesperian* main;
Thy powerful arm would reach me there,
Reduce, and curb me with thy fear.
Were I involv'd in shades of night;
That darkness would convert to light.
What clouds can from discovery free?
What night, wherein thou can'st not see?
The night would shine like day's clear flame;
Darkness and light to thee's the same.
Thou sift'st my reins, ev'n thoughts to come:
Thou cloath'st me in my mother's womb.
Great God! that hast so strongly rais'd
This fabric; be thou ever prais'd!
O! full of admiration
Are these thy works to me well known.
My bones were to thy view display'd,
When I in secret shades was made;
When wrought by thee with curious art,
As in the earth's inferior part,

On

On me, an embryo didst thou look :
My Members written in this Book,
Before they were ; which perfect grew
In time, and open to the view.
Thy counsels admirable are ;
And yet as infinite as rare.
O ! could I number, them, far more
Than sands upon the murmuring shore !
When I awake, thy works again
My thoughts with wonder entertain.
The wicked thou wilt surely kill !
Hence you, who blood with pleasure spill !
Their tongues thy majesty's profane ;
They take thy sacred name in vain.
Lord, hate not I thine enemies,
And grieve when they against thee rise ?
I hate them with a perfect hate ;
And, as my foes, would ruinate.
Search and explore my heart : O ! try
My thoughts, and their integrity.
Behold ! if I from virtue stray,
Lead me in thy eternal way.

The Fable of the Dirty-Way.

IN *Suffex* Road, as you go down
To *Chichester*, there stands a town,
Where you would think, the distant church
Had left its parish in the lurch ;
For all, who'd hear the parson preach,
Must trudge a mile the church to reach,
And what is worse, for years ago,
All were oblig'd to trudge quite thro'
A long, long lane of miry clay,
Because there was no other way :
Hence those, who did not nags besride,
Or those, who had no nags to ride,
Oft times in winter had the luck
In miry dirt to be fast stuck :
And when one foot they rais'd with t'other,
Deeper and faster stuck the other.
Thus had this miry toilsome lane,
A constant parish nuisance been
From sire to sire, from son to son ;
Each curs'd the road, yet kept it on,
'Till a new *Vicar* did persuade,
That a new path-way might be made,
On which the people clean might go,
And leave the mir'y slime below :
A *vestry*'s call'd — they all agree,
And had a path made instantly.
Now without labour, pain, or toil,
They trip it o'er the gravel soil ;
The lassies no heart-aching know
For the white coat, or red-heel shoe ;
But all along the high-way side,
Each seem'd a bridegroom, or a bride.
You'd think that all would leave the lane,
And to the dirt prefer the clean ;
Yet one there was, within the town,
Call'd *Hodge*, — a head-strong, stubborn clown,
With mir'y boots, and coat high girt,
Would still trudge thro' the antient dirt.

'Trudge thro' the dirt Sir ! — What pretence ?
'Tis e'en against all common sense.
What seems 'gainst common sense to you,
Quoth he, my reason proveth true ;
And when once jeer'd at by his friend,
Who clean on the high path did go,
He did his conduct thus defend,
And surly answer'd from below.
As long as I remember can ;
(Nay past the memory of man)
Our fathers, and their fathers too,
This very self-same lane went thro' ;
And surely, *Sam*, you must agree,
Our fathers were as wise as we :
As well as we, they might have laid
Their gravel, and that path-way made ;
But thro' this lane they took their rout,
And had their reasons for't, no doubt.
And tho' their reasons are unknown,
Yet sure our duty should be shown ;
For swerving from our father's rules
Is calling all our fathers fools.
The prejudices you may name,
In you, it is the very same ;
The only diff'rence I'll unfold ;
You are for *new things*, I for *old* :
Therefore let no dispute be had ;
I count you *fool*, — you count me *mad*.

The 13th Ode of the 3d Book of Horace translated.

THOU, pure *Bandusia*, bubbling spring,
All others dost surpass ;
Thy beauty let the poet sing,
More shining far than glais.
To thee we rich libations give,
And smiling goblets crown'd ;
With flow'rs that o'er their margins live,
And deck their sides around.
A goat too, whose young horns begun
To sprout, and arm his head ;
But never yet had conquest won,
Tho' o'er his forehead spread.
Whose bosom swells with war in vain,
In vain him love inspires ;
His blood shall now thy waters stain,
That cool his loose desires.
When scorching heat, with burning ray,
Inflames the thirsty earth ;
'Tis you refresh the flagrant day,
And give to coolness birth.
The flocks and herds that range the field,
By you are cheerful made ;
'Tis you reviving influence yield,
And freshness give the shade.
To distant times shalt thou be known :
For I'll thy praises sing ;
By me thy graces shall be shown,
Thou gentle, flowing spring,
Malling, Nov. 11, 1757.

AN ACROSTIC.

M ore fragrant than the sweetest flowers
 I n spring, refresh'd by April show'rs;
 S o sweet a form, and heav'nly mind,
 S ure, thou wert sent to bless mankind!
 A s when bright *Phœbus* shines, in all it's lustre
 bright,
 N ancy, my angel all divine, doth far surpass
 that light.
 N othing that nature form'd below, that's great,
 or good, or fair,
 E 'en all from *Arab's* spices flow, can with her
 charms compare.
 P rompted by hope, with trembling hand,
 R ememb'ring well, your strict command,
 (*I must not love*) ah, cruel case!
 C an I forbear, and view that face? —
 K now, then, I've try'd to break the chain,
 L ove to forget; but all in vain.
 O dearest, lovely maid, forgive!
 W rong not my love, but bid me live.

ANOTHER.

M inerva, descend, a friend to advise,
 I expect no denial; haste quick to my aid:
 S hall I be consum'd by the sparks of her eyes?
 S hall I not enjoy so charming a maid?
 N ature form'd this fair one, display'd her
 full art,
 A n angel so tempting, so witty, so smart,
 N o man in the world can secure her gay heart.
 C harms, women may boast of, to flatter their
 pride,
 Y outh, beauty and wit, declare on her side;
 B ehold her, ye fair ones, adorn'd with each
 grace,
 E ven *Nature* herself, eludes her fair face.
 L o! angels, who shine in the regions above,
 L ook down on this goddess with eyes full of
 love.
 Greenwich;
 April 26, 1758.

J. H.

ON FRIENDSHIP. Set by Mr. MOZZ.

[See Magazine for November, 1756.]

Ye sa - cred Muses, aid my Song, and say to whom
 these Joys belong, that now inspire my Breast:
 Friendship, 'tis your's, this Joy to give. O, may it
 here for - - - e - - - ver live; since 'tis
 by me possess.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences,

For JUNE 1758.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

May 10.

Letters from Ratibon, of the 5th of May, bring certain Advice, that the King of Prussia, at the Head of 50,000 Men, the Flower of his Army, had penetrated into Moravia; that his Majesty had laid Part of the Province under Contribution, and blockaded up the City of Olmutz.

"We have authentic Advice from Bohemia, that Marshal Daun has marched with a Part of his Army to the Relief of Moravia and Austria. We are also informed, that Olmutz was invested by the Prussians on the 2d Instant.—Marshal Daun arrived on the 4th Instant in the Evening at Leirsmittel, and General Laudon with 5000 Men at Landscron. The advanced Posts of the Prussians were, the same Day, Part at Littau, and Part near Olmutz; and, according to all Appearance, the King of Prussia sought only to bring on an Engagement."

Advices of the 15th, from the Army of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, say, that it continued to be assembled upon the Lippe between Dorsten and Munster; that the Corps posted at Dulmen had advanced further; and a considerable Detachment had been sent to the Dutchy of Bergue.—As to the French Army, it remains in the same Situation near Wesel, and receives considerable Reinforcements.—The Hanoverians seem determined to fight manfully: and, as they are shortly to resume their Operations, the Soldiers tell one another, that it is resolv'd, that they shall in one thing imitate the French; and as they set up their Flower de Lis in the Electorate of Hanover, under the Title of a conquer'd Country; so the Hanoverians hope to make all the Places where they are going, Sword in Hand, a conquered Country, and intend to fix their White-horse on their Gates in the same Manner.

From Prince Ferdinand's Head-Quarters, May 20.

"The Army remains in the same Position as it has done for some time past, except that our Quarters have been somewhat extended within these few Days, which shews that we shall soon renew our Operations; though as, we are informed, will in some Mea-

sure depend on the Success of an Expedition going forward in England. We just now learn by an Express, received this Morning from Prince Henry of Prussia, that his Army, which consists of 45,000 Men, is posted in such a Manner, that one Part of it defends Silesia from any Attempts that may be made upon that Country by the Army of Execution, which is now assembling at Bareith, and which, it is given out, will be joined by a large Body of French, whilst the other Part lies ready to enter Bohemia (where the Austrians have formed large Magazines) in case Count Daun should follow the King of Prussia into Moravia."

Extract of a Letter from a Prussian Officer in the Camp near Olmutz, May 20.

"This City is now closely invested on all Sides, and we only wait for the heavy Artillery to begin the Siege. The Badness of the Roads has prevented its coming up. It is expected here To-morrow or next Day at farthest; but yet it is thought, that we shall not be able to open the Trenches before the 17th or 18th Instant. The King has been to reconnoitre the Country for several Miles round, in order to fix on an advantageous Situation. An Officer, who was on this reconnoitring Party, assures me, that Olmutz is a very strong Place, though not a regular Fortification; and that its Garrison, by the best Information they could get, consists of between 7 or 8000 Men. Our Army is upwards of 50,000 strong; so that if Count Daun should think proper to attempt to raise the Siege of Olmutz, we can leave 10,000 Men to block up that City, and still have a sufficient Force to give him Battle, which we shall most certainly do, as we are assured, by undoubted Intelligence, that the Army, with which he is marching towards us, consists of no more than between 45 and 50,000 Men."

From the Camp before Olmutz, May 23.

"Yesterday the King returned to the Camp from a reconnoitring Party, which took him up six Days. The Inhabitants of several Districts through which his Majesty passed, expressed the utmost Satisfaction at his humane Behaviour, having caused the best Part of the Contributions, demanded by his

6 D

Troops

Troops, to be retained, where he found by the Magistrates they would greatly distress the People. All our heavy Artillery; and Bombs, are arrived; the Batteries are now forming, and we shall, in a few Days, be able to play upon the Town with upwards of 100 Pieces of heavy Artillery. How long the Place will hold out, no one can say, as we are not certain what Quantity of Ammunition they have in it; but, as by the best Information we can procure, the Magazine belonging to the Garrison is well stored with every thing necessary for defending the Place, 'tis possible the Siege may take us up some Days longer than we at first expected. The King is very active, his Troops are all in high Spirits, and the Army is well supplied with every Thing. The Country People, who, at our first Arrival, were greatly alarmed, and fled before us, have since our Encampment, ventured to come among us, and now bring us all Kinds of Provisions, for which they are duly paid, not a Dispute having happened for several Days. In short, the Behaviour of our Troops gains them the Esteem of all who have any Dealings with the Army; such are the Effects of good Discipline: Various are the Accounts we re-

ceive in relation to the Motions of Count Daun. At first, it was said, he would certainly visit us in a few Days, but although we have now been here three Weeks, he is not yet come near us; for, by our last Accidents, he was still at Leitornissel on the 18th, on which Day it was said he would certainly march forward. 'Tis now near as many Days since the 18th, as was then Days Marches from us, and yet we have heard nothing of his March; but he has so often alarmed us with pompous Accounts of his marching forwards upon particular Days, and so often disappointed us, that we really now pay no Regard at all to any Reports concerning the Motions of his Army.

From Prince Ferdinand's Head-Quarters,
June 8.

"In my last of the 3d Instant, I forgot to inform you, that when our Hussars and Grenadiers passed the Rhine on the 2d Inst. at Two o'Clock in the Morning, they attacked, Sword in Hand, a large Body of French Infantry, consisting of near 3000, that was posted to defend the Banks of the River, cut upwards of 700 of them to pieces, and put the rest to flight."

PLANTATION NEWS.

St. John in Antigua, Feb. 18.

LAST Night the Ship Antigua Merchant, Capt. Coulter, was brought into our Road by the Private Ship of War, the Charles, Capt. Pattin. Capt. Coulter sailed from England in the Fleet for the West Indies, but parted from them a few Days after in a Storm, and in the Bay of Biscay had the Misfortune to be taken by a French merchantman, who ransomed him for 3000 Guineas. After which he was again seized to Windward of Barbadoes by a French Privateer, out of whose Possession he was taken by Capt. Pattin.

St. John's in Antigua, Feb. 18. His Majesty's Ships the Buckingham and Cambridge, having, on the 15th ult. chased a French Privateer under the Guns of Fort-Royal, and done the Enemy considerable Damage at their Fort on Pigeon-Island, which fired on them during the Chase, fell in the Day following with another Vessel, which took Shelter under a Fort in Grand-Anse-Bay.

On the 17th, they discovered three others at an Anchor under the same Fort, and concluding from the large Flags at their Mast-heads, that four were Privateers, were determined

not to let slip so fair an Opportunity of annoying the Enemy, and protecting our Trade, and accordingly came to a Resolution to cut them out, or destroy them.

Upon this, the Buckingham made the Signal for Anchoring; his Pilot having previously declared they might lie near enough to batter down the Fort; for which Purpose he brought the Ships to an Anchor in 15 Fathom Water, greatly to the Disapprobation of Capt. Tyrrel, who apprehended what is afterwards found to be true, that the Distance was too great to do proper Execution; but as the Enemy's Fire was by this Time very hot, they were obliged to return it, and continued to batter the Fort without Intermission for four Hours.

But Capt. Tyrrel, finding the Execution insufficient at the Distance he then lay, and determining to do the Business effectually, cut his Cable, and ordered the Cambridge, under full, to work closer in; this they were prevented from effecting that Night by falling Winds; and keeping close under the Land till Morning, the Cambridge being the Wind first, led in, and came to anchor in Eight and a Half Fathom Water.

the Buckingham in Six and a half; both the Ships having bore the Enemies Fire while they were working in, without returning a Shot.

Being now at the Distance of about half a Mile from the Fort, the Cannonading was exceeding hot on both Sides, attended by heavy Volleys of Small-Arms from the Enemy, which last, however, were soon silenced, and in about four Hours their Guns were dismounted, and the Fort levelled with the Ground; three of the Vessels they sunk, being greatly damaged by their Shot, and kept the fourth for a Tender.

The Damage received in this Action was very inconsiderable; the Buckingham had but one Man killed, seven or eight, who lost some a Leg, some an Arm, a few others slightly wounded; the Cambridge much the same. The Officers in both Ships did their Duty; the People acquitted themselves like Men; and shewed Conduct and Discipline not inferior to their Courage. This the following Incident is a Proof of: A Village that lay close to the Fort, was a strong Temptation for farther Execution to Men already flush'd with Victory, and they solicited warmly to have it destroyed; but their Commander replied,

"Gentlemen, it's beneath us to render a Number of poor people miserable, by de-

stroying their Habitations and little Conveniences of life; brave Englishmen scorn to distress even their Enemies when not in Arms against them." This prevailed, and saved the Lives of the innocent Villagers; his People answered him with three Cheers, weighed Anchor, and sailed.

New-York, March 20. Fifteen Hundred Barrels, and a great Number of Whale-Boats, are getting ready at Albany.—The 95th and 48th Regiments, and the 2d Battalion of Royal Americans, are among the Troops from Philadelphia; and the 17th and 23d Regiments, with the Train of Artillery, are amongst those from New-York. The 27th, 42d, 44th, and 46th Regiments, are among these at Albany; with the 4th Battalion, and six Companies of the 1st Battalion of Royal Americans.—The 1st Battalion of the Highlanders, and four Companies of the 1st Battalion of Royal Americans, are with the Troops under Col. Forbes.—The 2d Battalion of Royal Scotch, with the 40th, 43d, 45th, 46th, and 48th Regiments, were quartered at Halifax.—All these Troops, with the Provincials, may drive the French out of North-America; and it is expected that they will retrieve the Glory of the British Nation in that Part of the World, where it has been declining for several Years.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Portsmouth, May 31.

LORD Loudon is arrived from New-York, in the Hampshire Man of War, who sail'd from thence the 3d of May, and the same Day they left that Place, the Transports sail'd for Halifax to join Admiral Boscawen, who is safe arrived here.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, June 1.

"This Morning between Six and Seven, Lord Anson and Sir Edward Hawke, with 21 Sail of the Line, set Sail with a fine Gale of Wind at East, and were out of Sight by Ten; and a little before Eleven, Commodore Howe's Squadron set Sail with the Transports and Troops. The Dunkirk is to follow Lord Anson.

"The following is a true State of their Force:

| Guns. | Guns. |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| Lord George 110 | Duke of Aquitaine 64 |
| Jules 90 | Fogieux 64 |
| Septeme 90 | Achilles 64 |
| Lamillies 90 | Intrepid 64 |
| Harleour 90 | Norwich 50 |
| Union 80 | Dunkirk 60 |

| Guns. | Guns. |
|--|----------------|
| Newark 80 | Southampton 36 |
| Magnanimo 74 | Aetion 36 |
| Norfolk 74 | Tartar 36 |
| Alcide 74 | Leostoff 20 |
| Chichester 74 | Coventry 36 |
| These under Ld. Anson and Sir Ed. Hawke. | |

Commodore Howe's Squadron.

| | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Essex 70 | Swallow 16 |
| Rochester 50 | Diligence 16 |
| Deptford 50 | Speedwell 16 |
| Portland 50 | Pluto Fireship 16 |
| Pallas 36 | Salamander ditto 16 |
| Brilliant 36 | Infernal Bomb 16 |
| Richmond 36 | Granado ditto 16 |
| Active 36 | Cormorant 14 |
| Maidstone 20 | 20 Cutters, each 10 |
| Flamborough 20 | 100 Transports |
| Rose 20 | 20 Tenders |
| Success 20 | 30 Storeships |
| Saltaish 16 | |

"There are on board the Fleet, 16 Regiments, nine Troops of Light Horse, and above 6000 Marines; and the Number of Seamen may be known by the Rate of the Ships."

6 D 3

L O N.

L O N D O N.

May 17. Launch'd at Harwich, a new 70 Gun Ship called the Conqueror.

At Cuckolds Point, a new Frigate of 28 Guns, built on the same Plan as the Tartar.

18. In a Thunder Shower near the Horse-Guards, fell some Hail Stones near 3 Inches round.

19. A new temporary Bridge is begun to be erected upon the Stelings of London-Bridge.

20. The Right Rev. Dr. John Hume, Ld. Bishop Elect of Oxford, was install'd in the Choir of St. Paul's, Dean of that Cathedral.

25. Thursday last was held a Court of Common-Council at Guildhall, when a Motion was made by John Paterfon, Esq; That all the Fines which shall hereafter be paid for not serving the Office of Sheriff shall (after Payment of all such Expences as have been already incurred upon the Mansion-house Account) be appointed toward building a Bridge from Black-fryars to the opposite Shore; which was opposed by George Wyld, Esq; and, after some Debate, the Question being put, and the Lord-Mayor declared, upon viewing the Hands, that the Question was carried; but a Division being demanded, and Tellers appointed, there appeared,

| <i>For the Question.</i> | <i>Against the Question.</i> |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Aldermen 9 | Aldermen 7 |
| Commoners 98 | Commoners 60 |
| 107 | 67 |

The same Day his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury took the usual Oaths in the Court of Chancery.

30. Being the Catholic King's Name-Day, was observ'd as a great Gala at Court, and his Catholic Majesty was pleas'd to declare the Conde de Fuentes, a Grandee of Spain, and one of the Gentlemen of his Bed-Chamber, to be his Ambassador to the King of Great-Britain.

June 6. Sunday last his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales enter'd into the 21st Year of his Age, and on Monday his Majesty receiv'd the Compliments of the Nobility and Gentry at Kensington, and his Royal Highness at Leicester-House, on that Occasion.

Whitehall, June 9. Late last Night, Lieut. Dismington, of the Tartar Cutter, arriv'd with Letters from his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, and the Hon. Cap. Howe, dated in Concasle Bay, the 6th Instant, giving an Account, that after the Fleet had been

kept by contrary Winds several Days, in Sight of the French Coast, Part of the Troops had been fortunate enough to make good their Landing on the 5th at Night, without any thing that could be called Opposition. A small Battery or two oppos'd the Landing, which Mr. Howe soon silenced with his Ships, and the Resistance the Grenadiers found from the Peasants was too trifling to be mention'd. The first landing consisted of as many of the Foot-Guards as could be disembark'd, with Major-General Drury; the Grenadiers of the Army with Major-General Moityn; the whole commanded by Lord George Sackville. The Troops behaved with the utmost Regularity, and the Remainder are disembarking as fast as possible.

Admiralty-Office, June 10. On the 6th of March last, his Majesty's Ship the *Narciss* of 64 Guns, the *Harwich* of 50, the *Rye* of 24, with the *Swan* Sloop, and two Boats, sail'd from Plymouth for the Coast of Africa, under the Command of Captain Marsh, having on board 200 Marines under Major Mason, with a Detachment of Artillery under Capt. Walker. On the 25th of April this Squadron arriv'd off the River Senegal, and after Sounding the Entrance, the small Vessels and Boats got over the Bar the 29th, there not being Water for any Thing larger than the *Swan* Sloop to go in. The Enemy with seven Vessels, three of which were armed with 10 Guns each, and lost a Kind of Running-fire, but were soon repuls'd, and oblig'd to retire up the River. The Marines and Seamen, to the Number of 700, landed, and got the Artillery on Shore; and next Day (the 30th) when they were ready for proceeding to attack Fort Lewis, which is upon a small Island, about 12 Miles up the River from the Bar, Deputies arriv'd from the Superior Council of Senegal, with Articles upon which they propos'd to capitulate. Capt. Marsh and Major Mason made some Alterations therein. On the 1st of May they were agreed to, and were in Substance as follows.

I. The Forts, Storehouses, Vessels, Arms, Provisions, and every Thing belonging to the Company upon the River Senegal, to be put in Possession of the English.

II. All the White People, belonging to the Senegal Company, to be conducted to France, with their private Effects, Merchandize and uncoined Treasure excepted.

III. The free Mulattoes, or Negroes, to remain so; not to be molest'd in their Bu-

ligion or Effects, and to have Liberty to retire, if they chuse it.

In Consequence of these Articles, Major Maſon with the Marines, took Poſſeſſion of Fort Lewis the 2d of May. In it were 232 French Officers and Soldiers; 92 Pieces of Cannon; with Treasuſe, Slaves, and Merchandize, to a very conſiderable Value.

Private Letters from Senegal adviſe, that Capt. Maſh found in the Harbour ſixteen Veſſels, moſt of them richly laden; that the Squadron was in perfect Health, preparing to go againſt the Iſland of Gorée, the chief Settlement the French have in Africa, next to Senegal, from which it is diſtant only thirty Leagues, and four Leagues from Cape Verd. In this Iſland are the principal Magazines and Storehouſes belonging to the French; and here the Negroes are confined, till they can be ſhipped for the Weſt-Indies. The Dutch were the firſt who occupied it; they built here the two Forts which the French have ſince named St. Francois and St. Michael. The French ſeiſed this Iſland in 1678: In 1692, it was taken from them by the Engliſh; but in 1693, the French retook it.—When Capt. Maſh took Fort St. Lewis, there were two Priſoners in a Dungeon, who the French deſired might be ſent Priſoners to France. One of them, obſerving an Engliſh Officer near the Place of his Confinement, called to him, and ſignified he had ſomething of Importance to communicate. An Officer went to him ſoon after, to whom he related, that he had contracted to ſerve as Chief-Gunner to St. Lewis for two Years; and inſtead of two Years, he had been detained ſeven; and that having dropt ſome Expreſſions of Repentment of this Uſage, that, together with his being a Proteſtant, had occaſion'd him to be thrown into the Dungeon where he then lay; that, if he lived to go Home in Chains to France, the mildeſt Punishment inſicted on him would be to be ſent to the Gallies; that he knew well the proper Landing-Places and the Fortifications at Gorée, and would engage to put the Engliſh in Poſſeſſion of the Place, at the Riſk of his own Life. We may therefore juſtly expect to hear ſoon of this Conqueſt being added to the other: By which the French Trade on the Coaſt of Guinea will be almoſt entirely deſtroyed.

It is ſaid, that the eaſy Conqueſt of Fort Lewis was owing to the Loſs of the Ship ſent from France with Gunpowder, and other warlike Stores, of which the Garriſon was almoſt wholly deſtitute.

We hear that the private Men of the Companies of Marines at Senegal, have reſuſed 30 l. each for his Share of the Spoil.

[See our Account hereof in the *Miſcellaneous Correſpondence*.]

June 10. By Advices from Madrid we learn, tho' the Deſtination of their Land-Forces may be a Secret, no Secreſy is obſerv'd in their Preparations to march towards the Coaſt of the Kingdom. That the Fleet was to aſſemble ſoon. That the eight Ships of the Line out of Ferrol, and the ſix that had been got ready for Sea at Carthage-na, were to go round for Cadiz, where they are arming eight others, and that all this was not half the Naval Force of Spain, excluſive of Ships upon the Stocks, and thoſe ready to be launch'd; and that every thing was getting ready to put to Sea as ſoon as it ſhould be thought expedient.

Days appointed for holding the Northern Circuits before Lord Mansfield and Baron Smith. City of York, Saturday July 8, at the Guildhall.

County of York, the ſame Day at the Caſtle. Durham, Tueſday 18, at the Caſtle.

Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Monday 24, at the Guildhall.

Northumberland, the ſame Day, at the Caſtle of Newcaſtle.

Cumberland, Saturday 29, at Carlisle.

Westmoreland, Friday Auguſt 4, at Appleby.

Lancashire, Wedneſday 6, at Lancaſter.

Norfolk Circuit. Lord Chief Juſtice Willes and Mr. Juſtice Bathurſt.

Bucks, Monday July 24, at Buckingham.

Bedfordſhire, Thurſday 27, at Bedford.

Huntingdonſhire, Saturday 29, at Huntingdon.

Cambridgeſhire, Monday 31, at Cambridge.

Suffolk, Thurſday Auguſt 3, at Bury St. Edmunds.

Norfolk, Tueſday 8, at the Caſtle of Norwich.

City of Norwich, ſame Day, at the Guildhall. Home Circuit. Lord Chief Baron Parker,

Mr. Juſtice Denniſon.

Hertfordſhire, Monday July 10, at Hertford.

Eſſex, Wedneſday 12, at Chelmsford.

Kent, Monday 17, at Maidſtone.

Suffex, Saturday 22, at Horſham.

Surrey, Thurſday 27, at Croydon.

Oxford Circuit. Mr. Juſtice Clive, Mr. Juſtice Wilmot.

Berks, Monday July 3, at Abingdon.

Oxon, Wedneſday 5, at Oxford.

Worceſterſhire, Saturday 8, at Worcester.

Worceſter City, ſame Day, at the City.

Staffordſhire, Thurſday 13, at Stafford.

Salop, Monday 17, at Shrewſbury.

Herefordſhire, Saturday 22, at Hereford.

Monmouthſhire, Thurſday 27, at Monmouth.

Glouceſterſhire, Saturday 29, at Glouceſter.

City of Glouceſter, ſame day, at the City.

Midland Circuit. Mr. Baron Legge and Mr. Baron Adams.

Northampton, Tueſday July 4, at Northampton.

Rutland.

Rutlandshire, Friday 7, at Oakham.
City of Lincoln, Monday 10, at the City of Lincoln.

Lincolnshire, same Day, at the Castle of Lincoln.

Nottinghamshire, Thursday 13, at Nottingham.

Town of Nottingham, Friday 14, at the Town of Nottingham.

Derbyshire, Monday 17, at Derby.

Leicestershire, Friday 21, at the Castle of Leicester.

Borough of Leicester, Saturday 22, at the Borough of Leicester.

City of Coventry, Tuesday 25, at the City of Coventry.

Warwickshire, the same Day at Warwick.

Western Circuit. Mr. Justice Forster, Mr. Justice Noel.

Southampton, Tuesday July 11, at the Castle of Winchester.

Wilt, Saturday 15, at New Sarum.

Dorset, Thursday 20, at Dorchester.

City and County of Exeter, Monday 24, at the Guildhall of the said City.

Devon, the same Day, at the Castle of Exeter.

Cornwall, Tuesday August 1, at Bodmin.

Somersetshire, Tuesday 8, at Bridgewater.

City and County of Bristol, Saturday 12, at the Guildhall of the said City.

The following Acts were passed by Commission in the House of Peers.

An Act for raising five Millions by Annuities, and a Lottery to be charged on the said Duties.

An Act for rebuilding London-Bridge.

An Act for annexing certain forfeited Estates in Scotland to the Crown unalienably.

An Act for the Encouragement of Seamen employed in the Royal Navy.

An Act for explaining the Laws touching the Electors of Knights of the Shire.

An Act for appointing a sufficient Number of Constables for Westminster, and to compel proper Persons to take upon them the Office of Jurymen.

An Act to encourage the Cultivation of Madder, by ascertaining the Tythe thereof.

An Act for the Encouragement of the Exportation of Culm to Lisbon.

An Act for the establishing a free Market for the Sale of Corn and Grain in Westminster.

Also 27 other public, and 28 private Bills.

11. Monday a fine Sturgeon upwards of six Feet long, taken by some Fishermen alive, between Putney and Hammer-smith, was brought to the Lord-Mayor, who immediately sent it as a Present to his Majesty.

12. Was tried at the Bar of the King's Bench Court, in Westminster-Hall, Florence Hensley, M.D. upon an Indictment by the Crown for High-Treason, before the Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, and Judges Dennison, Foster, and Wilmot. The Counsel for the Crown were the Attorney and Solicitor-General, Sir Richard Lloyd, Mr. Norton, Mr. Barratt, Mr. Gould, and Mr. Serjeant Pool. The Counsel for the Prisoner were Mr. Moreton, and the Hon. Mr. Howard.

From one of his Letters it appeared, that the Doctor solicited Employment from a Fellow Student at Leyden, who is promoted in France, wherein he says, that he had a great Regard for the French Nation, and that he offered his Service, not only from Interest but Inclination, to promote the Welfare of that Country.

It appeared in the Course of the Trial, that soon after the Declaration of War in 1756, he became a Pensioner to France, and agreed, for One Hundred Guineas per Annum to give the French the best Intelligence he could of the State of Affairs in this Kingdom.

A Difference afterward arose about his Salary, which he represented as too small, and as an Argument in his Favour he said he belong'd to a Club in the Strand (from which he could gain great Intelligence) at which they always drank French Wine at Dinner; and in January 1757, a fresh Bargain was made, that the Doctor should receive twenty-five Guineas per Month, on Condition of his sending a Letter of Intelligence every Post, but to forfeit a Guinea for every Omission; but he received no more than one monthly Payment, and they gave for Reason, that his Intelligence was nothing but Extracts from the News-Papers.

The Plan for carrying on this Correspondence was the following: The Doctor wrote a common Letter with Ink, and between each Line the Secrets of England in Lemon-Juice. This was inclosed under three or four different Covers, directed to different Persons in the Secret, who conveyed them from one hand to another, till the first inclosed came to the principal for whom it was designed. He had a Brother who is a Jesuit, and was Chaplain and Secretary to the Spanish Ambassador at the Hague, from whom our Resident at that Court gained a Knowledge of some Secret relating to England; and learnt, that he had a Brother, Physician in London, which was the Occasion of the Doctor's being wanted, and 29 of his Letters being stopped.

From these Letters it appeared, that he gave the French the first Account of Adm-

ral Bolcawen's sailing to North America; and of the taking the Alcide and Lys, with every minute Circumstance relating to it, and from that Time, of the sailing of every Fleet, and its Destination; and was so minute as to give an Account even of the launching of a Man of War; he also gave an Account of all Difficulties relating to raising Money; and particularly described the Secret Expedition in 1747, and assured them, it was intended against Rochfort or Brest, but gave his Opinion for the former. And in one of his Letters he particularly advised a Descent of the French upon our Coast, as the most certain Method of distressing the Government by affecting the public Credit, and mentioned the Time when, and the Place where it would be most proper.

The Trial began at Half an Hour after Ten in the Morning, and ended at Half an Hour after Eight in the Evening. The Jury, after being out Half an Hour, brought him in *Guilty*. And

14. At Three o'Clock, he was brought to the Bar, where he received Sentence to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, at Tyburn, on Wednesday the 12th of July next. — He is a Native of Ireland, aged about 44, and has a Diploma from the University of Leyden to practise Physic.

Whitehall, June 17. Late on Thursday Night arrived Capt. Tirane of the Speedwell Sloop, with Letters from the Duke of Marlborough, dated at Cancale the 12th Instant, giving an Account, that the Troops under his Grace's Command, had burnt many of the Naval Stores, one Man of War of 50 Guns, one of 36, all the Privateers, some of 30, several of 20 and 18 Guns, and in the whole, upwards of 100 Ships, notwithstanding they were under the Cannon of St. Maloes; but finding it impracticable to attack that Place, and receiving Intelligence of Troops being on their March from all sides, his Grace thought it necessary to march back to Cancale. Commodore How made so good a Disposition of the Boats and Transports, that four Brigades, and ten Companies of Grenadiers, were disembarked in less than seven Hours, the Enemy not having attempted to attack them; and on the 12th, all the Troops were on Board, waiting to take Advantage of the first Wind to pursue the farther Objects of his Majesty's Instructions.

Whitehall, June 17. The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. George-Villiam, Earl of Bristol, to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to the Catholic King.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Hon. James Stuart Mackenzie, Esq; to be

his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Sardinia.

Whitehall, June 20. The King has been pleased to appoint Joseph Popham, Esq; to be his Majesty's Consul General at Tetuan, in the Dominions of the Emperor of Morocco.

Westminster, June 20. This Day, the Lords being met, a Message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons, to desire the immediate Attendance of that House in the House of Peers, to hear the Commission read, empowering his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord-keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord President of the Council, and several other Lords, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the following Bills:

An Act for granting to his Majesty certain Sums of Money out of the Sinking Fund, for the Service of the Year 1758.

An Act for enabling his Majesty to raise the Sum of 800,000 l. for the Uses and Purposes therein mentioned.

An Act for repealing the Duty on Silver Plate.

An Act for applying the Money granted by Parliament, towards defraying the Charge of Pay and Cloathing for the Militia for the Year 1758, and for defraying the Expences incurred on the Account of the Militia, in the Year 1757.

An Act for the due making of Bread, and to regulate the Price and Assize thereof, and to punish Persons who shall adulterate Meal, Flour, or Bread.

An Act to permit the Importation of salted Beef, Pork, and Butter from Ireland, for a limited Time.

An Act for repealing an Act made in the 13th Year of his present Majesty, to restrain the making of Insurances on Foreign Ships bound to or from the East Indies.

An Act for Relief of the Coal-heavers working on the River Thames.

An Act for applying a Sum of Money towards carrying on the Works for fortifying and securing the Harbour of Milford, in the County of Pembroke.

An Act to render more effectual an Act for intrenching Part of any Common for planting and preserving Trees, fit for Timber or Underwood, and for more effectually preventing the unlawful Destruction of Trees.

An Act to ascertain the Weight of Trusses of Straw, and to punish Deceits in the Sale of Hay and Straw in Trusses in London, and within the Distance of thirty Miles thereof.

And to several other public and private Bills.

The Lords Commissioners, by his Majesty's Command, assured the Parliament, in their Speech to both Houses Yesterday, that his Majesty had the deepest Sense of the Loyalty and good Affections, demonstrated by his Parliament throughout the whole Course of this Session. That the Zeal which they had shewn for his Majesty's Honour and real Interest in all Parts; their Earnestness to surmount every Difficulty; and their Ardour to carry on the War with Vigour, in order to obtain a safe and honourable Peace; must convince all the World, that the antient Spirit of the British Nation is still subsisting in its full Force;—That his Majesty had taken all such Measures, as appeared to be most conducive to answer their public-spirited Views and Wishes;—That thro' their Assistance, and by the Blessing of God upon the Conduct and Bravery of the Combined Army, his Majesty has been enabled, not only to deliver his German Dominions from the Oppressions and Devastations of the French, but to push his Advantages on this Side of the Rhine;—That his Majesty had cemented the Union between him and his good Brother the King of Prussia by new Engagements, with which the Parliament have been already fully acquainted. That our Fleets and Armies are now actually employed in such Expeditions, as appeared likely to annoy the Enemy in the most sensible Manner; to promote the Welfare and Prosperity of these Kingdoms; and, particularly to preserve our Rights and Possessions in America; and to make France

feel our just Weight and real Strength in those Parts. That his Majesty trusts in the Divine Providence, that they may be blessed with such Success as will most effectually tend to these great and desirable Ends.—Addressing themselves to the House of Commons, they said, we are particularly commanded by the King to return you his Thanks for those ample Supplies which you have so freely and unanimously given. His Majesty grieves for the Burdens of his People; but your Readiness in supporting the War is the most probable Means the sooner to deliver you from it. You may be assured, that nothing will be wanting on his Majesty's Part, to secure the most frugal Management. Then turning to both Houses, they concluded in this Manner: That his Majesty had directed them to repeat his Recommendation, to promote Harmony and good Agreement amongst his faithful Subjects; and to make the Uprightness and Purity of his Intentions and Measures rightly understood. Exhorting them to exert themselves in maintaining the Peace and good Order of the Country, by enforcing Obedience to the Laws, and lawful Authority; and by making the People sensible how much they hurt their own true Interest by the contrary Practice.—And that, for their Sakes the King had commanded them to press this upon them; their true Interest and Happiness being his Majesty's great and constant Object.

And afterwards, a Commission was read for proroguing the Parliament to the Third Day of August next.

A LIST of SHIPS, taken by the ENGLISH, continued from Page 808.

A French Ship from Marfeilles, for Havre, by the Hawke and Fly Privateers, and carried into Gibraltar.

The Volant, from Rochfort, to Louisa-burgh, by the Rochester Man of War.

The St. Lewes, the Jesus Mary and Joseph, and the Jesus Mary and Joseph, all three French Tartans, by the Liverpool Privateer.

A Snow from Bourdeaux, for North America, by the Torbay, and brought into Falmouth.

Four Vessels loaded with Timber for Toulon, taken by the Experiment Privateer of Bristol, and carried into Leghorn.

A Ship from South Carolina, retaken, and a Dutch Ship from Bourdeaux, bound to the West-Indies, by the Penelope Privateer, of Bristol.

A large Ship from Rochelle, to Calais, by the Ranger Privateer.

The Galant, from Bourdeaux, to Quebec, by the Anson and Constantine Privateers.

The Young, Pierre, of Bourdeaux, by the Veteran Privateer, of London, and sent into Cork.

The Mary Magdalen, of and from Bourdeaux, for Canada, with Stores, by the Huffer Man of War.

The L'Hanpar, of Dunkirk, with Salt, Brandy, and Rice, brought into Cork, by the St. Andrew Privateer of Bristol.

A Dutch Ship of near 600 Tons, bound to Marfeilles, laden with Coffee, Sugar, Indigo, and great Quantities of East-India Goods, by the Nelly's Resolution Privateer of London.

A French Schooner, with Sugar, by the Fame, and Minerva Privateers, and carried into Jersey.

A Prize of 300 Tons bound to Canada, by the Europa, Derby.

A rich Dutch Ship, outward bound, by the Prince of Orange Privateer, and carried into New-York.

Three French Ships, by the Volunteer Privateer, and sent into Leghorn; one of them from St. John D'Acra, and one from Alexandria, both for Marfailles; the Voyage of the 3d unknown.

Two Ships, one from Antibes, and the other from Barbary, by the Rainbow Man of War, and sent into Leghorn.

The Experiment Man of War has taken five Ships off Cape Vincent, Names unknown.

Four French Ships sent into Plymouth, by Part of Commodore Keppel's Squadron.

Two Spanish Ships brought into Liverpool, by two Liverpool Privateers.

Two Dutchmen, by the Blenheim Privateer, and brought into Dover.

The Curacoa; laden with Sugar, Indigo, Coffee, &c. from Curacoa for Amsterdam, by the Bristol Privateer, and brought into Dartmouth.

The Nuestra Señora de Buen Viasé, from Havre de Grace, for Cadiz, by the Drake Privateer; richly laden.

The Liverpool Privateer, Capt. Hutchinson, has taken a French Privateer of 200 Men, and carried her into Cagliari.

The Prince William, from St. Eustatia, sent into Liverpool, by the Elling, Kirby, a Letter of Marque Ship, bound to Jamaica.

The Orsbeck, Nichols, from Nantz, for Denmark, by the Prince Royal Privateer.

The Stadi Harman, Cloys, from Rhoad, for Hamburg, is sent into Dover, by the Jason, Privateer, of that Port.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 798.

The Endeavour, Mathews, of Guernsey, by a Log-fail Privateer.

The Dispatch, Privateer of Bristol, by a French Privateer.

The Ceres, Tilsen, from Gibraltar to Leghorn, is taken and carried into Barcelona.

The Mary, Wally, from Virginia, to London, by the Machault Privateer of Guernsey, and ransomed for 5000l.

The Happy Return, Bride, from Hull for Petersburg, is taken and ransomed for 550 Guineas.

The Brother, Shields, from Bilbao, for Waterford, by a French Privateer, and ransomed for 100 Guineas.

The Good Intent, from Whitehaven, taken and ransomed for 250 Guineas.

The King George, from Virginia, carried into Martinico.

The Revolution, Hutchinson, carried into Dunkirk.

The Bolton Tender, by a French Snow.

The Sally, Wilson, from St. Kitt's, for London, ransomed for 1200l.

The Good Agreement, from Peterhead, ransomed for 280 Guineas.

The John and Margery, Wilson, from London to Newcastle, and ransomed.

The Martha, Atkins, is taken off Cape Clear, by a French Privateer.

The Elizabeth, Voght, from Frederickshall taken and carried into Dunkirk; since ransomed.

The Ferret, Berry, from Africa to America, carried into Martinico.

The Lamb, Nichols, from New York, carried into Guadaloupe.

The Happy Return, Rofs, from London, for Jamaica, carried into Martinico.

The Barbara, from Gottenburgh, taken by a French Privateer.

A Snow from South Carolina, to Bristol, carried into Dinan.

BIRTHS.

A Son and Heir to the Right Hon. Earl of Peterborough.

A Son to John Chaplin, Esq;

A Son to James Digges la Touche, Esq; in Hatton-garden.

Two Daughters to the Hon. Gen. Waldegrave, at Kensington.

MARRIAGES.

W. Trevanion, Esq; of Cornwall, to Miss Barlow, of Slebeth.

John Egerton, Esq; to Miss Chandler, of Cheapside.

The Rev. Mr. Hewgill, in Yorkshire, to Miss Thornicroft, of Duke-street, Grosvenors-square.

George Shelvocke, Secretary of the General Post-office, to Mrs. Jackson, a Widow Lady.

Hon. Mr. Justice Robinson, of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to Miss Bliz. Martin.

Charles Hyatt, Esq; of Jamaica, to Miss Amelia Sparks of Chelsea.

George Warren, Esq; to Miss Revel.

John Small, Esq; of Clapham, to Miss Roberts of Nine-elms.

Charles Horley Watton, Esq; of Kingston upon Hull, to Miss Fanny Looch.

John Hedden, Esq; at Scarborough, in Yorkshire, to Miss Malling.

Mr. Wrenford, of Gloucester Street, to Miss Bagster, of Red-lion-square.

DEATHS.

Rob. Jennings, Esq; of Gray's-inn

Mr. Rawlen Raven, aged 81, an eminent Attorney at Wimbourn Minster, Dorsetshire.

Lady Monoux, Widow of Sir Philip Monoux, of Wootton in Bedfordshire.

Edward Jordan, Esq; at Birmingham, last Year High Sheriff of that County.

Geo. Holmes, Esq; at Chester.

The Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Kerr, of Scotland.

Mr. J. Hopkins, at Tenby, a Proprietor of the Coal-works there.

W. Collier, Esq; at Bath; aged 70. He has left 100l. to the Foulshing Hospital.

Major General Lambton, in St. James's-square.

John Rowley, Esq; in the 85th Year of his Age, an eminent Practitioner in the Law, at Saffron Walden.

Robt. Lant, Esq; at Putney.

Peter Esdale, Esq; at Stoke Newington.

Simon Kirkman, Esq; at Highgate.

Tho. Spooner, Esq; at Braintree.

Cha. Kimberly, Esq; at Gainsborough.

Richard Acklom, Esq; at Bowry.

The Hon. Charles Boyle Walsingham, Esq; at Bristol.

Mr. Francis Blayer, at Chelsea; who has left 100l. to St. George's Hospital.

Ernest-Augustus Constantine, Duke of Saxe Weimar Eysenach, died on the 18th of May, in the 21st Year of his Age, leaving a young Widow, and one Son not a Year old.

Count Harach, a Privy-councillor and Field Marshal of her imperial Majesty's Armies, died at Vienna the 21st of May.

Mrs Sam. Kerresford, of Great Ealing.

Mr. Travers, Musician, and Organist to the King's Chapel and Covent-garden.

John Bell, Esq; Surgeon, F. R. S.

John Hinchliff, Esq; in Dover-street.

Lady Comyns, near Chelmsford, in Essex.

Charles Leatham, Esq; in the 96th Year of his Age.

The Countess of Shaftsbury, after a tedious Illness, which she bore with great Resignation.

Mrs. Bowes, aged 81, eldest Daughter, and Co-heiress of Francis Bowes, of Thornton, Esq;

Civil and Military Preferments.

Sir Percy Bret, and Capt. John Campbell, Captains of the Royal-Georg; and Capt. Dorrel, Captain of the Essex.

John Mannere, Esq; commonly called Marquis of Granby, to be Col. of the Royal Regiment of Horse-guards, in the room of the Rt. Hon. John Viscount Ligonier, Field Marshal and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces.

Henry Clinton, Esq; to be Captain of a Company in the First Regiment of Foot-guards, commanded by Lord Ligonier.

George Townshend, Esq; to be Col. of Foot in the Army.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Dr. Hume, Bishop of Oxford, to the Deanry of St. Paul's.

Rev. Mr. Francis Pinkney, Chaplain to the Right Hon. Viscountess Dowager of Windsor.

The Rev. Mr. T. Holmes, to the Rectory of Enscombe, in the Diocese of Lincoln.

The Rev. Mr. Lipyear, B. D. to the Rectory of Layham St. Andrew, in the County of Suffolk.

Rev. Charles Bateley, A. M. to the Rectory of Wethden in the County of Norfolk.

Rev. Simon Collins, M. A. to the Rectory of Drayton Bassett, in the County of Stafford.

Rev. Thomas Jones, Clerk, M. A. to the Rectory of Cornwell, in Oxfordshire.

Rev. Mr. Charles Batelly, to the Rectory of Wetherden, in the County of Suffolk.

Rev. Charles Mariton, M. A. to the Rectory of Allimore, in the County of Southampton.

The Rev. Thomas Crooke, M. A. to the Rectory of Chauly in Wilts.

The Rev. Mr. John Gordon, to the Rectory of Hampstead, in Suffolk.

The Rev. Mr. Geo. Coulton, jun. L.L.B. to the Rectory of Abkettleby, in the County of Leicester.

Tho. Smith, D. D. to the Rectory of Codford St. Mary, in the County of Wilts.

The Rev. George Starton Brough, M. A. to the Rectory of Woolston, in the Diocese of York, together with the Rectory of Stanton, in the same County.

B——KR——TS.

May 27. Robert Hartley, late of New Church in the Forest of Pendle, in the County of Lancaster, Mercer, Grocer, Dealer, and Chapman.

Nicholas Matthias Bartels, late of Binder-lane, London, Merchant.

Edward Friend, late of St. John Church, in the County of Middlesex, Innkeeper, Dealer and Chapman.

30. Robert Wilkins, of Trowbridge in the County of Wilts, Mercer, Linen-Dealer, Dealer, and Chapman.

June 3. John Robson, of Chertsey, in the County of Surry, Grocer, Dealer, and Chapman.

Edw. Dobson, late of Fleet-street, London, Goldsmith, Dealer and Chapman.

Simon Frument, of Stratford, in the County of Essex, Farrier.

John Griffiths, of St. Martin in the County of Middlesex, Chapman, Dealer, and Chapman.

Samuel White, late of Almsford, in the County of Somerset, Dealer, and Chapman.

6. William Welsh, of the City of Bristol, Coach, and Coach-harness-maker.

Tho. Blakey, of Malham, in the County of York, Dealer in Sheep, and Chapman.

Will. Kittatt, of the City of Bristol, Hatter, Dealer and Chapman.

Gilbert Williamson, of Fordingbridge, in the County of Southampton, Mercer, and Chapman.

10. Alexander Jacobs, of Duke's Place, London, Dealer, and Chapman.

Gilbert Walker, of Market-Railton, in the County of Lincoln, Shop-keeper, Dealer, and Chapman.

John Lee, of Bush-lane, London, Broker, Dealer, and Chapman.

Thomas Collingwood, and James Holford, within the City and Liberty of Westminster, Wine-merchants, and Partners.

William Tucker, of New Windsor, in the County of Berks, Butcher.

13. Chr. Noble, of London, Merchant.

17. Thomas Cottle, of Trowbridge, in the County of Wilts, Clothier.

Arthur Beardsley, and Francis Beardsley, of the Town and County of Nottingham, Hoßers, Dealers, Chapman, and Partners.

Tho. Phillips, late of Deptford, in the County of Kent, Carpenter, Dealer, and Chapman.

20. James Salesbury, of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, Dealer, and Chapman.

Thomas Gayler, late of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, Grocer, Dealer, and Chapman.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

London, June 27, 1758.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|-----|----|-----|
| Amsterdam, ——— | 34 | 10 | 2½ | Uf. |
| Ditto at Sight, ——— | 34 | 5½ | | |
| Rotterdam, ——— | 34 | 10 | | |
| Antwerp, ——— | no Price | | | |
| Lamburgh, ——— | 35 | 9 | 2 | Uf. |
| Paris, 1 Day's Date, ——— | 33 | ¾ | | |
| Ditto, 2 Ufance, ——— | 31 | ⅞ | | |
| Lourdeaux Ditto, ——— | 31 | | | |
| Cadiz, ——— | 40 | ¼ | | |
| Madrid, ——— | 40 | | | |
| Bilboa, ——— | 39 | ¾ | | |
| Leghorn, ——— | 49 | ¾ | | |
| Naples, ——— | no Price | | | |
| Genoa, ——— | 48 | ¾ | | |
| Venice, ——— | 51 | ¼ | | |
| Lisbon, ——— | 58 | 5d. | ⅞ | |
| Porto, ——— | 58 | 4d. | ¾ | |
| Dublin, ——— | 7 | ¼ | | |

Bill of Mortality from May 29. to June 20.

| Buried | | Christened | |
|-------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| Males | 646½ | Males | 549½ |
| Females | 632½ | Females | 535½ |
| Under 2 years old | | 1084 | |
| Between 2 and 5 | | Buried, | |
| 5 and 10 ——— | | Within the walls | |
| 10 and 20 ——— | | Without | |
| 20 and 30 ——— | | Mid. and Surry | |
| 30 and 40 ——— | | City & Sub. West | |
| 40 and 50 ——— | | 1278 | |
| 50 and 60 ——— | | Weekly May 30. 358 | |
| 60 and 70 ——— | | June 6. 285 | |
| 70 and 80 ——— | | 13. 347 | |
| 80 and 90 ——— | | 20. 292 | |
| 90 and 100 ——— | | 1278 | |
| 100 and 109 ——— | | 2278 | |

Observat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

| | Baro- meter. | Therm. | Pluvia- meter. | Hygro- meter. |
|--------|-----------------|--------|-------------------|------------------|
| May 26 | 29 : 6 | 24 | 0 : 0 | 20M. |
| 27 | 29 : 7 | 24 | 0 : 0 | 25 |
| 28 | 29 : 6 | 25 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 29 | 29 : 6 | 25 | 0 : 0 | 25 |
| 30 | 29 : 3 | 26 | 6 : 0 | 30 |
| 31 | 29 : 7 | 26 | 10 : 0 | 40 |
| June 1 | 29 : 7 | 26 | 6 : 0 | 10 |
| 2 | 30 : 0 | 26 | 0 : 0 | 10D. |
| 3 | 30 : 0 | 27 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 4 | 29 : 8 | 26 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 5 | 29 : 9 | 25 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 6 | 30 : 0 | 28 | 2 : 0 | 30M. |
| 7 | 29 : 9 | 29 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 8 | 30 : 0 | 28 | 0 : 0 | 10D. |
| 9 | 30 : 0 | 29 | 0 : 0 | 20M. |
| 10 | 30 : 0 | 28 | 0 : 0 | 30D. |
| 11 | 30 : 0 | 27 | 0 : 0 | 20M. |
| 12 | 29 : 5 | 25 | 15 : 0 | 20 |
| 13 | 29 : 6 | 25 | 18 : 0 | 30 |
| 14 | 29 : 7 | 25 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 15 | 30 : 0 | 25 | 0 : 0 | 10 |
| 16 | 29 : 0 | 24 | 5 : 0 | 40 |
| 17 | 29 : 5 | 24 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 18 | 29 : 8 | 24 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 19 | 29 : 8 | 24 | 0 : 0 | 20D. |
| 20 | 29 : 7 | 24 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 21 | 29 : 6 | 25 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 22 | 29 : 5 | 23 | 5 : 0 | 20M. |
| 23 | 29 : 8 | 23½ | 0 : 0 | 10 |
| 24 | 29 : 9 | 24 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 25 | 29 : 8 | 23 | 0 : 0 | 20 |

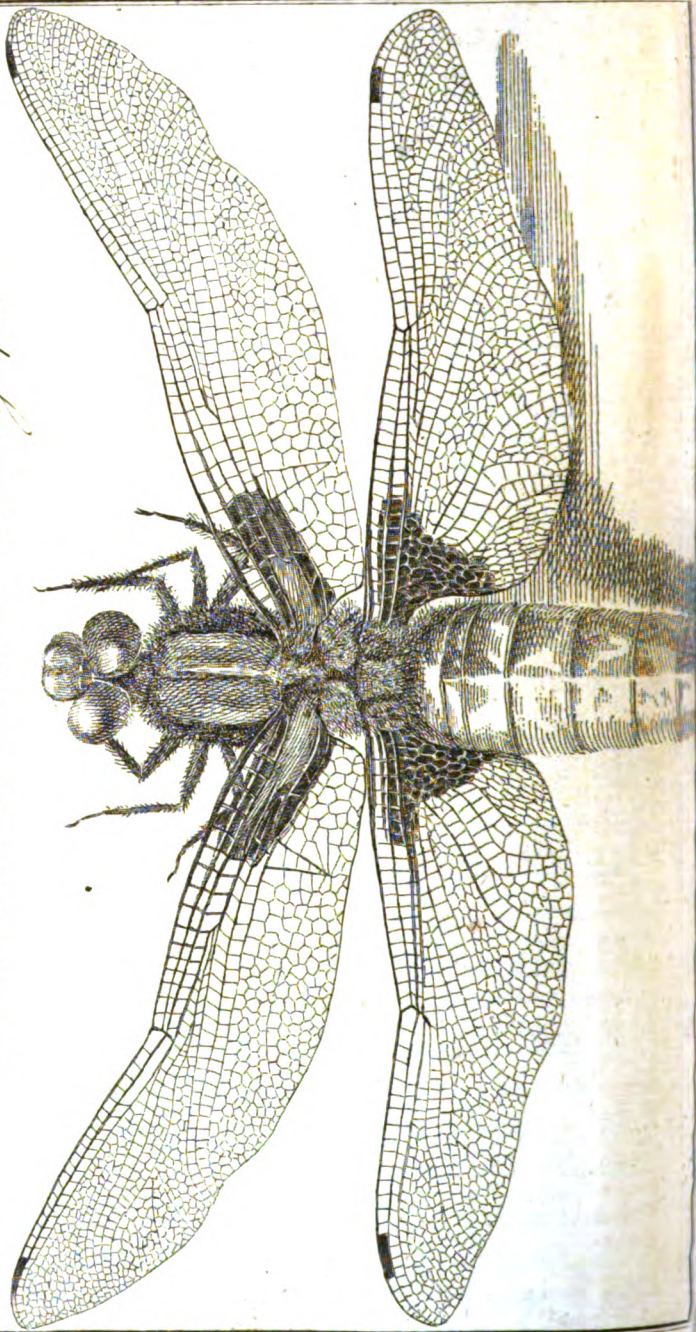
Each Day's Price of Stocks, in June 1755.

Books Auct. is Agreed thus, —

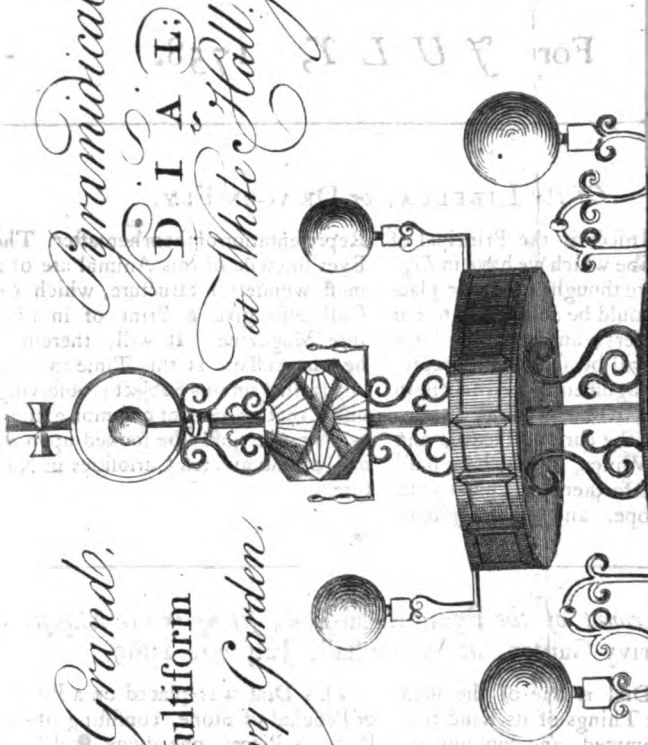
| | Bank | In. Stock. | South Sea | Gen. Dic. | New | C.B. | Ditto | Ditto | per Cent. | India | per Cent. | B. Clr. | India | Bonfire | Ann. |
|----|---------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----|------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|---------|-------|---------|------|
| 26 | 104 | 147 | 106 | 94 | 95 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 95 | 93 | 93 | 4 12 | 2 16 | 0 | 16 |
| 27 | 121 | 147 | 106 | 94 | 95 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 95 | 93 | 93 | 4 12 | 2 16 | 0 | 16 |
| 28 | Sunday. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | 141 | Do | 106 | 94 | 95 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 95 | 93 | 93 | 4 12 | 2 16 | 0 | 16 |
| 30 | Do | 147 | Do | 94 | 95 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 95 | 93 | 93 | 4 12 | 2 16 | 0 | 16 |
| 31 | 121 | 147 | 106 | 94 | 95 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 95 | 93 | 93 | 4 12 | 2 16 | 0 | 16 |
| 1 | 121 | Do | 107 | 94 | 95 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 95 | 93 | 93 | 4 12 | 2 16 | 0 | 16 |
| 2 | 121 | Do | No Price. | Do | 95 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 95 | 93 | 93 | 4 12 | 2 16 | 0 | 16 |
| 3 | Do | 146 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Sunday. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 122 | 147 | 107 | 95 | 96 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 96 | 94 | 94 | 4 12 | 2 16 | 0 | 16 |
| 6 | 122 | 146 | Do | 95 | 96 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 96 | 94 | 94 | 4 12 | 2 16 | 0 | 16 |
| 7 | Do | 146 | 108 | 95 | 97 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 96 | 94 | 94 | 4 12 | 2 16 | 0 | 16 |
| 8 | 122 | 146 | Do | 95 | 97 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 96 | 94 | 94 | 4 12 | 2 16 | 0 | 16 |
| 9 | 123 | 146 | Do | 96 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 95 | 95 | 4 12 | 2 16 | 0 | 16 |
| 10 | 123 | 146 | 107 | 96 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 95 | 95 | 4 12 | 2 16 | 0 | 16 |
| 11 | Sunday. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 123 | 146 | 107 | 96 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 95 | 95 | 4 12 | 2 16 | 0 | 16 |
| 13 | Do | 146 | 108 | 96 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 95 | 95 | 4 12 | 2 16 | 0 | 16 |
| 14 | Do | 146 | 107 | 96 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 95 | 95 | 4 12 | 2 16 | 0 | 16 |
| 15 | 123 | 145 | Do | 96 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 95 | 95 | 4 12 | 2 16 | 0 | 16 |
| 16 | Do | | Do | 96 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 95 | 95 | 4 12 | 2 16 | 0 | 16 |
| 17 | 123 | | 107 | 96 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 95 | 95 | 4 12 | 2 16 | 0 | 16 |
| 18 | Sunday. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | 123 | | 107 | 96 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 95 | 95 | 4 12 | 2 16 | 0 | 16 |
| 20 | Do | | Do | 96 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 95 | 95 | 4 12 | 2 16 | 0 | 16 |
| 21 | 123 | | Do | 96 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 95 | 95 | 4 12 | 2 16 | 0 | 16 |
| 22 | Do | | 107 | 96 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 95 | 95 | 4 12 | 2 16 | 0 | 16 |
| 23 | Do | | 107 | 96 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 95 | 95 | 4 12 | 2 16 | 0 | 16 |
| 24 | Do | | Do | 96 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 95 | 95 | 4 12 | 2 16 | 0 | 16 |

London: The Peck Loaf to weigh 17 lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. Wheaten, to be fold for 2 s. 0 d. Household, 1 s. 6 d.

The LIBELLA, or DRAGON-FLY, magnified.



*The Grand,
& Multiform
Set up in the Privy Garden.*



*Pyramical,
D I A L:
at White Hall. July 4. 1669.*



Miscellaneous Correspondence, in Prose and Verse.

For JULY, 1758.

Of the LIBELLA, or DRAGON-FLY.

AS this Insect is the Principal of its Tribe which we have in *England*, we have thought a Copper-plate Print of it would be acceptable to our curious Readers; and as it is so large in itself, it will be sufficient to represent it as magnified twice in Length and Breadth. This is done principally to shew the curious Texture and Work of its Wings, in which we shall observe some farther Particulars with the Microscope, and give a proper

Representation of them hereafter. The Eyes likewise of this Animal are of a most wonderful Structure, which we shall also give a Print of in a future Magazine. It will, therefore, be unnecessary at this Time to insist any farther on this Subject; observing only, that were it not common among us, it might justly be looked upon as one of the greatest Curiosities in Nature.

A brief Account of the Pyramidical-Dial, set up in his Majesty's Privy-Garden, at White-hall, July 24, 1669.

AS this Dial is one of the most august Things of its Kind that ever was attempted, and contains no less than 73 different Sorts of Dials, we judged it proper to entertain our Readers with the following Account thereof, which we have taken from *Father Hall*, a Jesuit, whose Book was printed in the Year 1673; and as the Dial has been long since taken down, and the Book out of Print, we shall give the following Abstract of it.

In his first Chapter, he treats of the several Parts of the Dial.

This Dial was placed on a Pillar, or Pedestal of Stone, consisting of six Parts, or Pieces, one above, and less, than another, in the Form of a Pyramid; as you see in the Print of it.

Of the first, or lower Part.

The first, and largest of these six Parts, or Base of the Pyramid, is a round Table of about 40 Inches, and 8 or 10 Inches in Thickness; the Edge whereof is cut into 20 equal Planes, which being made hollow, like to many Boxes of an Inch deep, are covered, each of them, with a clear, polished Glass, and on the In-

side of each Glas is described a Dial, whereof some of them shewed the Hour, according to the ancient or *Jewish* Manner of counting them; some according to the Reckoning used by the *Babylonians*; some the *Italian*; others the Astronomical; and, lastly, others shew the Hour according to the customary Manner in most Parts of *Europe*. These 20 Dials, thus described on the Edge of the Table, were all vertical, declining Dials, whose Stile, or Gnomon, was either a Lion's Paw, or Unicorn's Horn, or some Thing like it, relative to his Majesty's Coat of Arms, and were painted on the Bottom of the Box, the outer, or fore Part being covered with Glas.

Upon the upper Part of this Table were placed eight declining Dials, all hollow, and covered with Glas as the Former, but differed chiefly in this, that they shewed only the usual Hour in different Ways. Thus, one of them did it by the Shade of the Stile falling on the Hour-lines; another, by the Shade of the Hour Lines falling upon the Stile; a third, without any Shade, either of Hour-line or Stile, &c.

Upon this Piece, also, stood four Globes, cut into several Planes; upon one of which Globes were described several geographical Dials; upon another, astronomical Dials; upon a third, astrological ones; upon the fourth, such Dials as shew the Aspects of the Sun, with the Planets, Stars, &c.

Lastly, there were also belonging to this Piece, four iron Branches, issuing out of the Sides thereof, towards the East, West, North, and South, each of which supported a glas Globe, which shewed the Hour four different Ways, *viz.* one by Air, another by Land, a third by Fire, and a fourth by Water: Of these Globes we have represented only two in the Print, that the View of the several Parts might be less incumbered, and more dis-

tinct; and especially as we propose to give a more particular, and larger View of each of them on a Plate by themselves the first Opportunity, since they contain so many Particulars relating to Dialling, as are in themselves not only curious, but no where else, that we know of, to be found.

Of the second Part of the Dial.

The second Part of the Pyramid was a round Table, almost like the Former, but somewhat less, being only 30 Inches in Diameter, and near the same Thickness. It stood upon the First, held up by four iron Supporters. The Edge, or Circumference of this Table was cut into 16 equal Planes, all made hollow, and covered with Glas, like those of the first Table, but differing in this, that here the Dials are not described on the Glas Covers, but on the Bottom of the Boxes; neither did they shew the Hour, but the different rising of the more remarkable Stars, according to the different Manner of Risings observed by Astronomers, *viz.* the *Cosmical*, the *Aronical*, and the *Heliacal*. The Stile to each of these Dials was a little Star, painted upon the In-side of the glas Cover, the better to keep it from the Weather.

From the Sides of this Part were four Branches, towards the East, West, North, and South, and carried on each of them a glas Globe, to shew the Hour, like those of the first Part, but in a different Way: for one of them shewed the Hour by a Stile, without a Shadow, another shewed it by a Shadow, without a Stile, &c. whereas, those of the first Table shewed it by the four Elements, Fire, Water, Air and Earth.

On the upper Part of this Table were placed eight declining Planes, four whereof were covered, each of them, with a Plate of Looking-glass, on which the Hour-lines, or Stile of a Dial being painted, were reflected upon the Bottom inclined Planes of

the third Part, and there shewed the Hour. The other Four had also Di-
als upon them, which were to be
seen, each of them, in a Looking-
glass, placed upon the Bottom of the
said inclined Planes of the third Part.
Of which we shall next speak.

(To be continued.)

Long 850

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS Answered.

Question 180, answered by Mr. R. Hudson.

PUT $s = 41.99222567$, $r = .041\frac{1}{2}$ = the Amount of 1 l. for one Quarter, and n =
the required Time, then the Amount of the Sum in n Quarters will be sr^n , and the
Amount of all the Quarterly Payments, exclusive of that due at the End of n Quarters =
 $r^{n-1} + sr^{n-2} + 3r^{n-3}$, &c. continued to $n-1$ Terms, the Sum of all which =

$$\frac{r}{r-1} \times r^n - rn + n - 1 \text{ and consequently the Money then owing} = sr^n - \frac{r}{r-1} \times r^n$$

$\times r^n - rn + n - 1$, the Amount of which for one Quarter is $r \times sr^n - \frac{r}{r-1} \times r^n$

$-rn + n - 1 = s$ by the Question, which Equation solved, n will be found.

This Question was also answered by Mr. H. Green, and Mr. Todd, the Proposer.

Question 181, answered by Mr. John Wore.

PUT .78539, &c. = c ; then the Area of the Base = $c x^2$, and the convex Superficies
= $2acx$: Therefore, per Question, $c x^2 + 2acx = a$ Minimum, the Fluxion of
which is $2cx + 2ac = 0$. Whence $x = a$, and therefore the Minimum required =
 $3ca^2 = 2.3561$, &c. $\times a^2$.

This Question was also answered by Mr. J. Dawson, Mr. T. Barker, and Mr. J. Sebt.

The 182d Question was put in by Mistake a second Time, being the same
as Question 178.

Question 183, answered by Mr. J. Carter, of Clanfield.

PUT s = Sine of the Latitude, m = Tangent 15° , n = Tangent 60° , and t = Tan-
gent $6^\circ 23'$, Radius = 1. Then $1 : x :: m : mx$ = Tangent of the Distance of the
Hour-Line of One from the Meridian; and $1 : x :: n : nx$ = Tangent of the Distance of
the Hour-Line of Four from the Meridian. Now, per Question, and the Nature of Tan-
gents, we have this Equation $\frac{3mn - 20m^3x^3 + m5x^5 - t + 10tm^2x^2 - 5tm^4x^4}{1 - 10m^2x^2 + 5m^4x^4 + 5tmx - 10tm^3x^3 + 5tm^5x^5} = 0$
which reduced, gives $x^6 + \frac{5n-m}{nm}x^5 + \frac{5m-10n}{m^2}x^4 + \frac{10m-10n}{nm^2}x^3 +$
 $\frac{5n-20m^3-10n-m}{nm^2}x^2 + \frac{5m-10n}{nm^2}x + \frac{10m-10n}{nm^2} = 0$; and solved, gives $x = .018200$ = Sine
 $59^\circ 48' 29''$ = the Latitude required.

This Question is answered by Mr. M. Green, Mr. W. Johnson, Mr. E. Hutchinson, Mr. J. Scott, and Mr. W. Fowler, the Proposer.

Question 184, answered by the Proposer, Mr. T. Dade, at Mr. Harvey's School, at Bungay, in Suffolk.

BY Trigonometry. $.9753423 : y :: .2206974 : x$. $.9753423 = .2206974 y$. $y = \frac{.9753423 x}{.2206974}$

By the Question. $xy = 43560$ Feet in an Acre. $y = \frac{43560}{x}$

$= \frac{.9753423 x}{.2206974}$. This Equation solved gives $x = 99.28$, and y

$= 438.76$, and $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 449.84$ Feet taken by each Fenna.



Mr. B. Mr. have here given the Proposer's Solution, for tho' many Gentlemen have answered it, yet few of them agree, as the Question was not limited; which is a Fault we must beg our young Contributors to guard against for the future.

New QUESTIONS to be answered.

Question 195.

By Mr. T. Barker.

A Nobleman undertaking to build him a new Mansion-house, proposes to have the Dimensions of his Hall as follows, viz. the Height to be equal to half the Breadth, and the Breadth equal to half the Length. ~~At the Content~~ of the said Room in solid Yards, shall be just equal to the Length of the longest Line in Inches that can any Ways be stretched in the said Room. *Query* the Dimensions of the same?

loid, which weighs in Air 2586.6036 Ounces, in Water 1642.2412156 Ounces, and its Altitude = 8 Inches?

Question 197.

By Mr. W. Hutchinson.

TO find the Area of a Curve whose Equation is

$$a x \sqrt{2g x + x^2} + a \sqrt{2a x - x^2} = y x$$

$$\sqrt{+a^2 x^2 - 24}$$

Question 198.

By Mr. John Norris

REquired, a Mean Proportional between any two Lines without finding a Perpendicular.

Question 196.

By Mr. H. Green.

REquired, the greatest Cylinder that can be cut out of an Apollonian Parabo-

SUMMER, a P O E M.

Jam venis æstas!
Torrida : jam luctu ingent in palmitæ gemma.

VIRG.

NOW joyful Spring her lively course has run:
188. SUMMER comes, the offspring of the sun:

In burnish'd gold, imperial heat array'd,
And welcomes in the breezy, mid-wood shade.
The full-grown days, with all their power and
night,
Dispute the empire of the languid night.
Soon from the chambers of shambled end,
Awake sing & / under the tenderly mangled hand.
Betimes he fires *durora's* crooked rays.
And o'er all *Natura* sheds the infant day.

With

With spangled charmes his haunts all unfold,
 And tinge the mountains with a fluid gold.
 So life he wakes the dew-bright earth around,
 And spreads his lustre o'er the spangled ground.
 With great resplendent o'er the vallies plays;
 The landscape smile, and court his cheering rays;
 With joy his face the face of nature fills,
 And glads the groves, the forests, and the rills;
 The birds, awaken'd, hail his early ray,
 And swell their throats, in praise of rising day;
 From tree, to tree, incessant, next they rove,
 And harmonize their strains with purest love.
 Millions of insects into life arise,
 And taste the mildness of his morning joys:
 On ev'ry spray the dew-drops twinkle round;
 With ardour song the hills and vallies sound,
 And from the woods the *same* advancing }
 bound.

To thee, all-cheering light, I raise my strain,
 Thou bright informer of the planetary train,
 Thou heav'nly substitute of joys below,
 From whose soft beams unnumber'd blessings
 flow;

It glads me now o'er dew-wet fields to stray,
 And with the shepherd hail the infant day;
 Who roars'd from leaden sleep's oblivious chain,
 Now leaves his cot, and hastens to the plain.
 O'er bleating flocks his tender care renews,
 And with content his wonted toil pursues.
 When scorching beams their ardent power shed,
 He seeks some shade, and on a mossy bed,
 Amidst the mingling trees soft shelter lies,
 While busy Zephyr thro' their foliage sighs;
 Or on the verge of some embower'd rill,
 Sees thro' the grass the pearly drops distil:
 In coolness thus the live-long day he spends,
 'Till Sol, declining, to the westward bends;
 Then o'er the plain his bleating flocks beholds,
 And whistling drives them to their wonted folds;
 How happy's he, that thus employs his hours
 On plains, in groves, and inter-twining bow'rs!
 Whose peaceful life's secure from boist'rous seas,
 The world's vexations, and from slothful ease.
 Around him silence hails to peace his soul,
 Which cheerful hopes and honest thoughts con-
 trol:

Exempt from cares which keepest'd honours
 bring.

He scorns to soar on vain ambition's wing;
 Content with little, little he enjoys,
 With such true relish, as no vice annoys.
 One race of pleasure crowns his happy state,
 Which e'er is made by nature's bounty great.
 Him simple truth, and innocence attend,
 And bring him ease and blooming health's friend;
 In ev'ry shape he sipping Nature views,
 And her with pleasure thro' each scene pursues.
 The Summer, Autumn, Winter, and the Spring,
 Him bliss alternate, and fresh pleasures bring:
 His life's one staid of unobtrus'd repose;
 The choicest blessing heav'n on man bestows.
 Hear me, ye Muses, with what charms I soar'd,
 And with whose influence I'm oft inspir'd,

Hear me, your vot'ry, who your fillets wear,
 And make your graces my peculiar care:
 Give me, O! give me, such a form of life,
 Devoid of care, of trouble, and of strife;
 Little possessing in a quiet state,
 I'd laugh at empires, and be truly great.
 But stop, my Muse. — Resume the summer lay,
 And sing the labours of the fragrant hay.
 Behold the rustic crew, with prong and rake,
 Amidst the heat the rustlet hay-cock make.
 The old, the young, the maiden, and the swain,
 Together hie, and toil upon the plain.
 With blentid voice of joy, they wake the vale,
 While honest glee resounds from vale to vale.
 See too! amidst the heat, a simple scene!
 From whence this noise? what can this tumult
 mean?

Lo! in the brooks the shepherds plunge the
 flocks,

Whose ceaseless bleatings wake the distant rocks.
 Their snowy fleece they lose with patient fears,
 And bow submissive to the founding heats.
 At length, clean shorn, they are releas'd again,
 And once more taste the verdure of the plain.
 While summer's glories scenes of joy dispense,
 With in-felt joy. It glads my ev'ry sense,
 To see the fields with waving harvests smile,
 And swelling beastes of the fruitful soil,
 Replete with riches for the farmer's toil.
 Next, let the panting Muse strive to intrude
 Where Nature dwells in awful solitude:
 When ardent Sol, in noon-tide heat array'd,
 I'd breathe the coolness of some inmost shade.
 The blest retreat, where contemplation lives,
 And sober peace, and gentle quiet gives.
 Where the sweet chaunters of the feather'd choir,
 From sultry faintness to the shades retire;
 And big with sorrow, where the turtle dove,
 In mournful dyes, mourns her lifeless love.
 There, on the verge of some soft sounding stream,
 My Muse retir'd, wou'd chase her fav'rite theme,
 Depaint Aurora's charms, the sylvan glade,
 And all the beauties of the evening shade;
 The wood-crown'd hill, and gentle purling
 flood,

The many valley, and the lustrous wood,
 The limpid springs, and ever verdant bow'rs,
 The Zephyrs, Sylphs, and all the rural powers.
 When sinking Sol, with downward orb declines,
 And rising night her gloomy vale extends;
 When gentle murmurs whisper in the breeze,
 And softly kiss the sleeping flow'rs and trees;
 To some fair spot, the Muse's happy seat,
 In thought engag'd, I gladly wou'd retreat;
 Of bounteous Nature take a full survey,
 And to th' Almighty God ascribe my lay.
 And while the nightingales their notes prolong,
 To Nature's God I'd dedicate ray song,
 To whose all-forming hand all joys we owe,
 And ev'ry comfort in our midst below.
 Supreme essence that does our year divide,
 And cleaves the Seasons in her gaudy pride:

Thy

Thy works, most high, thro' all the earth appear,
And shoot perfection thro' the swelling year.
Thou stand'st secure from time's voracious rage,
In glory deathless, e'er without an age.

Mailing, June
20, 1758.

Musarum Amicit.

DAVID'S Lamentation for the Loss of SAUL and JONATHAN.

O Saul! on thine high places art thou slain,
Tho' like a roe exulting o'er the plain;
Ah! what avail thy swiftness, and thy might,
Since thou no more rul'st o'er the field of fight?
Those lov'd retreats no longer can afford
Their wonted peace, and pleasure to their lord:
Thy favourite mount, which charm'd so much
before,

Is vanish'd from thy sight, and charms no more.
Conquer'd by death, the king of Israel lies,
And with the vulgar train promiscuous dies.
The weight of sorrow presses hard on all,
"How are the mighty fall'n! how great the fall!"

Let not in Gath the tidings be proclaim'd,
Nor once in Ashdod our Losses nam'd,
Lest the Philistine fair compose a lay,
And sing the triumphs of the fatal day!
Ye mountains of Gilboa, let no dew,
Or rain, in pearly drops, descend on you!
No more high altars on your summits rise!
No more rich off'rings curling claim the skies!
Nor in your lap, O lofty fields, be seen
Inviting fruits, and grass of vivid green!
But let a lasting barrenness succeed,
Thorns choke the soil, and spring the noisome
Weed;

For there the monarch's shield was cast away,
There Saul resign'd his honour for the day;
As tho' rich oil ne'er round his temples shone,
As tho' he scorn'd the splendours of a crown!
Let desolation frown at Nature's call!
"How are the mighty fall'n! how great the fall!"

Expert in war, prince Jonathan in vain
Ne'er met his mighty foes upon the plain;
'Till on Gilboa's lofty mountain tir'd,
Furiously he fought, and gloriously expir'd.
The valiant hero panted with delight,
When he survey'd the tumult of the fight:
His faithful arrows pierc'd the warrior's side,
And op'd a Channel for the sanguine tide.
The sword of Saul return'd with conquest
crown'd,

His nervous arm drove deep the mortal wound,
Above his loyal chiefs sublime he stood,
As some tall oak commands the humble wood;
As much superior in his martial fire,
As Nature bade the King in height aspire.

With mutual joy, the father and the son
Beheld their love in one great tenor run;
Their lives the king of terror would not part,
But at each hero aim'd his fatal dart;
Death frown'd alike on Jonathan and Saul;
"How are the mighty fall'n! how great the fall!"

Not Eagles, darting pow'rful on their prey,
Were more sagacious, or more swift than they:
The lordly lion ne'er such courage knew,
When his tremendous foes appear'd in view.
Ye daughters of the land, ye rising fair!
With cries, and loud complaints replete the air;
Let friendly tears steal copious from each eye;
From ev'ry heart proceed a pregnant sigh!
The loss of Saul, your public friend, lament,
And join the mournful song with one consent!
By him adorn'd with scarlet, and with gold,
Oft thro' the tribes your conquests have been
told;

He stretch'd his hand munificent to bless,
And gave you gifts, besides the charms of dress;
But now a woeful change succeeds to all;
"How are the mighty fall'n! how great the fall!"

O Jonathan! now let me mournful blend,
In thy dear name, the brother, and the friend!
Alas! my grief's too great to be express'd!
My tortur'd soul explores, yet finds no rest!
How oft have we instructively convers'd?
Our toils, our pleasures, variously rehears'd?
Thy love to me quite wonderful has been,
The like before by mortal ne'er was seen!
'Twas heav'n alone inspir'd thy gen'rous mind,
O Jonathan! the wonder of thy kind!
From thence the lovely, sacred impulse stole,
And gave thee those soft languishments of soul!
Not all the fond affections of the fair,
With thy celestial passion could compare.
O, with what joy have we each other view'd,
Consenting clasp'd, and oft our vows renew'd!
Such mutual friendship, unpolluted love,
Is best experienc'd by the saints above;
Where glowing Scraps, kindling into flame,
Enjoy consummate bliss, beyond a name!
On thine high places slain, thou art no more!
Whose loss the tribes of Israel now deplore.
O, had I clos'd thy fainting eyes in death,
Hung on thy charms, and catch'd thy fleeting
breath!

Some trifling comfort then thy friend had
known,

To grasp thine hand, and murmur from his
groat!

But heav'n saw meet to keep me far away
From all the horrors of that fatal day!
Now art thou crop'd, mixture for yon vale,
All martial glory vanishes and dies!
For who like thee could rival thee in war,
Or from the sling the snaky pestle hurl?
Thou shon't exalted with time's vulgar praise,
In sacred wisdom, and in peaceful days.

Yet friendship reign'd preëminent o'er all;
"How are the mighty fall'n! how great the fall!"

Marcus.

A Poem, wrote by the Rev. Mr.
W. B. when at Eton-school, on
the Death of a Lady.

Could piety and virtue ought avail,
To turn aside the never-erring dart
Of unrelenting death, *Henrietta* still
Had blessed her family, secure of life.
Pure was her soul, as native light unsoil'd
With vapours foul; mild, as the balmy *Zephyrs*,
Which fan with fragrant breath the vernal
flowers;
Benevolent as those bright Minds above,
To whose triumphant choir she now is tied.
As some fair star adorns the land sky,
And, for a while, diffuses all around
Its influence benign; then disappears,
Extinguish'd to the sight; but when the heav'ns
Have sow'd their destin'd course, renews its
lamp,
And with its sparkling splendor clears the night:
Thus shall *Henrietta* with fresh lustre rise,
At the last trumpet's far resounding voice,
And eminently shine among the blest'd.

Then blame not thou, with over-sord complaints,

Th' awards of providence, from error free.
Henrietta's virtues, and indulgent love
May justly claim some tears: yet learn to check
Th' excess of grief; nor vainly give a loose
To passion wild; but cheer thy drooping mind,
With the bright thoughts of that transporting
bliss

Celestial, which o'erflows her ravish'd soul!
No ling'ring fever now, no secret flame,
By slow degrees consumes her vital store:
No pale disease can reach that sacred place,
Where she is now arriv'd. There, cheerful
health,

And ever-blooming youth, immortal smile!
Think, with what joy, what rapture exquisite,

'Midst thousand prostrate *Seraphs*, she adores
The sovereign-majesty of heaven and earth!
And humbly in his glorious presence views
Th' eternal forms of all: the model fair
Of *Nature*'s lovely frame: the deep-laid plan,
By which th' Almighty rais'd the beauteous
world.

Think, with what transports of refin'd delight,
At this pure source of everlasting truth,
She'll quench her eager, intellectual thirst,
With copious draughts of science infinite:
Those mysteries profound, which darkness thick
Conceal from human view, with piercing eye,
In open light disclos'd, she clearly sees.

But whether do I rove; when sacred rage
Transports my earth-born muse, thus to pre-
sume,

With mortal wing, audaciously to climb,
Ethereal heights, and paint that boundless bliss,
Which none but those who taste it, can con-
ceive?

Forbear, vain muse, forbear. Let angels sing
Immortal joys, which angels only know!
With this tedious content; *Henrietta*'s blest'd
Beyond what thought can frame, or tongue de-
scribe.

Spoken extempore on SLEEP.

Sleep, thou blest pow'r, what balm dost thou
dispense,
To raise our strength, and to revive our sense!
Great nurse of *Nature*, thy pacific sway
Both prince and peasant readily obey.
By thee refresh'd, our pleasures we renew,
Or labour follow, or our toils pursue:
A buxom face thou giv'st to blooming health;
Without thy blessings, nought is pow'r, or
wealth;
The princely couch, and palace thou disdains,
To dwell with shepherds on *Arcadia*'s plains.

W. P.

The XIXth ODE of the first Book of HORACE translated.

THE *savage queen* of fair delight,
And *Bacchus*, god of wine,
To wanton mirth my soul invite,
And all my thoughts incline

To *Stella*'s charms, that cause my pain,
Those charms that are more bright
Than *Parian* marble, and that gain
Me by love's soft delight.

Venus has left the *Cyprian* grove,
And rushes thro' my veins,
My bosom swells with glowing love,
And *Stella* o'er me reigns.

No more of *Scythians*, fierce and bold,
Nor *Parthians* may I write;
For I'm a slave, to *Venus* sold,
And must to her indite.

To *Venus* I will sacrifice,
Bring herbs, and incense strow;
Now shall the living altar rise,
Then *Stella* kinder grow.

Malling, Nov. 12,
1757.

The Translation of a French Ode, supposed to be wrote by the King of Prussia, on the Death of his late Brother Augustus William, who died on the 12th June, aged 36.

I.

O! Born to empire, and the love of arms;
The pride of arms, and all the hero's
flame;

'Twas thine to rule o'er all my subjects hearts,
And aggrandize thy much-lov'd brother's
name.

What hopes did I conceive from all thy worth,
And all thine virtues worthy of thy birth!

II.

Eas'd of his toils, young *Amnon* met his fate;
And freedom's arm laid mighty *Julius* low.

Petitions *Aspects* but not shook my State;
Shielded by providence, I 'scap'd the *Mars*,
Schwerin, and *Winterfeld*, alas! expir'd:
Thy fate has all my fortitude requir'd.

III.

For them, I sigh'd: For thee, I grieve in tears,
And strip the victor-laudel from my brow:
But *Potus*' son collected all his spears,
When *Hector* laid his lov'd *Patroclus* low:
So will I rage amid the front of war;
'Till peace returns, these tears for thee I'll spare.

IV.

Short is the date to human life assign'd,
And nothing can disarm the hand of death:
Alike the monarch, hero, sage, and hand,
At his rude grasp, resign their vital breath:
Precarious state of frail mortality;
Born but to see the works of God, and die!

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of OCCURRENCES,

For JULY 1758.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Lisbon, June 7.

THE third Instant about two in the Morning, a Shock of an Earthquake was felt here, which was preceded by a frightful subterraneous Noise, but happily did no Damage. The same Shock was heard at Coimbre, where some Houses were thrown down by it.

The King has just issued an Edict, which regulates the Manner in which this City is to be rebuilt.

Extrait of a private Letter from the Camp before Olmutz, dated June 10.

"The Siege goes on with all the Success imaginable. We have no less than three large and four small Batteries playing upon the Town Day and Night; and our Bombs have already done great Execution. We have several Times perceived the Houses on Fire, but they have soon been extinguished. On the 8th, in the Evening, the Besieged made a Salley, in order to destroy one of our grand Batteries, but were soon repulsed with the Loss of about 60 Men, since which we go on with our Approaches unmolested by Sallies. No Siege was ever carried on with greater Spirit; and the Works are hitherto extremely well defended. We find the Place of greater Strength, and of much more Importance, than we at first appre-

hended, at which the King is not dissatisfied; his Majesty being now truly sensible of the Necessity of becoming Master of it, which, by the Nature of our Approaches, it is not doubted but that we shall be by the 30th of this Month, if it does not surrender sooner by Capitulation. Count Daun is advanced with his Army to Gwitz, where he has intrenched himself, and does not seem at all inclinable to hazard a Battle. He contents himself with observing our Motions, and thinks the Victory of his Army will prevent the Surrender of Olmutz. It is the general Opinion here, that the King will attack him as soon as he has taken the City, and some think sooner. There have been frequent Skirmishes between small Parties of the two Armies, in which we have generally had the Advantage."

Cologne, June 6. Yesterday Morning his Britannic Majesty's Army took Possession of Nuys, which the French had quitted; after having given away, or destroyed, their great Magazine. They had their Head-Quarters Yesterday at Wobringen; and they were to have been here To-day; but some Alteration has been made since. They pretend they will stand their Ground.

"Head-Quarters at Olsrad, June 27. The 24th Instant, the Day after the Battle of

of Crevelt, Major-General Wangenheim, with four Battalions and four Squadrons, marched and encamped at Osterad, to sustain the Light Troops that were in Pursuit of the French. The 25th Te Deum was sung in our Camp, with a Feu de Joye, and a general Discharge of all our Artillery. The 26th Major-General Wangenheim, with his Corps, advanced to Nuys; and this Day the Army marched in four Columns, and encamped in this Neighbourhood, leaving a Camp at Crevelt, consisting of six Battalions and ten Squadrons, under the Command of the hereditary Prince, and the Prince of Holstein.

"The Enemy are retreated towards Cologne; and by our Accounts Yesterday, their Head Quarters were already at Wering. They abandoned at Nuys a Magazine of Flour, and another of Oats, which, it is believed, they would have totally destroyed, if our Light Troops would have given them Time; but there is a great Quantity still remaining, that is fit for Service, besides a large Magazine of Oats.

"His Serene Highness has made a Present to the Hanoverian Artillery, of a Pair of Kettle-Drums we took from the Enemy on the 23d, for their gallant Behaviour on that Day; and to do them Justice, no Artillery were ever better served, or did more Execution.

"Our advanced Guards send in Prisoners every Hour, and a great many French wounded Officers and Soldiers, who could not keep up with the Army, are fallen into our Hands.

"Count Gisors, the only Son of Marshal Belleisle, died Yesterday at Nuys, aged Twenty-six, of a Wound he received from a Musket-Ball in the late Engagement. He hath left no Issue by his Lady, Daughter to the Duke de Nivernois.

"June 28. Yesterday the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick marched towards Ruremond; as did the Prince of Holstein to Gladbeck. Duffeldorff has been summoned; and every Thing is ready to bombard the Town, if the Commanding-Officer refuses to surrender it.

"P. 6. The Bombardment of Duffeldorff is actually begun.

From the LONDON-GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Whitehall, June 30. Relation of the Battle of Crevelt, gain'd by his Britannic Majesty's Army, commanded by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, over the French Army, commanded by the Prince de Clermont, on the 23d of June, 1758.

After his Highness Prince Ferdinand, by the well-judged Motions he ordered the

King's Army to make on the 12th of June, in turning the Left Wing of the French Army towards the Convent of Campe, had obliged the Prince de Clermont to quit his boasted Camp at Rheinberg, and to retire towards Meurs. In the Night between the 12th and 13th, his Highness thought proper to give a new Position to our Army, by occupying the Heights, commonly called St. Anthony's Mountains, having the Town of Meurs in Front, at two full Leagues Distance from our Camp, the Right opposite to the Village of St. Tonnieberg, in which 300 Grenadiers were posted as an advanced Guard, with 12 Pieces of heavy Cannon, which were more than sufficient to cover the Extremity of our Wing against any Attack. This Position was executed the 14th of June. On the 14th, about five o'Clock in the Morning, his Serene Highness was informed, that the Enemy was advancing in four Columns upon our Right. His Highness immediately ordered three Guns to be fired as a Signal; and the whole Army was under Arms, in Order of Battle, a Quarter of an Hour after. He went afterwards himself to reconnoitre, and saw distinctly, that, at about two Leagues Distance from our right Flank, a considerable Body was coming over the Plain of Hulste, and marching towards Crevelt.

Not knowing whether this Body was followed by the whole Army, or whether it was only a Detachment of it, that was marching that Way, his Serene Highness halted towards the Evening, when he received certain Information, that the French Army had marched towards Nuys; and that Prince de Clermont had only detached this Corps, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Comte de St. Germain, in order to take Post at Crevelt.

Upon this Information, his Highness sent his Light Troops and Hussars to Kempen, and Wachtendorick, and ordered the Army into their Camp again.

On the 16th, he changed the Position of the Army, in Consequence of the Motions we had seen the Corps of M. de St. Germain make: he ordered the Right to the Village of Altenkirchen, and continued the Left on the Heights of St. Anthony.

On the 17th, his Highness went himself to reconnoitre, towards Kempen, the Position of the Enemy's Detachment at Crevelt; but could not guess at the Reason for fixing this Detachment at such a Distance from their Army. In order therefore, to be better informed of it, and to see the Countenance this Corps would hold, he ordered the Prince of Holstein with 10 Prussian Squadrons, the five Squadrons of Hussars, and the 3 Battalions of Spor-

cken Guards, and Prince Charles, to march early in the Morning of the 18th towards Kempen : He farther ordered General Wangenheim to pass the Rhine at Duisbourg with four Battalions, viz. Scheiter, Halberstadt, Buckebourg, and Hanhu, and the four Squadrons, viz. of Bocks Dragoons, and the Light Troops of Luckner, and Scheither, and to advance that Day towards Meurs.

General Sporcken, who, when he left Rheinbergen, had been ordered to keep his Post at Rheinbergen, as long as the Enemy should remain in Camp at Meurs, received, likewise, Orders to join the Army the next Day with five Battalions and six Squadrons ; and to leave only Major-General Hardenberg, with two Battalions of Gothe and Stolzenberg, at Burick, and that of Diepenbroick at Orfoy. This being regulated, his Highness communicated his Designs and Orders to the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, relating to an Expedition he proposed, viz. That his Highness should march the next Day, very early in the Morning, with a considerable Corps, towards Kempen ; whilst the Prince of Holstein should advance with his Corps towards Hulst, whereby it would clearly appear, whether M. de St. Germain would retreat toward the Army, or whether the Army of Prince de Clermont would advance towards Crevelt, in order to encamp there. Agreeable to this Plan, his Highness the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick set forward, on the 19th, from the Camp, with the 12 following Battalions, viz. Block, Sporcken, Hardenberg, Wangenheim, Post, Creves, Bock, the two Battalions of the Brunswick Life-Guards, the Hessian Guards, the Hessian Life-Guard Regiment, and Prince Charles's Regiment, accompanied with 12 Squadrons of Hessians, viz. four of the Dragoon-Guards, two of the Life-Regiment, two of Prince William's, and two of Meltitz ; with three Mortars, four Pieces of Cannon of 12 Pounders, and four of 6 Pounders. He marched directly towards Kempen, from whence he could perceive no Alteration in the Position of Count St. Germain.

By a secret Order, the said Prince was directed, in Case he perceived no Change in the Position of the Army, and of the flying Camp of the Enemy, he should march the next Day towards Ruremond, in order to possess himself of the Magazine, as well as of 600 Militia, who were in Garrison there. At Six o'Clock in the Morning, his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand in Person followed the Hereditary Prince to Kempen : he perceived some Movements in the flying Camp, which were of a Nature to induce him to believe, that M. de St. Germain de-

signed to march against the Prince of Holstein, who was encamped near Hulst. Soon after he was positively informed, that the whole of the French Army had quitted Nuys, and we advanced on this Side Crevelt ; on which, having taken his Measures, and formed a Plan as the Case required, the Expedition to Ruremond was then first countermanded. Major-General Wangenheim was ordered to advance early the next Day, with his Corps, towards Hulst, and Lieutenant General Sporcken was directed to march after Midnight, with the Army, and to advance likewise to the Plain between Hulst and Kempen. On the 20th of June all the Troops, his Serene Highness could dispose of, were, by this Means, reunited in this Camp, the Right of which extended towards Kempen, and the Left towards Hulst. The Head-Quarters were fixed at Kempen ; and, in order to prevent any useless Movements, his Highness ordered the Quarter-Master-General not to regard the Rank of the different Corps, nor the order of Battle, but to place the Regiments, as a great Part of them were actually posted.

In this Manner the abovementioned 12 Battalions and 12 Squadrons, under the Command of the Hereditary Prince, formed the Right ; next to them the four Battalions and four Squadrons under the Command of General Wangenheim on their Left ; and the whole Army, which advanced under the Command of Major-General Sporcken from the Camp at Altenkirchen, formed the Left Wing, which, together, made an Army of 35 Battalions and 58 Squadrons, including the six Squadrons of Hussars. His Highness had expected that Prince Clermont would advance that Day to give him Battle, but however no considerable Event happened.

On the 21st, we observed a great Movement in the advanced Corps of Count St. Germain, and about Ten in the Morning, after decamping, we saw them filing off towards their Left, and marching towards Anrath, where they joined their grand Army.

In making this Motion, they abandoned the Town of Crevelt, which was on the Front of their Right Wing ; our Chasseurs possessed themselves of it directly, and his Highness also went himself there to reconnoitre the Position of their Camp, which was clearly discovered from the Supply at Crevelt. He did not think fit either to keep the said Post, or to make any Change in the Position of his Army ; in Consequence of which, he ordered the Chasseurs and Hussars away from that Place, and the Enemy repossessed themselves of it an Hour afterwards.

On the 22d, His Highness went again to reconnoitre the Camp of the Enemy, particularly on the Side of St. Anthony, on the Heath which led towards their Left. And although he found many Difficulties, principally on Account of the Country's being very woody, and having Inclosures surrounded with large and deep Ditches, he resolved to march the next Day to the Enemy, and to attack them in their Camp.

In Consequence of this Resolution, the Army was ordered to be under Arms on the 23d of June at One in the Morning, and not to change any Thing in the Camp, but to leave all their Baggage in it, and wait there for further Orders.

The general Officers were assembled in the Center of the Army, where his Highness declared his Intentions to them of going to attack the Enemy, and that he had formed his Plan for that Purpose. He assigned the Command of the whole Left Wing, consisting of 18 Battalions and 28 Squadrons, to Lieutenant-General Sporcken, having ordered the Battalion of Zastrow of the Wolfenbutter Troops, into the Town of Hulsfe, in order to cover our Rear; and gave the Command of the Right Wing, composed of 16 Battalions and 14 Squadrons, to the Hereditary Prince and Major-General Wangenheim; which by the Addition of the two Regiments of Prussian Dragoons, Holstein and Finckenstein, of five Squadrons each, made a Corps of 24 Squadrons, to be commanded by the Prince of Holstein, as the Infantry was by the Hereditary Prince. As for the Light Troops, the three Squadrons of black Hussars were given to Lieutenant-General Sporcken; the two Squadrons of yellow Hussars, to the Prince of Holstein; and the Squadron of Major Luckmen, with Scheiter's Corps, to observe the Flank of the Enemy's Right, being posted in a Village called Papendeick.

This was the first general Disposition of the Army.

By the second, the Lieutenant-Generals, who commanded the two Wings, were ordered to form three Battalions of Grenadiers out of their Regiments of Infantry; that is to say, the Hereditary Prince two, and General Sporcken one; the two first of 500 Men each, under the Command of the Lieutenant-Colonels Schulenburg and Schack, and the other of 600 Men, under Major de Crani.

At Four in the Morning, the Army began to move; the Right advanced in two Columns as far as St. Anthony, and the Left the same Distance, on the Plain leading to Crevelt, half a League short of it, where they halted to receive fresh Orders. His High-

ness Prince Ferdinand went up the Steeple of St. Anthony, and sent for the two Princes of Holstein and Brunswick. There they observed at Leisure the Position of the Enemy's Camp, where all was very quiet. He also sent several Persons thither, who were acquainted with the Country, to learn from them, by what Routs we could advance towards the Enemy; and being informed of many other Points absolutely necessary to be known, his Highness resolved to march to the Right, and endeavour to come up with the Enemy by the Villages of Vorst and Anrath, on the Flank of their Left Wing. But in order to raise Doubts in the Enemy, as to the Side on which the real and principal Attack would be made, he gave Orders for Lieutenant-General Sporcken to send Lieutenant-General Oberg with the six Battalions of the second Line, viz. Oberg's, Druchleben's, Killmansegge's, Schiele's, Reden's, and the Fusilier's, with Hodenberg's and Bremer's Regiments of Horse, and that of the Body-Guards, towards St. Anthony, and to give them six twelve Pounders. Besides this, his Highness gave them the following Orders; that when the Action should begin upon the Enemy's Left, M. de Sporcken, by Way of Crevelt, and M. d'Oberg, by St. Anthony, should do their utmost to advance and penetrate into the Enemy's Army; but however not to venture too far, unless they should be well assured, that our Attack succeeded to our Wishes. His Highness chiefly recommended it to them to make good Use of their heavy Artillery, in order to oblige the Enemy to employ their Attention as much upon their Right Wing and Center, as on their Left, and to engage and divide their Attention equally in three different Places, which would prevent them from sending any Reinforcement to the real Attack, for Fear of weakening themselves in some Part or other, where we might make Impression.

These Dispositions being made, his Highness put himself at the Head of the Grenadiers of the Right Wing at Eight in the Morning, and taking the Road that leads to the Village of Vorst, which we left on our Right, we advanced in two Columns towards Anrath, where there was a Detachment of 400 of the Enemy, half Horse and half Foot; who, after some Discharges of Musketery, on each Side, fell back towards their Camp, which was not above half a Mile distant from them, and there gave the Alarm. His Highness then caused the Troops to advance, and double their Speed, to get out of the Defiles; he ranged them in Order of Battle, in the Plain between Anrath and Willich, and marched directly

towards the Wood, which covered their Left.

It was at One o'Clock at Noon when the Enemy began to act. The Duke caused his Artillery to advance, which being greatly superior to that of the Enemy, facilitated the Means of our Infantry's forming themselves over against the Wood, and of our Cavalry's extending upon our Right towards the Village of Willich, making a Shew, as if they designed to turn the Enemy's Left Flank, to take them in the Rear. After a Cannonade, as violent as it was well supported, his Highness saw plainly, he must come to the Point of endeavouring to force the Enemy out of the Wood, by Small-Arms; wherefore the Hereditary Prince put himself at the Head of the first Line, that is to say, of two Battalions of the Grenadiers of Schulenburg and Schack, and of the Regiments of Block, Sporcken, Hardenberg, Wangenheim, Post and Drees; and advanced, with the whole Front, directly towards the Wood. The Fire then became there extremely hot on each Side, and neither discontinued, or, in any Degree, diminished, for two Hours and an Half. In the mean while, all the other Battalions entered the Wood; so that there were but eight Squadrons, which formed a Corps of Reserve, upon the Plain, ready to be employed where Circumstances should require.

The other sixteen Squadrons, which were upon our Right, never could penetrate, on the other Side of the Wood, on Account of two Batteries, which the Enemy had placed there, and which were sustained by above 40 Squadrons. In short, about Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Hereditary Prince, assisted by the Major-Generals Kilmansegge and Wangenheim, gave Orders for an Attack to be made by the Grenadiers upon the two Ditches that were in the Wood, and that were lined with the Enemy's Infantry; they were forced one after the other. The other Regiments of Infantry did the same all along their Front. Then that Part of the Enemy's Infantry was entirely thrown into Confusion, and retired out of the Wood in the utmost Disorder, without ever being able to rally. Our Foot followed them, but without venturing to pursue them, on Account of the Enemy's Cavalry, which, notwithstanding the terrible Fire of our Artillery, not only kept the best Countenance possible, but even covered their Infantry that was flying, in such a Manner, as to protect them from our Cavalry, that between Five and Six in the Evening, had found Means to gain the Plain. The Hessian Dragoons, and the Regiment of Cavalry of the same Nation, had two Shocks with the Royal

Carabineers of Provence, and the Regiment of Roussillon, and broke them. This was all the Cavalry had to do in that Day. A Squadron of the Carabineers attempted to penetrate through our Infantry, and attacked the Battalions of Post and Drees, but with a considerable Loss; and tho' about Forty of them did indeed force their Way, they were never able to rejoin their Corps, and were all killed by either Shot or by Bayonet.

The Enemy then did not think proper, or find themselves in Condition, to dispute the Ground longer with us, but retired towards Vichell, and from thence took the Road that leads towards Nuys. We continued to follow them with our Artillery, and took a great Number of Men and Horses.

During this whole Affair, the Fire of the Artillery of the Generals Sporcken and Oberg, had done great Execution; but as the Distance they were at from us, made them uncertain as to the Turn Affairs had taken on our Side, they never ventured to attack the Enemy's Front opposite to them, so that the Enemy's Right Wing and Center retired, in the greatest Order towards Nuys, leaving us Masters of the Field of Battle, after a Loss on their Side of between seven and eight Thousand Men, killed, wounded, and taken Prisoners.

Such was the End of this Action, which cost the King's Army between twelve and thirteen Hundred Men, killed, and wounded.

The Trophies we gained were two Kettle-Drums, five Standards, two Pair of Colours, and eight Pieces of Cannon.

The Light Troops were sent to harass the Enemy's Retreat; and, at Nine in the Evening, all our three different Corps joined each other in the Field, from whence the Enemy had been driven, and remained there that Night under Arms.

Cleves, June 28. We have received some further Particulars that may be depended on in regard to the late Battle. Before Prince Ferdinand gave the Order for attacking, he lifted up his Eyes to Heaven for near a Minute, and then drawing his Sword, said, *Brethren, we have a good Cause; put your Trust in Providence; you see God is with us; the Wind is chang'd, and is now on our Side.* On the Field of Battle there were found two Uniforms with the Ensigns of the Order of the Holy Ghost, nine Pieces of Cannon, eight four Pounders, seven Standards, two Kettle Drums, and 22 Officers of Distinction have been taken in the Pursuit. When Prince Ferdinand went the next Day to view the Field of Battle, and the principal Officers made him their Compliments upon the Victory,

ory, he said, with Tears in his Eyes, *Generals, I beseech you say nothing more of that kind; look upon these bloody Corcases that adorn the Field: This is the Tent that in the course of my Life I have seen, and I sincerely pray God it may be the last.*

Dantzick, June 30. Large Remittances are lately been made from Peterbourg for the Support of the Russian Troops, they have been very diligent, for this Week past, in forming Magazines; for which Purpose, they have already bought up all the Corn they can procure. And as there is now Plenty of green Forage, they are at Length, pursuant to express Orders from their Court, preparing to begin the military Operations. Accordingly General Fermer, Commander in Chief of those Forces, has this Day ordered six Battalions of Foot, and two Squadrons of Horse, to leave their Camp between his City and Elbing. They are to be immediately followed by the whole Army in several Divisions, and have Orders to direct their March towards Prussian Pomerania, by different Rout, for the Convenience of Forage. Of these Movements Count Dohna, Commander in Chief of the Prussian Forces in Pomerania, in the room of Marshal Lehwald, is not ignorant. He is determined

to oppose them, agreeable to his Instructions; and is actually assembling his Forces, consisting of near 35,000 Men, near Trep-tow. With this Army he intends soon to draw off towards Stettin, where 'tis imagined he purposes to wait the coming up of the Russians, in order to give them Battle. In the mean while, he intends to leave a Body of Troops, consisting of 5000 Regulars, all the Militia, and the different Companies of Recruits that have been trained up for some Months past, under the Command of an experienced Officer, to watch the Motions of the Swedes.

Hague, July 18. We have no direct News from the King of Prussia's Army in Moravia; but from all other Quarters it seems agreed, that the first Account of the Advantage gained by the Austrians, were greatly exaggerated, and that in Reality, they had gained little or no Advantage over the Prussians. The Raising the Siege of Olmutz is generally believed; and the King of Prussia is said to have assembled his whole Army at Latau, without any Loss. A large Corps of Prussians is advancing out of Silesia towards the Russians on one Side; while Count Dohna, with his Army, is marching to them on the other.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Extract of a private Letter from New York, dated June 2.

EVERY Thing here has the Face of an active Campaign; Lord How seems to make the American Affairs his whole Study. The Fleet was expected to sail this last Month against Louisbourg, and our Troops have all left Albany on their Way thither. Every Field Officer is to have only a Soldier's Tent, and two Subalterns one between them: One short Coat, three Shirts, and three Pair of Stockings, is all the Baggage they are allowed to carry; and the Women who usually follow the Army, are not suffered to leave

Albany. The Officers must eat only the King's Provisions, and do not even carry any Liquors; Capt. Gates is left Commander at Fort Herkerman on the German Flats, in the Mohocks Country, with his own Company, Part of another independent one, some Irregulars, and two Companies of Rangers. The Indians have lately been troublesome to the Inhabitants, and have killed and scalped 30 or more, so that the remaining Inhabitants have left their Settlements; and this Mischief has been done by Indians we maintained all the Winter, and esteemed our Friends."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Plsmouth, July 16.

THIS Day arrived, from the Bay, Lord Anson, in the Royal George, with 17 other Men of War.

Norwich, July 15. It is reported, that a great Man is taken into Custody by two of his Majesty's Messengers, in Consequence of

the Advertisement so long published in the Gazette; the above Person having procured, and remitted to France, the Sum of 300,000l. which it is said has enabled them to give Motion to the Russian Army, which has stood still for some Time.

L O N.

L O N D O N.

June 16. From Lipstadt, we have a Confirmation of the News of a Plot hatched at Munster against the Hanoverian Garrison there, with these farther Particulars; it was agreed, that each Burgher should cut the Throats of the Soldiers quartered upon him; but, happily, the Conspiracy was discovered, and timely prevented, by an Ecclesiastic. The two Authors of this Conspiracy have absconded, and seven of their Accomplices are confined in the Citadel. These have confessed, that there were 24 Men picked out among the Plotters, who, upon a Signal given, were to raise the Peasants of 24 neighbouring Villages, and bring them to help the Burghers of Munster in the Massacre of the Garrison.

June 21. Being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Accession to the Crown of these Realms, who then enter'd into the 32d Year of his Reign, the same was observ'd in the Cities of London and Westminster with great Rejoicing.

26. Dr. Christopher Willson kiss'd his Majesty's Hand on being appointed a Residentiary of St. Paul's.

Mr. Hawkins, of Aldersgate-Street, was elected Surgeon to the Charter-House.

27. Mr. Reeve Ballard kiss'd his Majesty's Hand, on being appointed Prebend of St. Paul's.

28. Dr. Philip Yonge was consecrated at Bow-Church, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of Bristol.

We are assured, that when the Ministers who were sent by the Queen of Hungary to propose Articles of Peace, came to the King of Prussia, they desired that France might be included in the same; his Majesty replied, *I am now near to Vienna,—but too far from France.*

July 1. The Poll ended for the Election of Sheriffs for the Year ensuing, when the Numbers were for Thomas Trueman, Esq; 1452; Thomas Whately, Esq; 4415; Sir Joseph Hankey 1952; Mr. Alderman Kiss 1029.

18. At a Court of Aldermen, Sir J. Bernard resigned his Gown, as Father of this City and Alderman, on Account of his great Age; when he received the Thanks of the Court for his Signal Services to this City.

The following is an exact List of the Shipping burnt at St. Malo's, in the last Enterprise.

Burnt at Solidon.

1 Of 30 Guns, never at Sea, Masts, Yards, and Rigging, and every Thing complete for Sea.

3 of 20 Guns each, new.

1 of 20 Guns, old.

2 of 16 Guns each.

1 Sloop of 12 Guns.

All these had Masts, Yards, and Rigging, and considerable Quantities of Stores on Board.

1 New 30 Gun Ship just laid, the Keel and Timber all burnt.

5 Merchant Ships, two of them new.

6 Sloops.

Burnt at St. Servant.

1 Of 22 Guns, new.

1 Of 18 Guns, new.

1 Of 56 Guns.

1 Of 36 Guns.

62 Merchant-Ships.

In the Storehouses and Tallard, great Quantities of Pitch, Train Oil, Rosin, and Deals; besides cutting the Pipes of Barma, which conveyed the Water into St. Malo's.

An Abstract of the Bill, lately passed for the due making of BREAD.

ALL former Laws relating to the making and setting the Assize of Bread are, from the 29th of Septemb. 1758, repealed.

And it is enacted, That after the said 29th of September, where an Assize of Bread shall at any Time be thought proper to be set, for any Place by Virtue of the Act, no Person shall there make for Sale, or sell any Sort of Bread, but Wheaten or Household, except allowed to make other Sorts by the

Persons by the Act empowered to set the Assize, under the Penalty of forfeiting for every such Offence, not exceeding 40 s.: nor less than 20 s.

After said 29th Day of September, in every Place in which an Assize of Bread shall be set, the Assize and Weight of the several Sorts of Bread, which shall be there made for Sale, or sold, and the Price to be paid for the same respectively, shall be set, and ascertained according

ording to Tables No. 1 and 2, in the Act set forth, Table No. 1. being calculated for Wheaten and Household Bread, and Table No. 2. for Bread which shall be made with Rye, Barley, Oats, Beans, or Peas, or with any Grain of different Sorts mixed together.

And in London, such Assize is Weekly to be set, by the Court of Mayor and Aldermen, on every Tuesday, when such Court shall sit; and when the same shall not sit, then by the Mayor of London for the Time being; and Returns are first to be made every Monday by the Meal-weighers, of the Prices which Grain, Meal, and Flour shall sell for, at the public Market in London, and such Returns are to be entred at the Town-Clerk's Office; and when an Assize is set, the same is to be made public, as the said Court or Mayor shall order.

In other Cities, where there is a Court of Mayor and Aldermen, the Assize is to be set by such Court; and where there is no such Court, or when the same shall not sit, by the Mayor, or other chief Magistrate.

And in Towns Corporate and Boroughs, the same is to be set by the chief Magistrate, or Magistrates thereof, or two or more Justices of the Peace.

And in Counties, Ridings, or Divisions, where it shall be thought proper to set an Assize, by two or more Justices of the Peace, who shall act for any such County, Riding or Division; and the Magistrates and Justices are empowered by the Act to cause proper Returns of the Prices at which Grain, Meal, and Flour, shall sell, within their respective Jurisdictions to be made to them by the Clerks of the Markets, or such other persons as they shall appoint; and within a limited Time after every Return so made, the Assize of Bread is to be set, and made publick.

In setting every such Assize, Regard is to be had to the Price at which the Grain, Meal, or Flour, with which any Bread shall be allowed to be made, shall bear, and to the making a reasonable Allowance to the Baker or his Charges, Labour, Pains, Livelihood, and Profit: And no Baker, or Maker of Bread for Sale is to pay any Fee, Gratuity or Reward, by Means of any Assize of Bread being set, altered, or published.

The Act directs how the Returns of Prices of Grain, Meal, and Flour is to be made, and that an Entry shall be made of such Returns in some Book to be kept for that Purpose, in order for setting every Assize, and gives Bakers Leave to inspect the Entry of all such Returns before any such Assize shall be set; and to prevent Mistakes, the Form in which such Returns, and also every Assize when set, shall be made, is set forth in the Act.

Peck, Half-peck, or Quarter of a Peck Loaves, are not to be made and sold where Six penny, Twelve-penny, or Eighteen-penny Loaves are allowed to be made; to the Intent, one of such Sorts of Bread may not be sold for the other of them, under the Penalty of forfeiting for every such Offence not exceeding 40 s. nor less than 20 s.

After an Assize is set, no Alteration is to be made therein, unless when there is a Variation in the Price of Grain by the Rise or Fall thereof Three-pence a Bushel.

If Persons, whom Magistrates or Justices appoint to return to them from Corn-markets the Prices of Grain, Meal, and Flour, in order to set the Assize therefrom, shall not do their Duty therein; or if any Buyer or Seller of, or Dealer in Corn, Grain, Meal, or Flour, shall not, on Application made to him by the Persons who shall be appointed to return the Prices of Grain, Meal, and Flour, make known to them the Price at which Grain, Meal, and Flour shall really be sold in any Market, or shall give in any untrue Price thereof, the Party so offending incurs a Penalty for every such Offence, not exceeding 10 l. nor less than 40 s.

Magistrates and Justices are empowered to summon Dealers in Grain, Meal, and Flour, before them, as they shall see Occasion, and to examine such Dealers on Oath, in order to find out the true Price at which Grain, Meal, and Flour, hath been sold within any Magistrates or Justices Jurisdiction: And if any Persons so required to be so examined refuse to attend for that Purpose, or to be examined, or shall give any false Account, they forfeit for each Offence not exceeding 10 l. nor less than 40 s.

All Makers of Bread for Sale, are to make the same with such Meal or Flour, and of such Weight and Goodness, and are to sell such Bread at the Price Magistrates or Justices within their respective Jurisdictions shall direct, under a Penalty not exceeding 5 l. nor less than 40 s. for every Offence.

After the 24th of June 1758, all Bread made for Sale is to be well made, and according to the Goodness of the Meal or Flour, wherewith the same ought, and shall be appointed to be made.

And no Allum, or Preparation, or Mixture, in which Allum shall be an Ingredient, or any other Mixture or Ingredient whatsoever (except genuine Meal or Flour, common Salt, pure Water, Eggs, Milk and Yeast, or Barm, and where Yeast or Barm cannot be had, then such Leaven as Magistrates or Justices shall allow of) is to be put into, or used in making any Dough or Bread, or as, or for Leaven to ferment any Dough or Bread.

And

And if any Baker shall be convicted of having put any other Ingredient into his Bread, he is to forfeit for so doing, if a Master-Baker, not more than 10 *l.* nor less than 40 *s.* or be committed to hard Labour for a Month at the Magistrate's or Justice's Discretion, within whose Jurisdiction he shall so offend; and if a Servant, not more than 5 *l.* nor less than 20 *s.* for every such Offence, or be committed as aforesaid, at the Magistrate's or Justice's Discretion; and the Magistrate or Justice who shall convict any such Offender, out of the Penalty forfeited when recovered, is to cause the Name of every such Offender, together with his Place of Abode and Offence, to be published in some News-Paper, which shall be printed or published, in or near the County, City, or Place, where any such Offence shall have been committed.

No Person is to put into any Corn, Meal, or Flour, which shall be ground, dressed, or manufactured for Sale, any Mixture whatsoever, or sell, offer, or expose to Sale, any Meal or Flour of one Sort of Grain, as, or for the Meal or Flour of any other Sort of Grain, or any thing as for, or mixed with the Meal or Flour of any Grain, which shall not be the real and genuine Meal or Flour of the Grain, the same shall import and ought to be, under the Penalty of forfeiting for every such Offence, a Sum not exceeding 5 *l.* and not less than 40 *s.*

No Person is to put into any Bread made for Sale, any Mixture of Meal or Flour of any other Sort of Grain, than of the Grain the same shall import to be, and shall be allowed to be made with, or any other Proportion of different Sorts of Grain or Meal, than what shall be allowed to be put therein, or any Mixture or Thing, as for, or in Lieu of Flour, which shall not be the genuine Flour the Size shall import to be, under a Forfeiture not exceeding 5 *l.* nor less than 20 *s.* for every such Offence.

Persons whose Bread shall be found deficient in Weight, are to forfeit for the same not exceeding 5 *s.* an Ounce, nor less than 1 *s.* for every Ounce thereof, found deficient; and for any Quantity less than an Ounce, not exceeding 2 *s.* 6 *d.* nor less than 6 *d.* so as Complaint is made thereof within 24 Hours after Baking or Sale in Cities, Towns, or Boroughs, and within three Days in Counties at large.

All Bread made for Sale, or which shall be sold as Wheaten, is to be marked with a W. and as Household with an H. under a Penalty not exceeding 20 *s.* nor less than 5 *s.* for every Loaf which shall be found not so marked.

No Person is to sell Bread at an higher Price than the same by the Assize set shall be ascer-

tained to be sold at, or to refuse selling Bread at such Price for Ready Money, under a Forfeiture for every Offence not exceeding 40 *s.* nor less than 10 *s.*

No Person is to sell, or offer to Sale, any Bread, of an inferior Quality to Wheaten Bread, at an higher Price than Household Bread shall by the Assize be set at, to be sold, under the Penalty of 20 *s.* for every such Offence.

Any Justice, or Peace-Officer, deputed by such Justice, is empowered to search the House of any Baker, or Seller of Bread, and seize any Bread, which shall be found there either wanting in the Goodness of the Stuff whereof the same shall be made, or deficient in the due Baking or Working thereof, or wanting in the due Weight, or which shall not be marked as the Act directs, or which shall be of any other Sort of Bread than what shall be allowed to be made; and all Bread which on any such Seizure shall be found to be made contrary to the Act, is to be forfeited and disposed of at the Justice's Discretion.

Any Justice (on Complaint made to him on Oath, that there is cause to suspect that any Miller or other Person who shall Grind, Dress, Bolt, or any wise manufacture Meal or Flour for Sale, or to make into Bread to be sold, hath put therein any Mixture, Ingredient or Thing, not the genuine Product of the Grain the same shall import to be, whereby the Purity of such Meal or Flour shall be adulterated) is authorized either to search himself, or to empower any Peace-Officer to enter into, and search any House, Mill, Shop, Bakehouse, Pastry, Baking-house, Warehouse, or Outhouse, of any Miller, Mealman, or Baker, and to seize any adulterated Meal or Flour there found; and all Ingredients which shall be there found for adulterating of Meal or Flour; and the same are to be forfeited and disposed of at Justice's Discretion, and the Party in whose Possession; or on whose Premises any Mixture or Ingredient for adulterating the Purity of Meal, Flour, or Bread, shall be found (unless he can satisfy the Magistrate the same was there for some particular Use) shall, on being convicted of any such Offence, forfeit and pay a Sum not exceeding 10 *l.* nor less than 40 *s.* and the Justice convicting him shall cause his Name, Place of Abode, and Offence, to be inserted in some News-Paper, which shall be printed or published in, or near the County, City, or Place, where the Offence shall have been committed.

Persons who shall obstruct any such Search, are to forfeit a Sum not exceeding 5 *l.* nor less than 20 *s.* for every such Offence.

And

And no Baker, Miller, or Mealman, is to act as a Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace in putting into Execution any of the Powers in A^d mentioned, under 50 l. Penalty for every Offence.

If a Baker incurs any Penalty under the A^d by his Servant's Default, a Remedy is given on Complaint to a Magistrate to have such Servant punished by Imprisonment.

Justices are empowered to hear and determine Offences against the A^d in a summary Way, and enforce Witnesses to attend them, and levy Money forfeited by Distress and Sale of Offenders Goods, and if insufficient Distress can be had, then to commit Offenders to Goal for a limited Time.

If any one convicted deems himself aggrieved by the Determination of any Justice, the Party aggrieved is to be at Liberty to appeal to the Justices at their next Quarter-Sessions.

And Provision is made that all Prosecutions shall be commenced within three Days after the Offences shall be committed; and that no Actions shall, after six Months, be commenced against any one for what they shall have done in carrying the A^d into Execution; and Persons against whom any such Actions shall be brought, are to be at Liberty to plead the general Issue, and give the special Matter in Evidence.

A LIST of SHIPS, taken by the ENGLISH, continued from Page 829.

The Joseph, from Bourdeaux, laden with Wine, Brandy, &c. by the Surprise Privateer of Guernsey.

The Prince William, from St. Eustatia, is sent into Liverpool by the Eilen, Kirby, a Letter of Marque Ship bound to Jamaica.

Two Spanish Ships, by two Liverpool Privateers, bound from Ireland to Cadiz.

A Dutch Ship from St. Eustatia for Amsterdam, laden with Sugar and Coffee, carried into Plymouth.

A Schooner Privateer, by the Aldborough Man of War.

A Dutch Ship of 400 Tons, from Bourdeaux for Cape Francois, by the Weasel Sloop of War.

A Dutch Snow, with Soap, Oil, &c. sent into Gibraltar by Admiral Saunder's Squadron.

The Nostra Seignora Del Pillar, Pedro Pons, by a Guernsey Privateer.

The Stavis, of Linden, for Amsterdam, but her real Destination was for some of the Ports in France, is taken by the Boscawen Privateer, and sent into Leith Road.

A Dutch Ship, Burthen 50 Tons, from the West-Indies to Amsterdam.

And one other Dutch Ship, from Old France to Ostend, by the Blenheim Privateer, and sent into Portsmouth.

The Bayonette, a French Privateer, of 18 Guns and 142 Men, by the Anson and Dreadnought Privateer of Bristol. And have since retaken the Anna Piak from Virginia.

A Dutch Ship, from St. Martin's, in the West-Indies, by the Ferdinand Privateer, and sent into Rye.

The Ulrica Elenora, from Bourdeaux to Stockholm, by the St. Andrew Privateer of Bristol, and the Hercules Privateer of London.

The Joachin, Inan Francis Zturalde; and the St. Joseph, Martin Scribe, with Flour, Brandy, and Salt, sent into Plymouth.

The Venturus, Volant, from Quebec for Rocheile, sent into Plymouth by the America Man of War.

Two French Prizes, loaded with Ammunition, sent into Guernsey by the Revenge Privateer. Also,

A French Barque, with Wine and Brandy, by the same.

The Johanah, Goodfellow, is retaken by the Defiance Privateer.

The Novum Aratrum, from St. Eustatia, by the Blenheim Privateer.

A Ship and Brigantine, both bound to Gaspar in Cape Breton, by the Duke of Cornwall Privateer. Also,

A Spanish Snow, by the same.

Five other Ships, laden with Stores for Cape Breton, by other Privateers.

The Sarah and Margaretta, and the Young Barbara, both from St. Eustatia, sent into Liverpool, by the Resolution Privateer of that Place.

The Roy, Gaspard, from Messina to Marseilles, by the Liverpool Privateer, and carried into Gibraltar.

The John and William, Hunter, from Clyde to Virginia.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 829.

The Lasse of Liverpool, by the Labourt, a French Privateer of Bayonne, richly laden.

The Tartar Privateer, taken and carried into Cherbourg.

The Kirk Privateer, of Guernsey, by the Samson Privateer of Bayonne.

The Prince Frederic, Doy, from Naples to London, carried into Havre.

The Adventure, Nelson, from Virginia for Barbadoes, carried into Martinico.

The Adventure, Washington, from Cork to Jamaica is carried into Porto Prince.

The Prince of Prussia Privateer, and the Coats, Ditto, of Jersey, are taken by the French.

The Confirmation, Hicks, from South Carolina, carried into St. Malo's.

The Happy, Clarke, from White-haven, by a French Privateer in the North Seas.

The Swallow and Nancy, of Liverpool; the Fanny, of St. Kitt's; the Two Friends; the Thomas and Richard; the Judith, and the Bedford, belonging to America, by the Santa Maria Privateer of Nantz.

The Buryan, Ullioff, from Petersburg to Dublin; the Ogilvy, from Leith to Peterburgh; the Morison, from Anstruther to Copenhagen; and the Hill, from the Orkneys to Gottenburgh, by the Marshal Belisse Privateer.

The Unity, Middlemas, from Leith to Lisbon, by a Granville Privateer, and ransomed for 150 Guineas.

The Otter, Rankin, from North Carolina for London is carried into Bergen.

The St. Martha, Harvey, from Shields; and the Friendship, Haldane, by the Marshal Belisse Privateer.

The Helen, of Leven, by the Belisse's Tender.

BIRTHS.

June 12. The Marchioness of Tweedale, safely delivered of a Son and Heir.

13. A Daughter to the Lady Eliz. Worley, at her House in Charles-street.

MARRIAGES.

13. William Mayne, Esq; to the Hon. Miss Allen, with 3000l. per Ann.

15. Mr. Ralph Williamson, an eminent Attorney, to Miss Nancy Barron.

23. Mr. Dorrell, a wealthy Farmer, of Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, to Miss Kettick, of Barking.

27. Mr. Appthorp, Merchant, to Miss Mann, Daughter of Galfridus Mann, Esq;

Mr. Markham Eccles Shirwill, to Miss Cottell, of Bedford-row.

——— Shephard, Esq; of Crutched-Friars, to Miss Newdham, of the same place.

29. Mr. Paul Amfinck, jun. Merchant, of St. Mary-axe, to Miss Eames, of the same Place.

July 4. ——— Leigh, Esq; of Cheshire, to Miss Reynolds, Daughter of Francis Reynolds, Esq; Member of Parliament for Lancaster.

James Williams, Esq; of Flintshire, to Miss Polly Reed, of Finchley.

Mr. Samuel Lightfoot, Linen-draper in Cheapside, to Miss Catalina Berkenhout.

9. Tho. Rowland, Esq; of Gosport, to Miss Thompson, of Eltham.

18. Walter Waring, Esq; to Miss Ranby, Daughter to Mr. Ranby, Sergeant Surgeon to the King.

Mr. Todd, of the Post-office, to Miss Robinson, Daughter to Mr. Robinson, of the same Place.

DEATHS.

June 12. Augustus William, Prince of Prussia, eldest of the King's Brothers, of an Apoplexy, at Orangebourg, in the 36th Year of his Age, to the great Regret of the Royal Family, of the Court, and all the Subjects in general. In 1742, he married the Princess Louisa Amelia, Daughter of the Duke of Brunwic, by whom he had issue, two Princes and one Princess, the eldest of which, who is now 13 Years old, is Heir apparent to the Crown.

29. The Honourable Lieut. Gen. James Cochran.

July 5. Mr. Moreton, an eminent Coal and Wood Merchant, in White-friars.

Henry Pines, Esq; who was nominated for High Sheriff last Year.

6. David Nixon, Esq; Clerk of the Pleas Side, of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

7. At Hampton Wick, in Middlesex, Edmund Rogers, alias the honest Presbyterian Fisherman; aged 96.

Edmund Anguish, Esq; at Hampstead, one of the Paymasters of Exchequer Bill, &c. &c.

Mrs. Margaret Bromfall, Relict of Tho. Bromfall, Esq; a Lady of great Piety and Charity.

9. Mr. John Douglass, Surgeon, and Lecturer in Anatomy.

10. The Lady of Sir Herbert Packington, Bart;

11. The Lady of Sir Gerard Nappier, Esq; in Dorsetshire.

B———KR———TS.

June 27. Abraham Leach, the Elder, of Newbold, in the County of Lancaster, Dealer and Chapman.

July 1. Mary Butters, of Stoke-Newington, Dealer and Chapman.

4. Henry Lovibond, of Mincing-lane, London, Oilman and Chapman.

John Biddle, and Rob. Mitton, of Leadenhall-street, London, Hoofers and Partners.

Robert Gibson, of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, Dealer and Chapman.

John Hammond, of King's Lynn, in the County of Norfolk, Grocer, and Grocer-chandler.

William Cottle, of Trowbridge, in the County of Wilts, Linen-draper, Mercer, Shop-keeper, and Chapman.

Susanna

EACH DAY. Price of STOCKS, in JULY 1758.

Books Mart, is Aguilard chus, —

| BAWK Stock. | In. Stock. | South Sea | 3 per Cent. Old Ann. | Dic. New Ann. | 3 per Cent. A. red'd | Ditto confol. | Ditto 1726. | 3 per Cent. An. 1751. | India An. | 3 per Cent. B. An. 1756. | Dic. 1757. | India Bon Life Ann. | Yrs. Purc. No Price. |
|----------------|------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 26 122½ | — | 107½ | 96½ | 97½ | 96½ | — | — | 97½ | 95½ | — | — | 15 0 0 | Do |
| 27 122 | — | Do | 96½ | — | 96½ | — | — | 97½ | 95½ | — | — | 15 0 0 | Do |
| 28 Do | — | Do | 97 | — | Do | — | — | Do | Do | — | — | 15 0 0 | Do |
| 29 Do | — | 108½ | 97 | — | Do | — | — | Do | Do | — | — | 15 0 0 | Do |
| 30 Do | — | 108 | Do | — | Do | — | — | 97½ | 96½ | — | — | 15 0 0 | Do |
| 31 Do | — | Do | 96½ | — | Do | — | — | 97½ | Do | — | — | 15 0 0 | Do |
| 1 Sunday. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 15 0 0 | Do |
| 2 122 | — | Do | 97½ | — | 96½ | — | — | Do | 95½ | — | — | 15 0 0 | Do |
| 3 Do | — | — | 97 | — | 96½ | — | — | 97 | 95½ | — | — | 15 0 0 | Do |
| 4 121½ | — | — | 96½ | — | 96½ | — | — | — | 95½ | — | — | 15 0 0 | Do |
| 5 Do | — | — | Do | — | 96½ | — | — | — | 95½ | — | — | 15 0 0 | Do |
| 6 121½ | — | — | 96½ | — | 96 | — | — | — | 95½ | — | — | 15 0 0 | Do |
| 7 Do | — | — | 96½ | — | 95½ | — | — | — | 95 | — | — | 15 0 0 | Do |
| 8 Sunday. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 15 0 0 | Do |
| 9 121½ | — | — | 95½ | — | 95½ | — | — | — | 94½ | — | — | 15 0 0 | Do |
| 10 Do | — | — | Do | — | Do | — | — | — | Do | — | — | 15 0 0 | Do |
| 11 121½ | — | — | 95½ | — | 95 | — | — | — | 94½ | — | — | 15 0 0 | Do |
| 12 121½ | — | — | 95 | — | Do | — | — | — | Do | — | — | 15 0 0 | Do |
| 13 120½ | — | — | 94½ | — | 94½ | — | — | — | 94½ | — | — | 15 0 0 | Do |
| 14 120½ | — | — | 94½ | — | 94½ | — | — | — | 94½ | — | — | 15 0 0 | Do |
| 15 120½ | — | — | 95 | — | 95 | — | — | — | 94½ | — | — | 15 0 0 | Do |
| 16 Sunday. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 15 0 0 | Do |
| 17 120½ | — | — | 95½ | — | 95½ | — | — | — | 94½ | — | — | 15 0 0 | Do |
| 18 Do | — | — | Do | — | 95 | — | — | — | Do | — | — | 15 0 0 | Do |
| 19 121 | — | — | Do | — | 95½ | — | — | — | 94½ | — | — | 15 0 0 | Do |
| 20 120½ | — | — | Do | — | 95 | — | — | — | 94½ | — | — | 15 0 0 | Do |
| 21 120 | — | — | 94½ | — | Do | — | — | — | 94½ | — | — | 15 0 0 | Do |
| 22 Do | — | — | 94½ | — | 94½ | — | — | — | 94½ | — | — | 15 0 0 | Do |
| 23 Sunday. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 15 0 0 | Do |
| 24 120 | — | — | Do | — | Do | — | — | — | Do | — | — | 15 0 0 | Do |
| 25 140 | — | — | 94½ | — | 94½ | — | — | — | 94 | — | — | 15 0 0 | Do |

London: The Peck Leaf to weigh 17 lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. Wheaten, to be fold for 2 s. 0 d. Household, 1 s. 6 d.

Miscellaneous Correspondence, in Prose and Verse.

For *AUGUST*, 1758.

The Account of the Pyramidical-Dial, continued from our last Magazine, Page 835.

Of the third Part.

THE third Part of this *Pyramidical Dial* was a large, hollow Globe, of about 24 Inches Diameter, which was placed immediately, without any Supporter, upon the second Part. The Superficies of this Globe was cut into 26 Planes; two whereof being Octagons, served for Top and Bottom; the Rest were divided into eight equal reclining Planes, and eight equal inclining Planes, and eight equal vertical, or upright Planes. These Planes were all of them made hollow, like those of the first and second Part. The inclining Planes were not covered with Glass, but left open, that they might the better receive, and shew the Dials reflected (as has been said) from the second Part.

Two of the eight upright Planes, looking towards the North, had no Bottoms, but were covered only with clear Glass, as serving only as Windows, to look into the Globe, and behold there the Dials described on it, which were seen, as well on the Surface as within. The other six had not only each of them a Cover of clear, polished Glass, with a Dial described thereon, like those of the

first Part; but had also a Glass for their Bottom; which Glass was thinly painted over with white Colour, that the Shade of the Hour-lines, drawn upon the Cover, might be seen, as well within the Globe as without. On these bottom Glasses were drawn several Pictures, holding either a Scepter, or a Truncheon, or the like; the End thereof pointed to the Hour you looked for.

Two also of the Recliners, looking towards the North, had only a glass Cover, serving for a Window, to look into the Globe. The other Six had double Glasses like the Former. Some of these Dials were drawn upon the Cover; others upon the Bottom; but all so contrived, that the Hour could not be known by them, without looking within the Globe.

From the Top of this, likewise, issued four iron Branches, towards the four Parts of the World; each of them having a glass Globe, proportionably less than those of the first and second Part; on each of which Globes were also Dials described, but different from the Former, which shewed the Hours, according to the several Ways of counting the Hours. These Globes were painted on the In-side

with thick Colour, to keep out the Light, except a little Place, which was left clear, like a Star, for the Sun-beams to pass thro', and shew the Hour: And the Place also, where the Hour-lines were drawn, was only painted on the Out-side, thinly, with white Colour, that the Light of the Sun, passing thro' the Star, may be seen, and shew the Hour.

Of the fourth Part.

The fourth Part, standing on the afore said Globe, and held up by 4 iron Supporters, like to those which held up the second Part, but proportionably less, was also a round Table, of about 20 Inches in Diameter, and Six in Thickness; the Edge of this Table was cut into 12 equal Superficies, not Plane, as hitherto, but concave, like so many concave, Semi-cylinders, on each of which was described a Dial, which shewed the usual Hour, by the Shade of a Flower-de-Luce, fixed at the Top of each Semi-cylinder.

From the Top of this Table went four iron Branches, carrying each a glass Globe, like those of the first, second, and third Part; tho' proportionably less. The Dials described on these glass Globes, differed from those of the third Part, not only because they shewed only the usual Hour, but also, because here the Hour-lines were all left clear, for the Sun-beams to pass thro', that by so passing, they might exhibit the like Dial on the opposite Side of the Globe; which Side, was, for that Purpose, thinly painted over with white Colour, that the said Hours might be seen, and shew the Hour, by their passing over a little Star, painted in the Middle thereof.

Of the fifth Part.

The fifth Part, which stood upon the fourth, and was held up also, by

four iron Supporters, was a Globe of about 12 Inches Diameter, whose Superficies were cut into 14 Planes; eight whereof were Triangles, equal, and equilateral. The other Six were equal Squares. The Dials described on these Planes shewed only the usual Hour, by the Shade of a Flower-de-Luce, fastened to the Top or Bottom of each Plane.

Of the sixth, or highest Part.

The highest Part, or Top of the Pyramid, was a glass Globe of seven Inches Diameter, standing on an iron Foot, placed in the Center of the fifth Part. The North-side of this Globe was thinly painted over, with white Colour, that the Shade of a little golden Ball, that is placed in the Middle of the Globe, may be seen to pass over the Hour-lines, which were drawn upon the said white Colour, and noted the Hour. The Globe was included between two Circles of Iron, gilded, with a Cross on the Top. This may suffice, concerning the Parts of this pyramidal Dial in general.

To this may be added, that the first four Parts had all their Sides covered with little Plates of black Glass, fastly cemented to the said Pieces, except those Places whereon the Dials were drawn, which were, as before-mentioned, covered with Plates of polished Glass. There appeared scarce any Thing on the Outside of this Dial, but Glass; which, for the greater Ornament of the same, the Angles, or Corners, where those little Plates of black Glass were joined together, were gilded; as was almost all the Iron-work of the Pyramid, Supporters, Branches, Styles, &c. either wholly, or as much as served for Ornament, covered in like Manner with Gold.

MATHEMATICAL

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS Answered.

Question 185, answered by Mr. S. Cole, Schoolmaster, at Portsmouth.

Suppose c = Capacity, x = Length, y = Breadth, and z = Depth; then $xyz = c$,
 $\therefore x = \frac{c}{yz}$. The internal Superficies is $= 2xz + xx + 2yz$, ($= 15552$ superficial Inches) a Minimum; which thrown into Fluxions, and reduced, x is found $= y = 2z$: Therefore $3xz = 15552$; which reduced $x = 72$. Hence it appears the Capacity is $72 \times 72 \times 36 (= 186624) = 86.72$ Bushels.

This Question was also answered by Mr. J. Wore, Mr. J. Carter, Mr. H. Green, Mr. W. Eaton, Mr. W. Reeves, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. R. Hudson, and Mr. J. Scott. — Some others gave Answers, but they were wrong.

Question 186, answered by Mr. W. Allen, Southwark.

LET DC represent the Height of the Center of the Mantletree $= 66$ Inches $= b$, CH the Distance from the Center of the Mantletree to the Back of the Chimney (which is supposed to be perpendicular) $= 54 = c$, and the Semi-diameter of the Mantletree $= 6 = a$. I then suppose the Point C, to be the Inside Edge of a square Mantletree, and put $ED = x$, then $EC^2 = x^2 + b^2$; but $ED^2 : EC^2 :: CH^2 : CB^2$,

that is $x^2 : x^2 + b^2 :: c^2 : \frac{c^2 x^2 + c^2 b^2}{x^2} = CB^2$;

whence $x^2 + b^2 + \frac{c^2 x^2 + c^2 b^2}{x^2}$ is a Maximum, and

its Fluxion $= 2x\dot{x} - \frac{2c^2 b^2 x\dot{x}}{x^4} = 0$; reduced $x =$

$\sqrt{cb} = ED$; but $ED : DC :: CH : HB$; that is,

$\sqrt{cb} : b :: c : \frac{cb}{\sqrt{cb}} = \sqrt{cb} = HB$. Hence $\sqrt{cb + b^2} + \sqrt{cb + c^2} =$

$EB = 169.4927$. Then, all the Sides of the Triangle IEB being known, and the Perpendicular IQ found $= 84.3217$, draw FG parallel to EB , and at the Distance of the Mantletree's Semi-diameter; then $84.3217 : 169.4927 :: 78.3217 : 157.4323$ Inches, the Length of the Pole required. That is $IQ : EB :: Ia : FG$.

This Question was also answered by Mr. J. Dawson, Mr. R. Hudson, Mr. W. Eaton, Mr. H. Green, Mr. C. Wilkinson, and Mr. R. Harvey.

Question 187, answered by Mr. Jos. Wilkinson, at Market-Deeping, Lincolnshire.

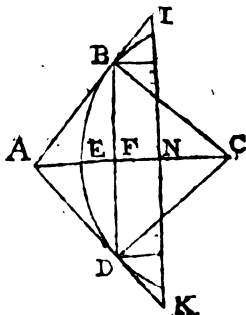
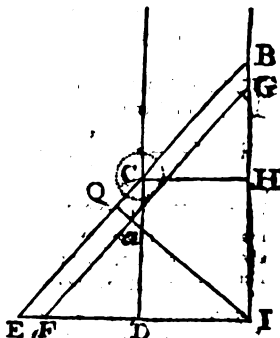
PUT $EC = r$ = the Radius of the Sphere, $EN = s$ = the Axis of the Segment, $p = 3.1416$, and $x = EF$; then, per Question 8 $r^3 \times \frac{p}{6} = 2p \times 4r^2 + 1675.52$

whence $r = 10$; and $p \times r^3 = \frac{p^2}{3} = 4pr + 26.18$,

whence $s = 5 = \frac{1}{2}r$. Then (per Properties of the Circle) $BF = \sqrt{2rx - x^2}$, and $AF = \frac{2rx - x^2}{r - x}$, consequently $\frac{2rx - x^2}{r - x} + \frac{1}{2}r = x = AN = \frac{\frac{1}{2}rx + \frac{1}{2}r^2}{r - x}$;

and, per similar Triangles, $\frac{\sqrt{2rx - x^2}}{r - x} : 2 :: \frac{\frac{1}{2}rx + \frac{1}{2}r^2}{r - x}$

61.



$\frac{rx + r^2}{\sqrt{2rx - x^2}} = 1K$. Therefore, $\frac{\frac{1}{2}p \times \frac{1}{2}rx + \frac{1}{2}r^2}{\frac{1}{2}r^2x - 3rx^2 + x^3} =$ the Solidity of the Cone;

in Fluxions, and reduced $x = \frac{5r}{6} - \frac{r}{6}\sqrt{13} = 2.3241$, and the Content of the Cone =

777.033. Again, $\overline{BL}^2 \times FN \times \frac{p}{4} = p \times \overline{arx - x^2} \times \frac{1}{4}r - x =$ the Solidity of the

Cylinder in Fluxions, and reduced, $x = \frac{5r}{6} - \frac{r}{6}\sqrt{13} = 2.3241$, whence the Content of the Cylinder = 345.348. Hence it appears, that the Value of x is the same, when the circumscribing Cone is a Minimum, as when the inscribed Cylinder is a Maximum.

This Question was also answered by Mr. R. Mallock, Mr. J. Norris, Mr. J. Carter, Mr. W. Eaton, Mr. T. Crabtree, Mr. H. Green, and Mr. T. Tims.

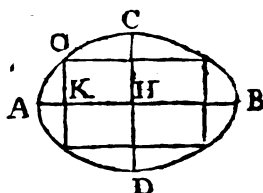
Question 188, answered by Mr. J. Relfe, at Lewes, Suffex.

PUT $\pi = BH = AH = 56$, $c = CH = 35$, then per Property of the Figure, it will be as $n^2 : c^2 ::$

$\pi + x \times \pi - x : \frac{c^2}{n^2} \times \pi^2 - x^2 = \overline{KO^2}$. But

$\frac{c^2}{n^2} \times \pi^2 - x^2 \times x$ is a Maximum, Ergo, $x\sqrt{\pi^2 - x^2}$

is also a Maximum; thrown into Fluxions and reduced, gives $x = KH = 35.35659$, *quam proxime*; ergo, the Length is 70.71318, and Breadth 49.49572. Q.E.D.



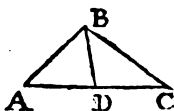
This Question was likewise answered by Mr. T. Bosworth, Mr. R. Mallock, Mr. T. Simms, Mr. E. Verral, Mr. Jos Wilkinfon, Mr. J. Dawson, Mr. J. Carter, Mr. W. Eaton, Mr. H. Green, and Mr. T. Crabtree.

New QUESTIONS to be answered.

Question 199.

By Mr. James Carter.

A Surveyor being to measure the triangular Field ABC, finds the Proportion of the Side AB to BC as 3 to 4, and of the Angle BAC to BCA as 5 to 3; also the Line BD bisecting the Base = 10 Chains. From hence it is required to find the Area of the Field?



same Fore-noon) it bore N. N. W, when it was just the Length of my Cane. From hence I desire to know the Latitude of the Place where, and Day of the Month when my Observation was made.

Question 201.

By Mr. Chris. Cave:

IN a right-angled Triangle, whose Sides are in Geometrical Progression, there is given the Radius of the inscribed Circle = 6 Chains, Query each Side?

Question 200.

By Mr. R. Hudson.

BEing in a certain Place, last Spring, I erected my Cane perpendicular, and found when the Sun rose, that its Shade bore W. by S. and some Time after that (the

Question 202.

By Mr. T. Sadler.

HOW must a Grove, be planted with 17 Trees in 24 Rows, and each Row to contain just three Trees?

We are sorry it is not in our Power to oblige all our benevolent and ingenious Contributors in the Manner they desire; but the Answers to some Questions not being true, and others sent too late, are the general Reasons why their Names are sometimes omitted. It would give us the greatest Pleasure to gratify every Contributor in an equal Degree; we beg, therefore, for the Future, that young Gentlemen will be more correct in their Solutions, and to propose no Questions but what are new and useful; and to be earlier in sending them for the Press.

OBSERVATIONS upon the COMET that appeared in the Months of September and October, 1757, made at the Royal Observatory by Dr. BRADLEY, Regius Professor of Astronomy.

THE Observation on this Comet, says the Doctor, were made with a Micrometer in a seven Feet Telescope, and taken with a curious Sector, constructed, for such Purposes, by the late Mr. George Graham. Upon a Supposition, that the Trajectory of this Comet was a *Parabola*, he collected from the Observations in the following Table; (1.) That its Motion round the Sun is direct: (2.) That it was in its Perihelion *October* the 21st, at 7^h 55' mean or equated Time at *Greenwich*: (3.) That the Inclination of the Plane of its Trajectory to the *Ecliptic* is 12° 50' 20": (4.) The Place of the Descending Node was 8 4° 12' 50": (5.) The Place of its Perihelion was in Ω 2° 58' 0": (6) The Distance of the Perihelion from the Descending Node 88° 45' 10": (7.) The Logarithm of the Perihelion Distance is 9,528328: (8.) The Logarithm of the Diurnal Motion 0,667636.

From these Elements he computed the Numbers of the following Table, for the several Times

of Observation, respectively, therein mentioned; by which future Astronomers will be enabled to distinguish this Comet upon another Return; also, from hence it appears, that this Comet was every Way different from that which is now expected; whose Return is yet as certain as the Laws of Nature can make it, notwithstanding the low Criticisms and Burlesque which have been thrown out in common News-papers, and vulgar Magazines, on those who have asserted its Appearance about this Time; but those *Geniusses* are to be told, that Astronomers are not to be taught by them what they are to say or think, in regard to Planets and Comets; nor is the Science of Astronomy, or any other, in the least affected by the senseless Ridicule of a Garretteer Writer. Those who have considered the Print of the Comet, I lately published, will easily understand that the Comet may return, and yet not be seen by us; and that therefore if we see it not at all, it is no Reason to think it has not returned.

Greenwich

| Greenwich, 1757. Mean Time. | | Comet. Long. Observ. | | | Latit. Observ. | | | Long. Comp. | | | Latit. Comput. | | | Diff. Long. | | Diff. Latit. | |
|--------------------------------|----|-------------------------|----|----|----------------|----|----|-------------|----|----|----------------|----|-----|----------------|----|-----------------|----|
| d. | h. | S. | ° | ' | " | ° | ' | " | ° | ' | " | ° | ' | " | | | |
| Sept. | | 12 | 16 | 2 | 13 | 11 | 32 | 16 | 11 | 11 | 32 | 20 | No. | — | 2 | + | 4 |
| | | 13 | 12 | 37 | 34 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 47 | 11 | 12 | 11 | | + | 13 | — | 2 |
| | | 14 | 14 | 0 | 45 | 10 | 44 | 3 | 42 | 10 | 43 | 43 | | — | 3 | — | 20 |
| | | 17 | 13 | 0 | 40 | 9 | 3 | 31 | 17 | 50 | 16 | 11 | | + | 36 | — | 20 |
| | | 19 | 15 | 17 | 8 | 7 | 36 | 49 | 26 | 5 | 50 | 30 | | — | 18 | — | 19 |
| | | 23 | 15 | 57 | 18 | 4 | 33 | 38 | 11 | 19 | 4 | 32 | | — | 14 | — | 6 |
| | | 24 | 15 | 21 | 19 | 3 | 49 | 37 | 14 | 44 | 3 | 49 | 39 | — | 16 | + | 2 |
| | | 28 | 16 | 22 | 43 | 1 | 3 | 44 | 27 | 23 | 33 | 1 | 3 | — | 11 | + | 8 |
| | | 30 | 16 | 24 | 43 | 0 | 5 | 30 | 22 | 45 | 39 | 0 | 5 | — | 4 | — | 13 |
| Octob. | | 2 | 16 | 48 | 43 | 1 | 5 | 50 | 7 | 37 | 42 | 1 | 5 | — | 1 | — | 18 |
| | | 3 | 16 | 45 | 36 | 1 | 32 | 22 | 9 | 51 | 29 | 1 | 31 | — | 7 | — | 27 |
| | | 4 | 17 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 56 | 42 | 12 | 0 | 25 | 1 | 56 | — | 39 | — | 19 |
| | | 7 | 16 | 54 | 3 | 2 | 56 | 48 | 17 | 51 | 6 | 2 | 56 | + | 3 | — | 24 |
| | | 8 | 16 | 53 | 45 | 3 | 13 | 7 | 19 | 39 | 33 | 3 | 12 | — | 12 | — | 39 |
| | | 11 | 16 | 52 | 42 | 3 | 48 | 49 | 24 | 47 | 47 | 3 | 49 | + | 25 | + | 40 |
| | | 17 | 17 | 12 | 58 | 4 | 15 | 41 | 4 | 18 | 16 | 4 | 15 | — | 22 | — | 40 |

A Descrip-

A Description of the Island of CAPE BRETON: its Produce, Ports, and Harbours: The Value of the Fishery, &c. Together with the Manner of its being taken by the English. For a View of the Situation of this Island, we refer to our Map of North America, published in our Magazine for May 1755.

THIS Island is called by the French *L'Isle Royale*, or the *Royal Island*; and is situated between 61 and 62 Degrees of West Longitude, and between 45 and 48 Degrees of North Latitude. It is about 50 Miles long from N. E. to S. W. and about 99 broad from E. to W. but its Shape is very irregular, being so deeply indented with Rivers and Lakes, that the N. and S. Parts are only joined by an Isthmus, of about 600 Yards over, which separates the Bottom of the Bay of *Toulouse*, near the Mouth of the Streight of *Canfo*, from the Lakes of *Labrador*, that discharge themselves into the *Atlantic* Ocean, by two Channels, of unequal Breadth, formed by the *Ile de Boulardarie*, which is about 22 Miles in Length.

Cape Breton lies between *Newfoundland* and *Nova Scotia*. With the Former, which is about 16 Leagues distant, it forms the S. Entry of the Bay, or Gulph of *St. Laurence*: And the Streight of *Canfo*, which separates it from *Nova Scotia*, is little more than five Leagues long, and one broad: So that the Possession of this Island commands the Navigation to *Canada*, by the River of *St. Laurence*.

The Climature of this Island is not very different from that of *Quebeck*, and *Canada*; and the Air is not reckoned unhealthy; though the Fogs are more frequent here. The Soil is tolerably good, and the Mountains may be cultivated even to the Tops: The best Lands are such as incline to the South.

The Marquis de *Maison Fort* has reported, that, in the Year 1732, the Island produced a considerable Quantity of Grain; but the Inhabitants, who were upwards of 4000, found their Account much better in Fishing than Husbandry, which occasioned the Land to lie waste, as the Natives procured all Necessaries by their Fish.

Here are Oaks, of a prodigious Size; Pine Trees fit for Masts; and, in general, all Sorts of Timber, especially Cedar, Ash, Maple, Plane, and Asp.—Domestick Animals, such as Horses, black Cattle, Sheep, Swine, and Poultry, thrive very well: But Hunting and Fishing yield the Inhabitants a plentiful Subsistence for a great Part of the Year; for no Place in the World abounds more plentifully with Cod, or has greater Conveniencies for drying it; and the Fisheries for Sea Cows,

Seals, and Porpoises are easy and profitable. — There are several good Mines of excellent Coals; and a great Quantity of Limestone.

All the frequented Ports of this Island lie from the E. inclining to the S. for 55 Leagues, beginning from Port *Dauphin* to Port *Toulouse*, and are, the Port of *Louisbourg*, the Bay of *Gabarus*, and Port *de Batiene*; the Bays of *Panadon*, *Miray*, *Morienne*, *Indiana*, *Spanish Bay*, and Port *Dauphin*. The Northern Coasts are very steep and inaccessible; as is also the Western Side to the Streight of *Canfo*; and all the rest of the Coast scarce affords Anchorage, but for small Barks, in the little Bays between the Isles.

This Island always belonged to the French, under the Denomination of *Cape Breton*, as making a Part of *Canada*; and it was fully ceded to them by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, which deprived them of their Settlements in *Newfoundland* and *Nova Scotia*.

The Port of *Louisbourg* is but a League distant, by Sea, from the Bay of *Gabarus*, and is one of the best Ports in all *America*, being about four Leagues in Circumference, and having six or seven Fathom Water in every Part. The Anchorage is good, and ships may run ashore on the Sands, without Danger. The Entrance is not above 400 Yards broad, between two small Isles, and is known 12 Leagues off at Sea, by the Cape of *Larenbeck*, which lies a little to the N.E. — In the N. E. End of the Harbour is a fine careening Wharf for Men of War to heave down, and very safe from all Winds. On the opposite Side are the fishing Stages, with Room for 2000 Boats to make their Fish. And on the star-board Side of the Harbour, going in, is a Light-house, on a high, rocky Point, which may be distinguished, in a clear Night, five Leagues off at Sea.

The City is built on a Point towards the Sea, on the South Side of the Harbour, and improved by Fortifications that cost about two Millions of Livres, or 81,250 l. Sterling, in building. The Streets are regular and broad; principally composed of Stone Houses; with a spacious Citadel, on the Western Part of the Tower, near the Ramparts erected for the Security of the Land-side.

The

The *French* strongly fortified *Louisburg*, as they were sensible it was naturally seated for a Staple of Trade between *Old* and *New France*. They found it was able of its own Growth to supply *Old France* with Fish, Train-oil, Pit-coal, Lime, and Timber for building: And to furnish *New France* with *European* Commodities, at a cheap and profitable Rate; whereby the two Colonies, mutually assisting each other, were equally beneficial to themselves, and the whole Nation of *France*. Besides, there was no safer, or more convenient Retreat for Ships bound from all Parts of *America*, whether chased by Enemies, surprised by bad Weather, or in Want of Water, Wood, or Provisions. In Time of War, this Port may send out Cruizers to ruin the Trade of *New-England*, and seize the Whole Cod fishery; which would enable the *French* to furnish *Spain* and the *Levant* with that Commodity, and so introduce a wider Channel of Opulence into the Dominions of *France*.

This sufficiently demonstrates how greatly beneficial this Island has been to the *French*; for, by the Advantage of it, they have carried on an unbounded Fishery since the Treaty of *Utrecht*, annually employing at least 1000 Sail, from 200 to 400 Tons, and 20,000 Seamen; the Produce of whose Labour was so great, that it was said, one Year with another, they cured above five Millions of * Quintals, which, at 10s. a Quintal, must produce a Return of 2,500,000*l.* for this Fishery of the Subjects of *France*: But probably this Calculation was exaggerated, to shew what an extraordinary Commerce, in a Manner, entirely depended on the Possession of *Cape Breton*.

How dangerous a Nursery of Seamen this has been, and still will be, while in Possession of the *French*, is too obvious to the *British* Ministry: And it was as evident, that the Reduction of so important a Place would entirely break up their Fishery, and destroy this formidable seminary of Seamen, which occasioned the Colonies of *New-England* to attempt the Conquest of it in 1745.

The *New-England* Forces, that took *Cape Breton* in the late War, were only 3850 Men, commanded by Mr. *Pepperell*, and assisted by Commodore *Warren* with a Squadron of 10 Men of War. The Troops embarked at *Boston* on the 20th of *March* 1745, and landed at *Canso* in *Nova Scotia*, within 20 Leagues of *Louisburg* on the 2d of *April*, where they were joined by the Commodore on the 25th, and the whole Fleet arrived in *Goburns Bay* on the 26th, where they immediately landed, within four Miles of the

Ramparts of *Louisburg*, and met with little Resistance till they came before the Town, which, in 47 Days, surrendered to this brave, and little Army of undisciplined Men, who lost only 100 Men in the Attempt; for which the *British* House of Commons afterwards voted the *New-England* Colonies 235,749*l.* and the *British* Ministry gave up the Conquest of the *American* Volunteers at the Treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*: But on the 19th Day of *February*, 1758, Admiral *Boscawen* sailed from *Spithead* with 20 Ships of the Line, and 12,900 regular Forces, under the Command of the Generals *Amherst*, *Wolf*, *Laurence*, and *Whitmore*, again to attempt this important Conquest; by whose assiduous Endeavours we have the following Advice, by an Express from Admiral *Boscawen*, with an Account, that on the 26th of *July*, *M. le Chevalier Droucar*, Governor of *Louisburg*, surrendered that Place by Capitulation, on the following Articles, viz.

Articles of Capitulation between their Excellencies Admiral Boscawen and Major-General Amherst, and his Excellency the Chevalier Droucar, Governor of the Island of Cape Breton, of Louisburg, the Island of St. John, and their Appurtenances.

I. The Garrison of *Louisburg* shall be prisoners of War, and shall be carried to *England* in the Ships of his *Britannick* Majesty.

II. All the Artillery, Ammunition, Provisions, as well as the Arms of any Kind whatsoever, which are at present in the Town of *Louisburg*, the Islands of *Cape Breton* and *St. John*, and their Appurtenances, shall be delivered, without the least Damage, to such Commissaries as shall be appointed to receive them, for the Use of his *Britannick* Majesty.

III. The Governor shall give his Order that the Troops which are in the Island of *St. John*, and its Appurtenances, shall go on board such Ship of War as the Admiral shall send to receive them.

IV. The Gate, called *Porte Dauphine*, shall be given up to the Troops of his *Britannick* Majesty, Tomorrow, at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, and the Garrison, including all those that carried Arms, drawn up at Noon on the *Esplanade*, where they shall lay down their Arms, Colours, Implements, and Ornaments of War. And the Garrison shall go on Board, in order to be carried to *England* in a convenient Time.

V. The same Care shall be taken of the Sick and Wounded that are in the Hospital, as of those belonging to his *Britannick* Majesty.

* A Quintal is the *French* Hundred, and that of *Paris* weighs 123 lb.

VI. The Merchants and their Clerks, that have not carried Arms, shall be sent to France, in such Manner as the Admiral shall think proper.

Louisbourg, 26 July, 1758.

(Signed) *Le Chevalier de Drucour.*

Two Hundred and Twenty-one Pieces of Cannon, and Eighteen Mortars, with a considerable Quantity of Ammunition and Stores had been found in the Place; and it was expected that more would be found. The following is the Return of the State of the Garrison, when it capitulated.

State of the Garrison of Louisbourg, the 26th of July, 1758, when it capitulated.

| Names of the Regiments. | No. of Officers. | No. of Soldiers fit for Duty. | No. of Sick and Wounded | Total |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 24 Companies of the Marines of the usual Garrison, and two of the Artillery, } 2d Battalion of <i>Volontaires Etrangers</i> , — 2d Battalion of <i>Cambise</i> , — 2d Battalion of <i>Artois</i> , — 2d Battalion of <i>Bourgogne</i> , — | 76 38 38 32 30 | 746 402 466 407 353 | 195 86 104 27 31 | 1017 526 608 466 414 |
| Total of the Garrison | 214 | 2374 | 443 | 3031 |
| Sea-Officers, private Men, and Marines fit for Duty, with the Sick and Wounded belonging to the Ships, } | 135 | 1124 | 1347 | 2606 |
| Total Prisoners | | | | 5637 |

All the French Men of War that were in the Harbour have been taken and destroyed, viz. the

Prudent, 74 Guns, burnt by the Boats of the Fleet, under the Captains *Lesorey* and *Talfour*.

Entreprenant, 74 Guns, blown up and burnt by a Shot from the Marine Battery.

Capricieux and *Celebre*, of 64 Guns each, burnt by the *Entreprenant*.

Bienfaisant, 64 Guns, taken by the Boats of the Fleet, and towed from under the Walls of the Town, into the East Harbour, by Capt. *Balfour*.

Apollo, 50 Guns, and *Cbevre*, *Biche*, and *idelle* Frigates, sunk by the Enemy across the Harbour's Mouth to prevent the Fleet's going in.

Diane, 36 Guns, taken by his Majesty's ship *Boreas*.

Echo, 26 Guns, taken by his Majesty's ship *Juno*.

Of his Majesty's Forces were killed and wounded as follows.

KILLED.

Royal.—Lieut. *Ecston*, Lieut. *Howe*.
Gen. *Amberst's*.—Lieut. *Nicholson*, Lieut. *impbell*.

Gen. *Forbes's*.—Capt. *Earl of Dundonald*.
Gen. *Webb's*.—Ensign *Godfrey Roc*.

Col. *Monsieus's*.—Lieut. *Hart*.
Col. *Frazer's*.—Capt. *Bailley*, Lieut. *Cutb-*

ert, Lieut. *Frazer*, Lieut. *Murray*.
Capt. *Rogers's* Rangers.—Ensign *François*

ruthers.

10 Non-commissioned Officers. And
146 Private Men.

Artillery.—One Gunner, and three Matrosses.

WOUNDED.

Col. *Bafide*, Engineer in Chief.

Royal.—Lieut. *Fitz Simmons*, Lieut. *Bailley*, Lieut. *Abe*, Ensign *Waterfon*.

Gen. *Amberst's*.—Lieut. *Hamilton*, Lieut. and Adjutant *Muhins*, Ensign *Monney penny*.

Gen. *Forbes's*.—Capt. *Rycant*, Lieut. *Fr*, *Teco*.

Gen. *Whitmore's*.—Lieut. *Pierce Butler*, Lieut. *John Jernyn*, Lieut. *William Hamilton*.

Gen. *Bragg's*.—Capt. *Browne*.

Gen. *Oreway's*.—Lieut. *Allan*, Lieut. *Brown*, Lieut. and Adjutant *Cockburn*, Ensign *Armstrong*.

Gen. *Hopson's*.—Lieut. *Lilley*.

Gen. *Webb's*.—Lieut. *Hopkins*.

Col. *Arftruther's*.—Capt. *Smith*.

Col. *Frazer's*.—Capt. *Donald M'Donald*, Lieut. *Alexander Campbell*, Lieut. *John M'Donald*.

7 Non-commissioned Officers, 2 Drummers, and 315 private Men.

Artillery.—One Corporal, one Gunner, and three Matrosses.

Upon receiving the above important News the Guns were fired in the Park, and at the Tower; and in the Evening the Houses throughout the Town were illuminated.

HARMONY of the HUMAN SOUL.

*A Pastoral Cantata.**Recitative.*

DAMON, the most harmonious swain
Of all the fam'd *Arcadian* plain,
By ev'ry tuneful *Muse* inspir'd,
Cares'd by ev'ry nymph, by ev'ry swain admir'd;

As once his pow'rful art he try'd,
Nor to his voice the lute its friendly aid deny'd :
Now raptures, more than human, swell'd
his breast,
And thus the force of harmony the swain confess'd.

Aria.

Say, all ye pow'rs of music, say,
By what enchantment you convey
Such pleasing transports to my soul,
How all its passions you controul !

Adagio.

At solemn, grave, and melancholly sounds,
A pensive gloom my heart surrounds ;
In mournful notes, as when of late,
Poor *Strephon*, I bewail'd thy fate,
To death and cold despair betray'd,
The fondest shepherd by the fairest maid.

Allegro, vivace.

Now with a brightly cheerful strain,
You sooth my cares, and ease my pain ;
M-thinks ! I hear the chirping linnet sing,
And all the warbling choir salute the welcome spring.

Giga spiritoso.

But now with a brisk, and a merry, merry air,
My fancy you tickle, and ravish my ear ;
I laugh, and am wanton, am frolick and gay,
And my heart beats time, and dances while you play.

Aria di Trombetta.

But hark ! the warlike trumpets sound,
And shrill *tantarras* fly around,
Tantarras from the echoing hills rebound.
To arms, to arms ; I glow, I rage,
And now with eager haste the foe engage.

Affettuoso.

But cease, harsh sounds, let anger fall,
Soft notes for gentle pity call,
When prostrate foes for pity crave,
Pity's the passion of the brave.

Amoroso.

Now, at a softer sweeter strain,
I languish with a pleasing pain,
'Tis love, I feel it thrill in ev'ry vein.
Such joys, such raptures, throug'd my breast,

My hand when *Cloe* gently press'd,
And first a mutual flame confess'd.
Such tender wishes, soft desires,
The lovely maid to ev'ry swain inspires.

Chorus.

Say, all ye pow'rs of music, say,
By what enchantment you convey

Such pleasing transports to my soul,
How all its passions you controul !

*Part the second.**Recitative.*

Thus *Damon* pray'd, nor pray'd in vain ;
Apollo heard the tuneful swain ;
Pleas'd, that his own harmonious arts
Such influence had on human hearts.
He took his lyre, and touch'd the trembling strings,

Then join'd his heavenly voice, and thus he sings.

Aria.

Cease, mortal, cease, thy anxious care ;
To hear mysterious truths prepare ;
Phaëus vouchsafes to tell thee whence
His arts on thee have all their influence.
When first from dull, inactive earth,
Prometheus gave mankind his birth,
He stole, (for so your poets say,)
Our heavenly fire to inform his clay :
But the celestial fire he stole
Was *Harmony* ; 'tis *Harmony*, that is the human soul.

Hence ev'ry heav'n-born mind is found
To sympathize with kindred sound ;
Hence music's pow'rful charms controul
Each passion of the human soul ;
And he that does not own its sway,
Is still inanimated clay.

Chorus.

'Tis *Harmony*, that is the human Soul.

The XIXth Chapter of Exodus, paraphrased.

BEhold ! returns the great, auspicious morn,
When *Cynthia* thrice has fill'd her silver horn,

Since *Israel* led by God's divine command,
Their bondage left, and *Egypt*'s hated land.
From *Rephidim* to *Sinai*'s plain they came,
Sinai, that pleasing, and yet awful name !
Whose sacred mount in air high rais'd its head,
While *Israel* round the friendly banner spread.

Hark ! from the summit's heard a solemn sound,
Which fills with awe divine the circuit round.
Moses, thou friend of God ! my voice attend,

And while I speak, with low devotion bend
To *Jacob*'s num'rous progeny now bend
A father's love, as my peculiar care :
Say thus :—Your eyes have seen your hair's might,

Beneath the glorious sun's attending light ;

Moses

Myriads of foes, *Egyptian* foes pursu'd,
and breath'd their last amidst the frowning
flood!

While you, O favour'd race! in safety trod,
thro' Me, the great I AM, your guide and
God!

is, tho' on eagle's pinions strongly born,
'e fled, and view'd your enemies with scorn;
oyful ye reach'd at length the happy shore,
and heard the noisy Waves at distance roar.
low, if you'll keep my great, and high com-
mand,

'll guide you to the long desir'd land;
Where plenty smiling shall reward your toil,
The teeming olive pour her floods of oil;
Vines all-luxuriant spread their arms around,
While various plenty loads the fertile ground.
To earth's remotest ends the land is mine,
arm'd with unerring might, and hand divine.
These, and ten thousand blessings more shall
crown

you, and your race, to countless ages down;
high favour'd shall ye be, an holy tribe,
to God, by fond affection close ally'd. [bow,
Thus *Heav'n's* Supreme:—The sons of *Israel*
and promise all obedience can bestow.—

Behold with fear, ye lofty mountains nod!
Fear once again the dreadful voice of God!
Soon, *Moses*, from the splendors of my throne,
ad with a Cloud, in majesty I come!

A cloud, whose wond'rous property denies
The daring search of mortal's prying eyes!
But converse, *Isra'!* list'ning, then may hear,
but let them listen with an holy fear;
Their souls shall prostrate with religious awe,
While I dictate my pure, exalted law.

Now thro' the camp, the people sanctify
With pow'r receiv'd, and wisdom from on high;
To-day, to-morrow, let them cleanse each part,
and meet their God, with unpolluted heart;
So! on the third, begirt with matchless might,
JEHOVAH comes on *Sinai's* holy height!
To ev'ry tribe shalt thou prescribe around,
A certain fix'd, determinable bound;

If any, brought from *Egypt's* groaning land,
E'er touch the mount with sacrilegious hand,
A death, a shameful death shall soon ensue,
Such, as to daring crimes is justly due.
But when the trump's long clangors rend the air,
More near may each encourag'd man repair.

The day arrives, the memorable day,
By circling hours led hasty on its way,
When on a sudden, from inclement skies,
With rapid glare, the forky light'ning flies!
Thunder, tremendous as the voice of God,
Sonorous rolls, and makes creation nod!
A cloud, impenetrably dark, descends,
Its dreadful form o'er *Sinai's* top extends:
A fire internal spreads with mighty force,
And thro' the cloud directs its rising course;
As from a furnace, smoke ascends on high,
And curls in columns, tow'ring to the sky;
Aw'd with the presence of the Lord of Hosts,
All *Sinai* trembles to her distant coasts!

Loud, and more loud, now clearer still and
strong,

The trumpet echoes thro' the trembling throng;
From ev'ry tent they pour with solemn pace,
And to their destin'd bounds approach the place;
While *Moses*, faithful to his maker's will,
With rev'rent soul ascends the burning hill:
Then from the sable cloud, and rising smoke,
With terrors arm'd, the great CREATOR spoke.

Moses, descend; to *Israel* give the law,
Lest they too near the great *JEHOVAH* draw;
My glory, darting from this mantling cloud,
Destruction deals on all the forward crowd!
Too weak, alas! man's disproportion'd fight,
To meet the rays of uncreated light!
His organs I for lower objects made,
Let lower objects be by him survey'd:
Forbid the priests too near the mount to gaze;
O, make them dread my all-consuming blaze!
Now from thy God this verbal truth believe,
No man shall e'er behold my face and live!
With *Aaron*, thou alone art favour'd found
To dwell with Me on *Sinai's* hallow'd ground.

Reading, Aug. 1, 1758.

Marcus.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences,

For AUGUST 1758.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Hague, July 23.

LETTERS received Yesterday from
Berlin and Upper Saxony, brings Ad-
vice of a Battle between the King of Prussia
and the Austrians, near *Pardubitz* in *Bohe-*
mia, on the 12th Instant, in which his *Prus-*
sian Majesty had been victorious.

The last Letters from his *Prussian* Majesty

are dated at *Leutomiofsel* in *Bobemia*, of the
7th Instant, by which it appears, that an
Attack had been made upon the *Prus-*
sian Convoy near *Domstadt*, at a very bad
Pass, in the Mountains of *Moravia*: That
the Head of the Convoy had arrived safe in
his Camp; that the Center had been put in
Confusion; that the Rear had retired to
Troppau, and that the *Prussians* had lost 7,
6 K 2

or

or 800 Men killed, wounded, and taken Prisoners: That the Want of Ammunition had obliged the King of Prussia to raise the Siege of Olmutz, which he had effected with the Loss of three Mortars, and one Piece of Cannon; and that he had marched with the whole Army, without the Loss of a Man; that he had taken the *Austrian* Magazine at *Königsgratz*, which was very considerable, and would enable him to pursue his Operations with Advantage, &c.

Venice, July 14. On the 16th ult. Cardinal *Rexzonico*, who was elected Pope, was crowned at *Rome*, on which Occasion, three Days were set apart for publick Prayers, &c. and at *Rome* and *Italy*, as well as in this City triumphal Arches, from whence flow'd Fountains of Wine, were erected, and great Quantities of Provisions were distributed amongst the Populace, and a general Joy diffused thro' the Whole.

From Prince Ferdinand's Head Quarters at Nuys, dated July 18.

'The French Army, under the Command of *Monf. de Contades*, has been greatly reinforced within these few Days; and, by the best Accounts we have from that Army, they are preparing to resume their Operations with Vigour. It is thought we shall not stay here long, as the French are now greatly superior to us in Number, but retreat, till the Reinforcements, expected from England, arrive.'

Extract of a Letter from Nuys, dated July 27.

'Notwithstanding the several Reinforcements received by the French since our late Victory, and their many publick Declarations and Threats of pursuing us to a second Engagement; yet they have never once attempted to force any one of the Bridges we have upon the *Erff*, which River only has several Days past divided the two Armies; this our Officers are the more surprised at, as the French must know of the large Detachments we have lately made to join the Hessians, who are appointed to watch the Motions of the Prince de Soubise.

We have received an Account from *Emden*, that Part of the British Forces, destined to act under Prince Ferdinand, are arrived there, and that the rest are daily expected. When these Troops have all joined our Army, which we hope will be in the Course of next Week, we shall go immediately upon Action.'

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated August 5.

'They write from *Stade*, that Numbers of Waggons arrive there daily from *Hanover*, with the Archives and most valuable Effects of that Electorate. That the Magistrates and several of the Nobility were all

arrived; and that, by the Route the French gave out they should proceed, they must have reached *Hanover* on this Day.

We have received no authentick Advice from the Prussian Army since the 15th of last Month, when the Prussians were employed in sending off, chiefly by Way of the *Elb*, the large Magazine the King had seized at *Königsgratz*; and, when that was completed, it was thought the Army would proceed towards *Silesia*. That *Marshal Dess*'s advanced Guard then lay within 10 English Miles of *Königsgratz*, but that that General seemed no Ways inclined to a Battle; on the contrary, he retreated, if his Prussian Majesty made the least Motion towards him: And it appeared, by his whole Conduct, that his Intention was only to follow and harrafs the Prussians on their March.

We are informed, by Letters from *Emden*, that the English Troops had began their March from thence for the Allied Army. But as the late heavy Rains made the Roads excessively bad in the narrow Places, and their Route being upwards of 220 Miles, it was thought the Whole would not be able to join Prince Ferdinand till about the 20th of this Month.'

Lieutenant General Imhoff's Account of the Action of the 5th of August, 1758, between the Detachment under his Command, and M. de Chevert's Corps, near Meer.

'On the 4th of August, at six o'Clock in the Evening, I received Advice, from a good Hand, that the Enemy, who were to pass the *Lippe* over three Bridges, would march that Night with much Artillery towards *Rbees*, in order to possess themselves of that Place, and burn the Bridge. As he might go thither by turning my Camp, I took the Resolution to decamp with the four Battalions and four Squadrons under my Command, in order to cover *Rbees*, and join the Battalions of *Stolzenberg*, and of the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse*, that were marching under the Command of General *Zastrow*, from *Spick*, where they had passed the *Rhin* in Boats. Having perceived nothing of the Enemy, and believing that the Account I had received might be false, I resolved to return to my advantageous Post at *Meer*. I set forward, at Six in the Morning, and after I had reached my old Camp, the advanced Guards were no sooner posted, but they found themselves engaged with the Enemy, who advanced towards me from *Weich*, under the Command of Lieutenant General de *Chevert*, and *Mell. de Pöyer* and de *Chavigny*, Major Generals, with the whole Corps of Troops which was designed to make the Siege of *Düsseldorf*.

My Front was covered by Coppices and Ditches.

Ditches, with a rising Ground on my Right, from whence I could see the whole Force that was coming against me. Perceiving, then, that the Enemy was marching into this difficult Ground, I resolved to attack them as soon as they had entered it. I therefore ordered my Infantry to advance about 200 Paces from the first Hedges, and took the Regiment of *Stoltzenberg* from my Right, to post it in the Coppice, in order to fall upon the Left of the Enemy, whom I saw quite uncovered; and gave Orders to the other Regiments to march, with Drums beating, up to the Enemy, as soon as they should hear the first Fire of the Regiment of *Stoltzenberg*, and attack them with Bayonets. This being executed with the greatest Spirit, by the whole six Battalions, had so great an Effect, that after a Resistance of

about Half an Hour, the Enemy was put in Confusion, and fled towards *Wesel*, leaving on the Spot 11 Pieces of Cannon, with a great many Waggons, and other Carriages with Ammunition.

The Loss on my Side consists of no more than 200 Men killed and wounded. That of the Enemy is not exactly known. We have taken 354 Prisoners, among whom are 11 Officers. General *Zastrow* perfectly well seconded me in this Action; and all the Officers fought with the greatest Courage. The Names of these brave Regiments are, that of *Stoltzenberg*, *Saxe Götta*, Hereditary Prince of *Hesse*, and *Imhoff* of *Brunswick*, and the four Squadrons of *Busch's*, which could not act in the Manner they wished, on Account of the Inclosures.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Plymouth, July 22.

THIS Day the Admirals Anson and Holmes sailed to the Westward with 18 Men of War.

Portsmouth, 23. Two Ships came into the Harbour under Dutch Colours, and made

Signals for Pilots who were taken by our Men of War.

Aug. 1. Yesterday the Fleet under the Command of Commodore Howe, sailed to St. Helens and got out of Sight.

L O N D O N.

Whitehall, July 25.

THE King has been pleased to appoint his Grace Charles Duke of Marlborough, Lieutenant General of his Majesty's Forces, and Master General of the Ordnance, to be Commander in Chief of all the British Forces that are intended to serve on the Lower Rhine.

Colonel Daniel Webb, to be Quarter Master General to the Troops going to Germany.

Henry Stubbs, Richard Burton, and Francis Gore, Esqrs, to be Majors of a Brigade. And

Capt. Stuart Douglas, Judge-Advocate to the said Troops.

William Whitmore, Esq; Major General of his Majesty's Forces, to command, in the Absence of the Governor, the Town of Berwick upon Tweed and Holy Island.

The Rt. Hon. Henry Pleydell, Lord Viscount Downe, to be a Captain of Foot.

— Sempill, Esq; Captain,
Thomas Thorp, Esq; Captain Lieutenant,
George Fenwick, Gent. Lieutenant; and
William Stephenson, Gent. Ensign,
in the 11th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Lieutenant General Boclard.

Dr. Hensley, after sundry Examinations before the Lords of the Council, was re-prieved till the 8th Day of November next.

At a Court of Aldermen at Guildhall, Thomas Whatley, Esq; swore himself disqualified for serving the Office of Sheriff in this City.

Hen. March, Esq; paid the Fine to be excused serving that Office.

A Prosecution was ordered to be commenced against Thomas Truman, Esq; for refusing to take upon him that Office, being a Dissenter.

26. At a general Wardmote, Nath. Nash, Esq; was chosen Alderman of Castlebaynard Ward, in the Room of Sir Rob. Ladbroke, now Father of this City.

James Dandridge, Esq; and Matthew Rollinson, Esq; were elected Sheriffs of this City; the latter refusing, Charles Lisle, Esq; was chosen in his room.

27. The Panther, a new 60 Gun Ship was put in Commission, and the Command of her given to Molineux Shuldham.

28. His Majesty in Council was pleased further to prorogue the Parliament to Thursday the 28th Day of September.

31. His Majesty was pleased to appoint
Sir

Sir James Lowther, Baronet, to be Lieut. of the County of Westmoreland, and took the Oaths accordingly.

Aug. 1. A Loan to his Majesty, as Elector of Hanover, was opened at the Bank for 200,000*l.* which was immediately filled by

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| | 1. |
| Sir Joshua Vanneck | 50000 |
| Messrs. Backwell, Hart, and Co. | 50000 |
| Samson Gideon, Esq; | 40000 |
| Nicholas Magens, Esq; | 20000 |
| George Amyand, Esq; | 15000 |
| Bartholomew Burton, Esq; | 15000 |
| Thomas Martin, Esq; | 5000 |
| Joseph Salvadoie, Esq; | 5000 |
| | 200000 |

And Messrs. Amyand, Backwell, Burton, and Magens, are appointed Trustees for the Management of the said Loan.

2. A Courier arrived from Hesse, advising that his Serene Highness, the Landgrave of Hesse, with her Royal Highness the Hereditary Princess and her Children arrived at Rintelen on the 21st, and that on the 22d the French took Possession of the Castle.

5. Six Waggon's laden with Arms, Ammunition, &c. were sent from the Tower to Devonshire; so that Devonshire will have the Honour of being first in Arms to defend their Country.

6. On Sunday, at Seven in the Evening, Commodore Howe's Squadron anchored in Cherburg Road, and at Eleven the Bombs began to play upon the Town.

The next Day, at Seven in the Morning, the Fleet got under Way, and at Nine anchored in a sandy Bay, two Leagues to the Westward of Cherburg. At half past One, all the Frigates, Sloops, Bombs, and armed Cutters, began to fire on the French Troops behind the Banks of Sand, computed to be 3000 Horse and Foot. At Two the Boats landed the Guards and Grenadiers, who formed a Stand with all the Alacrity imaginable. At Three, General Drury marched them, and received three Fires before he began his Attack, which was executed with such Spirit and Vigour, that they immediately ran for Shelter behind Hedges and Woods, but were pursued, and driven from their skulking Places before Night. We had about twenty Men killed and wounded, but amongst the Enemy there was great Slaughter, and our People took two Pieces of Brass Cannon, which were brought down to oppose their Landing.

On Tuesday our Horse and Artillery were landed without Opposition, and at Noon the Army marched for Cherburg, having

taken two Pair of Colours. At Four, the Troops had Possession of the West Fort, and blew up the Magazine.

When the Cutter came away, the Ships were under Sail to attack the Batteries, Cherburg bearing S. W. two Leagues.

7. Six Waggon's with Arms, Ammunition, &c. were sent to Dorsetshire.

Whitehall, Aug. 12. On Thursday last an Officer arrived from Lieut. General Bligh, and Capt. Howe, with Letters dated the 7th and 8th Instant, giving an Account, that his Majesty's Troops had effected a Landing, under Cover of the Frigates and Bomb-ketches, in the Bay des Marees, two Leagues Westward of Cherburg, in the Face of a large Body of the Enemy prepared to receive them. And Yesterday in the Afternoon, Capt. Howe's first Lieutenant arrived with a further Account, that on the 8th Instant in the Evening, Cherburg surrendered at Discretion, the Enemy having marched out and abandoned the Place, on the Approach of his Majesty's Troops: The same Day Lieutenant-general Bligh took Possession of the Forts of Quetqueville; Homef, and La Galette, and hoisted English Colours in them. The General was preparing to destroy, on the next Day, the Bason, and the two Peers at the Entrance of the Harbour. There were about twenty-seven Ships in the Harbour; and thirty Pieces of fine Brass Cannon have been taken. Capt. Howe, with the Ships under his Command, was in Cherburg Road.

19. By Advice from Lieut. General Bligh and Capt. Howe, dated the 16th Instant, off Cherburg, they had destroyed all the Batteries, Forts, Magazines, and Stores at that Place, and along the Coast, and were all reembarked without the least Opposition from the Enemy, in order to pursue the further Objects of his Majesty's Instructions. Twenty-two fine Brass Cannon, and two Brass Mortars, have been sent to England; and 173 Cannon, and 3 Iron Mortars, were destroyed.

Whitehall, Aug. 22. Extract of a Letter from Major General Abercromby, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated at the Camp at Lake George, July 12, 1758.

On the 5th Instant, our Army, consisting of 15491 Officers and Common Men, went to Sabbath-day Point, about 25 Miles down the Lake; and being informed, by a reconnoitring Party, there would be no Opposition attend our Landing; on the 6th we landed, and marched towards the Woods with a Design to invest Ticonderoga, with Lord Howe at the Head. On our March we took about 450 Prisoners, many of whom were unanimous in their Account, that the French

French had only 8 Battalions, some Canadian and Colony Troops, in all about 6000; and that they were intrenching themselves, and expected a Reinforcement of 3000 Men, besides many Indians to make a Diversion on the Mohawk Side; but, before we proceeded, we sent Mr. Clerk, the Engineer, across the River, in order to reconnoitre the Enemies Intrenchments. Upon his Return, and favourable Report of the Practibility of succeeding, we gave the necessary Orders for the Attack; but, advancing to Ticonderoga, found the Works much stronger than we expected, the Breast Work at least 8 Feet high, and the Ground covered with felled Trees; so that our Attempt being rendered impracticable, we were obliged to retreat with the Loss of 464 Regulars killed, 29 missing, 1117 wounded, 87 Provincials killed, 8 missing, and 239 wounded, officers of both included.

The Number of Officers killed was 34, among whom was Brigadier General Lord Howe, Engineer Matthew Clerk, Col. Donaldson, and Col. Rabcock, with 30 others. After taking Care to send the Wounded to the Batteaux, about 3 Miles distant, we re-

tired hither in the best Order possible, and then sent some of the wounded Officers to Fort Edward and Albany.

The King having been pleased to augment the 42d Regiment of Foot (the Highlanders, Lord John Murray Major-General, Colonel) to 2000 Men, by adding another Battalion of 700 Men, and make it Royal, the following Gentlemen are appointed Officers in the said additional Battalion:

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Captains. | John Grant, |
| Francis M'Lean, | James Fraser, |
| Alex. Sinclair Brudenels, | George Leslie, |
| John Stuart, | John Campbell, |
| William Murray, | Alexand. Stewart, |
| Archibald Campbell, | Dunc. Richardson, |
| Alexander Reid, | Robert Robertson, |
| Robert Arbuthnot. | Ensigns. |
| Lieutenants. | Patrick Sinclair, |
| Alexander M'Lean, | — M'Intosh, |
| George Grant, | James M'Duff, |
| George Sinclair, | Thomas Fletcher, |
| Gordon Clunes, | Alex. Donaldson, |
| Adam Stewart, | William M'Lean, |
| Jacob Robertson, | William Brown. |
| John Murray. | |

The GRANTS for the present Year amount to the Sum of 10,486,457 l. among which are the following Particulars.

I. For the NAVY.

| | | | |
|--|---------|---|---|
| For 60,000 Men for Sea-Service, including 14,845 Marines, at 4 l. per Man per Month, for thirteen Months, including the Ordnance for Sea-Service | 3120000 | 0 | 0 |
| For discharging the Debt of the Navy | 300000 | 0 | 0 |
| Towards the Buildings, Re-buildings, and Repairs of his Majesty's Ships | 200000 | 0 | 0 |
| For the Ordinary of the Navy, including Half-Pay to the Sea-Officers | 224421 | 5 | 8 |
| For carrying on the Works of the Hospital for Seamen at Hasler, near Gosport | 10000 | 0 | 0 |
| For carrying on the Works of the Hospital for Seamen building near Plymouth | 10000 | 0 | 0 |

II. For the ARMY.

| | | | |
|--|---------|----|---|
| For 53,777 effective Men, including Officers and 4,008 Invalids, for Guards and Garrisons in Great-Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey | 1253368 | 18 | 6 |
|--|---------|----|---|

For the Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations and Gibraltar; and for Provisions for the Garrisons in Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, and Providence

| | | |
|--------|----|----|
| l. | s. | d. |
| 623704 | 0 | 2 |

For four Regiments of Foot, on the Irish Establishment, serving in North-America and the East-Indies

| | | |
|-------|---|---|
| 43968 | 4 | 2 |
|-------|---|---|

For the Office of Ordnance for Land-Service

| | | |
|--------|----|---|
| 181505 | 10 | 0 |
|--------|----|---|

For defraying the extraordinary Expenses of his Majesty's Land-Forces, and other Services, incurred in 1757, and not provided for by Parliament

| | | |
|--------|----|---|
| 145454 | 15 | 0 |
|--------|----|---|

III. For the AUXILIARIES.

For defraying the Charges of what remains to be paid for 2120 Hessian Horse, and 9900 Hessian Foot, for 365 Days, from Dec. 25, 1757, to Dec. 24, 1758, together with the Subsidy for the said Time

| | | |
|--------|---|-----|
| 165175 | 4 | 10 |
| | | For |

| | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| For defraying the Charge of 2120 Hessian Horse, and 9900 Hessian Foot, for sixty Days, from Dec. 25, 1757, to Feb. 22, 1758, together with the Subsidy for the said Time, pursuant to Treaty | <i>l. s. d.</i> | |
| For defraying the Charges of 2120 Hessian Horse, and 9900 Hessian Foot, for sixty Days, from Feb. 23, 1758, to April 23, following, together with the Subsidy of the said Time | 38360 19 10½ | |
| For defraying the Charges of 38000 Men of the Troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe-Gotha, and Count of Buckleburgh, together with that of the General and Staff-Officers, actually employed against the common Enemy in Concert with the King of Prussia, from Nov. 28, 1757, to Dec. 24, 1758, inclusive | 38360 19 10½ | |
| In full Satisfaction for defraying the Charges for Forage, Bread Waggon, Train of Artillery, Provisions, Wood, Straw, &c. and all other extraordinary Expences, Contingencies, and Losses whatsoever, incurred, and to be incurred, on Account of his Majesty's Army consisting of 38,000 Men, actually employed against the common Enemy in Concert with the King of Prussia, from the 28th of November last, to the 24th of December next inclusive | 463084 6 10 | |
| For a present Supply in a critical Exigency, towards enabling his Majesty to subsist and keep together the Army formed last Year in his electoral Dominions, and now again put in Motion, and actually employed against the common Enemy, in Concert with the King of Prussia | 386915 13 2 | |
| For enabling his Majesty to make good his Engage- | 100,000 0 0 | |
| ments with the King of Prussia, pursuant to a Convention concluded April 11, 1758. | 670000 0 0 | <i>l. s. d.</i> |
| IV. For the AMERICAN COLONIES. | | |
| For reimbursing to the Province of Massachusetts-Bay their Expences in furnishing Provisions and Stores to the Troops raised by them for his Majesty's Service for the Campaign in the Year 1756 | 27380 19 11½ | |
| For reimbursing to the Colony of Connecticut ditto | 13736 17 7 | |
| For supporting the Colony of Nova Scotia | 9902 5 0 | |
| For defraying the Charges of supporting Nova Scotia in 1756, not provided for by Parliament | 6626 9 9½ | |
| For defraying the Charges of the civil Establishment, &c. of Georgia | 3557 10 0 | |
| V. For the EAST-INDIES and AFRICA. | | |
| For enabling the East-India Company to maintain a military Force in their Settlements, in Lieu of the Battalion of his Majesty's Forces withdrawn from those Settlements | 20000 0 0 | |
| For maintaining and supporting the British Forts and Settlements upon the Coast of Africa | 10000 0 0 | |
| VI. For DOMESTIC MATTERS. | | |
| For defraying the Charge of Pay and Cloathing for the Militia for 1758, and defraying such Expences as were incurred upon the Account of the Militia, in 1757 | 100000 0 0 | |
| For making good the Deficiency of the Grants for the Year 1757 | 284802 1 0½ | |
| For enabling his Majesty to discharge the like Sum, raised in Pursuance of an Act made in the last Session, and charged upon the first Supplies to be granted in this Session | 800000 0 0 | |
| For enabling his Majesty to defray any extraordinary Expences of the War, incurred in the Year 1758; and to take all such Measures as may be necessary to disappoint | | |

or defeat any Enterprises
or Designs of his Enemies, I. I. d.
and as the Exigency of
Affairs may require — 800000 o o
For enabling the Govern-
ors of the Foundling Hos-
pital to receive all
Children under a certain
Age before the 1st of Jan.
1759 (the Money to be is-
sued and paid without
any Fee or Reward, or
any Deduction) — 40000 o o
Towards Rebuilding Lon-
don-Bridge — 15,000 o o
Towards fortifying Milford
Haven — 10000 o o
For augmenting the Salaries
of the Judges — 11450 o o

A State of the National Debt, as it stood
Jan. 11, 1758.

EXCHEQUER. £.

Annuities for long Terms,
1,836,275 l. 17 s. 10½ —
Ditto for Lives, 180,100 l. —
Ditto for two and three Lives,
82,555 l. 14 s. 10½ d. — Bills
2200 l. 2,101,131

EAST-INDIA Company.
By two Acts of Parliament, 9 W.
III. and two other Acts, 6
& 9 Anne, at 3 per Cent. per
Annum, 3,200,000 l. — Ann.
at 3 per C. 1744, 1,000,000 l. 4,200,000

BANK OF ENGLAND.
On their original Fund at 3 per
Cent. from Aug. 1, 1743,
3,200,000 l. — For cancelling
Exchequer Bills, 3 George I.
500,000 l. — Purchased of the

South-Sea Comp. 4,000,000 l.
— Ann. at 3 l. 10 s. since 1719,
1,750,000 l. — Ditto 1714,
1,250,000 l. — 1746, 986,800 l.
— Ditto by the Acts 25, 28,
& 30 Geo. II. 10,537,821 l.
— Ditto by 25 George II.
17,701,323 l. 16 s. 4 d. — Ditto
at 3 l. 10 s. per Ct. 1,500,000 l.
Ditto 30 Geo. II. 3,000,000 l.

44,426,945

SOUTH-SEA Company.
On their capital Stock and An-
nuities, 9 Geo. I. 2,502,309 l.
13 s. 1 d. — Annuities at 3 per
Cent. 2,100,000 l. 4,602,309

The whole national Debt
on 11 Jan. 1758, was
77,780,386 l. of which
2,999,500 l. increased
since 11 Jan. 1757.

An Account of the Produce of the SINKING
FUND.

The Exchequer was Debtor to
Cash on the Sinking Fund,
11 Jan. 1757, 306,300 l. —
The Produce of the Sinking-
Fund, between 11 Jan. 1757,
and Jan. 11, 1758, was
1,718,249 l. — The Monies
brought to this Fund, pursu-
ant to the Act 25 George II.
amount to 724,388 l. — Duties
on Sweets and Salt. 243,100 l.
— Surplus Duties 41,567 l. —
Additional Duties, 87,592 l. 3,121,198
The Monies issued between Jan.
11, 1757, and Jan. 11, 1758,
amount to 2,660,350

Balance, Jan. 11, 1758, £. 460,848

A LIST of SHIPS, taken by the ENGLISH, continued from Page 849.

The Catherine and Eliz. Walke, and the
— Lady Sophia Rinckham, both Dutch
Ships, with Wine and Brandy for Stettin,
by the Experiment Privateer, and sent into
Portsmouth.

The Loire, Capt. Gautier, of 36 Guns and
300 Men, with Wine and Brandy, with 100
Tons of Provision, by the St. Alban Man of
War and the Favourite Sloop, and carried
into Gibraltar.

La Madam de Cossaire, from Constanti-
nople to Marfeilles, by the Eagle Privateer
of Bristol.

A French Ship with Stores, and an Irish

Ship retaken, and both sent into Madeira,
by the Antelope Man of War.

A Dutch Ship with warlike Stores, by the
Boiscawen Privateer, and sent into Scot-
land.

The Grand Admiral of Obo, with Bran-
dy, Wine, &c. and the — St. John, of
Masterland, by the Bristol and St. Andrew
Privateers, and sent to Falmouth.

The Atalanta, from Curacao to Amster-
dam, with Sugar, Coffee, Indigo, &c. by
the Veteran Privateer, and brought into the
Downs.

A French Schooner, bound from Brest to
6 L. Louisburgh

Louisburgh, with Flour, &c. by the Drake Privateer of Bristol, and carried in there.

A French Privateer, and the Anna, a retaken Virginia-Man, by the Dreadnought and Anson Privateers, and sent into Bristol.

A Dutch Ship of 400 Tons, bound from St. Domingo for Bourdeaux, brought into Bristol, by the Nancy and Trial, Letters of Marque.

The Deux Amis, of 150 Tons, — Le Grand Gideon, of 300, — Les Deux Freres, of 300, by the Tartar Privateer, and sent into Falmouth.

The Amiable Maria, a French Snow, from Nantz to St. Domingo, by the Isaac, Letter of Marque.

The Zyd, Heyman, from the West-Indies, with Sugar, &c. by the Experiment Privateer, and carried into Portsmouth.

The Elizabeth, Arbuthna, by the Medway and Canterbury Sloops, and sent into Yarmouth.

A French Privateer, of 10 Carriage and 20 Swivel Guns, by Capt. Mantle, of the Privateer Sloop, Thurlough, of 14 Carriage Guns only, belonging to St. Christophers.

A Dutch Ship, with Sugar, &c. from St. Eustatia, is taken by the Duke of Cornwall Privateer, and brought into Bristol.

A Dutch Ship, with Sugar and Coffee, is likewise brought into Yarmouth, by the Sea-horse Man of War.

Two Portuguese Ships with Wine and Brandy, and a Danish Ship laden with Corn, are brought into Bristol, by the Lockart Privateer, Capt. Vye, of that Port.

The St. Patrick, from Cork, is retaken by a Bristol Letter of Marque.

A Dutch Ship, with Sugar, Coffee and Indigo, by the Defiance Privateer, and carried into Deer-sound in the Orkneys.

The Rose, a French Man of War, destroyed by the Monmouth and the Lyme Man of War.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 850.

The Thomas and Richard, Smith, with Convicts for Maryland, by a French Privateer, and carried into Rochelle.

The Eupham, Froctor, Christian and Isabel, Lamb; David, Miles, and a Brigantine, Name unknown, by the Marshal Belisle, Privateer, and sent for Norway.

The Amelia, Lamb, from Pool, for Antigua, is carried into Bayonne.

The Jane, from New-York for Jamaica, is carried into St. Domingo.

The Aurora, Wilton, from Liverpool to South Carolina, and sent into Bayonne.

The Gibraltar Packet, from Barbadoes, close in with Taricfa, and carried in there.

The St. Andrew, Duncan, from Leith to Hamburgh, carried into Dunkirk.

The Black Sally, Cleghorn, taken and ransomed for 320 Guineas.

The Garland, Smith, from Leith, ransomed for 250 Guineas.

The Sally, Kenner, from Whitehaven to Petersburg, by the Marshal Belisle Privateer, and, the Elizabeth, Car, from Berwick to Norway.

The Bedford, from Clyde to Virginia, is taken and ransomed for 500 Guineas.

A Snow, and a Sloop, laden with Coals, near Cherburgh, by the Rose Man of War.

Three English Ships, Names unknown, are taken by a large Privateer, off Gotteburg.

The Boscawen, Conny, from London to Halifax, and a Ship from South Carolina to Scotland.

The Two Sisters, Kirkhouse, from Riga, and ransomed for 2000 l.

The following Ships were taken about 40 Leagues to the Windward of Antigua, and carried into Martinico, viz. Captains Gault, Nesbet, Petrie, Briard, Sawart, Pickern, Sherbourn, Warran, from Piscataqua; Vaughan, from Philadelphia; Rowlin, Hudson, from Demarrara; Gregory, from the Isle of Man; Peake, from Rhode Island; Webber, from Bristol; Savage, from Newry; Cosgrove, from Cork; Houftoun, from Dublin; Rawan, from Glasgow; Crichton, from Barbadoes; and Brotherston, from London; in all twenty Sail.

The Nancy, Hunter, and the — Dixon, from Hamburgh, for London, by the Danz and Herman Frigates.

The Deal Castle, Harman, of London, carried into Malta.

The Biddeford, Maunden, of and from Port, by the Jupiter Privateer of Bayonne.

The Kitty, Rafton; — the Industry, Anderson; — the Hunter, King, bound to St. Kitts; — the Jolly Robbin; — the Friend-ship; — the Frankland, all from Bristol, are taken and sent into Martinico and Guardaloupe.

The Delaware, Hill, for London, carried into Marseilles.

The George and Joseph, Offe; — the Catherine, Maccrofe; — the Lothian of Leith; — the Margaret of Dundee; — the Jenner of Lancaster; — the Jane and Elizabeth of N. Britain, and the success of Lyn, are all taken by the Marshal Belisle Privateer.

The Grant, Wilkie, taken and ransomed for 600 l.

The Seahorse, Parr, by a French Letter of Marque, and burnt.

A Brigantine near Whitby, by a French Privateer of 6 Guns.

Two Ships for North Shields from Ham-
burgh to London, by 2 French Frigates of
30 and 36 Guns, which are said to be worth
10,000l.

The Blythe is likewise taken and ransom-
ed for 340 Guineas.

The Nancy, Welch, and three other Ves-
sels which separated from the Convoy from
Ireland, are taken and carried into Guardaloupe.

The Margaret, Watfon, ditto.

E——KR——S.

July 29. James Haynes the Elder, of
Clerkenwell-green, in the County of Mid-
dlesex, Carpenter.

James Stewart, otherwise James Stewart
Stewart, late of Friday-street, London, Lin-
nen draper.

Henry Leeson, late of the Strand, in the
County of Middlesex, Haberdasher, and
Chapman.

Aug. 1. Henry Blomfield, of Sternfield,
in the County of Suffolk, Tanner, Dealer and
Chapman.

Aug. 5. John Bentley, of the Parish of
St. Mary Woolchurch-haw, London, But-
cher, Dealer and Chapman.

Anna Maria Blackstone, of the Parish of
St. George, Hanover-square, in the Coun-
ty of Middlesex, Milliner, Dealer and Chap-
woman.

Isaac Reynous, of the Parish of St. Mary
Le Bone, in the County of Middlesex, Bro-
ker and Chapman.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, August 25, 1758.

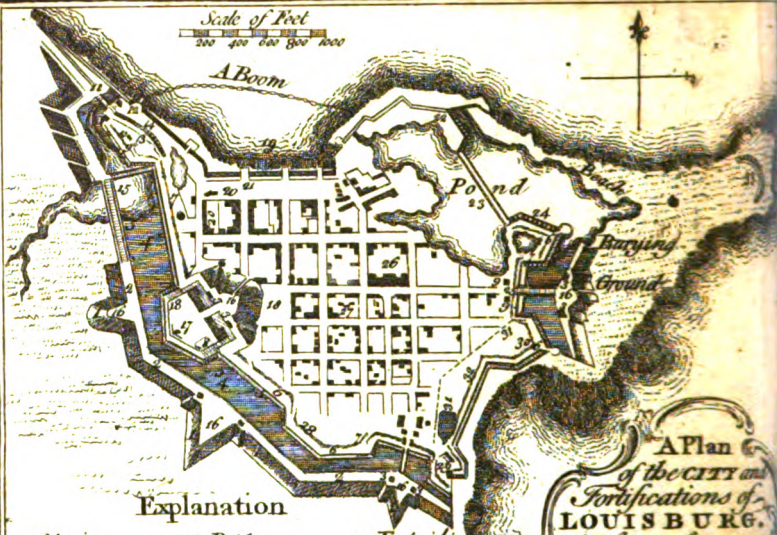
| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-------|----|-----|
| Amsterdam, ——— | 34 | 11 | 2½ | Uf. |
| Ditto at Sight, ——— | 34 | 7½ | | |
| Rotterdam, ——— | 34 | 11 | | |
| Antwerp, ——— | 35 | 9 | | |
| Hamburgh, ——— | 35 | 10 | | |
| Paris, 1 Day's Date, ——— | 31 | ½ | | |
| Ditto, 2 Ufance, ——— | 31 | ½ | | |
| Bourdeaux Ditto, ——— | 31 | ½ | | |
| Cadiz, ——— | 40 | | | |
| Madrid, ——— | 39 | ¾ | | |
| Bilboa, ——— | 39 | ¾ | | |
| Leghorn, ——— | 50 | ¾ | | |
| Naples, ——— | no | Price | | |
| Genoa, ——— | 49 | ¾ | | |
| Venice, ——— | 52 | ¾ | | |
| Lisbon, ——— | 5s. | 5d. ¼ | | |
| Porto, ——— | 5s. | 5d. ¼ | | |
| Dublin, ——— | 8 | ¾ | | |

BILL of Mortality from July 25. to Aug. 22.

| Buried | | Christened | |
|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| Males | 600 } 1171 | Males | 537 } 1014 |
| Females | 571 } | Females | 477 } |
| Under 2 years old | 426 | Buried, | |
| Between 2 and 5 | 143 | Within the walls | 60 |
| 5 and 10 | 65 | Without | 265 |
| 10 and 20 | 45 | Mid. and Surry | 536 |
| 20 and 30 | 79 | City & Sub. West. | 280 |
| 30 and 40 | 102 | | |
| 40 and 50 | 89 | | 1171 |
| 50 and 60 | 73 | | |
| 60 and 70 | 69 | Weekly Aug. 1. | 301 |
| 70 and 80 | 64 | | 2. 298 |
| 80 and 90 | 14 | | 15. 290 |
| 90 and 100 | 2 | | 22. 282 |
| 100 and 109 | 0 | | |
| | 1171 | | 1171 |

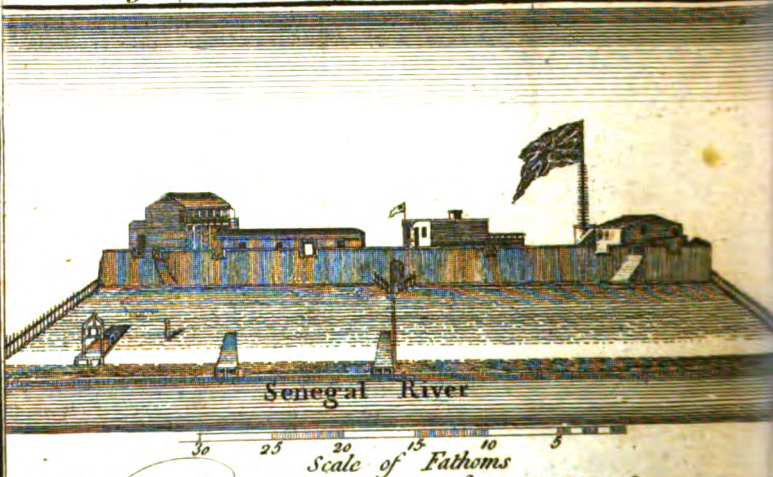
Observat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

| | Baro- meter. | Therm. | Pluvia- meter. | Hygro- meter. |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------------------|------------------|
| July 28 | 29 : 6 | 24 | 8 : 0 | 30 |
| 29 | 29 : 5 | 24½ | 0 : 0 | 10 D. |
| 30 | 29 : 6 | 24 | 0 : 0 | 20 M. |
| 31 | 29 : 5 | 24½ | 10 : 0 | 30 |
| Aug 1 | 29 : 5 | 24 | 0 : 0 | 40 |
| 2 | 29 : 6 | 25 | 15 : 0 | 30 |
| 3 | 29 : 6 | 26 | 0 : 0 | 10 D. |
| 4 | 29 : 7 | 26 | 0 : 0 | 10 |
| 5 | 29 : 8 | 29 | 0 : 0 | 10 |
| 6 | 29 : 9 | 28 | 0 : 0 | 20 M. |
| 7 | 29 : 9 | 28 | 0 : 0 | 30 D. |
| 8 | 29 : 9 | 27 | 0 : 0 | 20 M. |
| 9 | 29 : 9 | 27 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 10 | 28 : 0 | 26 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 11 | 28 : 0 | 26 | 7 : 0 | 10 D. |
| 12 | 28 : 0 | 26 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 13 | 28 : 0 | 26 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 14 | 28 : 0 | 26 | 0 : 0 | 10 |
| 15 | 28 : 0 | 26 | 0 : 0 | 20 M. |
| 16 | 28 : 0 | 26 | 20 : 0 | 20 |
| 17 | 28 : 0 | 26 | 0 : 0 | 20 D. |
| 18 | 28 : 0 | 26 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 19 | 28 : 0 | 26 | 8 : 0 | 20 M. |
| 20 | 31 : 0 | 28 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 21 | 31 : 0 | 28 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 22 | 28 : 0 | 27 | 0 : 0 | 30 D. |
| 23 | 28 : 0 | 27 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 24 | 28 : 0 | 26 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 25 | 27 : 0 | 25 | 35 : 0 | 30 M. |
| 26 | 26 : 0 | 24½ | 35 : 0 | 20 |



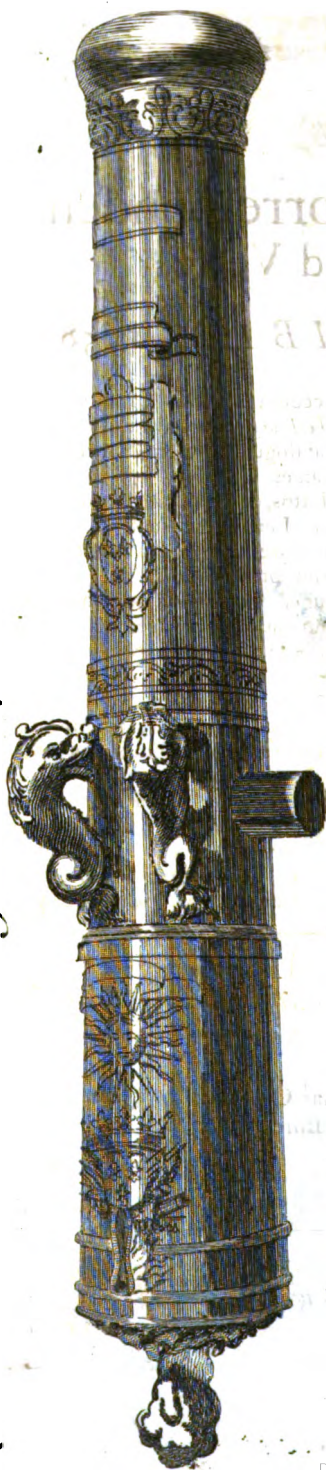
Explanation

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Glacis. | 11 Bridge. | 21 Fredericks Gate. |
| 2 Covert Way. | 12 Dauphin Gate. | 22 La Grave Battery. |
| 3 Traverses. | 13 Dauphin Bast. | 23 Bridge. |
| 4 Ditch. | 14 Circular Bat. | 24 Maurepas Bast. |
| 5 Parapet. | 15 Bridge. | 25 Maurepas Gate. |
| 6 Rampart. | 16 Place of Arms. | 26 The Hospital. |
| 7 The Talus. | 17 Citadel. | 27 The Nunnery. |
| 8 Casemate. | 18 Parade. | 28 Queens Bast. |
| 9 Guard Houses. | 19 The Key Curtain. | |
| 10 Powder Mag. | 20 Store Houses. | |
| | | 29 Frances's Bastion. |
| | | 30 Brouillons Bastion. |
| | | 31 Riquet Line raised in 1745. |
| | | 32 Small Arms Curtain. |
| | | 33 A Battery erected since 1745. |



A View of Fort ST LOUIS on the East Side of y^e Isle of Senegal

The AUGUSTUS, the largest Piece of the CHERBURG CANNON.



ing there show the manner of the Synthesis, Dynamization of the Catechists of their Parish, etc. A list of these is given at the end of the Principal of their respective parishes. These being.

Miscellaneous Correspondence, in Prose and Verse.

For *S E P T E M B E R*, 1758.

AS we have given a succinct historical Account of the City of *Louisburg* and *Fort Louis* in the two preceding Magazines, we have thought proper to give our Readers in this, a Plan of the former, and a Prospect of the latter, as it appears from the River *Senegal*; the Letters of Reference, in the Plan of *Louisburg* sufficiently point out the several Parts of the Fortification, and the Streets and general Form of the City are very easily apprehended from a View of the said Plan, without any tedious Description. We apprehend likewise, that the Idea of *Fort Louis*, in one of its most advantageous Views, will be acceptable to our Readers.

Also, that nothing may be wanting to gratify the Curiosity of those who would be glad to have a particular

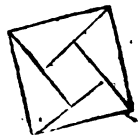
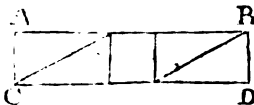
Account of the Cannon taken at *Cherbourg*; we have not only given a Catalogue of them, specifying their Names in *French* and *English*, their Mottos, &c. translated, and the Weight and Length of each Piece, but to these we have added a Copper-plate Print of one of the largest Cannon, named the *Auguste*, together with the emblematical Devices with which the large ends, or *Cais* of the several Pieces are ornamented, by which it may be easily concluded, what an elegant and superb Appearance such a Number of fine Brass Cannon must make, and how great an Entertainment it must afford to the infinite Number of People who daily resorted to view them, and who had the Pleasure of seeing them drawn through the Streets of this great Metropolis.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS Answered.

Question 189, not answered by any but Mr. White the Proposer, whose Paper is unluckily mislaid, if he will please to favour us with it a second Time, it shall be inserted next Month.

Question 190, answered by Mr. Thomas Crabtree, of Colston Bassett, Nottinghamshire.

LET ABCD represent the Plank as it is to be cut, and the second Fig. as they are placed to make the Square.



Mr. Leonard Wilkinon cuts the Plank another Way, and Mr. John Norris a different Way from either. This we have given is the same with Mr. Horrox the Proposer, Mr. Henry Green, and Mr. Abraham Horsfall.

Question 191, answer'd by Mr. Richard Mallock, Teacher of the Mathematics, at Lyme Regis in Dorsetshire.

FOR the Radius ED, put x , then $a + x = EC$, and $a - x = CK$ per similar Triangles $b : a :: a + x : \frac{aa + ax}{b} = a - x = CK$, hence we get $x = \frac{ab - aa}{a + b} = ED$; after the same Manner the other Radii may be known. — Again, for OQ put x , then will $a - x = CN$; $b - x = EP$, $a + x = CO$, $b + x = EO$, per Euclid 1. 47. $\sqrt{4ba} = EK = DB$, $\sqrt{4ax} = ON$, $\sqrt{4bx} = OP$; therefore $\sqrt{4ax} + \sqrt{4bx} = \sqrt{4ab}$ from which $x = \frac{a + 2\sqrt{ab} + b}{4}$.

Q. E. D.

This Question was also answered by Mr. John Wore, Mr. James Carter, Mr. William Eaton, Mr. Thomas Bosworth, Mr. T. Crabtree, Mr. Henry Green, Mr. James Elgar, Mr. Richard Terry, and Mr. Robert Langley.

Question 192, answered by Mr. James Elgar of Elcott, near Newbery, Berks.

SUBSTITUTE $x^6 = a$, then $x^9 - x^4 = 5x^6$, hence $x^5 - 5x^2 = 1$, solv'd $x = 1,746562$ and $a = 23,38598$.

This Question was also answered by Mr. Samuel Kitten, Mr. James Carter, Mr. William Eaton, Mr. Thomas Crabtree, Mr. Henry Green, Mr. John Norris, Mr. Richard Terry, Mr. Robert Langley, Mr. James Michell, and Mr. J. Scot.

Question 193, answered by Mr. Thomas Sims in Holbourn.

LET $12 - x$, and $2 + x$ represent the required Ratio, then per Question $12 - x \times \frac{2 + x}{2 + x} = 48 \therefore x = 5 \pm 1 = 6$ or 4 , consequently the Ratio must be as $6 : 8$.

This Question was also answered by Mr. John Mills, Mr. James Carter, Mr. J. K. Mr. William Bally, Mr. John Mountford, Mr. William Ward, Mr. Thomas Bosworth, Mr. William Bosworth, Mr. Samuel Burt, Mr. Thomas Crabtree, Mr. Henry Green, Mr. Richard Mallock, Mr. James Elgar, Mr. John Norris, Mr. Richard Terry, Mr. Robert Langley, Mr. James Michel, Mr. J. Scot, and Mr. Abraham Horsfall.

Mr. Todd says, the Answer to his Question of Interest in Page (835,) is erroneous, and therefore desires his own Solution may be inserted as follows.

S O L U T I O N.

THE Amount of s , in n Quarters ($s r^n$) diminished by the Amount of n Quarterly Payments ($= r^{n-1} + 2r^{n-2} + 3r^{n-3}$, &c. $\frac{n-2}{r-1} \times r + \frac{n-1}{r-1} \times r + n = \frac{n^2 + 1}{(r-1)^2} - \frac{nr}{r-1} + n$) must $= 0$ by the Question, viz. $s r^n - \frac{n^2 + 1}{(r-1)^2} + \frac{nr}{r-1} - n = 0$, or its Equal $s r^n = \frac{r}{(r-1)^2} \times \frac{n^2 - nr + n - 1 - n}{r-1} = 0$.

NEW

New QUESTIONS to be answered.

Question 203.

By Mr. Jo. Scott.

IN a Semi-circle, whose Radius = 6, it is required to inscribe a Parallelogram, parallel to the Diameter of the Semi-circle, whose Area may be equal to the Area of a Circle inscribed in the remaining Segment ; *Quere*, the Diameter of the inscribed Circle ?

Question 204.

By Mr. Richard Michell, at Bentworth, Hants.

IF the Length of a Pendulum of a Clock, which vibrateth Seconds, be 39-13 Inches long, what shall be the Length of that Pendulum that shall vibrate ten Times as often in a Minute, as it contains Inches in Length.

Question 205.

By Mr. R. Waddington of Hull.

IT is required to determine mathematically, a general Method of obtaining the Length of the *English* Standard Foot.

N. B. *The Reason of my making a Question of the above is this ; having sometime ago re-*

ceived Parcels of Scales, Rules, and Diagonal Gauging Rods, from four different Makers (in London) and having Curiosity to compare three of the Maker's Diagonal Rods, with one of the Maker's Rods, which I supposed to be correct ; I found the first Parcel to differ 1-tenth of an Inch in four Feet, the second Parcel to differ 2-tenths of an Inch in four Feet, and the third Parcel to differ 3-tenths of an Inch in four Feet, and all the Rods of the same Makers to agree in Length.

Now since three of the Parcels of Rods must be false, and not having a standard Foot by me, was at a Loss to know which Parcel of Rods and Rules was the nearest to Truth, and which the most erroneous.

A little Time ago, two Artists were employ'd to gauge a large Copper, (against the Exciseman) and upon finding their Contents, one made the Copper's Contents 15 Gallons more than the other, and the Officer's Gauge was 10 Gallons more than the least Gauge : This now stands in Contest, each Party persisting in the Truth of his Contents, and this Difference arises from the different Lengths of the Rods made use of. Hence a general Method to find the Length of the Foot will be of general Use. R. W.

N. B. *Whereas many Gentlemen in the Country apply to me, by Letters, to determine their Controversies in mathematical Subjects, I must beg Leave to acquaint them, that I have neither Leisure nor Inclination for such Purposes, and therefore desire to be excused for the future.*

CAPE BRETON and CHERBURG.

A new Chorus, by Mr. Lockman. Sung by Mr. Lowe, &c. in Vauxhall-Gardens, to the Tune of, God save our noble King.

I.

SEE Royal Edward land !
See him on *Cherburg's* Strand
Bravely advance !
Third *Edward's* glorious Name ;
Bids emulate his Fame,
And *Britain's* Wrongs proclaim
Thro' bleeding *France*.

II.

Pour Wine, a copious Rill,
Next, to bold *Ambert* fill :
Boscawen : — All.
Swift, from *America*,
Drive, drive the *French* away ;
Sound forth, with loud Huzzas ;
Cape Breton's Fall.

III.

With *Georges* we'll close the Song ;
May Heaven his Days prolong,
A mighty Store !
O'er *Britons* brave and free,
Who all, as one agree,
Flourish his Progeny,
Till Time's no more !

To Miss Jenny W———, of
K——kth——p.

HAIL, lovely Maid ! tho' my Address be
vain,
Observe the Dictates of an humble Swain.
Soft-melting Charms, set off with ev'ry Grace,
Smile in your Looks, and crown your heav'nly
Face.

Strict Modesty, with decent Freedom join'd,
A lovely Form, with a cherubic Mind.
Gay, without Lightness, grave without Dis-
taste ;

Fair, without Pride, and, without Coldness,
chaste.

Your Beauties, quicken'd by the Pow'rs of
Sense,

Charm my rapt Soul with double Eloquence ;

Venus but half describes your Excellence.

Ambitious to be good is all your Pride ;
Rigid in Virtue, and to Sense ally'd.

Sweet Sentiments your Mind adorn, and grade,
The first in Merit, as the first in Face,

6 M 2

Of all accomplish'd Ornaments, we find
None strike so sure, as Beauties of the Mind.
Celestial Maid! you've all you can desire,
Old Age could wish, or youthful Swains admire.
Of all your Sex superior! Words can't find
Expressions fit to paint your Face and Mind.

E'en one Request I have to ask, however;—
Say you'll be kind; I'll be your Slave for ever.

Wakefield, July 12, 1758. R. Ardson.

An EPI TAPH on the brave Lord HOWE.

HERE lies a matchless Hero's mortal
Part,
Untimely struck by Death's relentless Dart;
Wisdom, and Valour, Virtue, Honour, Truth,
And ev'ry outward Grace adorn'd the Youth:
He for his Country bravely dar'd to die,
His Soul too good for Earth, would upwards fly.

We who remain behind his Loss deplore;
The brave Man envied him the Death he bore:
May those who envy imitate his Ways,
And British Soldiers all deserve his Praise.

M. F.

To A—— S—— going to Sea.

By Miss A—— O——.

IF thou wilt go, advent'rous Youth,
May Virtue be thy Guide;
May she, attended still by Truth,
O'er all thy Ways preside.

May gentle Fortune ever smile,
And thy Endeavours crown;
'Till noisy Fame, thy Toils beguile,
And waft thee to Renown.

So may cold Breezes blow no more,
But Zephyr's kindly gale
Waft Pray'rs and Wishes from the Shore,
Whilst you in safety sail.

SUMMER's EVE,

A POEM.

ASSIST me Muses, while in raptur'd
Strains,
I sing of Ev'ning, when fair Summer reigns,
When all the Ground in living Green appears,
And Nature all a smiling Aspect wears!
How joy I at the sweet Farewel of Days
Thro' verdant Fields, by Sylvan Scenes to
stray!

Each rural scene a peaceful mildness wears,
The Day is ended, and Day's noisy Carcer

And Eve's Approach, now bids the peasant
Swain

Explore the Cottage, and forsake the Plain;
With inward Glee he casts his Eyes around,
And views his Conquest spread the fresh-mown
Ground;

With rustic Step then measures back his Way,
Content; tho' weary with the Toils of Day,
Scarce reach'd the Cottage, when with whim-
p'ring Cry,

Domestic Tray, proclaims his Master nigh:
His little Offspring run to meet their Sire,
His Spouse receives him with a Spouse's
Fire,

And in soft Rapture all his Cares expire.
Thus in Contentment lives the peaceful Hind,
Enjoying Pleasure, Courts can never find!
While, hark! shrill Accents through the am-
bient Air,

Just spent, and fainting strike the Ev'ning Ear;
Young Hodge, quite artless, whistling croaks the
Maid,

Requies his Horses to their well known Feed.
Now Philomel renews her Ev'ning Note,
And solemn Dirges swell her trembling Throat.
Soft Contemplation sheds prolific Balm,
And all is Rapture, all one settled Calm!

I meet my Friend, by pre-appointment meet,
With Salutation void of all Deceit:
And then together, while brown Ev'ning reigns
And spreads deep umbrage o'er the Trees and
Plains;

Walk, and expatiate on the various Things
That Speculation, or Experience brings.
Now the pale Moon in full orb'd Pomp ap-
pears,

And brown-ey'd Ev'ning with her rising
cheers.

While ancient Zephyr softly wakes the Trees,
They nod; and murmur'ing, scarce conscious the
Breeze:

But yet, as conscious of the sacred Light,
Just agitate; and still remains the Night!
Now Cynthia reigns, and silver Lustre sheds
O'er Streams, o'er Plains, and tips the Moun-
tain Heads:

While starry Legions thro' the wide Expanse
With swift-wing'd Hquys lead on the mystic
Dance.

While Times and Seasons thus repeated roll,
Alike stupendous the amazing Whole!
To Him, the Pow'r, at whose almighty Nod
Creation rose; the Labour of a God!
Pour thy warm Praises; Hymn the bounteous
Lord,

Who does to Man, Life, Food, and Health
afford!

Seed-time, and Harvest, all Earth's ripen'd
Store

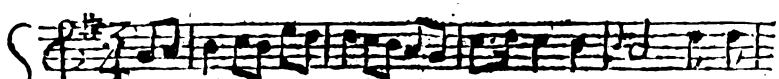
Descends from Him, 'till Time shall be no
more.

Sept. 11, 1758.


Philomel
LOVE

LOVE and FRIENDSHIP.


Set by Mr. MOZ E.




As pleasing as Shades to a way-faring Swain, When the



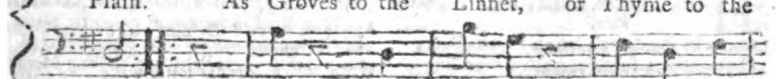
Ardour of Phœbus has cleav'd the scorch'd Plain ;



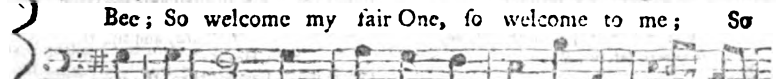
When the Ardour of Phœbus has cleav'd the scorch'd



Plain. As Groves to the Linner, or Thyme to the



Bee ; So welcome my fair One, so welcome to me ; So



welcome my fair One, so welcome to me

Whom Love has united, no Tyrants can part,
Nor can Time e'er efface what's engrav'd in the Heart ;
Rememb'rance survives where all Rapture is past,
And Friendship's a Flame that burns bright to the last.

Miscellaneous Correspondence,
A COUNTRY DANCE.



A MINUET.



First Man set to the second Woman ⇄ First Woman set to the second Man ⇄ First and second Couple Right Hands a-cross quite round ⇄ Right Hand and Left 'till the first Couple comes into the second Couple's Place.

On the taking of LOUISBOURGH.

By the Rev. Mr. PULLEIN.

HAIL, Western World! begin thy better Fate,

Hence let thy Annals take a happier Date;
Happier when *Columbus* reach'd thy Climes,
And gave thee *Europe's* Arts, and *Europe's* Crimes,

How small the Gain, in all that Arts can boast,
Or Science teach, when Liberty is lost;
When tyrant Laws the human Frame controul,
And Superstition cramps the reasoning Soul?

At length thy future Fame on one great Year
Is fix'd; behold thy genial Gods appear!

GEORGE, fear'd in Arms, below'd for gentle Sway,

And **PITT**, the vestal Guard of Freedom's Ray;
Prompt to consummate Heav'n's supreme Decree,

They give the Mandate, and thy Realms are free.

No more thy Sons, by *Gallia's* Sceptra aw'd,
Shall serve her Priests, and learn her Arts of Fraud;

No more shall Discord fierce thy Regions stain,
And view thy Children by thy Children slain;
Those Isles, where late, the Tyrant's restless Hands

For'd Chains and Shackles for thy trembling Lands,

By Britain won, to nobler Arts give place,
And forge the Arms of Commerce and of Peace,
And Liberty there lends thy Sons her Aid,
Where lately mourn'd the long imprison'd Maid.

Thus dread Inchanters of romantic Name,
In Castle dark immerse some royal Dame;
Secur'd with magic Bolts, and circling Moons,
Where watchful Wizards take their midnight Rounds,

'Till the predestin'd Hero, sent by Fate,
With Sword high-charm'd, assails the Iron Gate;

The Bolts recoil, the grating Hinges roar,
The Bars fly shatter'd from the bursting Door;
Obstructing Mounds in crumbled Ruins lie,
And the fair Captive meets her Champion's Eye.

Thus Liberty, releas'd by Heroes Hands,
From *Byron's* Cape surveys *Hesperian* Lands,
Then springs aloft, divides the yielding Air,
And spreads her Pinions o'er the Western Sphere;

Her Form divine revives the fainting Earth,
And gives the new-known Worlds a second Birth,

So chang'd, so temper'd, by her pow'rful Name,
That he who found them loses half his Fame;
For when the fated Ages shall have run,
And shewn new Empires to the setting Sun,
Each rising *Æra* shall its Date restrain
To **PITT**, and **LIBERTY**, and **GEORGE's** Reign.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences,

For SEPTEMBER 1758.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Valogne in Britany, Aug. 24.

THE Contributions settled by Lieut. General Bligh and Captain Howe, before their Departure from Cherburg were, for the Town of Cherburg 44000 Livres, and for the two Manufactories established there 15000, half the Sum was paid in ready Money, and for the Security of the other half, the Town sent as Hostages, the Sieurs Deval, Postel, and Gaurin. See our Account, p. 866.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated August 26.

" We are informed by Letters from the allied Army on the 19th Inst. that the Junction of the British Troops, with General Imhoff's Corps, was made between Bockholt and Coesfeldt. "

That Prince Ferdinand having received Advice of the French Army's having passed the Rhine, he immediately dispatched an Officer to the Duke of Marlborough with an Account thereof; and advised his Grace to draw his Forces nearer to the main Army.

That on the 17th the allied Army struck their Tents, and advanced to meet the British Troops; and that Afternoon they encamped within two Hours march of each other.

That on the 18th, the Duke of Marlborough waited on Prince Ferdinand, with whom he had a long Conference.—And his Grace was pleased to say to the Officer who attended him, *That he was charmed with the Prince's Behaviour. That his very Appearance shewed Penetration and Courage, as his Actions did Activity, Conduct, and Valour.* To which the Officer took the Liberty to reply, *That Prince Ferdinand was not only a worthy, but also a humane, General; and that, except the King of Prussia, his Brother Prince Henry, and Marshal Daun, he did not know his Equal for Courage and Conduct, in all Germany.*"

UNITED PROVINCES.

The Dutch are so much exasperated at having their pernicious and illicit Commerce stopt by the English, that they give some Indications of joining the French. It is true, the Republic abounds in naval Stores; it has great Numbers of Seamen; and may

in a few Months be able to fit out some Kind of Fleet: But it will be more for the Honour and Advantage of Great-Britain to be at War with France, Spain, and Holland together, than to suffer her worst Enemy to be fraudulently assisted by her pretended Friends, under the strained Sanction of a Neutrality, which, if not provided against by the Force of Treaties, is so far repugnant to the Law of Nations, that it was thought such an insidious Case could never have happened, as partly appears by the following Extract.

Extract from the Register of the Resolutions of the States General of the United Provinces.

Veneris, 11 die Augusti 1758.

" Mr. Pick de Zoelen, and other Deputies of their High Mightinesses for Foreign Affairs, having, pursuant to the Resolution of the 1st Inst. conferred with Mr. York, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Great-Britain, they reported, That they had delivered to Mr. York the Resolution taken by their High Mightinesses, upon a Letter written to them by the Directors of the Amsterdam Company, concerning the hostile Treatment, and the *Robberies (Brigandages)* committed by the English Privateers in the Vessels and on the Subjects of their High Mightinesses in the West Indies, and the *iniquitous* Proceedings of the Courts there relative to this Conduct; intreating him that he would be pleased to support and second by his good Offices, the Contents of this Resolution:

That he, Mr. York, had thereupon declared, " That he saw with Uneasiness the continual Complaints which their High Mightinesses found themselves obliged to make in favour of their Subjects; and that the King his Master had commanded him to make known, wherever it should be proper, that his Majesty would most readily concur in every Method that should be proposed for giving Satisfaction to their High Mightinesses, with whom he had always studied to live in the most perfect Union; But that the King had, at the same Time, authorised him to declare, That his Majesty was determined not to suffer the Trade of the French Colonies in America to be carried

carried on by the Subjects of other Powers, under the specious Pretext of a Neutrality; or Words to be interpreted as a Licence to carry on a Trade with his Enemies, which though not particularly specified in the Article of Contraband, was nevertheless rendered such in all Respects, and in every Sense, by Circumstances. That they, the Gentlemen Deputies, would see, that the Orders be communicated to them, and which he had received from his Court a very few Days before, authorized him to represent to them, That as long as the licit Commerce of the Subjects of their High Mightinesses, to which his Majesty never intended to give the least Interruption, was confounded with the Commerce which his Majesty regarded as wholly illicit, all their Representations would be fruitless; the rather as the Method of proceeding in such Cases was settled by Treaty; and the Crown could not take Cognizance of Facts, the Examination of which belonged to the ordinary Courts.

"The said Report being taken into Consideration, Messieurs the Deputies of the Provinces of Holland and West Friesland, of Zealand, Utrecht, and Friesland, took a Copy of the said Report, that they might communicate it to their Constituents. And moreover it was thought good to order, that a Copy of the said Report should be delivered to Mr. Hagel, and other Deputies of their High Mightinesses for the Affairs of the Navy, that they might peruse and examine it, and afterwards report their Opinion thereupon to the Assembly of their High Mightinesses."

The following extraordinary Account is dated from Amsterdäm.

Amsterdam, Aug. 7. "According to an authentic List of the Depredations committed by the English Privateers, they have taken one and twenty Ships belonging to Amsterdam, bound from Curacoa and St. Eustatia, valued at 3,557,000 Guilders, [311,000 l. Sterling] and thirty-five Vessels bound to those Colonies, valued at 5,144,000 Guilders, [450,100 l. Sterling.] They have pillaged or stolen from 100 Vessels more, to the Amount of 439,191 Guilders [38,429 l. Sterling.] So that this single City has already suffered by them a Loss of 9,140,691 Guilders, [799,810 l. Sterling.]

It appears by the same List, that they have injured St. Eustatia and Curacoa, by taking and plundering the Vessels of those Colonies, the former to the Amount of 1,059,579 Guilders, [92,712 l. Sterling] and the latter to the Amount of 309,684 Guilders, [27,097 l. Sterling.] Adding these two Sums to the former, the Total will be

10,509,954 Guilders, [919,619 l. Sterling.]"

The Dutch Merchants have endeavoured particularly to specify their Damage and Losses; and I have now in my Hand a Translation of the Account sent from Eustatia of the above-mentioned 1,059,579 Guilders, whereby it appears, that the British Cruisers and Privateers have seized many Dutch Ships belonging to the Inhabitants of Eustatia and the other Dutch Islands in the West Indies; and it thereby also appears, that many of those Vessels were condemned,

Myedzirzeck, Aug. 18. The following Manifesto was published by General Fermor.

"William Fermor, Count of the Holy Empire, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas the glorious Army of her Imperial Majesty, my most gracious Sovereign, has approached the Confines of Pomerania, the Marquisate of Brandenburg and of Silesia, in order to enter the said Provinces; I do hereby declare, that such of the Inhabitants of these States as shall not oppose the victorious Arms of Russia, but will remain quiet in their Dwellings, and exercise and carry on peaceably their several Callings and Commerce, provided they will submit themselves to her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, they shall suffer no Damage, as our Troops shall observe there the most rigid Discipline, but that they shall be favoured with the Most High Imperial Protection, and shall in no wise be molested or interrupted in their Traffic. Wherefore, I do now give the said Inhabitants Notice, and to all those who are possessed of Estates, that they forthwith send to the Head Quarters of our Army, Deputies and Commissioners to treat concerning a Contribution in Money, and the usual Portions and Rations.

On the Contrary, all those who shall abandon their Habitations, Agriculture, or Trades, or leave the Country, shall be punished with the utmost Severity that the Right of War gives us over them."

But his Prussian Majesty seems to have answered this laughty Manifesto, by causing Te Deum to be sung, in all the Churches at Berlin, on the 30th of August, for the Victory gained over the Russians in the Battle of the 25th near Custrin: And the Relation of this happy Event, as published in the London Gazetee, September 8, is as follows.

The Day before Yesterday a Messenger arrived at the Earl of Holderness's Office, with Letters from Mr. Mitchell, his Majesty's Minister to the King of Prussia, now at

the

the Prussian Army on the Frontiers of Poland, of the 26th and 28th of August, confirming the Account of the Victory obtained by his Prussian Majesty over the Russian Army on the 25th past; and with the following general Relation of that important Event.

“ On the 22d, the King arrived at Frankfort upon the Oder, by the Way of Ziebigen, with the Reinforcement which he brought from Silesia. In the two last Marches his Majesty was on the same Side of the River as the Russians; but they did nothing to interrupt his March.

“ On the 21st in the Morning, the King went with his Hussars to Count Dohna's Camp, and was followed that Night by the Remainder of his Corps, so that the whole Army was assembled at Gorgas the 22d, at 7 o'Clock in the Morning; and the Junction being made, they marched on at 10 o'Clock at Night.

“ On the 23d his Majesty caused a Bridge to be thrown over the Oder at Gatawile; which was done with so much Dispatch, that the whole Army passed the River the same Day, and his Majesty took up his Quarters at Golassan.

“ The 24th, the King let the Army, which was very much fatigued with the long and toilsome March they had made, rest till One o'Clock in the Afternoon, after which he marched to Dirmitzel, where he encamped, and made his Dispositions for attacking the Enemy the next Day.

“ The 25th, the Army marched in four Columns, three of Infantry and one of Cavalry, Lieutenant-General Manteuffel, at the Head of ten Battalions, forming the Van-guard; and though they were obliged to cross the little River Mitzel, over one single Bridge, the whole arrived, in Presence of the Enemy, at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, and immediately formed in order of Battle.

“ The Action began at Nine o'Clock, near the Village of Zorndorff, and lasted till Seven at Night. The Fire of the Artillery was terrible and uninterrupted till towards the End. The Russian Infantry made a great Resistance, so far, as to render the Action, for some Time, doubtful on our Left; where the Right Wing, endeavouring to improve its Advantage, Lieutenant-General Seidlitz hastened up thither, at the Head of his own Regiment of the Gardes du Corps, and the Gen d'Arms; and, after having routed the Russian Cavalry which covered it, he fell upon the Infantry, broke them, and recovered the whole Affair. The Russians, forced at last to quit the Field of Battle, formed themselves into a Square,

in order to cover the remaining Part of their Baggage, and passed the Night in that Position. The King also remained that Night upon the Field of Battle, with his whole Army, and took the necessary Measures to improve his Advantage.

“ The 26th, his Majesty advanced again towards the Enemy, and the Cannonading was renewed; but it did not last long, for the Enemy was forced to continue their Retreat, abandoning their Artillery, and a great Number of Colours, Standards, &c. The King did not give them Time to recover, but caused them to be harraßed on all Sides during the whole Day; and the Slaughter was very great. For however desirous his Majesty was to prevent the Effusion of so much Blood, the Cruelties of his Enemies committed by the Enemy, and the Sight of the Villages round about, which the Russians had set on fire, had irritated the Soldiers to such a Degree, that it was almost impossible to put a Stop to their Fury. However, a Number of Prisoners have been taken; amongst whom are several general Officers, namely, Generals de Soltikoff, de Chernichev, Manteuffel, Tieremhausen, Chivers, &c. General Brown, the second in Command, having refused Quarters, was killed by the Prussian Dragoons; and the Fate of his Highness Prince Charles of Saxony is not known. According to the Enemy's own Confession, several others of their Generals are killed.

“ The King, being unwilling to require more from his Infantry, without giving them some Rest, made them encamp on the 26th in the Evening, and ordered his Cavalry and Hussars to continue to pursue and harraß the Enemy; and on the 27th, his Majesty marched as far as Tamsel.

“ General Fermer is in the most critical Situation, being in Want of Provisions and Ammunition, and obliged to retreat before our victorious Army, the Van-guard whereof, commanded by Prince Maurice d'Anhalt Dessau, gives him no Manner of Rest; so that it is impossible to say, how he will accomplish his Retreat.

“ The Slaughter of the Enemy has been very great; and, if they had not sullied their Bravery, by horrid Excesses, we should with the greatest Pleasure, have done them Justice, which is due to the Firmness and Courage of their Infantry.

“ We have already taken their military Chest, containing about nine Hundred Thousand Rubles; seventy three Pieces of Cannon; and a great Number of Standards and Colours.

“ We compute our Loss at about six Hundred killed, and not eleven Hundred wounded;

ded; among the first, are two of his Prussian Majesty's Aids de Camp. And we return Thanks to God, who has so visibly protected us on this important Occasion, in preserving his Majesty's precious Life, for which the whole Army have so often trembled.

"The further Detail of this great Event will be given as soon as possible, our Time being too much taken up, at this Juncture, to enter into more Particulars."

Paris, Sept. 1. The King having acquainted the States-General of his Willingness to grant to their Subjects, a Bounty upon the Importation of Dutch Herrings into this Kingdom, their High Mightinesses have returned their Thanks to his Majesty, by their Ambassador, M. de Berkenrode. On this Occasion they again declared, that it was their sincere Intention, to persist in the System of Neutrality they had embraced; And the King, relying upon Assurances, so conformable to the wise Maxims by which their Republick is governed, hath granted them that Mark of his Affection which they desired in favour of the Commerce of their Subjects. Accordingly, the Count d'Affry, his Minister Plenipotentiary, is ordered to declare to them; "That his Majesty had given Orders, that the 9th Article of the Treaty of Commerce of the 21st of December 1739, should be provisionally executed till farther Orders,

according to its Form and Tenor, till the Negotiation, which has been some Time on the Carpet, for settling a Treaty of Commerce between the two Powers, can be brought to a Conclusion." It was on the 28th of last Month, that the Count d'Affry made this Declaration to the States General. "Your High Mightinesses (he adds in the Memorial presented on this Occasion) will easily see in the Resolution which his Majesty has taken with regard to this Affair, the real Interest which he continues to take in their Prosperity, and the Advantage of the Dutch Navigation. They will certainly be the more sensible of the Value of the King's Sentiments, as they are daily experiencing the quite contrary from his Majesty's Enemies."

Hague, Sept. 5. The States of Holland have not yet taken any Resolution upon the Advice of the Admiralty. The Deputies of the respective Towns returned last Saturday, in order to carry to their Principals the State of the Deliberations of the Assembly, and receive fresh Instructions. The principal Points upon which they deliberated, were, 1st, to make strong Representations to his Britannick Majesty, relating to the Depredations committed by the English Ships; 2dly, &c. contrary to all Expectation, these should not meet with Success, to fit out twenty Men of War; and 3dly, to agree upon a proper Answer to Mr. Yorke's Declaration.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Brigsflock, Northamptonshire, Aug. 27.

A Dreadful Storm of Hail, Thunder, and Lightning, that set fire to the Meeting-house, which was burnt to the Ground, with an adjacent Building, one Woman was killed, and 3 more hurt.

At Tetworth, the Seat of Lord Ducie, is now growing an English Chesnut, which measures 51 Feet about at the Height of six Feet above the Ground; this Tree divides itself at the Crown into three Limbs, one of which measures 28 Feet and a Half in the Girt, and five Feet above the Crown

of the Tree; the Situation is the N. W. Side of a Hill and a Loam Soil.

Halifax in Yorkshire, Sept. 4. At a Meeting of the Commissioners, August 31, for putting in Execution the Act for extending the Navigation of the Calder to Sowerby Bridge 18000 l. were subscribed by about 40 Gentlemen in that Town, in order to facilitate the Design.

Crews, Sept. 5. Was launch'd a new Frigate, called the Cypress of 28 Guns, to be commanded by Capt. Webber.

L O N D O N.

August 23.

By his Majesty's Command, a Prayer and Thanksgiving was appointed to be used in all Churches within the Bills of Mortality, for the taking of Louisburg.

24. At a Common Council was appointed a Committee of six Aldermen and 12 Commoners, to draw up a congratulatory Address to his Majesty, on the Conquest of Cape Breton.

26. The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, waited on his Majesty at Kensington, and being introduced by the Right Honourable the Earl of Holderness, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, Sir William Moreton, Knt. the Recorder, made their Compliments in the following Address.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

" Amidst the joyful Acclamations of your faithful People, permit us, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, humbly to congratulate your Majesty on the Success of your Arms in the Conquest of the important Fortress of Louisburgh, the Reduction of the Islands of Cape Breton and St. John, and the Blow there given to a considerable Part of the French Navy

An Event so truly glorious to your Majesty, so important to the Colonies, Trade, and Navigation of Great Britain, and so fatal to the commercial Views and naval Power of France, affords a reasonable Prospect of the Recovery of all our Rights and Possessions in America, so unjustly invaded; and in a great Measure answers the Hopes we formed, when we beheld the French Power weakened on the Coast of Africa, their Ships destroyed in their Ports at Home, and the Terror thereby spread over all their Coasts.

May these valuable Acquisitions, so gloriously obtained, ever continue a Part of the British Empire, as an effectual Check to the Perfidy and Ambition of a Nation, whose repeated Insults and Usurpations, obliged your Majesty to enter into this just and necessary War: And may these Instances of the Wisdom of your Majesty's Councils, of the Conduct and Resolution of your Commanders, and the Intrepidity of your Fleets and Armies, convince the World of the innate Strength and Resources of your Kingdoms, and dispose your Majesty's Enemies to yield to a safe and honourable Peace.

In all Events, we shall most cheerfully contribute, to the utmost of our Power, towards Supporting your Majesty in the vigorous Prosecution of Measures so nobly designed, and so wisely directed. And it shall be our most fervent Prayer, that your

Majesty may long, very long, enjoy the Fruits of your auspicious Government, its returns of Loyalty and Affection from a grateful People; and that the Crown of these Realms may flourish, with equal Lustre, on the Heads of your august Descendants, to latest Posterity."

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.

" I receive this dutiful and loyal Address as a fresh Mark of your constant Affection to me, and my Government; and I return you my hearty Thanks for it. The steady Affections of my People, united in a hearty Zeal for the Honour of my Crown, will, I doubt not, enable me to carry on, with Vigour and Success, a War, which was necessarily undertaken, to defend the Religion, Liberties, and valuable Possessions of my Kingdoms, against the unjust Attempts of my Enemies. The City of London may always depend upon my Protection and Favour, and upon my constant Care for the Extent of their Trade and Navigation."

They were all received very graciously, and had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

The following is a Translation of a Letter written by his Majesty to his Highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, on the Battle of Crevell.

" The Success which the Almighty was pleased to grant to my Army, under your Highness's Command, on the 23d Inst. gave me the highest Pleasure, especially receiving the Particulars of it by your Highness's Letter of the 24th, and verbally from my Adjutant General Von Rheden. I cannot therefore omit my sincerest Acknowledgments to your Highness on this Occasion, as it is, under God, to your wise Measures and unparallelled Manœuvres, that this Victory is to be ascribed. I want Words to express my Sense of the Service you have performed, and my Admiration of your extraordinary Abilities exerted for Me and the common Cause, with equal Zeal, Magnanimity, and Success.

My Joy is greatly heightened to find that the hereditary Prince of Brunswick had so great a Share in the Success of that glorious Day. Your Highness will inform that worthy Prince, that he had, before, my Esteem and Affection, and by this fresh Proof of his Activity, Valour, and good Conduct, he has now acquired my Admiration.

I always had a good Opinion of the Troops under your Command; and particularly of my own: And I am now so confirmed in it by what your Highness writes to me, that I make not the least Doubt, that under such

a Leader, who has gained their entire Love and Confidence, they will at all times cheerfully do their Duty, like brave and honest Men. I desire your Highness will make known to both Officers and Men, the Thoughts I entertain of them.

What your Highness is pleased to mention of the Behaviour of Lieutenant-General Oberg and Major-General Wangelheim, gives me great Satisfaction. I cannot conclude without acquainting your Highness, that in regard to the honourable Mention you make of Lieutenant-Colonel Schulenbourg, I have ordered him a Colonel's Commission.

I remain with Truth, &c. &c."

(See our Magazine for July, 1758, Page 841.)

An Information having been laid before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, that Lights had been seen in the Works of the new Temporary Bridge, his Lordship has ordered Inspection to be made, and it appeared, that Attempts had been made to fire the said Bridge in three Places, in Consequence of which, a Watch is appointed to prevent the malicious Designs of such evil disposed Persons.

Whitehall, Aug. 29. The King was pleased to constitute Charles Duke of Marlborough, to be General over all, and singular the Foot Forces employ'd, or to be employ'd in his Majesty's Service.

Sept. 2. Was religiously observed, in Commemoration of the dreadful Fire at London on that Day, 1666.

4. Last Week a remarkable Carriage set out from Aldersgate-street to Birmingham, from which Place it arrived the preceding Thursday, full of Passengers and Baggage, without using Coomb, or any unctious, oily Matter whatsoever to the Wheels or Axles; The Inventor has caused to be engraven on the Boxes of the Wheels these Words, *Friction annihilated*, and is very positive, that the Carriage will continue to go as long and easy, if not longer and easier, without greasing, than any of the Stage Carriages will do with it.

9. Twenty-one Pieces of battering Brass Cannon, and two Mortars, taken at Cherbourg by Lord Howe, were drawn from the Tower to Hyde Park, and placed on the South Side of the East End of Kensington Gardens, guarded by a Company of the Train of Artillery; each Piece is finely ornamented with the Arms of France and other Hieroglyphics, Trophies, &c. their Names, Weight, Bore, and Length, as under.

Names of the Cannon in French and English.

| In French. | In English. | Wt. lb. | Bore. Inches. | Length Feet. |
|---------------|----------------------|------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Hecube, | <i>The Hecube,</i> | 4090 | 5½ | 11½ |
| Nitocris, | <i>The Splendor;</i> | 4080 | 5½ | 11 |
| L'Emerillon, | <i>The Merlin,</i> | 5320 | 6½ | 11½ |
| Le Temeraire, | <i>The Raft,</i> | 5680 | 6½ | 11½ |
| Auguste, | <i>The Augustus,</i> | 5770 | 6 | 11½ |
| Antonin, | <i>The Anthony,</i> | 5740 | 6 | 11½ |
| L'Infernale, | <i>The Infernal,</i> | 5660 | 6 | 11½ |

5. His Majesty was pleased to make a Present of 500 l. to the Captains Amberst and Edgcombe, who jointly brought the News of the taking of Cape Breton, and to order a farther Sum to each of those Gentlemen for a Sword and a Ring.

Whitehall, Sept. 6. The King having been pleased to order that the Colours taken at Louisburg, which were lately brought to the Palace at Kensington, should be deposited in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul; and this Day being appointed for that Purpose, proper Detachments of Horse and Foot Grenadiers were ordered to parade at Kensington at 10 o'Clock, and marched before his Majesty (who was pleased to see them pass by) in the following Order:

A Serjeant, and 12 Horse Grenadiers.

A Field Officer, and Officers in Proportion.

A Detachment of fourscore of the Horse Grenadier Guards.

Then eighty of the Life-Guards, with Officers in Proportion, with their Standards, Kettle-Drums, and Trumpets.

Then a Serjeant and twelve Grenadiers of the Foot Guards.

Thence eleven Serjeants of the Foot Guards carrying the eleven French Colours, advanced.

Then the four Companies of Grenadiers of the Foot Guards closed the March.

In this Manner they proceeded from Kensington, through Hyde Park, the Green Park, and through the Stable Yard, St. James's, into Pall Mall, and so on to the West Gate of St. Paul's, where the Colours were received by the Dean and Chapter, attended by the Choir; about which Time the Guns at the Tower, and in St. James's Park, were fired.

The said Colours are to be put up in some public Part of the said Cathedral Church, as a lasting Memorial of the Success of his Majesty's Arms, in the Reduction of the important Fortress of Louisburg, and the Islands of Cape Breton and St. John. *Gazette.*

Names of the Cannon in French and English.

| In French. | In English. | Wt. lb. | Bore. Inches. | Length Feet. |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------|---------------|--------------|
| Le Malfaisant, | The Mischivous, | 5500 | 6 | 11 |
| Le Vainqueur, | The Conqueror, | 5670 | 6 | 11 |
| Le Juste, | The Just, | 5490 | 6½ | 11 |
| Ulysse, | The Ulysses, | 2353 | 4½ | 9 |
| Le Foudroyant, | The Dreadful, | 3311 | 5 | 10 |
| Le Renommée, | The Renown, | 3367 | 5 | 10 |
| Le Laborieux, | The Laborious, | 9302 | 5 | 10 |
| Le Diligent, | The Diligent, | 3960 | 5½ | 11 |
| Le Morefque, | The Blackamoor, | 3980 | 5½ | 11 |
| Le Sage, | The Wise, | 4346 | 5½ | 11 |
| Le Violente, | The Violent, | 4150 | 5½ | 11 |
| Le Furieuse, | The Furious, | 4160 | 5½ | 11 |
| Le Imperieuse, | The Imperious, | 4130 | 5½ | 11 |
| Le Devinereffe, | The Conjuror, | 4000 | 5½ | 11 |

Two Mortars, Weight of each 2840 lb. Diameter of the Chamber 6 Inches, Bore 14 inches, Length 3 Feet.

The two Mortars were made by *Killerius Helveticus*, A. D. 1684.

The Mottos on both were, *Non Solis Radius sed Jovis Fulmina.*

"Not the Rays of the Sun, but the Thunder of Jupiter."

Upon the several Pieces of Cannon were inscribed the following Mottos.

Ultima Ratio Regum.

"The ultimate Reason, or dernier Resort of Kings."

Pluribus nec impar.

"A Match for many."

12. The humble Address of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge was presented to his Majesty; as were likewise in the Course of his Month, those of Exeter, Newcastle, Norwich, Bristol, Berwick upon Tweed, Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn, &c.

Alexander Masters, Esq; appeared at the Court of Aldermen, accepted the Office of Sheriff, and gave a Bond to execute the same.

13. Came Advice, that Admiral Pocock was well with his Squadron at Madras the 10th of March, and expected to be join'd by Commodore Stephens.

An Express arrived, that Lord Howe had landed the Troops the 4th Inst. at St. Luciaire in Britany without Opposition; that he has destroyed 20 Ships and some Batteries on the Coast, and the General propos'd marching the 9th to St. Gilders, and on the 10th to St. Cas.

14. At a Meeting of the Governors of the Magdalen Charity House for penitent prostitutes, many young Women from 18 to 20 Years of Age were admitted.

16. The 21 Brass Cannon and two Mortars, taken from the French at Cherburg, were sent under a Guard of the Train of Artillery from Hyde Park to the Tower, here to be reposit'd; they pass'd through the principal Streets of the City, attended by a great Number of Spectators; some of the larger Pieces were drawn by 15 Horses, and others by 13, and a general Joy was diffus'd amongst the Populace.

18. His Majesty has been pleas'd to issue his royal Proclamation, for both Houses of Parliament to meet the 24th Day of November next, for Dispatch of Business.

Whitehall, Sept. 18. Late on Saturday Night last, an Express arriv'd with the following Letters from the Right Hon. Lord Howe, and Lieutenant Colonel Bligh, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated on board the *Effex*, off St. Cas Bay, on the Coast of Britany, in France.

Effex, off St. Cas Bay, Sept. 12, 1758.

S I R,

"In my Letter of the 7th, I had the Honour to inform you of the Movement of the Fleet from St. Luciaire to this Bay.

The Reimbarkation having commenced, at the Lieutenant General's Request, upon his Arrival with the Troops on this Shore Yesterday in the Morning, the former Corps were taken off without any considerable Interruption from the Enemy; but in their Attack upon our Rear guard, the Captains Rowley, Maplefen, Patton, and Elphinston, (commanding under Capt. Duff the different Divisions of the Flat Boats) waiting to embark with the Grenadiers, were made Prisoners. My own Observations of the very resolute Behaviour of those Captains, and of Capt. Duff, being confirmed by the Report of the Land Officers concerned in that Service, I cannot omit this Notice of it. The other Particulars of our Loss, respecting the Officers and Men belonging to the Ships of War, are added in the List annexed.

Judging

Judging the Anchorage on this Part of the Coast to be no wise proper for the Fleet to remain in at this Season of the Year, till the further Supplies provided could be taken on board, if sent for, and the Troops put again into a proper State of Service; I am therefore preparing, with the Lieutenant

General's Consent, to return for that Purpose to any such Port as I may be first able most conveniently to gain in England.

I am, &c. H O W E.

P. S. His Royal Highness, who was pleased to be present at the Embarkation, continues in perfect Health.

List of the Sea-Officers and Men killed, wounded, &c. at the Re-embarkation of the Troops from the Bay of St. Cas, on the 11th Day of September, 1758.

| Ships Names. | Officers killed, wounded, or taken Prisoners. | Seamen. | |
|---------------------------|---|---------|-------|
| | | Kill'd. | Woun. |
| Essex, Rochester, | Mr. Sommerville, Second Lieutenant, killed, | 1 | 1 |
| | Midshipman, wounded, | 0 | 0 |
| Portland, | Capt. Maplefen, taken, | 7 | 11 |
| | Mr. Lindsey, Midshipman, wounded, | 0 | 0 |
| Montague, Jafon, | Capt. Rowley, slightly wounded and taken, | 0 | 0 |
| | Capt. Pafton, taken, | 0 | 1 |
| Salamander, Speedwell, | Capt. Elphinstone, taken, | 0 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 2 |
| Total | | 8 | 17 |

S I R, *The Essex, Sept. 13, 1758.*

"I mentioned in my last Letter to you, that it was necessary, on Account of the Safety of the Fleet, to go to St. Cas, being obliged to quit the Bay of St. Lunaire, where we disembarked, for fear of being drove on Shore against the Rocks, the Wind blowing hard upon the Shore. Accordingly we marched the 9th to St. Gildan, the 10th to Matignon, to meet our Fleet, which lay out beyond St. Cas Bay, to get Provisions. That Evening I received Intelligence, that there were 12 Battalions of Foot, and two Squadrons of Horse, at Lambale, on their March towards us, which came from Breft. Having consulted the General Officers upon this Occasion, they thought it the best Way to retire to St. Cas; upon which I sent off immediately an Officer to acquaint the Commodore with it, that he might give Orders for his Fleet to put into what Bay he thought best to re-embark at; and marched the 11th at Four o'Clock in the Morning, to St. Cas Bay, where the Fleet put in, and had their Flat Bottom Boats ashore ready to receive us. The Troops marched into the Boats as fast as they arrived. In about an Hour after we began to embark, we saw the Enemy begin to appear on the Heights above, and soon after they began to fire on us with their Cannoh, but did not attempt marching down, till almost all the Troops were re-embarked, except the Grenadiers, which made the Rear Guard of the Whole, who marched up to oppose their Advancing, and behaved with great Bravery and Resolution, till, overpowered by Numbers, they were

at last obliged to give Way, and retire to the Water-side, till the Boats could come in to take them, where they suffered much by the Enemy's Fire. We have lost some Officers and Men, which must always be the Consequence when there is an Enemy to oppose our Landing or Reimbarking. We have lost between six and seven Hundred Men killed, drowned, and taken Prisoners. The List of Officers I send you inclosed. I am afraid General Dury is killed, as he is not down in the List sent me by the Duke D'Aiguillon. Lord Frederick Cavendish is among the Prisoners, and well. The Officers missing or killed are about ten, whose Commissions I shall fill up, in Consequence of your Letter. I shall do Justice to every Regiment in the Filling up the Commission, and shall not prefer my Nephew, Lieutenant St. George, to hurt any Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Wilkinson, of Lord Robert Manners's Regiment, is killed. I shall only mention the Majors Names, according to their Seniority, who are all very deserving Men; Major Preston of General Cornwallis's Regiment; Major Dunbar of Lord Charles Hay's Regiment, who was Major to the Grenadiers on this Command, and behaved well; Major Remington of Lord Robert Manners's Regiment. The present State of the Troops makes it necessary to return to England. I am, &c.

THOMAS BLIGH.

P. S. I received just now a Letter from the Duke D'Aiguillon, that there are about three or four Hundred Prisoners.

List of Officers taken Prisoners.

| | | |
|---------------|---|---------------------------|
| | } | Ld. Frederick Cavendish, |
| | | Lieut. Col. Pierſon, |
| | | Captain Dickens, |
| Guards, | | Captain Hyde, W. |
| | | Lieut. Col. Lambert, |
| | } | Enſign Sir Alex. Gilmour, |
| | | Captain Pownal. |
| Lord George | } | Capt. Heathcote, |
| Bentinck's, | | Lieut. Shearing, |
| Cornwallis's, | | Lieut. Thompson, |
| Loudon's | } | Lieut. Price. |
| | | Capt. Bromhead, |
| Effingham's, | | Lieut. Whyly, |
| | | Lieut. Denſhure. |
| Manners's, | } | Capt. Napier. |
| Wolfe's, | | Capt. Myers. |
| Wolfe's, | | Lieut. Roſe. |

| | | |
|---------------|---|-------------------------|
| Lambton's, | { | Capt. Revel, |
| | { | Lieut. Grant. |
| Richmond's, | { | Lieut. Price, |
| | { | Lt. Lambourn, doubtful. |
| Gren. Guards, | { | Capt. Bridgeman, |
| | { | Capt. Mathews, |
| | { | Capt. Caswell, W. |

List of Officers killed.

| | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| | Major-General Dury. |
| Guards, | { Capt. Walker, |
| | { Ensign Cocks, |
| Loudon's, | Lieut. Williamson. |
| Hay's, | Capt. Edmonstone. |
| Effingham's, | Lieut. Sandys, |
| Manners's, | { Lieut. Moore, |
| | { Lieut. Wells, |
| Richmond's, | Lieut. Drummond. |
| Gren. Guards, | Capt. Rolt. |
| Manners's, | Lieut. Col. Wilkinfon. |

A LIST of SHIPS, taken by the ENGLISH, continued from Page 870.

A Privateer of Bayonne.

Another of Martinico.

**A Storeship from Quebec, by Capt. Boyd,
of the Boreas Man of War.**

The Garland, a French Frigate of twenty-two Guns, by the Renown, Maidstone, and Rochester.

A French Man of War of 74 Guns is taken in the West Indies by Commodore Mear, and carried into Antigua.

A Dutch Ship from Eustatia, by the Sea Horse M. W.

Two Dutch Ships with Sugar, &c. and sent into Guernsey by a Guernsey Privateer.

The Young John, a Dutch Ship from Marfeilles, by a Bristol Privateer, and carried into Falmouth.

A large Ship of 400 Tons and 22 Carriage Guns, sent into Antigua by his Majesty's Sloop the Weaffle.

A French Privateer, by the Antigua Sloop of War;

A French Dutchman, with 550 Hogheads of Sugar, by Capt. Smith in a Letter of Marque, in Company with the Tartar, and sent into New York.

A French Ship from Bayonne, with dry Goods, by the Privateers Provost, General Johnson, and Earl of Loudon, and sent in New York.

A Guinea Man without any Papers,
mann'd with French and Spaniards, also an
empty Snow, by the Provost Privateer, and
sent into Ditto.

Two French Dutch Prizes, a Sloop with
Sale Goods, and a Schooner with Indigo,
Sugar, &c. by Capt. Turner, in the Priva-

teer Knowles, and Capt. Hopkins, in a Privateer of Rhode Island.

A Ship, 400 Tons, bound to Cape François, with Powder, Provisions, and dry Goods, by Captains Lush, Hopkins, and Potter, and sent into New York.

Two Ships, Names unknown, are taken in the Mediterranean by the Bellona Privateer of Bristol, and sent to Zant, also another in Ballast.

L'Heureux, A French Ship of 22 Guns
from Martinico, bound to St. Maloes, by
the Huffer, America, and Achilles Sloops.

A French Letter of Marque, with 2400 Barrels of Flour, &c. sent into Halifax by the Scarborough Man of War.

A Dutch Ship from Marfeilles to Havre-de-Grace, by the Prince Ferdinand Privateer, and sent into Portsmouth.

A Dutch Dogger from Rotterdam, for Lisbon with prohibited Goods, and another from St. Vallery to Rochelle, by the Hazard Privateer.

The Neptune from Rochelle for Calais, with Brandy, by the Tartar Privateer, and sent into Falmouth.

The Polly, Tobin, from Limerick, Chilgrave, Pitman, from Farnham, and Ufrow, Johanna, sent into Plymouth by the Invincible Privateer.

A Dutch Ship with Sugar, Coffee, Cotton, &c. by the Beekford and Hazard Privateers, and sent into Portsmouth.

A French Tartan is taken and carried into the Island of Candia, by the Ranger Privateer, Capt. Gordon.

The

The Magdalène, Philipina, from St. Eustatia, by the Vestal and Tamer Man of War, and brought into Plymouth.

The Santa Maria, Rayer Otherise, from Curacao, is taken and brought into Portsmouth.

A Danish Ship of 300 Tons, from Martinico for Copenhagen, by the Scourge Privateer of London.

A Ship from Martinico, Name unknown, by the Favourite Sloop of War, and carried into Gibraltar.

Likewise a Spanish Ship from Ostend.

A Ship from Archangel, for Hamburgh, with Corn and Cables, is taken by the Trial Privateer, and carried into Dundee.

The Ufrow, Susanah, a Dutch Ship, from Nantz to Curacao, is taken by a Man of War or 60 Guns, and carried into Jamaica.

The Young Aaron, bound to Amsterdam with Sugar, Coffee and Indigo, is brought into Corke, by a Letter of Marque.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 871.

The Blakeney from Dublin for Peterburg, by the Marshal Belisle Privateer, and carried into Gottenburgh.

A Snow, Name unknown, from New York for Hamburgh, is taken and carried into Dunkirk.

The Thomas and Richard, Smith, with Convicts for Maryland, by a French Privateer, and carried into Rochelle.

The Eupham, Proctor, Christian and Isabel Lamb, David Miles, by the Marshal Belisle Privateer, and sent for Norway.

The Amelia, Lamb, from Port, for Antigua, is carried into Bayonne.

The Patty and Peggy, from Stockholm to Liverpool, is carried into Dunkirk.

The Fortune, Muckart, Ditto.

The Seafflower, Teers, from Amsterdam to Rhode Island, is taken and carried into Dunkirk.

The Morning Star, Butler, from Philadelphia, taken and ransomed for 300l.

The Success, Cahill, taken and ransomed for 12000 Livres, by the Eagle Frigate; also

The Muffcliff, Pernel, from Philadelphia to Newfoundland, and sent her for Quebec.

The St. Clare, Prize to the Neptune.

The St. Clare, Prize to the Neptune, retaken and carried into Leghorn.

The Prince of Orange, Forbes, from Leth for London, and the Good Intent, Gordon, from Aberdeen to London, are taken and carried into Dunkirk.

The Nelly, Marshal, from South Carolina to London, was taken the 13th of May, by four French Men of War bound to Quebec, and burnt.

The Britannia, Spendor, from London to Boston, is taken and carried into Quebec.

The Molly, Holm, taken and ransomed for 1000l. is arrived in the River.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 2. The Lady of the Hon. Henry Grinville, of a Daughter.

Sept. 1. The Lady of the Hon. John Spencer, of a Son and Heir.

MARRIAGES.

July 26. At Eccleston, Mr. William Waring, a rich Grazier, upwards of 80, to Miss Peggy Burdow, aged 18.

And at Preston, Mr. Robert Leland, a rich Farmer, aged 80, to Miss Molly Parkinson of that Place, aged 20.

27. The Hon. Col. Fitzroy, Brother to the Duke of Grafton, to Miss Warren, one of the Coheiresses of Sir Peter Warren.

30. By the Rev. Dr. Stukely, the Rev. Mr. Fairchild, to Miss Stukely, Daughter to the aforementioned Gentleman.

Aug. 7. Mr. Charles Harris of Leadenhall-street, to Miss Brantl.

8. William Deeds, Esq; to Miss Brampton of Skreens in Essex.

The Right Hon. Lord Feverham, to Miss Ann Hales, Daughter of Sir Thomas Hales,

12. Mr. Richard Appleton, of Watling-street, Flour Factor, to Miss Ann Wyke Ward, of Grosvenor-street.

The Rev. Mr. Hey at Canterbury, Son to Lady Palmer, to Miss Etheldred Lynch, Daughter to the Dean of Canterbury.

13. John Caslon, Esq; of Holbourn, to Miss Polly Wynn.

17. Philip Carteret Webb, Esq; Solicitor to the Treasury, to Miss Rhoda Cotes.

21. Daniel Wray, Esq; to Miss Darel of Richmond.

28. Mr. Henry Barnesby, in Leadenhall-street, to Miss Bonner of Clement Dances, with a Fortune of 5000l.

25. The Rev. Mr. Trotten of Hackney, to Miss Jurin of the same Place.

30. Mr. William Hamiton of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Miss Allen of Red Lion-street.

Sept. 2. Sir Samuel Fludier, Knt. and Alderman, Member of Parliament for Chappenharn, to Miss Brudenell, Daughter of the Hon. James Brudenell.

4. John

4. John Puget, Esq; Banker in London, to Miss Dunn, Daughter of James Dunn, Esq; Member of Parliament for Dublin.

7. John Spooner, Esq; of Westminster, to a Daughter of Sir Joseph Hankey.

10. Capt. Bernard Forrester, in the East India Company's Service, to Miss Stackhouse of Hatton Garden.

DEATHS.

July 25. Mrs. Tufton, Sister to the Earl of Thanet.

27. Richard Sloane Fowler, Esq; Uncle to Sir William Fowler, Bart.

29. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kinnoul. The Lady of Vice-Admiral Durell.

Aug. 2. The Hon. Miss Mary Neville, Daughter of the late Lord, and half Sister to the present Lord Abergavenny.

4. Miss Robinson, Daughter of Sir Thomas Robinson, aged 18.

The Rt. Hon. Francis Willoughby, Lord Middleton.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Warrington, at his Seat at Dunham in Essex.

5. Lady Samwell, Relict of Thomas Samwell of Bradwin.

6. Mrs. Mary de Virley, suddenly.

10. Mrs. Ann Austen, Sister to the late Sir Sheffield Austen, Bart.

11. The Lady of Sir John Poole, at Shute in Devonshire.

16. The Rt. Hon. Lady Catherine Parker, near Plymouth.

18. The Lady of the Rt. Hon. Lord Baltimore.

The Rt. Hon. Lady D'Arcy of Ireland.

20. The Hon. Mrs. Jean Murray.

22. Giles Earles, Esq; Member of Parliament for Malmesbury.

24. Mrs. Holford, Lady of — Holford, Esq; in Childbed.

26. The Rt. Hon. the Countess of Errol, at Edinburgh.

29. Dr. Knox, an eminent Physician.

The Rev. Mr. Benj. Grosvenor, aged 82.

31. The Wife of Dr. Nesbit, an eminent Physician of this City.

Sept. 2. Mrs. Collyer, Relict of Jos. Collyer, Esq; she was remarkable for doing Good.

Mr. John Sloane near Dublin, aged 101.

Edmund Bradshaw, Esq; Major in General Pole's Regiment of Foot.

3. William Dawtry, Esq; at his Seat at Dodinghurst in Essex.

4. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, at his Seat in Castle Howard in Yorkshire.

5. Robert Henley, Esq; Uncle to the Lord Keeper, of an Apoplectic Fit.

6. Somerset Davies of Ludlow, Receiver General of that County.

12. The Hon. Henry Hastings, youngest

Son of Theophilus, late Earl of Huntingdon, and only Brother of the present Earl.

13. The Countess of Bath, at the Earl of Bath's House in Piccadilly.

18. The Rev. Mr. Churchill, Curate and Lecturer of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Aug. 23. The Rt. Hon. the Lord Newbottle, Son of the Earl of Ancram, kissed his Majesty's Hand, on his being appointed Captain of the Company of Light Horse.

Evelin Meadows, Esq; Captain of the late Lord Newbottle's Troop, in Gen. Conway's Regiment.

The Hon. Col. Gage, to be a Brigadier-General in America.

Mr. Edward Stone was appointed one of the Cashiers of the Bank.

Major General Amherst is appointed Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in North America.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. John Jago, M. A. to the Rectory of Peter Tavy, in the County of Devon.

Rev. Daniel Webley, A. B. to the Rectory of Thurbly, in the County of Derby.

Rev. Mr. George Booth, to the Rectory of Ashton Under-Lyne.

The Rev. Benjamin Mence, to Rectory of Allhallows.

Matthew More, M. A. to the Rectory of Barmingham in Yorkshire.

The Rev. Thomas Wilkinfon, LL.B. to the Rectory of Astley Holden in Kent.

The Rev. Mr. Robert Adkin, to the Rectory of Wetheringset, with Brockford in Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Moses White, to the Rectory of Redham, Norfolk.

The Rev. Samuel Wiseman, LL.B. to the Rectory of Muffelden in Wilts.

F ——— KR ——— S.

Aug. 23. John Catts, of Bridge-street, Westminster, Dealer and Chapman.

John Mason, now or late of the City of Bath, Somersetshire, Stay-maker, Dealer and Chapman.

John Burton, of Shipton, Yorkshire, Grocer.

26. Nicholas Lilley, of Ashton-Under-Lyne, Lancaster, Clothier, Dealer and Chapman.

Edward Watson, of Leadenhall-street, London, Cabinet-maker.

29. William-Henry Shute, of Cornhill, Hatter, Sword-cutler, and Chapman.

John Sandell, of Christ-church, Middlesex, Dyer.

John Jones, of Llandeevill, Merionethshire, Hosiery, Dealer and Chapman.

Richard Morgan, of Old Fish-street, London, Taylor.

Sept. 2. Barton Hose, late of Addle-street, London, Corn-chandler.

George Parker, of Sunderland, in the County of Durham, Grocer, Dealer and Chapman.

Robert Warter, of Bradford, Yorkshire, Money-scrivener, Dealer and Chapman.

William Stevens the Elder, and William Stevens the Younger, of Little Trinity-Lane, London, Malt-factors and Partners.

John Evans, of the County Borough of Carmarthen, Merchant.

Thomas Bradford, of Wood-street, London, Haberdasher, Broker and Chapman.

5. John Cuttell, of Grace-church-street, London, Grocer.

Stephen Le Bas, of St. Giles's in the Fields, Middlesex, Brewer.

George Mercer, late of Liverpool, Lancashire, Merchant.

9. Samuel Moore, of Bearbinder-lane, London, Haberdasher.

Cornelius Gardiner, of St. Nicholas Gloucester, Merchant, Dealer and Chapman.

Joseph Standerwick, late of Taunton, Somersetshire, Linendraper, Grocer and Chapman.

William Davis, otherwise Davies, of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, Surry, Ship-scraper, Dealer and Chapman.

12. Richard Hincefman, late of Manchester, Lancashire, Chapman.

Joseph Pemberton, of Great Queen-street, Middlesex, Vintner, Dealer and Chapman.

Samuel Ware, of Whitechapel, Middlesex, Silk-Thrower.

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BILL of Mortality from Aug. 22. to Sept. 19,

| Buried | | Christened | |
|-------------------|------|-------------------|---------|
| Males | 606 | Males | 529 |
| Females | 597 | Females | 505 |
| Under 2 years old | | Buried, | |
| Between 2 and 5 | 121 | Within the walls | 82 |
| 5 and 10 | 44 | Without | 309 |
| 10 and 20 | 32 | Mid. and Sundry | 582 |
| 20 and 30 | 61 | City & Sub. West. | 232 |
| 30 and 40 | 102 | | |
| 40 and 50 | 90 | | 1203 |
| 50 and 60 | 67 | | |
| 60 and 70 | 93 | Weekly Aug. 29. | 1268 |
| 70 and 80 | 54 | Sept. 5. | 316 |
| 80 and 90 | 16 | | 12. 327 |
| 90 and 100 | 4 | | 19. 292 |
| 100 and 109 | 0 | | |
| | 1203 | | 1203 |

Observat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

| | Barometer. | Therm. | Pluvia-meter. | Hygro-meter. |
|---------|------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Aug 28 | 29 : 8 | 25 | 0 : 0 | 20M. |
| 29 | 29 : 8 | 25 | 5 : 0 | 20 |
| 30 | 29 : 7 | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 : 0 | 30 |
| 31 | 29 : 7 | 24 | 3 : 0 | 30 |
| Sept. 1 | 29 : 7 | 25 | 0 : 0 | 40 |
| 2 | 29 : 7 | 24 | 0 : 0 | 40 |
| 3 | 29 : 5 | 23 | 15 : 0 | 40 |
| 4 | 29 : 5 | 23 | 28 : 0 | 40 |
| 5 | 29 : 6 | 23 | 2 : 0 | 10D. |
| 6 | 29 : 6 | 23 | 0 : 0 | 10 |
| 7 | 29 : 6 | 23 | 3 : 0 | 20M. |
| 8 | 29 : 6 | 23 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 9 | 29 : 7 | 23 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 10 | 29 : 5 | 23 | 20 : 0 | 30 |
| 11 | 29 : 6 | 23 | 25 : 0 | 40 |
| 12 | 29 : 5 | 23 | 0 : 0 | 20D. |
| 13 | 29 : 6 | 23 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 14 | 29 : 7 | 23 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 15 | 29 : 8 | 23 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 16 | 29 : 8 | 23 | 0 : 0 | 30M. |
| 17 | 29 : 6 | 23 | 15 : 0 | 40 |
| 18 | 29 : 7 | 22 | 28 : 0 | 40 |
| 19 | 29 : 6 | 21 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 20 | 29 : 7 | 21 | 0 : 0 | 20D. |
| 21 | 29 : 8 | 21 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 22 | 29 : 9 | 20 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 23 | 29 : 9 | 19 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 24 | 30 : 0 | 19 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 25 | 31 : 0 | 19 | 0 : 0 | 40 |
| 26 | 32 : 0 | 19 | 2 : 0 | 40 |

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 19, 1758.

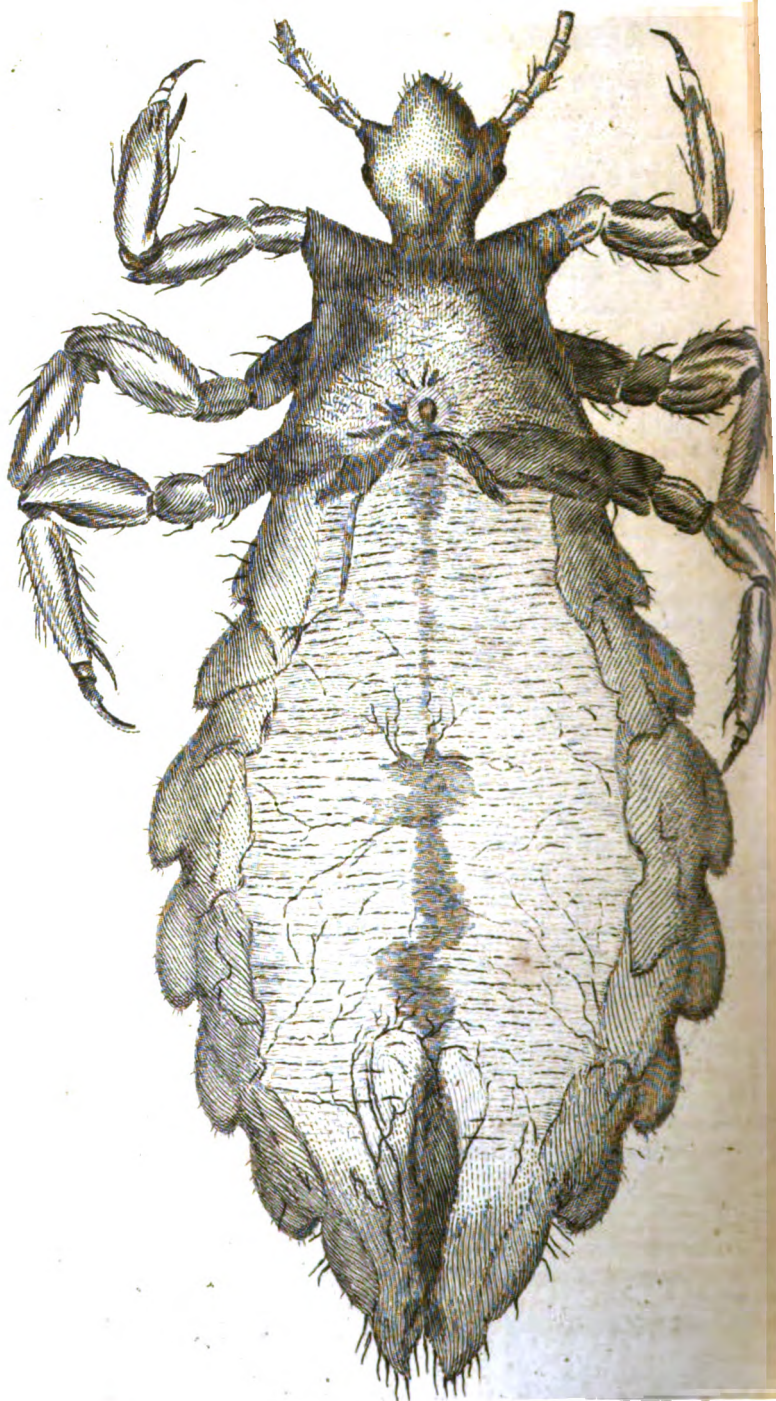
| | | |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| Amsterdam, ——— | 34 | 10 |
| Ditto at Sight, ——— | 34 | 7 |
| Rotterdam, ——— | 34 | 11 |
| Antwerp, ——— | 35 | 7 |
| Hamburgh, ——— | 35 | 10 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ U. |
| Paris, 1 Day's Date, ——— | 31 | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ditto, 2 Uſance, ——— | 31 | |
| Bourdeaux Ditto, ——— | 30 | $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Cadiz, ——— | 39 | $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Madrid, ——— | 39 | $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Bilboa, ——— | 39 | $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Leghorn, ——— | 49 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Naples, ——— | no Price | |
| Genoa, ——— | 48 | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Venice, ——— | 51 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lisbon, ——— | 5s. | 5d. $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Porto, ——— | 5s. | 5d. $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Dublin, ——— | 8 | $\frac{1}{4}$ |

of Book, shut, is signified thus, —

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PEDICULUS ,

The LOUSE.



Miscellaneous Correspondence, in Prose and Verse.

For OCTOBER, 1758.

Of the LOUSE.

THIS Animal, of which we have represented the true Form and Figure in a Copper - plate, (taken from the Life) is That, which of all Others, we seem to have the greatest Aversion to; but if every Thing be well considered, we shall find but very little Reason to treat it with such a general Contempt; and it will be found, that this Animal is placed in such a disgraceful View, only by a vulgar Eye. The Philosopher, the Divine, and, in short, every religious and rational Man beholds it in a very different Point of Light. They consider it as one of the wonderful Works of the Deity, and one of the strongest Proofs of the Existence and Attributes of that superior Being, we call a God. Little of this Animal can be known from a common View in Miniature; but when laid under the Microscope, it displays the most surprising Organization, and System of Parts. The large and well-form'd Head, provided with two finely-jointed Horns; a large Mouth, two curious Eyes, and other Parts of exquisite Workmanship, plainly declare the amazing Wisdom of its Creator. The six jointed Legs, armed with formidable Talons, or Claws, shew a noble Design and Contrivance. The Transparency of its Body discovers the Actions of the principal Organs of animal Life. You there see the Heart beating in the *Thorax*, and

in the large *Abdomen*, or Body below, you plainly see, if not the Circulation of the Blood, yet a manifest Pulsation, or peristaltic Motion of Fluids; with other Parts necessary for the Animal Oeconomy; and by how much the more we find a different Structure of those Parts in this Creature, by so much the more we are induced to admire the Power of the Hand that formed it. In this View, therefore, of a *Louse*, no wise Man will pretend to look upon it as a despicable and contemptible Animal.

Besides, let those who treat it commonly with so much Scorn, and are generally so much ashamed to own it, only consider how they stand related to it. Has not this Animal its very Being and Subsistence from themselves alone? Had *Gay* taught the *Louse* to speak as he did the *Flea*, it might have retorted the Insults in Accents to the following Purpose. "Consider, Man, that thou art my daily Food; thy Head, the noblest Part of thy Body, is appointed by Nature for my Habitation. I revel on thee, and trample thee under my Feet. I suck the Blood of thy Veins: I lay my Eggs on thy Hair, which thou art destined to hatch, and foster my Young by the Warmth and Humidity of thy Scalp. Consider, proud Man, that no other Animal but myself has thy whole Body devoted to its Use. The *Bug* and the *Flea* may have

6 P

have

have some Pretence to the Pre-eminence I have been boasting of, and the exalted Taste for Nectar, derived from human Sources; but they, insidious Wretches, get it by Stealth, and are forced to abandon thy Body, when they have feasted themselves upon thee. The Spider may dwell in the Palaces of Princes, but is permit-

ted no Intercourse with their Persons. Let these Considerations humble thy Pride, teach thee to know better thy Station in Life, and shew thee how little Reason thou hast to treat me with Ignominy and Abhorrence, as one and the same Hand formed both Thee and Me."

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered*.

Question 194, answered by Mr. Thomas Bosworth, at Dosthorpe, near Peterborough.

PUT b = Tangent $23^{\circ} 6'$ the Sun's Declination, Radius = 1, and x = Tangent of the lesser Latitude. Then per Question $\frac{1}{x}$ = Tangent of the greater; and therefore (per Spherics) $1 : x :: b : bx$ = the Sine of the ascensional Difference, at the given Time, in the lesser Latitude, and $1 : \frac{1}{x} :: b : \frac{b}{x}$ = Sine of the ascensional Difference in the greater Latitude. Let a = Sine $19^{\circ} 30'$, the Arch by which the ascensional Difference in the greater Latitude exceeds that in the less. Then by Theorem 24, Page 29, (Vol. I.) of Mr. Maclin's Trigonometry, we have $bx \sqrt{1-a^2} + a \sqrt{1-b^2x^2} = \frac{b}{x}$; which

reduced, we have $x = \sqrt{\sqrt{1-a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2b^2}} - \sqrt{\sqrt{1-a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2b^2}} - 1 = 707632$. Hence, the Latitudes are $35^{\circ} 17' 5''$; and $54^{\circ} 42' 55''$.

This Question was also answered by Mr. James Carter, Mr. William Eaton, Mr. R. Green, Mr. R. Mallock, Mr. J. Todd, Mr. J. Elgar, Mr. J. Norris, Mr. R. Terry, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. R. Hudson, Mr. W. Reeves, Mr. W. Fowler, Mr. Robert Hall.

Mr. Green, Mr. Hall, Mr. Crabtree, &c. have taken Notice, that this Question was borrowed from the Gentleman's Diary, 1742, but we hope for the future, none of our Contributors will be guilty of such disingenuous Methods of acquiring Fame, as they cannot avoid being censured by those who have it in their Power to discover what is new and genuine from what is stale and borrowed.

Question 195, answered by Mr. Henry Green at Nottingham.

PUT x = Height, then $2x$ = Breadth, $4x$ = Length; $8x^3$ = the Rooms Solidities, and $36x \sqrt{21}$ = the Length of the longest Line in Inches. Therefore $36x \sqrt{21} = 8x^3$, which reduced gives $x = 4,541$ = the Height, $9,082$ = the Breadth, and $18,164$ = the Length. W. W. D.

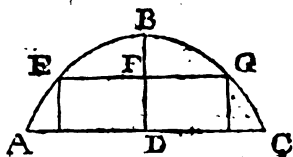
This Question was also answered by Mr. Richard Mallock, Mr. Thomas Bosworth, Mr. J. Norris, Mr. R. Michel, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. Abraham Horsfall, Mr. R. Hudson, Mr. T. Crabtree, Mr. B. Longmate, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. W. Reeves, Mr. T. Barnett, Mr. J. Rolfe, Mr. T. Barnett, and Mr. Marmaduke Nelson.

Question

Question 196, answer'd by Mr. Abraham Horsfall, of Wath, in Yorkshire.

LET $BD (= 8) = a$, $AC = x$; $586.60316 = m$; $1642.2412156 = n$; $C = .578697 \text{ Oz.} =$ the Weight of a cubic Inch of Water; also let $.3927 = p$; then will $p a x^2 \times C$ be the Weight of a Quantity of Water, equal in Bulk to the Paraboloid: per Hydrostatics $p a c x^2 = m - n$; there-

fore $x = \sqrt{\frac{m-n}{p a c}} = 22.8$.



Now for the greatest inscribed Cylinder, put $AD = DC = b$, $FD = x$; $.7854 = p$; then per Property of the Curve $a : b^2 :: a - x : \frac{b^2 a - b^2 x}{a} = EF^2 = EG^2$; therefore $\frac{4 b^2 a - 4 b^2 x}{a} \times p \times x$ is the Solidity of the Cylinder, a Maximum, which thrown into Fluxions, and properly reduced, gives $x = 4$; therefore the Content of the Cylinder is 816,964672 Inches.

This Question was also answered by the Proposer, Mr. H. Green, Mr. Thomas Bosworth, Mr. Robert Hudson, Mr. T. B. Ser, Mr. J. Crabtree, Mr. William Reeves, and Mr. R. Basset.

Question 197, answered by Mr. John Hudson of Louth, Lincolnshire.

FROM the Proposer's Equation, I find $y = \frac{a \sqrt{2 a x + x^2} + a^2 \sqrt{2 a x - x^2}}{\sqrt{4 a^2 x^2 - x^4}}$, consequently $\dot{x} y = \frac{\dot{x} x a \sqrt{2 a x + x^2} + a^2 \sqrt{2 a x - x^2}}{\sqrt{4 a^2 x^2 - x^4}}$, which converted into

Serieses, properly ordered, and the Fluxions taken, gives $\frac{a^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{a}} \times \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2} + \frac{5 a x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2} + \frac{2 x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{16 a} - \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{8} - \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{5.16 a}$, &c. for the required Area.

This Question was also answer'd by Mr. Anthony Purver, by Mr. T. Crabtree, Mr. Henry Green, Mr. Charles Wilkinson, and Mr. William Hutchinson, the Proposer.

New QUESTIONS to be answered.

Question 106.

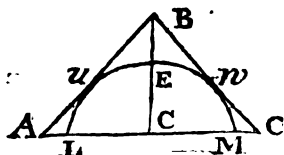
By Mr. Charles Wilkinson.

SUPPOSE two non-elastic Balls, (whose Diameters are expressed by x , and hypobolic Logarithm x^2 , and the Velocity of

the Former, is to that of the Latter, as 3 is to 2,) strike each other in opposite Directions, 'tis required to find their Diameters, so that the Momentum after the Stroke, shall be a Minimum.

Question 107.

By Mr. Henry Green of Nottingham.



REQUIRED the greatest Parallelogram that can be inscribed in the Space $Bu\epsilon w$; the Triangle ABC being the least that can possibly circumscribe the Segment of a Circle LEM , whose Height $EC = 18$ and $LM = 48$?

Question 108.

By Mr. F. Holliday.

TO find the Sum of the Series $2\sqrt{d}$
 \times into $1 + \frac{1.1}{2.5} A + \frac{3.5}{4.9} B + \frac{5.9}{6.13} C + \frac{7.13}{8.17} D$, &c. being the Fluent of
 $\frac{d}{d-d-x} - \frac{1}{2} \times d x - \frac{1}{2} x$, when $x = d$?

Question 109.

By Mr. S. Cole, Schoolmaster at Portsmouth.

WHAT four regular Figures are those described about a given Line, whose Areas are in arithmetical Progression?

Question 110.

By Mr. Thomas Barker.

GIVEN the Diameter of a Circle inscribed in a right angled Triangle \propto 18 Perches: Quere the Dimensions, when the Area is a Maximum?

Question 111.

By Mr. J— C—.

SOON as the midnight Hour was past,
 I left my downy Bed in haste;
 And with repeated Steps went on,
 'Till nearly half my Way I'd gone;
 When passing o'er a little Plain,
 By Chance I met a country Swain,
 Who fed with tender Care his Flock;
 Pray, Friend, said I, what is't o'Clock?
 For plainly to declare my Mind,
 I chose to leave my Watch behind.
 I have no Clock, he said, to tell;
 But something else will do as well:
 And having plac'd his Crook upright,
 He found, (the Sun then shining bright)
 It's Shade exactly twice its Height.
 Now, Sir, you must observe, said he,
 It points North-west-by-west, you see.
 The Latitude of this our Station,
 (I've often found by Observation,
 And therefore think exact and true,)
 Is fifty-one and thirty-two.
 You need no more, the Time to find
 Whene'er you leave your Watch behind.
 I star'd upon the cunning Swain,
 And begg'd him farther to explain;
 But he was deaf to my Enquiry,
 And bid me send it to the *Diary*:
 Or, (not t' engage the Ladies in it,)
 The *Mag.* will tell you to a Minute.

The Song of DEBORAH and BARAK, Judges, Chap. v.

I.

THEN Deborah began the song,
 The pleasing, great, victorious song,
 Which gratitude inspir'd;
 Barak too on that happy day,
 With equal pleasure tun'd the lay,
 With equal ardour fir'd.

II.

Hear, O ye kings, ye princes, hear,
 Attend around with reverend fear,
 While I, in sacred verse,
 Tell of His God's exulting force.
 The great, the good, the mighty King,
 And glorious deeds rehearse.

III.

When clad with strength JEHOVAH came,
 In dreadful majesty and flame,
 From *Sier* and *Edon's* plain;
 This earth then trembled all around,
 Then light'ning's flash, and thunder's sound,
 Fore ran th' impetuous rain.

IV.

Before the presence of their God,
 The lofty mountains conscious stood,
 And melt with sore afflict;
 Even *Sinai*, that exalted hill,
 Alike confus'd the ALMIGHTY'S will,
 Convuls'd beneath the weight.

V.

In *Shamgar's* unexampled days,
Abuse and plunder fill'd the ways,
Dire foes alarm'd on foes;
"Till I, by God's divine command,
A mother o'er this favour'd land,
I, *Deborah* arose.

VI.

Isra'el, forgetful of their God;
In base idolatry had trod,
Notorious source of woe!
Neglected long were wars alarms,
Their enemies possess'd their arms,
And fought their overthrow.

VII.

Those *princes* first shall be my care,
Who march'd undaunted to the war,
With willing hearts and hands;
O, bless the *Lord*, ye men of might,
'Tis *He*, who gives you strength to fight,
And animates your bands.

VIII.

Ye *rulers*, who exalted ride,
In all the pomp of eastern pride,
Applauding voices raise;
Mercant's who traffic far and near,
Behold your peace and gain appear,
And pour the gift of praise.

IX.

Ye *shepherds* too, with one accord,
Attune the praises of the *Lord*,
His righteous acts rehearse;
His righteous acts to *Isra'el* flow,
Such, as the meanest *band* shall know,
And sing in grateful verse.

X.

Awake, now *Deborah* awake!
Arise, and for *JEHOVAH's* sake
Proclaim th' harmonious lay;
Thou *Barak*, from *Abinam* sprung,
Thy captives lead, begin the song,
Immortalize the day.

XI.

For *Isra'el*, who sore troubles knew,
No more their great oppression view,
Their hearts with ardour burn;
The *Lord* of *Hests*, in ancient might,
With joyful conquest grac'd the fight,
And now they rule in turn.

XII.

Some tribes, quite zealous for the cause,
Fought for religion and her laws,
While *Issachar's* was mine;
Barak, great leader of the throng,
Triumphant led his troops along
From *Tabor*, mount divine,

XIII.

On foot he met the chiefs in war,
Without a horse, or rat'ling car,
To thunder o'er the field;
While they, in iron chariots borne
Aloft, beheld their foes with scorn,
Too mighty far to yield.

XIV.

Lo! *Naphtali*, and *Zabulon*
In freedom's cause terrific run
Obedient to the call;
Now men and horses strew the plain,
The ground grows sanguine with the slain,
While *Jabin's* heroes fall.

XV.

Angelic guards, by God's command,
On *Barak's* side assisting stand,
And bid him rise to fame;
The heav'nly planets, as they move,
'Gainst *Sisera* afflicting strove,
While *Barak* overcame.

XVI.

See, light'nings dart from pole to pole!
Hark! awful thunders loudly roll!
Descends a flood of rain;
The river *Kisbon* breaks his bounds,
E'en ancient *Kisbon*, o'er the grounds,
Roars with a loud disdain!

XVII.

Now borne before the mighty flood,
Too strong alas! to be withstood,
Vast numbers pour along;
Kisbon, by force divine, impell'd,
The heat, and martial fury quell'd
Of *Jabin's* haughty throng.

XVIII.

They see what great confusion spreads,
What terrors fall upon their heads,
Fleet horses cleave the air;
This way, and that, some hasty fly,
While heaps on heaps promiscuous die,
In height of great despair.

XIX.

O *Reuben*! why so shameful grown?
Say, where's thy martial valour shown,
The love of spreading fame?
That flocks and herds engross'd thy care,
More than the nobler scenes of war,
Or an immortal name?

XX.

O'er *Jordan* too, while *Gad* abode,
Commercial *Dan* intentive rode,
Advent'rous on the main;
Alike unmindful of your foe,
From day to day your moments flow
With all the charms of gain.

XXI.

On *Merax*, let a curse attend!
No helper, no propitious friend,
On great *JEHOVAH's* side;
Repos'd in sloth her warriors lay,
Nor fought, in terrible array,
Against the sons of pride.

XXII.

Long bless'd above the female race,
The first in honour and in place,
Shall *Heber's* daughter be;
To *Sisera* she gave the bowl,
The lordly dish to cheer his soul,
In sweet simplicity.

XXIII.

XXIII.

While o'er his parts sleep's cordial pow'r
Inviting spread in fatal hour,
O sad reverse of woe!

Jaal, influenced from the skies,
The nail and hammer boldly plies
To deal the deadly blow.

XXIV.

With transports, not to be express'd,
She to the weak herself address'd,
His temples felt the wound;
Deeply the weapon forc'd its way,
Where empress *reason* held her sway,
And fix'd him to the ground.

XXV.

Just where at first he thankful bow'd,
When fate the cordial draught bestow'd,
Supine he laid his head;
E'en there he bow'd, he shameful fell,
His soul disdainful plung'd to hell,
There, there, he fell down dead!

XXVI.

Impatient for her fav'rite son,
His anxious mother thus began,
And cast her eyes around;
"Why carries his triumphal car,
Drawn conquer'ring from the field of war,
While gen'rous shouts resound?"

XXVII.

Have they not sped?—The captive spoil
Now well rewards their glorious toil,
Each warrior views his fair;
My son, with wealth and honour crown'd,
To future times shall rise renown'd,
And claim his *sovereign's* care.

XXVIII.

See, (see, what trophies now adorn
The conquer'ring hero, greatly born,
To know a matchless name!
Behold the divers-colour'd prey,
Fresh beauty to the necks convey,
Of those who merit fame!"

XXIX.

Thus flush'd with hopes the parent said,
While close in death's cold arms is laid
Her son, ill-fated chief!
No mother, or relation near,
To shed the sympathetic tear,
Or yield the least relief!

XXX.

Like *Sisera*, let all thy foes
In death's eternal shade repose,
Thou great, almighty Lord!
While those, who love thy sacred ways,
Shine like the sun's unrivall'd rays,
Enamour'd with thy word.

MARCUS.

Reading, Aug. 30, 1758.

A Pastoral Eclogue.

THE western clouds were ting'd with golden hues,
And nature's face glitten'd with pearly dews;
The bleating flocks were folded on the plain,
And homeward whist'ling trodd'd each bleat
some swain;

Damon alone forsook the jolly throng,
And mournful murmur'd thus his doleful song:
Disdainful *Delia*! falsest of thy sex!
Form'd for destruction, born but to perplex;
Skill'd in each art, which may our bosom's
move,

And bend the most obdurate heart to love:
Say, what ungen'rous act has *Damon* done,
That what he asks, you answer with a frown?
Has he to other maids his passion sigh'd?
Or has his looks his constant vows betray'd?
Has bab'ling fame some fancy'd fable told?
Or do you barter happiness for gold?
Alas! 'tis that I fear, some powder'd beast,
Compos'd of nonsense, noise, and outward show,
With tinsel charms, that flinty heart has won;
That heart, which I too fondly thought my
own.

Ah! *Delia*, can then soppery trepan?
Love you the shadow better than the man?
Will you, condemn'd with *Tantalus*, agree
To catch at pleasures, which you only see?
Fond maid! consider well the gilded bait
Was made not to behold, but only cheat:
So harmless fishes, with transported eye,
View on the surface the bespangled fly,
Envious they croud to catch the spotted prey,
Not thinking that the first that takes it dies.
Can I forget once in the lonely grove,
(Alas! too great a memory has love!)
When hand in hand across the mead we walk'd,
How strong you reason'd, and how sweet you
talk'd?

You said, "that mutual love we seldom see,
Virtue was fled with dear sincerity;
Happy were they that spurn'd the tricks of
love;

For men deceitful, women faithless prove."
Alas! too well, I find, your words prove true,
For 'mongst the faithless, I have found a *W*;
I'll drop the maxim then you first design'd,
For men are faithful, women false I find;
And ever after strive this Truth to prove,
"She that e'er knew to change, ne'er knew
to love."

Damon.

ODE V. From ANACREON.

A T dead of night when mortals sleep
Their various cares in slumber steep;
I heard a knocking at my door;
Who's that, said I, at this late hour,
Distant

Disturbs my rest? It sobb'd, and cry'd,
And thus in mournful tone reply'd,
A poor, unhappy child am I,
That's come to beg your charity:
Pray let me in.—You need not fear,
I mean no harm, I vow and swear,
But, wet and cold, crave shelter here,
Betray'd by night, and led astray,
I've lost, alas! I've lost my way:
Mov'd with this little tale of fate,
I took my lamp and op'd the gate,
When see! a naked boy before
The threshold; at his back he wore
A pair of wings, and by his side,
A crooked bow and quiver ty'd:
My pretty angel, come, said I,
Come to the fire, and do not cry.
I strok'd his neck and shoulders bare,
And squeez'd the water from his hair,
Then chaf'd his little hands in mine,
And cheer'd him with a cup of wine.
Recover'd thus, said he, I'd know
Whether the rain has spoil'd my bow:
Let's try then; shot me with a dart;
The venom throbb'd, ach'd, and smart,
As if a *bee* had stung my heart.
Are these your thanks? Ungrateful child,
Are these your thanks? Th' impostor smil'd:
Farewel, my love; in short, says he,
All's well, my bow's unhurt, I see;
But, what a wretch I've made of thee!

Demon.

The IXth ODE of the Second Book of
HORACE, translated and inscribed
to a Friend, under some Affliction.

I.

NOR rains eternal vex the land,
Nor storms the *Caspian* main,
Nor snows for e'er their pow'r expand
O'er cold *Armenia's* plain.

II.

Nor when the northern winds surmount
The forest's yielding head,
Do we their fearful dangers count,
Or they their verdure shed.

III.

But you the ceaseless fear awake,
And love *elegiac* strain;
For ever you your moanings make,
For ever you complain.

IV.

When Ev'ning sheds her dusky ray,
Your tender passions rise;
When *Lucifer* awakens day,
Tears, tears, still fill your eyes.

V.

Not long-liv'd *Neslor*, for his son,
Did half such sorrow shed;
Nor *Priam's* daughters half so moan,
Their much-lov'd brother dead.

VI.

Cease, cease, my friend, your grief give o'er,
And *Cæsar's* trophies sing;
Indulge the mournful theme no more,
But sweep the chearful string.

VII.

Now you may sing *Nipates'* flood,
And *Medus*, whose high waves,
With all his realms are now subdu'd,
And's banks all prideless lavas.

VIII.

The *Scythians* too may wake your lyre,
Who now reluctant yield;
And give to chains their martial fire,
And quit the glorious field.

Malling, July 17, 1758.

An ACROSTIC on — Nancy
— of B—d—y.

M use, lend thy Aid; my humble Lay inspire,
I nfuse true Judgment and poet's Fire;
S o great a Task demands the greatest Skill;
S o bright a Maid might daunt a *Prior's* Quill.
H er splendid Form speaks Symmetry divine;
A h! *Paris*, had'st thou seen this Nymph of
mine;
R ake, *Venus* had not gain'd the Golden Prize,
T ho' blooming *Helen* fir'd thy am'rous Eyes.
L ovely's her Mind as Form, a Taste refin'd,
E nrich'd with Goodness, not to be defin'd,
Y oung, yet discreet, the Boast of Woman-kind.

Coln, Lancashire.

Fiddis.

A SONG to CELIA,

By P * * * *

I.

HOW blest am I thy Face to view,
My lovely, dearest Maid!
Beauty her Throne has fixt in you,
With ev'ry Grace array'd.

II.

I'm joy'd thy magic Voice to hear;
To join my Lips with thine—
Is heav'nly Extacy, I swear,
Is Rapture all divine.

III.

Was I with *Celia* lovely blest'd,
By ev'ry Pow'r, I swear,
Of Heaven I shou'd be possess'd,
And free from ev'ry Care.

On Miss ——— of H——h.

Mysterious love, thy faithful Vot'ry aid,
 Indulge my passion for the lovely maid:
 Such was her pow'r, such graces in her shinn'd,
 So fair a face, with a *Minerva's* mind.
 The nymph approach'd with ev'ry virtue
 crown'd;
 Undone my heart her pleasing triumph own'd;
 Resign'd to thee, O love, fly swift away;
 Now urge my suit, and to my charmer say,
 Exult not, fair one, o'er a youth distract,
 Receive his hand, and make him wholly
 blest.

A. D.

The CXVIIth PSALM paraphrased.

O H high-born Kings, and mighty Men of
 Fame,
 And all that dwell in this terrestrial Sphere;
 In lofty Strains extol JEHOVAH's Name;
 In Harmony, ye Nations far and near,
 His boundless Love to all Mankind declare:
 His peerless Truth shall flourish in bright
 Bloom,
 When Suns, and Worlds, shall vanish into Air,
 And Nature's hid in her eternal Tomb:
 Then praise your God, while ye possess your
 Breath:
 Let Music's Voice your Tongues and Harps
 employ,
 'Till all your vital Powers are stopp'd by Death;
 Then ye shall praise him in eternal Joy.
 Greenwich, 1758. J. W.-B.

The Proprietors of this Magazine propose, for the Encouragement of the Ingenious, to offer the Premium of a Set of Magazines, gilt and letter'd, in Six Vols. for the best Performance on each of the following Subjects, viz.

- I. A Poem on the Usefulness of Natural Philosophy.
 - II. A Poem on the Usefulness of Mathematical Literature.
 - III. For the best Anecdotes of Natural History for *Hertfordshire*, and the same will be offered for other Counties, as they come in order.
 - IV. For the clearest and most elegant Demonstration, that the Path, or Curve, which the Center of the Moon describes, during the Earth's annual Revolution, is every where concave toward the Sun.
 - V. For an Account of the Parent-flea of the *Eruca*, or Maggot, which is found in Philberts or Nuts, with a Sketch, or Draught of the same.
 - VI. For a new and exact Draught or Delineation of the Face of the Full Moon, six Inches in Diameter, two Sets will be given.
- It will be necessary that the Poems should be delivered by the 10th of December next.

The Account of *Hertfordshire* by the 10th of January, and the other Performances as soon as conveniently can be.

Each Author may depend on having the Merit of his Performance determined by equal and impartial Judges, and the Books will be immediately forwarded to the Person to whom they shall be adjudged, and the Names of the Persons annexed to the Performance, unless they desire the contrary.

We here think it proper to inform the Public, that we have from Time to Time understood, that an impartial and adequate Account of Books, newly published, is very much wanting and wished for by them, and having been solicited to appropriate a Part of the Magazine for that Purpose, we have at length resolved to use our best Endeavours to give them Satisfaction in a Matter of so much Importance. This Account will be comprised in Half a Sheet, which we presume will be sufficient in the Method we propose, for conveying a just Idea of each Book respectively; and

'*tho' this Work will be attended with no small Trouble and additional Expence; yet we shall cheerfully address ourselves to this Undertaking, as we hope it will greatly tend to the Emolument and Gratification of the Public, afford Encouragement to Merit and Learning. discountenance Pedantry, Imposition and Venality, by putting it in every Gentleman's Power to judge or criticise for himself; and we desire nothing farther, than that our Care in this Respect may be acceptable, and regarded as an Instance of our Readiness to acknowledge the Favours we have received in the kind Reception of our Magazine.*

AS many Gentlemen, who are not skill'd in Astronomy, or acquainted with the Nature of the planetary Revolutions, seem desirous of knowing by what Means Dr. Halley and other Astronomers have been able to predict the Return of a Comet; I shall here transcribe, for their Satisfaction, a Passage from my *Theory of the Comets illustrated*, shewing what are the Criteria or Proofs of the same Comets returning, so that we may not be liable to mistake one for another, and they are as follow:

First, The Intervals, or Periods of Time, in which the Comet appears, must be among themselves nearly equal, and determin'd from Observations: But this Criterion alone will not be sufficient, because different Comets may possibly appear at equal Intervals of Time. Therefore

Secondly, The *Ascending Node* of the same Comet must be observed at each Appearance to have nearly the same Place in the Ecliptic. In the

Third Place, it will be necessary to find, by Observation, that the *Inclination of the Plane* of such a Comet's Orbit is at each Appearance nearly of the same Quantity.

Fourthly, The Place of the *Perihelion* must also be found to possess the same Part of the Ecliptic nearly.

Fifthly, The *Perihelion Distance* must also be very nearly the same at each Return.

Sixthly, The *Time of the Year*, in which the *Perihelion* happens, must be nearly the same in all.

Seventhly and lastly, The same Comet returning must have always the same Direc-

tion of Motion; if it be *direct* at one Time, it must be *direct* at another. If its Motion be *retrograde* when it first appears, it must be so every Time after.

Now it will easily be granted, that, if all these Criteria are so found in the Returns of any Comet, for several Periods successively, they will necessarily prove the Comet to be one and the same; and farther it must be observed, that, if two or three of those Characteristics are well observed and ascertained, it may strongly be presumed, that it is the same Comet that returns, since, as it is easy to be observed from the Table of Comets, no Two among them all agreed precisely in any one of the foregoing Characters, much less can it be supposed, they should agree in any Two or more of them. And we may venture to pronounce it an Impossibility, that two different Comets should have all those seven different Marks of Identity.

If therefore, for the Comet of the Year 1682, we can shew, that most of the foregoing Particulars agree to the Comet that appeared in 1607, and also to the Comet that appeared in 1531, and before that, to other Appearances in 1456, 1380, and 1305, we may then most certainly conclude, that the Comet which made its Appearance in all these several Periods, was one and the same. Now for the three last Periods, those Things are found from the Observations of Mr. Flamsted and Dr. Halley's Computation; from the Observations of Kepler and Longomontanus, in 1607; and those of Apian in 1531, and are as in the following Table.

| | Flamsted, 1682. | Kepler, 1607. | Apian, 1531. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. The Ascending Node | ♌ 21 16 30 | ♌ 17 40 40 | ♌ 15 30 0 |
| 2. The Inclination of the Orbit | 17 56 0 | 17 20 0 | 17 0 0 |
| 3. The Place of the Perihelion | ♊ 2 52 45 | ♊ 1 3 40 | ♊ 1 12 0 |
| 4. The Perihelion Distance | 58328 | | 57993 |
| 5. The Time of the Perihelion | Sep. 4d 7h 39' | Oct. 16d 21h 44' | Aug. 25d 19h 0' |

6 Q

Yon

" You see here, says Dr. *Halley*, such an Agreement of all the Elements relating to these three Comets, that it may be justly deemed a Miracle, if they were not really three differing Comets, or if they were not three different Returns of one and the same Comet, revolving in an Ellipsis, about the Sun ;" and in another Place, he adds : " The Difference between the observed and computed Places of the Latitudes of the

" Comets are not greater than what we usually find in the Theories of the primary Planets, so many Ages known to the Astronomers ; and it were heartily to be wished, that the Motions of *Jupiter* and *Saturn* could be confined within as narrow Limits as those of the present Comet." By all which it appears, how well-grounded his Predictions were for its returning about the Year 1758, whether it be visible or not.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences,

For OCTOBER 1758.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Madrid, August 28.

HER Catholic Majesty departed this Life Yesterday Morning about Four o'Clock, at Aranjuez, and his Catholic Majesty set out for Villaviciosa, where he will remain the usual nine Days of Retirement.

Hague, Sept. 12. By our last Advices from Dresden, and other Parts, Prince Henry seems to be in no Danger from the united Forces under Daun and the Prince of Deux Ponts ; the former, on the 5th Instant, fearing that his Retreat towards Lusatia and Bohemia might be cut off, withdrew from about Dresden, and marched towards Zittau ; and the Prince of Deux Ponts kept quiet at Struppen. This sudden Change is owing to the Approach of the different Prussian Corps, under Prince Francis of Brunswick, General Ziethen, and the King of Prussia himself. His Prussian Majesty, having left Count Dohna to pursue the Russians in their precipitate Retreat to the Vistula, marched towards the Austrians on the 2d Instant, and was to be in Lusatia on the 6th. Our last Letters from thence are of the 5th from Trebatzsch. The Russians, in order to be disencumbered of all unnecessary Baggage in their Retreat, have thought proper to burn a great Part of their Waggon ; so that there seems to be no Apprehension of their attempting to make a Stand any where at present. The Armies upon the Lippe furnish nothing new. The French are getting together a great deal of Forage at Ruremonde ; which makes people imagine, that they intend to repass the Rhine as soon as the Season of the Year furnishes them with an Excuse for so doing, in order to take their Winter Quarters in the Netherlands.

Muhlroff, Sept. 13. The Prussian Army marched Yesterday, and passed by Custrin, crossed the Oder, and encamped about Half a Mile farther on : The Head Quarters were at Manchow. They marched again this Morning very early to this Place, which is a little Town on the Frontier of Saxony, distant from Frankfort two Miles ; and, it is thought, they will continue marching at least two or three Days more without halting, till the Junction is made with the Army commanded by Margrave Charles.

Hague, Sept. 14. The Aulic Council at Vienna continue with great Assiduity the Proceedings against the Princes whom the Emperor intends to put under the Ban of the Empire. The 21st of last Month the Elector of Hanover, the Dukes of Wolfenbüttele and Gotha, and the Count of Lippe-Buckeburgh, were exhorted to desert the Party in Rebellion against the Empire and its Head. The 22d, Injunctions were issued for the following Princes to quit the Prussian and Hanoverian Armies, on pain of being fined 1000 Gold Marks, in case of Disobedience :

Prince Augustus Ferdinand of Beven.
The Margrave Charles of Schwedt.
Prince Henry of Prussia.
The hereditary Prince Frederick Francis of Wolfenbüttele.
Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.
The hereditary Prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel.
Prince Frederick of Wirttemberg.
Prince George Lewis of Holstein.
Prince Maurice of Dessau.
Prince Adolphus of Bernburg. And
The Counts of Wied and Deben.

An Arret has been since issued against the King of Great Britain, in Quality of Elector of Brunswick Lunenburgh, to desist from supporting the Rebellion of the Elector of Brandenburg, and to be no way concerned therein; to abstain himself from every Step that tends to break the Peace of the Empire; to withdraw immediately from Germany the foreign Forces and the Troops he has taken into his Pay, as well as his own Subjects; to put a Stop to all Preparations inconsistent with the safety of the Empire; to restore every Thing he has taken from his Co-estates; to repair without Delay all the Damages he has done; to give sufficient Security for his future good Behaviour; to obey the Imperial Decrees of the 17th of January and 9th of May 1757, and to execute them in all Points. To which shall be annexed the usual Summons with the Term of two Months.

Dresden, Sept. 16. "The King of Prussia has not only dislodged the Croats and Pandours of Fischbach, as I acquainted you in my last, of the 17th Instant, but has likewise made 400 Prisoners; among whom are one Lieutenant-Colonel, and two Captains: All these Prisoners are brought into his City. His Majesty has since been employed in cutting off the Convoys, and all Communication with Lusatia, at least by the Way of Bautzen; for the Road of Zittau, by Loebau and Neustadt, still remains open; as also that of Bohemia, in part, by the Elbe. The King has his Head Quarters till at Schonfeldt, and Marshal Daun his at Stolpen. The Austrian Army is encamped in the Neighbourhood, in a very advantageous Post, which is not easy to be attacked, on account of the Eminences, which they have planted with Artillery. In the mean Time, it does not appear that Marshal Daun can stay long there, as Convoys at this Season, would become too difficult, and the Roads from the Elbe to Stolpen, over the Heights are naturally inconvenient, and are besides made impracticable by the Rains, which makes it, with Reason, apprehended, that there will be a Change there in a very little Time.

"Nothing considerable has passed between the two Armies of Prince Henry, and the Prince of Deux Ponts; and they will probably regulate their Motions by those which the King and Marshal Daun shall make.

"The King's Army, and that of Prince Henry, are supplied with Provisions from the Magazines of this City; for which Purpose, there passes every Day through this Place some Hundreds of Waggon's,

"Monday last his Majesty received, by a Courier from General Dohna, the News that the Russian Army, under the Command of General Fermer, had begun to make its Retreat from the New Marche of Brandenburg, towards Poland: That the first Division had marched on the 15th, and the Second and Third were to follow on the 16th and 17th. The Russians would have returned by Pomerania, but the Prussians have prevented them. The same Letters also say, that they have left behind them in the City of Landsberg upon the Wartha, about 9000 sick and wounded, and 1000 Men in Health to take Care of them."

The Prussian Armies under the King and Prince Henry, amount to near 90,000 Men, exclusive of 12,000 Men under General Fouquet: And the Armies commanded by Marshal Daun, and the Prince of Deux Ponts, consist of more than 100,000, exclusive of 14,000 commanded by General de Ville, who has been repulsed by General Fouquet. — They write from Dresden, Sept. 24, it was reported, that Marshal Daun had sent off his heavy Baggage towards Bohemia, and was preparing to follow them with his whole Army; if so, the King will have perfectly succeeded in his chief Design, namely, of remaining Master of Saxony, and putting his Troops there into good Winter Quarters. — And we also hear from Dresden of the 27th, that the King of Prussia decamped, early the Morning before, from Schonfeld, and marched towards Bischoffswerda, to turn Daun's Right Wing, whose Army covered a great deal of Ground; and by obstructing his Access to Zittau, cut off his Retreat to Bohemia. This Movement has obliged Daun to change his Position, and to carry his Left Wing beyond Stolpen. As his Prussian Majesty hath sent his Secretaries and heavy Baggage to Dresden, and ordered Prince Henry's Army to be ready to march on the first Notice, they hourly expected to hear of a decisive Action. But the Prince of Deux Ponts was then at Struppen, without making any Change in his Position.

Hamburg, Oct. 3. The Russians have evacuated Landsberg, and are retreating towards Prussia. Count Dohna is still in Pursuit of them.

Hague, Oct. 3. By Letters from Dresden, the King of Prussia has made a Motion towards Bautzen, with a View to bring Marshal Daun to a Battle, or to force him to retire into Bohemia; in the mean time, the Swedes have been worsted in several Engagements, and have retired towards Mocklenberg, owing to the Prince of Bevern's coming towards their Flank from Stettin,

with a Corps of 7 Battalions, 1200 Horse, and a Body of Light Troops.

Hague, Oct. 7. All the Letters from the King of Prussia assure us, that Marshal Daun was still at his Camp at Stolpen, without venturing to come out of it; tho' he hath considerably reinforced himself by calling in the Troops he sent to the Assistance of the Army of the Circles. The King has drove General Laudon from the Heights near Bischoffswerda, and pitched his Army in such a Manner, that its Left reached to Bischoffswerda, and the Right beyond Hauswaldt.

General Oberg was within a German Mile of Cassel, at Ober-Vilmer, on the 27th inst, after having been joined by the Prince of Ysembourg. The Prince of Soubise was encamped near the Town upon the Height of Kratzenberg.

Berlin, Oct. 10. The last Motions made by the King's Army towards the Upper Lusatia have produced all the good Effects which his Majesty proposed; having at length obliged Marshal Daun to abandon his advantageous Post of Stolpen, and to retire on the Side of Neustadt.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Extract of a Letter from Boston in New-England, September 10.

THURSDAY last arrived here Capt. Mor-ton, and on Friday Capt. Ingraham, two Transports, with Troops from Louisbourg, having parted with the Convoy of about 40 Sail, in a Fog, two Days after they left that Place; the Remainder are hourly expected. By Capt. Ingraham we have an Account of the Destination of the following Troops, viz.

For Gaspey, in the River St. Lawrence.

1st Regiment, General Amherst's.

28th ditto, Brag's.

58th ditto, Anstruther's.

The above Regiments commanded by Gen. Wolfe.

Admiral Hardy, with seven Ships of the Line, and three Frigates, is gone with the above.

The Regiments gone up the Bay of Fundy for St. John's.

35th Regiment, General Orway's.

2d Battalion of Royal Americans.

300 Rangers, commanded by Major Scott.

With Part of the Train of Artillery, and two Frigates.

The above commanded by Col. Monckton.

Regiments sailed from Louisbourg for Boston, the 30th of Aug. p.

2d Battalion of Royal Scots, General Sinclair.

17th Regiment, General Forbes's.

47th ditto, Lascelles's.

48th ditto, Webb's.

63d ditto, Col. Frazer's Highlanders.

Under Convoy of the Captain Man of War of 64 Guns, commanded by Capt. Amherst, with General Amherst on board.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Dorchester, October 2.

LAST Week, as a Farmer was ploughing up Part of an inclosed Field near Blandford in Dorsetshire, the Plough-sha e struck against an earthen Vessel or Urn, and broke it in two, being quite rotten: It was full of Ashes and Pieces of human Bones, among which was the Head of a Javelin, or Spear, of an uncommon Size and Fashion, much too heavy to be wielded easily by any common Man, weighing thirteen Pounds, and a Half, and twenty-eight Inches long, the Socket three Inches and a Quarter in Diameter. There was also in the same Vessel an Helmet of Brass, which seemed to have been curiously wrought, but was decayed by Time, the

Rust having ear Holes through it. Its Diameter was twelve Inches and three Quarters, and it weighed near eleven Pounds.

Plymouth, October 11. Sailed Admiral Saunders in the Shrewsbury, with 11 more Men of War for the Bay.

Oxford, Oct. 6. The Rev. Dr. Randolph, President of Corpus Christi College, in this University, re-assumed the Office of Vice-Chancellor, to which he was nominated for the third Time, and made an elegant Latin Oration on that Occasion. The University likewise made a Collection of 125l. to be given to the Overseers of Burford, to be distributed among the late poor Sufferers by the Small pox.

Depl.

Deal, Oct. 9. The Wind has blown excessively hard all this Morning, till about 7 o'Clock it began to abate; the Men of War were drove off, some of whom lost their Anchors. The Stirling Castle, from Jamaica, had two Ships on board her; other Ships at Anchor lost their Masts, with considerable Damage to other Merchantmen.

They likewise write from Portsmouth, that the Royal Ann, the Torbay, and several

other Ships were drove ashore by the late hard Winds.

Ips of Wight, Oct. 11. In the Storm on Sunday Night, was drove up near Athenfield Rocks, a Fish of an enormous Size, supposed to be a Whale, he is upwards of sixty Feet in Length, and had Part of an Hawse, or Cable round his Tail, so that it is supposed he was cut loose from the Stern of some Ship.

L O N D O N.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 19.

Yesterday the Right Hon. Lord Anfon, with Part of his Majesty's Fleet under his Command, arrived at Spithead; as did Commodore Lord How, and Lieutenant General Bligh.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the late Expedition to St. Malo's.

"On the 4th of September, we landed our Troops about eight Miles to the Westward of the Town of St. Malo's, without any Opposition, in Number about ten Thousand Foot and Horse. The next Day we found that the French had blown up the Roads and Bridges leading to that Place, so that it was not in our Power to do any Execution against the Town. During our March we lost about thirty Men at the most, and the 10th, our General was informed, by a Deserter from Fitz-James's Brigade, that the Enemy were 15000 strong, and were to be reinforced that Evening, or the next Day, by the like Number, and that they intended to surround our Army. The next Day our Men came down to the Beach, where the Boats were waiting at the sandy Bay; and the Enemy, being about 15000, supported with nine Cannon, flanked our Men, notwithstanding the Ships endeavoured to prevent it, who were soon obliged to leave off firing, as they were come to close Engagement; and the Boats drove from Shore, some of them having all their Crews killed.

"Notwithstanding our Troops that were left on Shore, consisted only of one Regiment of Grenadiers, and one Regiment and Half of the Guards; our Grenadiers boldly charged the two first Regiments, and totally cut them off: They then attack'd the Third, but were not able to advance, on account of the dead Bodies, and afterwards were repulsed; at the same Time, the Guards being hard pressed, and seeing the Grenadiers in some Disorder, they threw down their Arms and ran to the Water Side; but finding the Boats could not come to

them, some of them swam off, and some were drowned. At this Time, Part of the Grenadiers had fled the same Way, and fought, when they were Breast high in the Water, with their Pursuers: After that, they rallied again, and marched up to their Comrades, and renewed the Battle, defending themselves as long as the Battle lasted. Our Loss I don't know yet, but there are above 1200 Men missing. The French own they have lost 2000 Men, but I believe I may venture to say, by what I saw, and by Information, their Loss is near 4000, for our Men sold their Lives very dear: Many old experienced Officers said they never saw such an obstinate Battle fought; it lasted about six Hours in sight of us all, nor could we get to their Assistance, as we should have been cut off in landing."

September 28. The Parliament met pursuant to their last Prorogation, and were further prorogued by Commission to the 14th of November.

Four Tea-Dealers were convicted of selling Bohea Tea coloured for Green; the Penalty is 10l. per Pound for colouring, altering, or dying Tea, as fixed by Act of Parliament, their Fines are therefore very considerable; it is supposed to be done with Dutch Pink.

A Monument is erected on the South Side of Westminster Abbey, to the Memory of the late Sir Paul Methuen.

James Dandridge, Esq; Citizen and Merchant Taylor, and Alexander Masters, Esq; Citizen and Draper, were sworn in Sheriffs of this City and County for the Year ensuing; at the same Time, Mr Hadle and Mr. Beardmore, two eminent Attorneys, were sworn in Under-Sheriffs.

Richard Worge, Esq; Lieut. Colonel of York's Regiment of Foot, is appointed Governor of Senegal.

Chamberlain's Office, Oct. 5. Orders were issued for the Court's going into Mourning on Sunday next, for the late Queen of Spain. Commo-

Commodore Kepple took his Leave of his Majesty at Kensington, in order for his sailing the next Week for Africa.

11. Dr. De Castro a Member of the Royal College of Physicians, and Fellow of the Royal Society, separated himself from the Community of the Jews, by a Letter wrote to the Elders of the Synagogue in the following Words:

Gentlemen, October 11, 1758.

"The different Opinion and Sentiments I have entertain'd long ago, entirely dissenting from those of the Synagogue, do not permit me any longer to keep the Appearance of a Member of your Body: I now therefore take my Leave of you, hereby renouncing expressly that Communion in which I have been considered with yourselves. I do not however renounce the Intercourse I may have with you in the general Society of Men of Honour and Probity, of which Character I know many among you; and whom, as such, I shall always esteem.

I have sent the Key of my Drawer, that you may dispose of my Place.

J. De Castro Sarmiento."

12. It was agreed by the Court of Common Council at Guildhall, to give the Marine Society out of the Chamber of London 500l.

Whiteball, Oct. 14. By a Letter from Admiral Boscawen to Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Louisbourg Harbour, the 13th of September last, the following Account of the Inhabitants on the Island of St. John has been received.

| | | |
|-----------------|-------|------|
| Point le Prince | _____ | 700 |
| N. E. River | _____ | 2000 |
| St. Peters | _____ | 700 |
| North Point | _____ | 500 |
| W. and N. River | _____ | 200 |

4100

Lieut. Col. Lord Rollo writes to the Admiral, that most of the said Inhabitants had brought in their Arms.

The Admiral's Letter further contains, that by the best Accounts he can get, the said Island of St. John has been the only Supply for Quebec, of Corn and Beef since the War, except what has been brought from Europe, having at present above 30,000 horned Cattle, and many of the Inhabitants declare, that they grow each of them 2500 Bushels of Corn annually; they have no other Market for it but Quebec: It has been an Asylum of the French Inhabitants from Nova Scotia; and from this Island has been constantly carried on the inhuman Practice of killing the English Inhabitants of Nova Scotia, for the Sake of carrying their Scalps to the French, who pay them for

the same: Several Scalps were found in the Governor's Quarters, when Lord Rollo took Possession. [*London Gazette.*]

13. The Temporary Bridge was opened for the Convenience of Carts and Carriages.

October the 22d being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Coronation, there was a great Court at Kensington, when his Majesty received the Compliments of the Royal Family, Foreign Ministers, Nobility, &c.

Letters from Louisbourg mention, that Commodore Stewens has joined Admiral Pocock in the East Indies. — That General Amhurst sailed for Boston the latter End of August with 7000 Men, in order to march from thence, and assist Abercrombie in the Reduction of Tyconderago and Crown Point. — That Brigadier Wolfe sailed at the same Time with a large Body of Forces for the River St. Laurence, upon a secret Expedition, under Convey of a Squadron of Men of War, commanded by Sir Charles Hardy, and that he was cruising in the River of St. Laurence on the 20th of August, and was then reinforced with eight more Men of War.

We are also credibly informed, that 5000 Land Forces are ordered to embark with Admiral Saunders, on his intended Expedition, which it is conjectured, is intended against Martinico.

Since our last, the several Addresses from the Town of Dorchester, City of Glasgow, New Sarum, Tewksbury, City of Dublin, Bath, Liverpool, Plymouth, Carlisle, Kingston upon Hull, Boston in Lincolnshire, Pool in Dorsetshire, Trinity House of Kingston upon Hull, Southampton Town, and the Island of Jersey, Borough of Portsmouth, University of Oxford, and Bridport in the County of Dorset, were presented to his Majesty, and most graciously received.

Whiteball, Oct. 24. A Messenger arrived at the Earl of Holderness's Office, with Letters from Andrew Mitchell, Esq; his Majesty's Minister to the King of Prussia, dated the 16th Instant from Dresden.

That on the 14th the Right Wing of the Prussian Army encamped at Hoh Kirch, was unexpectedly attacked by the Austrians and put into some Confusion, but that the brave Resistance made by the Regiments of the Margrave Charles, and the Prince of Prussia, gave Time to the rest of the Troops to get under Arms, and that the King of Prussia coming in Person to that Part of the Army, the Enemy were repulsed. His Prussian Majesty afterwards thought proper to remove his Camp from Hoh Kirch, and retire with his Right Wing towards Buchsin and Weissenburg, with the Head Quarters at Doerbrunnitz.

B. A. 1761

Marshal Keith, and Prince Francis of Brunswick were unfortunately killed in the Confusion, at the Beginning of the Action. Prince Maurice of Dessau and Major-General Geist are slightly wounded. During the whole Time his Prussian Majesty exposed himself to the greatest Dangers.

The same Letters bring an Account, that the Russians after having failed in a second Assault on the Fortrefs of Colberg, had raised the Siege thereof. And that General Hülshen, who was detached from Prince Henry's Army against General Haddick, has taken Freyburg.

Also that General Oberg made every possible Disposition for opposing the Enemy vigorously in every Part. The whole second Line was employed both in reinforcing Major General Zastrow with four Battalions and four Squadrons, and in supplying two Battalions, supported by two Squadrons of Dragoons, which were placed behind a thin Wood lying between our Left and Major-General Zastrow, through which the Enemy might have come and attacked us; besides that, that little Body of Troops might fall upon the French Flank, which outlined our Left.

It is also confirmed in the Gazetteer, "That on the 10th Instant, the French gained an Advantage over our Troops under General Oberg. The Prince de Soubise's Forces being, by the Junction of the Saxons, and the Reinforcements sent him by Marshal de Contades, augmented to 30,000 Men, General Oberg, who had at most but 15,000, thought it would be Temerity to wait for the Enemy in the Post he then occupied, and therefore drew back nearer to our Frontiers, and encamped between Sangerhausen and Landwerhagen; and Advice being brought to him, that the Enemy were preparing to attack him on the 10th, he sent away his heavy Baggage, and drew up in Order of Battle early in the Morning. But it was not till Four in the Afternoon that the French approached, preceded by a numerous Artillery.

"A very brisk Cannonading immediately began on both Sides. The Action lasted till the Evening. Our People quitted the Field, but were not pursued. Post's Regiment covered our Retreat. General Oberg has fixed his Quarters at Harst near the Wezer.

"Our Loss in killed, wounded, and Prisoners, amounted to 3 or 400. Of the Loss of the French we are yet ignorant. The four Battalions of our Right Wing which were engaged, were those of Zastrow, Cainitz, Meabourg, and Bock."

Head Quarters at Munster, October 12. On the 8th Instant, the Army under the Command of Prince Ferdinand, marched to Nottelin in three Columns, where being joined by the two detached Corps of Lieutenant Generals Imhoff and Wutgenau, we encamped, and the next Day marched to this Place. At the same Time the Corps under the Command of the Hereditary Prince and the Duke of Holstein, marched to Tellight, and Yesterday advanced towards Warendorp. A few Days ago Lieutenant Colonel Luckner attacked a Party of the Enemy, composed of Infantry, and the Hussars of Nassau Saarbruck, in the Neighbourhood of Melsungen, whom he defeated, and took three Officers and 56 Men Prisoners.

Oct. 14. This Morning the Corps under the Command of the Hereditary Prince, marched from Warendorp to Rheda; and the Prince of Holstein, with his Corps, is marched to Warendorp, and the Army that was encamped here to Tellight, leaving a Garrison at Munster.

The following is an Abstract of the two late Acts of Parliament, passed in the 30th and 31st Years of his present Majesty, for the better regulating the Militia of this Kingdom.

The Duty, Pay, and Privileges of a Militiaman.

D U T Y.

TO appear at the Subdivision-meeting on Notice, and be enrolled to serve for three Years, or find a Substitute.

To be exercised in Half-Companies on the first Mondays in the Months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October.

In whole Companies on the third Monday in the same Months.

And if they cannot be exercised in Half-Companies, by reason of the Distance, then in smaller Bodies.

In Regiments, or Battalions, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, in White-week.

The Days of Exercise may be altered to any other Day in the same Week, Sunday excepted.

The two Days in any one Month in Harvest, may be changed to Tuesday and Wednesday in Easter Week.

If any Day be inconvenient, on Account of Fairs and Markets, it may be altered to any other Day in the same Week, except Sundays.

Notice

Notice of the several Places of Exercise to be fixed on the Church or Chapel-Doors of the Parishes respectively; or, in Case of no Church or Chapel, on the Door of some Church or Chapel next adjoining.

After Exercise, to clean and return Arms, Cloaths, and Accoutrements.

Changing his Residence, to serve in the Division he shall remove to, on giving previous Notice to the Deputy-Lieutenants, and receiving a Certificate from them.

And in case of Invasion, imminent Danger thereof, or a Rebellion, may be drawn out for actual Service, and in such Case only, and in this Kingdom, and not elsewhere.

P A Y.

To a Private Man, for each Day he is employed in the Militia, One Shilling; out of whom there is to be one Corporal to every twenty, who is to be paid One Shilling and Sixpence every Day he is employed.

Out of the private Men, Vacancies, on the Death or Removal of Serjeants, may be filled up,

In the Proportion of one to every twenty private Men;

Who are, in that Case, discharged from serving as such,

And have the Pay of a Serjeant, viz. every Day in the Year One Shilling.

The Serjeant-Major must be made out of the Serjeants, and is to be paid Two Shillings and Sixpence more a Week.

P R I V I L E G E S.

Cannot be compelled to march out of the Kingdom;

Nor obliged to go above six Miles from Home to perform Exercise in Companies or Half-Companies;

Nor be detained on Days of Exercise longer than six Hours; or under Arms, without Refreshment, more than two Hours.

To be dieted and billeted at Public-houses, paying, for Diet and Small-beer, Fourpence each Day.

Having served three Years, may retain his Cloaths.

Exempted from doing any High-way Duty, or serving as a Peace-Officer, or Parish-Officer.

Not liable to serve, unless by Consent, in any of his Majesty's Land, or Sea-Forces.

Having been called out into actual Service, and being a married Man, may set up any Trade.

Disabled by Sickness on a March, or at a Place of annual Exercise, to be provided for (by an Order from one Justice of the Peace, or Magistrate) by the Officers of the Parish where he shall then be, who are to be reimbursed by the Officers of the Parish for which he shall serve.

If ordered out on actual Service, to receive a Guinea before the Day he is ordered to march.

If ordered out, leaving a Family not of Ability to support themselves, the Parish-Officers where such Family resides, are to relieve them by a weekly Allowance until his Return, and be reimbursed out of the County-Stock.

Having served three Years, not to serve again until, by Rotation, it comes to his Turn.

Being 35 Years of Age, and having served two Years, or on shewing just Cause, may be discharged;

And at any Time, by Subdivision-Meetings.

If maimed or wounded in actual Service, shall be equally intitled to Chelsea Hospital with any other Soldier belonging to his Majesty's other Forces.

Parishes may offer, and Deputy-Lieutenants may accept, Volunteers instead of those chosen by Lot.

A LIST of SHIPS, taken by the ENGLISH, continued from Page 888.

The Brig. *Truelove* and *Jane*, of *Sligo*, taken by the Marshal *Bellefleur* Privateer, are retaken by the *Fame*, Capt. *Gwynn*.

The *La Triponne*, by the King *George* of *Boston*.

A French Ship, laden with Corn, by the Prince of *Wales*, a Letter of Marque, and carried into *Genoa*.

A French Schooner, bound to *St. Domingo*,—and a *Sveede*, from *France* to the *Isle of Man*, by the *Salisbury* Privateer of *Bristol*.

A Dutch Vessel, from *St. Domingo*, by the General *Blakeney*, a Letter of Marque, and sent into *Liverpool*.

The Admiral *De Ruyter*, a Dutch Ship, by the *Boyd*, a Letter of Marque.

The *Printemps* Privateer of *Dunkirk*, by the *Biddford* Man of War, and sent into the *River*.

A Dutch Ship of 300 Tons, by a Privateer of *Barbadoes*, and sent to *Antigua*.

The *St. Anthony*, *Deshmans*, from *Maze*, for *Lisbon*, taken and carried into *Falmouth*. The

The Charles Town, — the Britannia, Butler, — and the Henry, Thornton, are taken by the Lockart Privateer of Bristol.

The Jacob, Dein, from Surinam, with Sugar, Coffee and Cotton, by the Prince Ferdinand Privateer of Bristol, and sent into Cork.

The Jonas and Maria, of Christian Sand, by the Ulysses Privateer of London, and sent into Plymouth.

A French Tartan, laden with Corn and Tallow, by the Valentine Privateer, and sent into Lisbon.

The Robuste, from Rochfort to St. Domingo, by the Alcide and Aetion Men of War, laden with Mortars, Shells, Cordage, Canvas, Flour, &c.

A Sloop bound from France to Quebec, by the Hon. Capt. Boyle, in the Boreas Frigate.

A large Dutch Ship, homeward-bound, from St. Eustatia, with Coffee, Cotton, &c. by the Sarah Letter of Marque, from Liverpool.

The Hanover Pacquet, taken some time ago, was retaken on the French Coast, by the Prince George Privateer, and brought into Dover.

The Caumartin, a large French Privateer, is taken on the Coast of Ireland, by the Southampton Man of War, Capt. Gilchrist, a new Ship of 280 Tons.

The Jamaica Frigate, Smith, from Jamaica, for London, is retaken by the St. Andrew Privateer of Bristol, and sent into Cork.

Three large Dutch Ships, from St. Eustatia, are sent into Bristol, by the Drake, Trial, and Severn Privateers.

A Dutch Ship is also taken by the Dreadnought Privateer, and sent into Cork.

A Smuggling Vessel, from Bilbao, by the St. Andrew Privateer, and sent into Bristol.

The Duc d'Hanover, with 14 Carriage and several Swivels, by his Majesty's Ship Lizard.

The Duc d'Harcourt Snow Privateer of Dunkirk, 8 Guns, 61 Men, by his Majesty's Ship Unicorn.

The Margareta, of and from Bilbao, is sent into Plymouth, by the Harwich Man of War.

The Adventure, of Amsterdam, from St. Martins, by the Pearl, Capt. Ray, a Letter of Marque, and sent into Cork.

Two Dutch Ships, from St. Eustatia, by the Blenheim Privateer, and brought into Cowes.

Four Dutch Ships are likewise taken by the Ship Jason, a Letter of Marque, and sent into Antigua.

A French Dutch Ship, bound to Nantes, Capt. White a Letter of Marque, and sent her into Bristol.

A large Spanish Ship, by the Brigs, Columbine and New York, and sent into Louisburg, she was laden with 1800 Barrels of Floor, Wine, Brandy, and Soldiers Clothing.

The Lady Mercy, Valeuva, from Smyrna, for Marseilles, by the Duke of Marlborough Privateer, and carried into Leghorn.

A Dutch Ship, from Surinam, Christian de Bruyn Master, by a Privateer of Cork, and carried in there.

A Dutch Ship, Wigger Albers Master, from Cettce to Petersburg, is carried into Cork, by a Privateer of that Place.

A Vessel, Name unknown, laden with Pitch and Tar, is taken by the Hampshire Man of War, and brought into Plymouth.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 888.

A Dutch Ship, Jan Gebhard de Young, Master, from London to Genoa, taken and carried into Marseilles.

The Pretty Polly, Hutchinson, by a French Privateer, and sunk.

The Oswego, from South Carolina, was taken and ransomed for 1000l.

A Vessel from Jamaica, for London, taken by the Valeur, and sent to Quebec.

The Apollo, Cawley, from Falmouth to St. Kitts, and the Swift, Wyburn, from Dublin, are both taken and carried into Martinico.

The Katy, Scot, from Glasgow to Carolina, is taken and carried into Martinico. Also

The Thomas and Martha, from New England to Nevis.

The Duke of Bedford, Morison, is taken and carried into Martinico.

The Prince of Orange, Forbes, from Leigh, for London. — The Good Intent, Gordon, from Aberdeen, for Ditto, were taken and carried into Dunkirk, with a Ransomer for a Fishing Smack, for 200 Guineas.

The Minerva, Barnes, from Pool, for Newfoundland, by the Count de la Reviere Privateer, and ransomed for 330l.

The Polly and Fanny, taken and ransomed by the Caumartin Privateer for 1200l. who is since taken.

The Diligence from Rhode Island to London, by a French Privateer.

The Sarah, Roberts, from Lisbon for Newfoundland, taken and sunk.

The Grant, Wilkie, from Gottenburg, is taken by the Marquis de Bariel Privateer of Dunkirk.

The Primrose, Young; — the Dispatch, Lindsay; — The Betty, Haste; — The Main, Wood, and Peggy, all outward bound, are taken by the French and carried into Guadaloupe.

The Elizabeth, Rofs, from Dundee for Riga, is taken by the Marquis de Bariel Privateer of Dunkirk, and carried into Norway.

The White Lyon, Cromartie, from Boston to Nevis, is carried into Martinico.

The Victory, Danjel, from New England to Gibraltar, is taken and carried into Cadiz.

Nine English Vessels are taken on the Coast of Norway, by the Marquis de Bariel and Marshal Belisle Privateers, and four of them sent to Borga.

The following Ships are also carried into Martinico: The Falmouth, Goodwin; — the Betty, Lilly, from Goodwin; — the Pamone, Robertson; — The James and William, Brown; — the Speedwell, Baldwin; — the Mary Ann; — the Polly, Burroughs, — and the Earl of Loudon, Orr, from Glasgow.

The Warner, Strahan, is taken and carried into Guadaloupe.

Two Dutch Ships, the one Jacob Knight Master, bound to Marseilles, and the other Peter Schreuder, bound to Smyrna.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 25. The Countess of Plymouth, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 13. The Honourable and Rev. Mr. Repple, Canon of Windsor, to Miss Walpole, Daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, Knight of the Bath.

14. John Plumtree, Esq; of Jermyn-street, to Miss Groves, of Queen street, Westminster.

William Rooks, Esq; Barrister at Law in Gray's-Inn, to Miss Stanfield of Eshot.

15. Corbin Morris, Esq; to Mrs. Wright of Piccadilly, a Widow Lady.

16. Mr. Weeks, an eminent Surgeon at Salisbury, to Miss Duke of Andover.

24. Mr. Goulet, Jeweller at York, to Miss Ann Skeeton of Scarborough, with 2500l. Fortune.

26. Sir Woolstone Dixie, Bart. to Miss Crofs of Scarborough, with a handsome Fortune.

28. Thomas Rollisson, Esq; to Miss Polly Mason of Sudbury.

29. The Rev. Dr. Miles, F. R. S. to Miss

Emma Wood, of Tooting in Surry, a Lady of 30,000l. Fortune.

Oct. 10. Thomas Pearce, Esq; Nephew to the Lord Bishop of Rochester, to Miss Jennings, Daughter of Thomas Jennings, Esq; Deputy Auditor of his Majesty's Exchequer.

12. The Rev. Mr. Robertson of Berks-square to Miss Rakes of Sheer-lane.

8. The Rev. Dr. Halifax, to Mrs. Fethergill, Relict of Thomas Fethergill, Esq; Mr. James Hyde of York Buildings, Wine Merchant, to Miss Boyce, with 2500l. Fortune.

DEATHS.

Sept. 28. Francis Craefteyn, Esq; in an advanced Age, and to have died worth near 4 Million of Money.

24. Philip Southcote, Esq; at his Seat near Weybridge.

F—KR—S.

Sept. 16. Thomas Bradford, of Wood-street, London, Haberdasher, Broker and Chapman.

Thomas Bell, of Whitechapel, in the County of Middlesex, Watchmaker, Dealer and Chapman.

William Knutton, late of Kingston upon Hull, in the County of York, Soap-boiler. Bartholomew Nelson, of Stoake in the County of Norfolk, Merchant and Dealer in Corn.

John Neale, now, or late of Leadenhall-street, London, Watchmaker, Broker and Chapman.

19. Francis Mercer, of the Liberty of St. Martin's Le Grand, within the City of London, Merchant, Factor, Broker, Dealer and Chapman.

Joseph Cohan, late of Russel street, Covent-garden, Jeweller, Dealer and Chapman.

William Roughsedge, late of Pusecote, Lancashire, Shoemaker, Dealer and Chapman.

23. William Champion, of the Parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, in the City of London, Merchant, Dealer and Chapman.

Samuel Kightly, late of Stoke-Goldington, in the County of Bucks, Wheelwright, Dealer and Chapman.

26. Pleasant Penn, of East Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, in the County of Southampton, Shipwright, Merchant, Dealer and Chapman.

30. Richard Hawkefwood, now or late of Stowbridge, Worcestershire, Coach.

John Wills, of the Parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, Middlesex, Carpenter, Dealer and Chapman.

Richard Whitley, late of Castle Court in the Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's in the

the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, Cheefmonger.

John Spurr, late of Chertsey, in the County of Surry, Scrivener, Dealer and Chapman.

Sartuel Mellor and Ebenezar Mellor, both of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, Distillers, Chapmen and Co-partners.

OF. 7. Richard Bridges, of Froome, in the County of Somerset, Mercer.

10. Thomas Groome, late of Southces, in the County of Suffex, Cornfactor, Miller, Dealer and Chapman.

Saint George Rudd, of East Smithfield, in the County of Middlesex, Haberdasher, Hosiier, Dealer and Chapman.

14. William Holland, late of Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, Dealer in Corn; Slate Merchant and Chapman.

John Smith, of Manchester, Lancashire, Grocer.

Abraham Price, of St. Margaret's, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, Taylor.

Thomas Chatteris, of Oundle, in the County of Northampton, Carrier, Dealer and Chapman.

17. William Cottingham, of Great Yarmouth, in the County of Norfolk, Innholder, Dealer and Chapman.

James Barnham, of Bungay, in the County of Suffolk, Money scrivener.

Thomas Alstun, of Great Yarmouth, in the County of Norfolk, Wine-merchant.

Lancelot Sanderson, late of Market Street, in the County of Bedford, Innholder, Carpenter and Chapman.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

London, OF. 27. 1758.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|-------|-------|
| Amsterdam, ——— | 34 | 11 | 2½ U. |
| Ditto at Sight, ——— | 34 | 6½ | |
| Rotterdam, ——— | 34 | 11 | |
| Antwerp, ——— | no Price | | |
| Hamburgh, ——— | 35 | 11 | |
| Paris, 1 Day's Date, ——— | 31 | ¾ | |
| Ditto, 2 Uñance, ——— | 31 | 16 | |
| Bourdeaux Ditto, ——— | 31 | | |
| Cadiz, ——— | 40 | | |
| Madrid, ——— | 40 | | |
| Bilboa, ——— | 39 | ½ | |
| Leghorn, ——— | 50 | ¾ | |
| Naples, ——— | no Price | | |
| Genoa, ——— | 49 | ¾ | |
| Venice, ——— | 51 | ¾ | |
| Lisbon, ——— | 58. | 6d. ½ | |
| Porto, ——— | 58. | 5d. ½ | |
| Dublin, ——— | 8 | ½ | |

BILL of Mortality from Sept. 19. to OF. 24.

| Buried | | Christened | |
|-------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| Males | 920 ½ | Males | 761 ½ |
| Females | 839 ½ | Females | 702 ½ |
| Under 2 years old | 683 | Buried, | |
| Between 2 and 5 | 202 | Within the walls | 245 |
| 5 and 10 | 58 | Without | 407 |
| 10 and 20 | 51 | Mid. and Surry | 839 |
| 20 and 30 | 118 | City & Sub. West. | 368 |
| 30 and 40 | 156 | | |
| 40 and 50 | 144 | | 1759 |
| 50 and 60 | 125 | | |
| 60 and 70 | 115 | Weekly Sept. 26. | 398 |
| 70 and 80 | 86 | Oct. 3. | 361 |
| 80 and 90 | 29 | 10. | 320 |
| 90 and 100 | 12 | 17. | 435 |
| 100 and 109 | 0 | 24. | 335 |
| | 1759 | | 1759 |

Observat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

| | Barometer. | Therm. | Piluvia-meter. | Hygrometer. |
|----------|------------|--------|----------------|-------------|
| Sept. 29 | 33 : 0 | 20 | 0 : 0 | 80 D. |
| 30 | 33 : 0 | 20 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| Oct. 1 | 34 : 0 | 20 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 2 | 34 : 0 | 21 | 0 : 0 | 25 |
| 3 | 33 : 0 | 20 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 4 | 32 : 2 | 20 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 5 | 32 : 2 | 20 | 0 : 0 | 15 |
| 6 | 31 : 0 | 19 | 0 : 0 | 10 M. |
| 7 | 30 : 0 | 19 | 0 : 0 | 15 |
| 8 | 29 : 2 | 19 | 2 : 0 | 20 |
| 9 | 29 : 5 | 19 | 30 : 0 | 20 |
| 10 | 29 : 4 | 19 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 11 | 29 : 4 | 19 | 0 : 0 | 20 D. |
| 12 | 30 : 0 | 17 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 13 | 30 : 0 | 15 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 14 | 30 : 0 | 15 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 15 | 32 : 0 | 14 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 16 | 33 : 0 | 14 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 17 | 34 : 0 | 14 | 0 : 0 | 30 |
| 18 | 32 : 0 | 16 | 5 : 0 | 10 |
| 19 | 30 : 0 | 16 | 0 : 0 | 10 |
| 20 | 30 : 0 | 15 | 0 : 0 | 15 M. |
| 21 | 29 : 8 | 16 | 9 : 0 | 20 |
| 22 | 29 : 7 | 15 | 0 : 0 | 10 |
| 23 | 29 : 5 | 17 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 24 | 29 : 3 | 19 | 0 : 0 | 20 |
| 25 | 29 : 7 | 15 | 8 : 0 | 20 D. |
| 26 | 29 : 8 | 15 | 1 : 0 | 30 |
| 27 | 29 : 7 | 16 | 0 : 0 | 20 |

BACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS, 1st SEPTEMBER 1758.

JP Books Aut, 11 4 guineas, 1758.

| Stock. | In. Stock. | South Sea | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent Old Ann. | Die. New Ann. | 3 per Cent A. redu'd | Dice consol. | Ditto 1726. | 3 per Cent Ann. 1751. | India An. | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ B. An. 1746. | 3 per Cent Die. 1754. | B. Cl. L. A. d. | India Bond L. A. d. | Cash Amt. Yrs. Paid No Paid |
|------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 26 Do | 135 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 91 | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 0 | 1 7 0 | Do |
| 27 Do | Do | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Do | Do | | Do | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Do | Do | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 0 | 1 7 0 | Do |
| 28 Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | | Do | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Do | Do | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 0 | 1 7 0 | Do |
| 29 Do | Do | Do | Do | Do | | Do | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Do | Do | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 0 | 1 7 0 | Do |
| 30 Sunday. | Do | Do | Do | Do | | Do | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Do | Do | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 0 | 1 7 0 | Do |
| 1 Do | Do | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 0 | 1 7 0 | Do |
| 2 Do | Do | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 0 | 1 7 0 | Do |
| 3 Do | Do | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 0 | 1 7 0 | Do |
| 4 Do | Do | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 0 | 1 7 0 | Do |
| 5 Do | Do | 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 0 | 1 7 0 | Do |
| 6 Do | 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ | No Price. | | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Do | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Do | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 0 | 1 7 0 | Do |
| 7 Do | 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ | No Price. | | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Do | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Do | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 0 | 1 7 0 | Do |
| 8 Sunday. | Do | Do | | No Price. | | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Do | No Price. | No Price. | No Price. | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 0 | 1 7 0 | Do |
| 9 Do | 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Do | | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Do | Do | No Price. | No Price. | No Price. | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 0 | 1 7 0 | Do |
| 10 Do | No Price. | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Do | | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Do | Do | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 0 | 1 7 0 | Do |
| 11 Do | 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Do | | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Do | Do | Do | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 0 | 1 7 0 | Do |
| 12 Do | 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Do | | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Do | Do | Do | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 0 | 1 7 0 | Do |
| 13 Do | 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Do | | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Do | Do | Do | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 0 | 1 7 0 | Do |
| 14 Sunday. | Do | Do | | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Do | Do | Do | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 0 | 1 7 0 | Do |
| 15 Do | 133 | Do | | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Do | Do | Do | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 0 | 1 7 0 | Do |
| 16 Do | 134 | Do | | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Do | Do | Do | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 0 | 1 7 0 | Do |
| 17 Do | 134 | Do | | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Do | Do | Do | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 0 | 1 7 0 | Do |
| 18 Do | 134 | Do | | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Do | Do | Do | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 0 | 1 7 0 | Do |
| 19 Do | 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ | No Price. | | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Do | Do | Do | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 0 | 1 7 0 | Do |
| 20 Do | 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 100 | | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | No Price. | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 0 | 1 7 0 | Do |
| 21 Sunday. | Do | Do | | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Do | Do | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 0 | 1 7 0 | Do |
| 22 Do | 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Do | | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Do | Do | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 0 | 1 7 0 | Do |
| 23 Do | 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Do | | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Do | Do | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 0 | 1 7 0 | Do |
| 24 Do | 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Do | | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Do | Do | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 0 | 1 7 0 | Do |
| 25 Do | 117 | Do | | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Do | Do | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 0 | 1 7 0 | Do |
| 26 Do | 135 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Do | | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Do | Do | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15 0 | 1 7 0 | Do |

London: The Peck Lead to weigh 17 lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. Wheaten, to be fold for 2 s. 1 d. Household, 1s. 7d.



Two & Three Horses in full speed

Miscellaneous Correspondence, in Prose and Verse.

For *NOVEMBER, 1758.*

AS most of our Readers have undoubtedly heard of the extraordinary Performances of Mr. Johnson, the famous Horseman; and, as many will probably never have the Opportunity of seeing them in Reality; we have thought it would be very acceptable to delineate his Exploits in the same natural Manner as we saw them performed; and for this, we have added a Copper-plate, shewing him standing on *one*, or *two*, and leading a *third* Horse in full Speed.

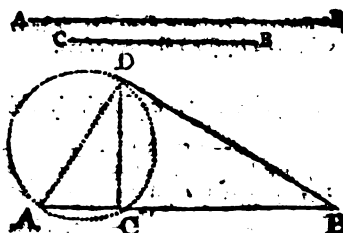
It has been said, that he could shift himself from one to the other; but he did not perform this Part when we saw him ride. But one Thing we

thought extraordinary, that while he was standing on the Outside Horses of the Three, with all the Reins and Whip in one Hand, he threw up his Cap several Times in the Air, and caught it again, with the other, while the Horses were in full Speed. He seemed to stand with the utmost Ease, and in such a Manner, as to give no Pain to the Spectators. This wonderful Dexterity he has acquired by the Practice of eight or ten Years. Any Horses are indifferent to him, that are not vicious; or what he calls *Run-away horses*. Mr. Johnson appears to be about 25, or 26 Years of Age, and his native Country is Ireland.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS Answered.

Question 198, answered by Mr. Robert Hudson, at Sibsey.

LET the given Lines be AB and BC ; make $AB = AB$, and $BC = BC$, and describe the Circle ACD , to pass thro' the Points A and C , lay a Ruler on B , to touch the Circle as in D , and draw BD , which shall be the mean Proportional required. For as $AB : DB :: DB : BC$. $AB \times BC = DB^2$, which is performed without a Perpendicular. *W. W. R.*



This Question was also answered by Mr. Richard Mitchell, Mr. A. Horsfall, Mr. M. Nelson, Mr. H. Green, Mr. T. Sims, and Mr. John Norris, the Proposer, who, as Mr. Reeves and Mr. Crabtree have observed, has taken it from the Universal Magazine of May 1755.

Question 199, answered by Mr. James Carter the Proposer.

PUT $x = \text{Sine of } \frac{1}{2} \angle BCA (= \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC) \text{ Rad.} = 1$; and let $b = \text{Bisecting-line } BD$, and $y = AD = DC$. Then by the Property of Sines, we have $3x - 4x = \text{Sine } \angle BCA$, and $5x - 20x^2 + 16x^3 = \text{Sine } \angle BAC$; also per Question and Trigonometry, $3x - 4x^3 : 3 : 15x - 20x^3 + 16x^5 : 4$. Consequently $12x - 16x^3 =$

$15x - 60x^3 + 48x^5$, and $3x - \frac{11}{12}x^3 - \frac{1}{16} = 0$. Reduc'd $x = \sqrt{\frac{11}{24} \pm \sqrt{\frac{11^2}{24} - \frac{11}{16}}}$
 $= .2723704 = \text{Sine } 15^\circ 48' 19'' 20'''$; whence the Angles are all known.

Now let $s = \text{Sine and Cosine } \angle ABC$, $m = \text{Sine } \angle BAC$, and $n = \text{Sine } \angle BCA$; then as $b : m :: y : \frac{ny}{b} = \text{Sine } \angle ABD$, and as $b : s :: y : \frac{sy}{b} = \text{Sine } \angle DBC$.

Whence from the Nature of Sines, &c. we have this Equation, $\sqrt{1 - \frac{ny^2}{b^2}} = \frac{sb}{b^2}$
 $\sqrt{1 - \frac{n^2 y^2}{b^2}} - \frac{mny^2}{b^2} = c$, which reduced gives $y = \frac{sb}{\sqrt{m^2 + n^2 + 2cm}}$.

Put $\pi = \text{Area of the Field}$, then it may easily be proved that $\frac{2\pi}{m} = AC^2 = 4x^2$;

whence by Substitution and Reduction, $\pi = \frac{2msb^2}{m^2 + n^2 + 2cm} = 49,121,043 \text{ square Chains, or } 4 \text{ Acres, } 3 \text{ Roods, and } 26,896,768 \text{ Poles.}$

We have here given Mr. Carter's own Answer, because we find none of our Correspondents agree in their Answer to this Question, and one of them has affirmed, an Answer is impossible, according to the Author's Data.

Question 200, answered by Mr. W. Fowler, of Harpswell School.

THE Sun's Az. from the North at Rising is $78^\circ 45'$, its $\text{Cof.} = 11^\circ 15' = g$. The Sun's Az. from the South, when 45° high $= 22^\circ 30'$, its $\text{Cof.} = 67^\circ 30' = f$, x and $y = \text{the Sine and Cof. of the Lat.}$ $\pi = \text{the Sine of the Dec.}$ then $\frac{\pi}{y} = g$, and $\frac{-\pi + ax}{by} = f$, where a and b represents the Sine and Cosine of the Sun's Altitude; then expunge π , we have $\frac{-gy + ax}{by} = f$, then $\frac{\pi}{y} = f + \frac{g}{a} = 1,199,7785 = 50^\circ 11'$ the Latitude, and $\pi = 1,149,2256 = 7^\circ 11'$ the Dec.

Several Gentlemen have sent Answers to this Question, but no numerical Solution agree with the Proposer's but that above.

Question 201, answer'd by Mr. W. Reeves, at Bourton on the Water.

PUT $x = \text{lesser Side}$, $y = \text{common Difference}$; then x , y and $y^2 x = \text{three Sides, per Ex. 1. 47.}$ $x^2 + y^2 x^2 = x^2 y^4$; again, by a known Rule, $x + y x = y^2 x = 12$; dividing the 1st Equation by x^2 , we have $y^4 - y^2 = 1$, from whence $y = 1.172$; therefore $x = \frac{12}{1 + y + y^2} = 18.348 = \text{lesser Side}$, the Base $= 23.338$, and the Hypotenuse $= 29.687$. W. W. R.

This Question was also answered by Mr. J. Storer, Mr. E. Ellis, Mr. M. Nelson, Mr. T. Bosworth, Mr. Sam. Cole, and Mr. Chris. Cave, the Proposer. Some other Gentlemen sent Answers, but they do not agree with the above.

New

New QUESTIONS to be answered.

Question 212.

By Mr. Jos. Wilkinson.

THE Law of centripetal Force, being expressed by $\frac{x^2 + 2a^2}{x^5}$; 'tis requir'd to determine the Nature of the Orbit of the Projectile, whose Distance from the Center of Attraction $= x^p$

Question 213:

By Mr. Marmaduke Nelson, at Barton in Lincolnshire.

IN a plain Triangle there is given the Line bisecting the Vertical Angle, and drawn to the Base $= 30$, and the Product of each Segment of the Base into its adjacent, or next Side $= 486$ and 2400 ; to determine the Segments of the Base, also the Sides; without having the Root of any affected Equation to extract higher than a Quadratic?

Question 214.

By Mr. Edward Ellis, of Rudness School.

HAVING given the Altitude of a Cone $= a$, and the Diameter of the Base $= b$, to find the Dimensions of the greatest Cone, that can be cut out thereof, whose Vertex shall be the Center of the Cone's Base, and its Base terminate every where in its slant Side.

Question 215.

By Mr. Thomas Robinson, at Chester le Street.

LET there be a Circle; and at some Distance from its Center, let another Circle be so drawn as to pass through the Center of the former Circle, and to cut its Periphery in two Points, whose Distance asunder is 36 , and the Distance between the Peripheries of the two Circles is 7.5 ? *Query* the Diameter of each Circle?

O D E for His MAJESTY's Birth-day, Nov. 10, 1758.

Written by WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, Esq; Poet-Laureat, and set by Dr. BOYCE, Master of the King's Band of Music. The Vocal Parts by Mess. *Beard, Savage, Wasi, Cowper, Barrow*, and the rest of the Gentlemen and Children of the Chapel Royal; the Instrumental by his Majesty's Band, &c.

A R G U M E N T.

About the Year 963, Ottoberto, of the Family of Este, passed from Italy into Germany with the Emperor Otho the Great. Azo, his Descendant in the next Century, by a Marriage with the Daughter of Welfus Count Altdorf, inherited the Dominions of that Family in Suabia, Welfus, a Son of that Marriage, in the Year 1061, received the Dukedom of Bavaria from the Emperor Henry the IVth. The Descendants of Welfus became afterwards possessed of those Duchies which lie between the Elbe and the Weser, (Brunwic, Wölsenbüttel, Lunenburg, Zell, Hanover, &c.) and in the Year 1714, George the First, Duke, and Elector of Hannover, succeeded to the Throne of Great Britain.

I.

WHEN Oibbert left th' Italian plain
And soot Atelf's green domain,
Attendant on imperial sway
Where fame and Orbo led the way,

The genius of the Julian hills
(Whose piny summits nod with snow,
Whose Naiads pour their thousand rills
To swell th' exulting Po)
An eager look prophetic cast,
And hail'd the hero as he pass'd.
Hail, all hail the Woods reply'd,
And echo on her airy tide
Roll'd the long murmurs down the mountain's side.

II.

The voice resum'd again. "Proceed,
Nor cast one ling'ring look behind;
By those who toil for virtue's meed
Be every softer thought resign'd;
Nor social home, nor genial air,
Nor glowing suns are worth thy care;
New realms await thee in a harsher sky,
Thee, and thy chosen race from Azo's nuptial Tie.

III.

'Tis glory wakes; her active flame
Nor time shall quench, nor danger tame.
Nor * Boia's amplest range confine,
Tho' Guelpho reigns, the Guelphic line.

* Bavaria.

Yon northern star, which dimly gleams
Athwart the twilight veil of eve,
Must point their path to distant streams;
And many a wreath shall vict'ry weave,
And many a palm shall fame display,
To grace the warriors on their way,
'Till regions bow to their commands,
Where *Albis* widens thro' the lands,
And vast *Visurgis* spreads his golden sands.

IV.

Nor rest they there. Yon guiding fire
Still shines aloft, and gilds the main!
Not *Lion* † *Henry*'s fond desire
To grasp th' *Italian* realms again,
Nor warring winds, nor wint'ry seas
Shall stop the progress fate decrees:
For lo! *Britannia* calls, to happier coasts,
And vales more verdant far than *Alpe*
boasts!

V.

Behold, with *Euphrasy*, I clear
Thy visual nerve, and fix it there,
Where, crown'd with rocks grotesque
and steep,

The *White Isle* rises o'er the deep!
There glory rests. For there arrive
Thy chosen sons; and there attain
To the first title fate can give,

The father kings of freeborn men!
Proceed, Rejoice, Descend the vale,
And bid the future monarchs hail!

Hail, all hail, the hero cry'd,
And Echo on her airy tide
Pursued him, murmuring down the moun-
tain's side.

VI.

'Twas thus, O king, to heroes old
The mountains breath'd the strain di-
vine.

E'er yet her volumes fame unroll'd
To trace the wonders of thy line;

E'er freedom yet on ocean's breast
Had northward fix'd her halcyon nest;

Or *Albion*'s oaks, defended to the main,
Had roll'd her thunders wide, and claim'd the
wint'ry reign.

† *Henry the Lion, duke of Bavaria, Saxo-
ny, &c. was one of the greatest heroes of the
XIIth Century.* He united in his own person the
hereditary dominions of four families. His claims
upon Italy hindered him from joining with the
emperor *Frederic the 1st* in his third attack upon
the pope, tho' he had assisted him in the two for-
mer. For which he was stripped of his dominions
by that Emperor, and died in 1195, possessed
only of those duchies which lie between the Elbe
and the Weser.

From this *Henry, and a sister or daughter of
Henry the 1st, of England, his profuse majesty
is lineally descended.*

VII.

But now each *Briton*'s glowing tongue
Proclaims the truths the genius sung;
On *Brunswick*'s name with rapture swells,
And hark! the general chorus swells;
"May years on happy years roll o'er,
'Till glory close the shining page,
And our ill-fated sons deplore
The shortness of a *Nestor*'s age!
Hail, all hail, on *Albion*'s plains
The friend of man and freedom reigns!
Echo waft the triumph round,
'Till *Gallia*'s utmost shores rebound,
And all her bulwarks tremble at the sound.

O D E

For the KING's Birth-day.

BRITONS unite, and hail the day,
The best, propitious, happy day,
That gave *AUGUSTUS* birth;
Let joy be seen in ev'ry face:
This day so great, so glorious grace
With festive joy and mirth!

Let cannons roar, let colours fly,
Whilst sweet rewarbling thro' the sky,
The Bells harmonious ring;
While drums and trumpets solemn sound,
Spreads sacred pleasure o'er the ground,
And *Britons* hail their king!

Both long and glorious may he reign,
Sole monarch of the *Isle* main,
Triumphing o'er his foes;
'Till humbled *France* at length shall own,
In vain they strove to shake his throne,
Or *Briton*'s sons oppose!

And when (O distant be the time!)
He's bid to tour to realms divine,
To wear a heav'nly crown;
May heaven, each royal kingly grace,
That e'er adorn'd great *Brunswick*'s race,
On *Greenox* the third send down!

Exon, Nov. 10, 1758.

B.

NOVEMBER. A Poem.

Infernae, Malibus, Pyrae; non ordinat.
Virg.

THE gloomy month *November* now ap-
pears,
And o'er the year his throne horrid'rous runs;
With native shades his shadowy mantle dons,
And mists and vapours hover on his brow.
Dishevell'd nature hides her pensive face,
And scarce retains one fair stellar Gem;
Left,

East, west, and south, and freezing Boreal
wind,

Renew their joyless influence unconfin'd.

Æolus reigns, now reigns in utmost might,

And warring winds resume th' aerial fight ;

From pole to pole their dreaded rage is heard,

Not less with horror than for danger fear'd ;

In combination o'er the main they pour,

And roll the billows to the trembling shore ;

O'er waste and plain, and grove they rend their
way,

And 'neath their stroke the living greens de-
cay ;

The greens perennial, that so long have liv'd,

And unoffended wint'ry storms receiv'd ;

'Till fatal winds their vivid beauties tear,

And make them own *November* rules the year.

The languid day scarce feels the solar light,

And frowning seems the reliefs of the night ;

A gloomy aspect clouds each cheerful scene,

Depriv'd of verdure, and each vernal green.

How sad's the presence of the mournful groves,

Just now th' abode of unmoles'd loves !

How harsh the murmurs of the falling floods !

How great's the honors of the naked woods !

No friendly shade with spreading kindness
yields

A safe retreat around the squalid fields ;

But gloomy sadness spreads its influence round,

And widely deepens o'er the misty ground ;

At night fall meteors o'er the vallies play,

And tempt the traveller from his well-known
way ;

Who led illusive by their waving beam,

Sinks in the brook, or plunges in the stream,

A helpless victim !—meets untimely fate,

Deny'd one moment to deplore his fate.

Beware, ye swains, when such like meteors rise,

And shun their aid, deceptions to your eyes ;

Least mis'd you, in an untimely hour,

Unguarded feel death's unrelenting pow'r.

Next let the muse inform th' instructive lay,

While dull *November* holds the low'ring day ;

Prune, prune your trees. Ye hinds, be that
your care,

Or standard wall-fruit, or the espalier ;

Superfluous branches mind you now divide,

And rob the orchard of its useless pride ;

Nor longer stay, lest rains and frosts deny,

The wounds to heal, and all your fruit-trees
die.

The fertile soil in decent ridges throw,

Entrench'd to mellow by the frost or snow :

With cloathing warm your bodies too invest,

By *Galen's* sons—now exercise is best ;

Conjoin'd with temperance, which you'll ever
find,

Your constitution aid, and aid your mind ;

Will health ensure, and ev'ry blessing give ;

Which we from health with pleasure great re-
ceive.

—With quick transition let the muse relate,
The care of providence, how kind, how great !
To save *Britannia* from impending fate !

When hell-born foes a hellish Plot had made,

And for her senate sure destruction laid ;

By vast *explosion* to trepan her throne,

And make this state subservient to their
own ;

Then was thy goodness, gracious *Jesu*, shown

To us thy people, who now sing thy praise,

And thus deliver'd, wake in grateful lays :

Be thou our guard, and great protector still,

From public tumults and from private ill ;

On foes conspiring to subvert our state,

O let thy wrath in fiercest rage await ;

Let disappointment each their schemes attend,

Be *Gallia's* foe—and thy *Britannia's* friend ;

With mercy, Lord, her past transgressions view,

And let her children worship thee anew ;

That we thy people may adore thy name,

Revere thy glory, and augment thy fame.

To good *Augustus* still thy blessings lend,

His forces succour, and his rights defend ;

Be thou his safeguard—who now prompts the
lay,

His natal month's return'd—let *Britons* pay

Him equal honour,—and rejoicing sing,

“ How blest are *Britons* in their *Gorge* their
king :

With *Lo Pæani*, hail his much-lov'd name,

Demanding homage of the breath of fame ;

Each *Briton's* wish, and heart-applauding strain

Is, death, O spare him ; time, prolong his reign ;

O let him prove victorious o'er his foes,

And live in peace his merited repose :

—*Augusta* too for thee the muse desires

Inspiring sparks of *Pindarian* fires :

November likewise bears thy natal day,

In whom we ev'ry human grace survey ;

Friend to the virtues of the fair, my muse

Augusta sings.—With joy *Augusta* views ;

Blest in her offspring, in her temper blest,

True conscious virtue speaks her soul to rest ;

Where all the virtues make their lov'd retreat,

And high exalted all the graces meet.

Did e'er distress unnotic'd from her go ?

The orphans tears occasion her's to flow ;

She feels the beggar's want, and widow's
woe ;

And fraught with gentle, sympathetic care,

Compassion eases what she griev'd to hear.

Friend to her merit, thus the muse indites,

And undissembling her demerit writes.

Malling, Nov. 1758.

Masaron Amicus.

On the Approach of WINTER.

A SOLILOQUY.

*The sun that late in triumph rode the skies,
Now, faintly from the windows of the south,
Sheds a pale glance on our desolated world,
And leaves behind it uncomfortable gloom
Of tedious nights.*—*Hervey's Med.*

*While the winds
Blow moist and keen, flatter'ing the graceful locks
Of yon fair spreading trees.*—*Milton.*

O H! ye delightful, ye transporting scenes;
Ye, balmy flow'rs, and bliss-conveying
greens;

Ye sunny hills, ye wide extended plains,
O'er whom (unenvy'd prince) the shepherd
reigns;

Ye echoing woods, ye cultivated fields,
Where bounteous nature tenfold treasure yields;
Ye smiling meadows, ye enchanting bow'rs,
Whole varied charms engag'd my peaceful hours;
With what regret I see your smiles decay,
As Winter spreads the night, and steals the day:
How oft to you my early visits led,
When glist'ring dews your verdant surface
spread;

How oft have I your sweet recesses trod,
And heard your gentle whispers speak—your
God!

How oft, serenely blest, your charms could trace,
And read his Name enstampt on ev'ry grass;
How oft transported view each object round,
Whilst music fill'd the air, and flow'rs the
ground;

But now, how swift your boasted glory flies!
Your honours fade, your transient beauty dies;
In vain we seek and wish your longer stay,
Or mourn the absence of yon lamp of day;
Your season's past—ye rural joys adieu,
Since *Phebus* leaves ye, I must leave ye too.
I now no more must seek the cooling shade,
Or ask its favour in the sultry glade;

A wanning gleam darts thro' the joyless grove,
And chilling exhalations damp our love;
Whilst rustling winds supply the gentle breeze,
And nature sickens with a dire disease.
The woody choir unwilling stretch their throats,
To change their bridal strains to fun'ral notes;
To warmer suns some fleeting wing their way,
As loth to see their late-lov'd homes decay;
Averse to see them ris'd of their sweets,
Whilst barb'rous frosts invade their gay retreats,
Whose drooping leaves hang shiv'ring in sus-
pense.

And wait the furly blast to drive 'em hence.

Say now, my Muse! where wilt thou speed
thy flight,

To shun the darksome day and tedious night?

Say, to what distant shore shall I retire,
Where rural joys may still my breast inspire?
Or shall I with my native climate mourn,
And wait for *Phebus*' late long-wish'd return?
Or rather banish ev'ry fruitless grief,
And take each off'ring bait to my relief;
Lay open all the avenues of sense,
And drink the happiness that streams from
thence;

Suppress the rising sorrows of my soul,
Lace ev'ning banquet o'er the sparkling bowl?
Whose lively fumes shall kindle brisk desire,
'Till fancy burns in love's resistless fire;
'Till overpowered by *Venus*' matchless charms,
I lie dissolv'd in melting *Chebe*'s arms.
No, no; such low-born trifles I disdain.
Such drops of pleasure, and such draughts of
pain;

Ye despicable, thorny sweets, adieu,
Reason! Religion! still I'll follow you:
Still o'er my circling days may you preside,
Conduct my feet, and ev'ry action guide,
Subject my passions to your just control,
And regulate each motion of my soul.
As you direct, a guiltless hour I'll spend
In blissful converse, with a social friend;
Nor want the joys the goblet can impart,
To nourish nature, and to cheer the heart:
As you approve, be innocently gay,
As mirth some harmless moments shall be-
tray;

Or with some unreserv'd ingenious fair,
Obliviate ev'ry peace-destroying care,
Forget each crossing fate, heal ev'ry strife,
And crown with bliss the various scenes of life.
As you command the busy world I'll lose,
To reap the joys the slaves to sense refuse:
Hail, blest retirement! happy solitude!
Where discords cease, nor vain amours intrude!
In thee, when no dark views our peace de-
stroy,

We present, past, and future good enjoy;
Review departed seasons of the year,
Drive sad away, bring lively prospects near;
Foretaste the pleasures of th' approaching
spring,

See new-blown flow'rs, and hear the turtle sing
In thee on wings of thought, what heights
we rise!

Mark out the spheres, and travel thro' the
skies;

'Till in the eager fallies of the mind,
We seem to leave mortality behind.

Oh! Thou, whose wisdom rules the vast pro-
found,

Directs the heav'ns, and whisks the seasons
round;

Look down propitious on my silent hours,
Exalt my soul, and actuate her pow'rs,
Grant me a mind attentive, calm and free,
And *Winter* brings no gloomy hour to me.

The COMPLAINT.

Set by Mr. MOZE.

Ah Chloe, thou treasure, thou joy of my breast;

Since I parted from thee, I'm a stranger to rest;

Since I parted from thee, I'm a stranger to rest.

I fly to the grove, there to languish and mourn;

There sigh for my charmer, and long to return; There

sigh for my charmer, and long to return.

II.

No virgin I see that my bosom alarms,
 I'm cold to the fairest, tho' glowing with
 charms;
 In vain they attack me, and sparkle the eye,
 These are not the looks of my Chloe, I cry,

III.

These looks where bright love like the sun sits
 enthron'd,
 And smiling diffuses his influence round;
 'Twas thus I first view'd thee, my charmer,
 amaz'd,
 Thus gaz'd I with wonder and love while I
 gaz'd.

IV.

IV.

Thus when the dear fair one was 'till in my fight,
 'Twas pleasure all day, it was rapture all night;
 But now by hard fortune remov'd from my side,
 In secret I languish, a prey to despair.

V.

But absence and torment abate not my flame,
 My *Chloe's* still charming, my passion the same;
 O, would the preserve me a place in her breast,
 Then absence would please me, for I should be blest.

A Paraphrase on Habakkuk, Cap. iii.

Ver. 17, 18, and 19.

Altho' the fig-tree shall decline
 To blossom; and, altho' the vine,
 No clust'ring fruit shall bear; and tho'
 The olive too, shall fail to grow,
 Or flourish; and altho' the fields,
 No herbage, corn, or pasture yields;
 Nay, and tho' the flock shall fail;
 Nor fill the fold, nor herds the stall;
 Yet in the Lord rejoice I will,
 And in my God be joyous still.

God the Lord's my strength, and he
 Will make my feet like hind's to flee;
 And make me safely walk on high,
 Secure from foes and dangers nigh.

Darford, Jan. 1758.

E.E.

Mr. Martin,
THIS is the Figure
 of an Egg laid by
 a Hen; the Egg when
 broke open contained
 another entire Egg (a),
 about the Size of a Pa-
 tridge's: (b) had an en-
 tire Yolk, but (a) had
 nothing in it but the
 White.

*Darlington, Aug.
 22, 1758.*



Geo. Martin

N. B. The Reader is desired to consult the Errata in the 5th Premium of the last Magazine, Page 908, for *Paras. Nos.* and *Paras. Fy.* and for *Philbert* read *Filbert*.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences,

For NOVEMBER 1758.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1758.

An authentic Relation of what has passed at the King of Prussia's Army since the Battle of Zorndorf, till the Action of the 14th of Oct. 1758.

Berlin, Oct. 21.

THE Body of Troops, under the King, left the Camp of Blumberg the 2d of September, and joined the Army, which was coming under the Command of the Margrave Charles from Silesia, the 9th at Grossenbain. On the 10th, they marched on the heights between Moritzbourg and Dresden; after which, we pitched our Camp at Schonberg; the Enemy had theirs at Stolpen. They had detached General Laudon to Fitchbach, from whence he was dislodged by General Retzow. We made near 300 of the Enemy Prisoners. General Retzow encamped at Fitchbach; after which

our Army made a Motion to the left, and marched to Rammenau. This obliged the Prince of Dourlach to march to Bismarck. Two Days after we dislodged General Laudon from an Eminence, which we were desirous of occupying, and encamped at Bischofswerda. Marshal Daun thought proper to make a March on his Right, and then encamped in the Mountains of Wismar. The King had previously given Order to General Retzow to take Post at Bismarck, and in Consequence of the Enemy's Motions, our Army marched thither, where General Retzow pushed as far as Wismarberg. The Prince of Dourlach had posted himself upon the Heights of Arnstedt, and Marshal Daun was encamped at Grödlitz. The King's Army marched to Fitchkirchen, from whence he dislodged the Austrians, and posted himself upon the Eminences, which extend from Fitchkirchen towards Grödlitz. In the Night, the 13th and 14th, Marshal Daun

an Attack to be made on our Right; and as the Night was extremely dark, and the Fog very thick, the Pandours having dislodged our free Battalions, which were at the very Extremity of our Flank, by that Means slipped into the Village and set it on fire, and thereby obliged the Battalions, which had covered the Sides of it, to abandon it, and retire farther. The Austrians attempted, several times to pass through it, but were repulsed both by our Infantry and Cavalry. General Retzow was at the same Time attacked by the Prince of Dourlach; but after he had repulsed the Enemy, and taken 300 Prisoners, he was coming to join the Army, the Left of which was attacked at the Time they received Orders to reinforce the Right, which was done by the Whole, except the Battalion of Kleist, which having advanced too far in repelling the Enemy, could not join the Army again, and was obliged to lay down their Arms. The Post on the Right was maintained from Half an Hour after Four till Ten, when the Army received Orders to retire. General Retzow joined it, and it now occupies the Post of Biertitz and Dobreschutz. We have lost Marshal Keith and Prince Francis of Brunswick, whom we cannot sufficiently regret. Prince Maurice of Anhalt is wounded; and as he was going in a Coach to Bautzen, was made Prisoner. General Grist is wounded in the Arm, and Major General Crockow, of the Cuirassiers, in the Shoulder. The King, the Margrave, and all the Generals, who were in the Action, having either received Contusions, or had their Horses wounded. We cannot as yet make an exact Estimate of our Loss, but it may be depended on, that the Whole does not exceed 3000 Men. Night prevented the Regiments on the Right from striking their Tents, by which we were greatly incommoded, and they consequently lost; But these are Misfortunes which are sometimes unavoidable in the Chances of War. We have about 500 Prisoners, among whom is the General Marquis de Vittlefschi. We hope soon to give the Public better News.

We may add to this Account, that since it was written, our Loss has greatly decreased by the Return of a great Number of Soldiers, who were separated from their Corps during the Engagement. The Loss of the Enemy greatly exceeds ours.

Rome, Oct. 24. The Pope in the last Consistory notified to the College of Cardinals, that he had confirmed to the Queen of Hungary, her Heirs and Successors, the Title of Apostolic, the Pope having fixed the 14th of November for the Ceremony of

his taking Possession, great Preparations are making for that Purpose.

Hague, Nov. 14. Count Dohna, with a Part of his Army passed thro' Berlin the 7th Instant, on his Way to Saxony, leaving a Body of Troops in Pomerania, to observe the Russians, and to check any Incursions of Light Troops, whilst General Manteuffel, with another Corps, is marched thro' Stettin, to oppose the Swedes who continue about Prentzlow and Stromberg.

The Duc de Deux Ponts has recalled the Detachments he had sent over the Elbe, and is moved to Friberge, which has obliged Itzenplitz, who commands in the Absence of Prince Henry, to change his Position. He is now encamped near Kesselsdorff.

It is confidently asserted, that the Russians have raised the Siege of Colberg, after besieging it near a Month. The Detachment that formed the Siege are marched to Marienwerder, and the Army under General Fermor towards Poland.

Prince Ferdinand's Head Quarters are still at Munster, but nothing has happened of any Importance.

Hague, Nov. 17. The Siege of Neifs has been raised, the News of his Prussian Majesty marching that Way having been sufficient to determine General Hirsch to abandon it, which he did in the Night, between the 5th and 6th Instant, and the Garrison gained a considerable Advantage over the Besiegers, in a Sally they made upon that Occasion. The King of Prussia, who stopped upon this News, at Gros-Nossen, between Breslau and Neifs, immediately returned to Lusatia, to oppose the Army under the Command of Count Daun, which it is reported, had marched back towards Dresden, in order to take Advantage of the King of Prussia's Absence from those Parts.

Marshal Contades has abandoned Hameln and the Lippe, and the Army under his Command is marching into Winter Quarters.

From Paris, that the Double Militia, as it is called, which is raising with great Rigour, occasions great Disturbances; that a very great Riot had ensued at Orleans; that many young Fellows at Amiens left the Town, to avoid being enlisted, and fled hither, but many of them have been apprehended, and thrown into Gaol.

From Germany, that the Prussians have retaken the Fortresses of Sonnenstein, and Pirna, lately taken by the Austrians.

From Madrid, by way of Genoa confirm, that his Catholic Majesty continues very ill, and that his Brother the Infant Don Louis, transacts all public Business. It is likewise said, that this is owing to an Assault

Affault he received from some Russians, as he was taking the Air Abroad, with very little Attendance, but the Particulars are not fully disclosed.

That the Emperor of Germany has issued a Mandate, charging the King of Denmark, as Duke of Holstein, to take under his Protection, the Duke of Mecklenburgh, against the Enterprises of his Prussian Majesty, of which the following is a Translation.

Francis, by the Grace of God, elected Emperor of the Romans, &c. to the most Illustrious, and most Puissant Prince, Frederic V. King of Denmark, and Norway, our dear Friend, Cousin, and Brother.

Most Illustrious, and most Puissant Prince, after having given our Imperial decree, upon the lawful Complaints made to us, by Frederic, Duke of Mecklenburgh, on the Subject of the Hostile Violences exercised in his States, by the King of Prussia, Elector of Brandebourg; a Decree, whereby we order'd him, under reiterated Menaces of the Ban, to withdraw his Troops from that Country; to desist from all hostile Violence; to release those whom he had obliged to enter into his Service; to restore what he had taken, and to repair, without Delay, all the Damages he had occasioned. We find ourselves obliged, by pressing Reasons, to resort to your Majesty, as Duke of Holstein, our right of Imperial Protection, in order, that furnish'd with Imperial Authority, you may drive from Mecklenburgh, the Troops of the King of Prussia, Elector of Brandebourg; that you may retake whatever Effects they have carried, and restore them to the Duke of Mecklenburgh, and his Subjects; that you may protect that Country against new Oppressions, and maintain the Duke with sufficient Forces, in the peaceable Possession of his Dominions. Given at Vienna 21st of August, 1758, in the 13th Year of our Reign."

Signed Francis.

The 14th ult. her Royal Highness Princess Augusta of Brandenburg, Margravine of Brandenburg, and the eldest Sister of the King of Prussia; died, in the 50th Year of her Age. In November 1731, she married Frederic William, Margrave of Brandenburg Bareith; and has left only one Daughter, married to the reigning Duke of Wismberg.

In a Letter from a Prussian Officer to his Brother, a Jeweller in Town, 'tis said, that Marshall Keith was shot in his Tent, as he was putting on his Cloaths, and never saw the Enemy; Prince Francis shared the same Fate, almost instantly after coming from his Tent, and mounting his Horse; and the King of Prussia narrowly escaped being taken by the Enemies Hofsars, and, that this Surprise from the Enemy was owing to the treacherous Information of a Burgher; who acquainted Count Daun of the Situation of the Advanced Guard, and pointed out a Way through a Wood, by which the Austrians got behind the Piquet Guard.

Münster, Nov. 18. The British Troops decamped this Morning, and are marched into Winter Quarters. M. de Custode's Army was in full March, and repass'd the Rhine at Cologne, Dusseldorp and Wesel, and there is no Appearance of their Intention of keeping Troops on this Side of that River. The Prince de Soubise's Army had evacuated Munden, and from Appearance, there was Reason to believe, that they had actually left, or soon would leave Cadix.

Hague, Nov. 21. By Accounts from Saxony, we learn, that Dresden was invested by the Austrians since the 8th or 9th of this Month; in the mean while the King of Prussia had marched with most surprising Expedition from Silesia into Lusatia, and arrived with his Army at Bautzen on the 13th, as about the same Time, General Wedel and Count Dohna did, between Dresden on the 16th. It is likewise said, that the Prince of Deux Ponts had recalled his Detachment from Halle and Leipzig.

PLANTATION NEWS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary. Tuesday Morning, Oct. 31, 1758.

Whitehall, Oct. 31. Yesterday a Mail arrived from New York, with Letters from Major General Abercromby to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated from the Camp at Lake George the 8th and 10th past, giving an Account, that Lieutenant Colonel

Bradstreet having proposed a Plan against Cadaraqui or Fort Frontenac, had been detached to make an Attempt on that Place, with a Body of Men consisting of regulars, 2491 Provincials, 27 of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, 80 Rangers, 300 Batteau-men, and 70 Indians, in all 3399 Men, including Officers: And the following Copy of a Letter from Colonel Bradstreet

Letter to Major General Abercromby, dated Oswego, August 31, contains the Account of his Success in that very difficult and most important Enterprise.

We landed with the Troops within a Mile of Fort Frontenac, without Opposition, the 25th: The Garrison surrendered Prisoners of War the 27th, between Seven and Eight in the Morning.—It was a square Fort of 100 Yards the exterior Side, and had in it 110 Men, some Women, Children, and Indians; 60 Pieces of Cannon, (Half of which was mounted) 16 small Mortars; with an immense Quantity of Provisions and Goods, to be sent to the Troops gone to oppose Brigadier General Forbes, their western Garrisons, Indians, and to support the Army under the Command of M. Levy, on his intended Enterprise against the Mohawk River, valued by the French at 800,000 Livres.—We have likewise taken 9 Vessels, from 8 to 18

Guns, which is all they have upon the Lake, two of which I have brought here; one richly laden; and the Rest with Provisions I have burnt and destroyed, together with the Fort, Artillery, Stores, &c. agreeable to your Excellency's Instructions, should I succeed. The Garrison made no Scruple of saying, that their Troops to the Southern and Western Garrisons will suffer greatly, if not entirely starve, for want of the Provisions and Vessels we have destroyed, as they have not any left to bring them home from Niagara.

The Terms on which the Garrison surrendered were Prisoners of War, until exchanged for equal Numbers and Rank.

This Place was built by the French in 1672, to be a Check to the Indians, who had then laid waste the French Territories. It is situated in Lat. 44. 20. and was the grand Mart to which the Indians brought their Furs to exchange for European Goods.

I R E L A N D.

Dublin, Nov. 14. The Dublin, Captain White, is founder'd at Sea, and all the Crew perished, to the Amount of sixty Souls. All the Effects she carried are lost, which, it is said, amounted to upwards of 150,000 l. Sterling: It is well known there was 70,000 l. in Specie, and 80,000 l. in Goods; the Passengers were many of them Linendrapers, and Shop-keepers of this City, who

were returning from Chester Fair; and amongst the unfortunate Sufferers were, the Earl of Drogheda and Son, Mr. Tobin, and Mr. Richard Shaw, Linendrapers; Mr. Fletcher of Castle-street; Mr. Boyle, Mr. Travers, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Rudd, Mr. Theodore Cibber, Comedian, and Mr. Maddox, Wire-dancer; some Things confirming this Account, are cast upon the Scotch Coast.

C O U N T R Y N E W S.

Oct. 29. Commodore Keppel with four Ships of the Line, two Frigates and two Bombs, sailed from Portsmouth, and intended to stop at Plymouth, to be join'd by other Men of War and Transports, to proceed thence to Cork; embark some Troops; and thence sail for the Island of Goree, on the Coast of Africa.

Newcastle, Oct. 21. Sunday last, a French Privateer of six Guns, took a Brigg off Tinsmouth, in Ballast, belonging to Mr. Brown of London, likewise a Sloop, belonging to Mr. Harrison of Sunderland, since which Time the Brigg's Men rose upon the French, threw one overboard, made Prisoners of the rest, and ran the Brigg into Blyth, for which there was a handsome Collection made on the Change.

Portsmouth, Oct. 31. The Echo, arrived at Spithead, who left Admiral Boscawen, engaged with six French Ships of War, on Friday Evening; Admiral Boscawen was in the Nature of 90 Guns, and had with him the Royal William of 70, the Somerset of 70, and a French Man of War taken at Louisbourg.

31. As some Gentlemen were observing the Stars at the Academy in Paradise-row, Chelsea, they discovered a nebulous Star, some Degrees from the North Horn of Taurus, which not being inserted in the Britannick Catalogue of Stars, is thought to be the Comet now expected.

Portsmouth, Nov. 3. Arrived Admiral Boscawen with one Ship, which he took in the above Engagement, which proves to be an Indianman,

6 T 2

Indianman,

Indianman, that was just before taken by the French.

The same Day at Hesse, near Hull, was launched a new 74 Gun Ship, called the Temple.

Portsmouth, Nov. 12. This Day Admiral Hughes, who was driven back and received considerable Damage, by adverse Winds, being refitted, sailed from hence on the intended Expedition, with a good Squadron and fair Wind.

L O N D O N.

Oct. 21. Orders were given, that no Coaches, nor foot Passengers, shall carry any lighted Torches over the Temporary Bridge, and that the foot Passengers going into Southwark, are to keep on the West side, and those coming into the City, on the East side of the Bridge.

24. Two Persons concerned in robbing and plundering several Vessels, was taken at Dover, and brought under a strong Guard, to the Marshalsea.

Nov. 2. Being the Birth-day of her Royal Highness, the Princess of Orange; his Majesty received the Compliments of the Nobility and Gentry, on that Occasion.

3. Addresses from the Towns of Nottingham and Taunton, the Corporation of Tortness, and the Town and County of Durham, were presented to his Majesty, and graciously received.

4. Being the Anniversary of the Birth-day of the late King William III. the same was observed by many Societies with Demonstrations of Joy.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable George Sackville, Esq; Lieutenant General of his Majesty's Forces, and Lieut. Gen. of the Ordnance, to be Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's British Forces, now serving on the Lower Rhyne, under the Command of his Serene Highness, Ferdinand, Prince of Brunswick.

5. Being the Anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, it was observed throughout the Cities of London and Westminster, in the usual Manner.

6. His Majesty was pleased to appoint William Shirley, Esq; to be Capt. General, and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's Bahama Islands in America.

A Loan was opened at the Exchequer, for 250,000 l. at 3½ per. Cent; being the whole wanted to complete the Sum of 800,000 l. on the Vote of Credit; and which will be repaid to the Subscribers, in January next, with the Interest due thereon.

The Lords of the Admiralty put the Stag Man of War of 36 Guns, in Commission, and gave the Command to Captain Henry Angell.

Being the first Day of Term, the Masters of the Rolls, Judges, &c. went to Westminster, in the usual State.

7. Lord Chamberlain issued Orders for the Courts going into Mourning for the late Margravine of Brandenburg Barietz, &c.

8. A further Respite was granted to Dr. Henley, for a Month.

A Colonel's Guard was mounted at St. James's, and about one o'Clock his Majesty came to that Palace (God be praised) in good Health.

The Right Hon. Sir Richard Glynn, was sworn at Guildhall, Lord Mayor of the City, and with the usual Ceremonies received the City Regalia.

9. His Lordship went to Westminster in the usual Formality, to be sworn in at the Court of Exchequer; several Persons who assisted at the Reduction of Senegal, being invited to an Entertainment, by Mr. Cummings, who planned that Expedition, and presented it to the Honourable William Pitt, Secretary of State; knitted on the Top of his House, the Colours taken from the Garrison of Fort St. Louis, at Senegal; and saluted the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, with a number of Patteraroes, in his Passage to and from Westminster.

10. A Ticket in the present Lottery, was sent as a Benefaction by a Lady to the Asylum for Orphans, and other distressed poor Girls.

The same Day a Benefaction of 60 l. was sent to the same Place, with a Letter under this Title, "From a Family who are Well-wishers to this Charity."

13. The Drawing of the State Lottery began at Guildhall, when No. 38,500, 2d first drawn, is entitled to 500 l.

16. Was launch'd at Rotherhithe, a new 60 Gun Ship, named the *Edgar*.

The Ticket given by the Lady to the Asylum for Orphans, &c. No. 34,997, was drawn a Prize of 500 l.

Nov. 23, 1758. By the Speech of the Lords Commissioners, the Public is advised, that his Majesty has exerted his Endeavour to carry on the War in the most vigorous Manner; and that it has pleased the Divine Providence to bless his Majesty's Measures and Arms with Success in several Parts; and

To make our Enemies feel, that the Strength of Great Britain it not to be provoked with Impunity.

That the Conquest of the strong Fortrels of Louisbourg, with the Islands of Cape Breton and St. John; the taking of Frontenac, (of the highest Importance to our Operations in North America) and the Reduction of Senegal; cannot fail to bring great Distress upon the French Commerce and Colonies; and, in Proportion, to procure great Advantages to our own. The Nation has also been made sensible, that, whilst their Forces are sent forth to invade and ravage the Dominions of their Neighbours, their own Coasts are not inaccessible to his Majesty's Fleets and Armies. This they have experienced in the Demolition of their Works at Cherburgh, erected at a great Expence, with a particular View to annoy this Country; and in the Loss of a great Number of Ships and Vessels; but no Treatment, however injurious to his Majesty, could tempt him to make Retaliation on the innocent Subjects of that Crown.

In Germany, his Majesty's good Brother the King of Prussia, and Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, have found full Employment for the Armies of France, and her Confederates; from which our Operations, both by

Sea, and in America, have derived the most evident Advantages. Their Successes, owing, under God, to their able Conduct, and the Bravery of his Majesty's Troops, and those of his Allies, have been signal and glorious.

That the Common Cause of Liberty and Independency is still making noble and vigorous Efforts, against the unnatural Union formed to oppress it. That the Commerce of his Subjects, the Source of our Riches, has, by the vigilant Protection receiv'd from his Majesty's Fleet, flourish'd in a Manner not to be parallel'd during such Troubles. In this State of Things, his Majesty, in his Wisdom, thinks it unnecessary to use many Words to prevail on you to bear up against all Difficulties; effectually to stand by, and defend his Majesty; vigorously to support the King of Prussia, and the rest of his Majesty's Allies; and to exert yourselves to reduce our Enemies to equitable Terms of Accommodation.

A great Number of Pieces representing Portugal Money, of 36s. Value, are about Town; they are rather more than Weight, but are not worth above 16 or 18s. being cased with Gold; they do not sound like genuine Ones, and the Edges being rubb'd on a Dutch Stone, or clear Flint, will give two different Colours.

A LIST of SHIPS, taken by the ENGLISH, continued from Page 909.

Two Dutch Ships, Jacob Knight, Master of one, and Peter Shreuder of the other, taken and carried into Gibraltar.

A Ship of 400 Tons, bound to St. Eustatia, by the Lyon Sloop, and the Revenge, a private Ship of War, and sent into St. John's in Antigua.

A Dutch Ship, Cornelius Makki's Master, from Blushing, is taken and carried into Antigua.

A Dutch Ship, M. Kauw Master, is taken by a Guernsey Privateer, and carried into that Island.

A French Snow, by the Ranger Privateer, and carried into that Island. Also

A French Snow, by the Ranger Privateer, and carried into Cyprus.

Two Ships from France for Quebec, by the *Levant*, Darby, and sent them into St. John's, in Newfoundland.

The *Anella*, Domini, from Marseilles, by an English Privateer, and sent into Gibraltar.

The *Friendship*, a Dutch Ship, from St. Eustatia, by the *Levant* Man-of War, and sent into Plymouth.

Two Dutch Ships, by the *Invincible Privateer*, and sent into Bristol.

The *Venus* Man of War has retaken a Snow.

A Snow is also taken by the *Anson Privateer*.

A Swedish Merchantman with French Property, is taken by the *Salisbury Privateer* of Bristol.

A Dutch Ship, Elias Hellison, Master, and being sent into Gibraltar, the Cargo was condemn'd, but not the Ship.

The *Neletta*, Garret, is sent into Portsmouth, by the *Lion Privateer* of Exeter, Capt. Garland.

A Dutch Ship from the West Indies, is taken and carried into Bristol, by the *Severn Privateer*.

The *Francisco* St. Antonio de Wit, a Dutch Ship from Curacao.

A large French Ship with 800 Hogheads of Sugar, and a Spanish Ship from Quebec, by the Duke of Cornwall Privateer, and carried into Bristol.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 910.

The Eagle Privateer of 28 Guns and 70 Men, by the Felicite, a Frigate, and carried into Rochfort.

The Freedom, Stanton, of Londonderry, by a French Privateer, and carried to Mandal in Norway.

Two of the Society's Busses are taken off Yarmouth by a Dunkirk Privateer, and ransomed.

The Shepherd, M'Candy, for Scotland, is taken and sent into Norway.

The Mary, Mortimer, from Timouth to Newfoundland, is taken and sent into Quebec.

The Judith, Hays, of Liverpool, from Africa to America, by two French Frigates, and carried into Granada.

The Hercules Privateer of London, and an East Indiaman, by five French Men of War.

The Sufannah, Gregory, from Pool to Newfoundland, taken and ransomed for 500*l*.

The Sally, Hughes, from Bristol, and the Nugent, from Ditto, both taken and burnt, by a French Squadron bound to Quebec.

The Scottstarvet, Chine, from Newcastle, taken and ransomed for 320 Guineas.

The Winchelsea Man of War, by a French Man of War of 64 Guns, and a Frigate, who were returning Home from Quebec.

The Argos, Anderfon, from Modena, by a French Privateer, and carried into Martinico.

Two Busses belonging to the British Herring Fishery off Yarmouth, by a Dunkirk Privateer.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 1. The Lady of — Mendez, Esq; a Daughter.

8. The Rt. Hon. the Lady Betsey Weymss, a Son.

23. The Lady of Charles Grove, Esq; Member of Parliament for Hertford, a Daughter.

Nov. 1. The Lady of Sir Wm. Maynard, Bart. a Son.

4. The Lady of Denys Rolle, Esq; of Tytherly in Hants, two Sons.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 15. Christopher Richardson, Esq; of Kirkhaugh in Northumberland, to Miss Fetherston Haugh.

22. Obrian Fitzgerald of Ireland, to Miss Sophia Clayton of Cashalton, in Sur-

27. Johnson, Esq; of Tower-hill, to Miss Wright of Camberwell, in Surrey.

31. — Constable, Esq; to Lady Winnifred Maxwell.

Mr. John Elcock, Jun, of Compton-street, Soho, to Miss Harriot Price of the same Place.

Edward Bearcroft, Esq; of the Temple, to Mrs. Sarah Maria Moleworth.

Nov. 2. Mr. Robert Cowan Kellet, Merchant, to Miss Churchman of Norfolk.

6. John Bulkeel of Fleet in Devonshire, to the Hon. Miss Diana Billenden, one of the Daughters of the late Lord Billenden.

7. Mr. Thomas Walton, an eminent Coal-merchant, to Miss Hughes of Agmondestham.

10. Mr. Harry Blunt of Thames-street, to Miss Towne, of Maryland Point.

11. Bennet Williams, Esq; to Miss Belketh.

DEATHS.

Oct. 1. At Birmingham, Samuel Ray, M.D. of great Eminence in his Profession.

4. The Rt. Hon. the Countess of Grenard, Lady of the present Earl.

7. Mr. John Ives, aged 74, an eminent Merchant at Yarmouth, said to have died worth 50,000*l*.

13. At St. James's, the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Moleworth, General of Horse in Ireland, and Lieut. General of the Forces in that Kingdom.

Sir Clement Cottrel Dormer, Esq. Master of the Ceremonies.

15. Michael Bidolph, at his Seat in Hertfordshire, one of the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn.

16. The Hon. Samuel, Lord Masham, Baron Masham, of Otes in Essex.

18. Mr. Berrisford, one of the Cashiers of the Bank, dropt down dead in an apoplectic Fit.

20. The Rt. Hon. the Lady Dowager of Abergavenny.

24. — Milner, Esq; who had served in the Army in the Reigns of K. George and Q. Ann.

26. Mr. Montgomery, a Merchant.

The Hon. James Dormer, Esq;

29. Wm. Collen, Esq; Senior Chamberlain Porter to his Majesty.

Nov. 1. Slingby, Bethell, Esq; Alderman of Walbrooke Ward, President of the City of London Lying in Hospital, and one of the Representatives of this City in Parliament.

2. Mr. Wicksteed, an eminent Bookbinder, dropt down dead.

4. Alex Collingwood, Justice of the Peace for the County of Northumberland, universally esteemed.

5. The Lady of the Rt. Hon. Henry Roper.

6. The Lady of Richard Bettsworth, Esq; in Suffex.

7. Nathaniel Mecklethwayte, Esq; formerly his Majesty's Consul at Aleppo.

8. Sir Samuel Clarke, Bart. at Leicester.

11. Mr. Rennoe, Table-decker to his Majesty.

12. The Hon. John Cockburne, Esq; one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

14. Allen Robarts, Esq; at Tottenham Court.

15. Sir Everard Faulkner, Knight, at Bath.

Civil and military Preferments.

William Egerton, Brigadier Lieut. of Dragoons.

John Moyton, Col. of the 5th Regiment.

Archibald Douglass, Col. of the 13th Regiment.

Lancelot Burton, and Argyle Dalrymple, Cornets in Bland's.

Argyle Paterfon, Quarter-master in the Earl of Ancrum's.

George Ward, Lieut. Col. in Sir Robert Rich's.

William Heyborne, Major of the Royal North British.

Richard White, Lieut. Albemarle's Foot.

Major Genl. Carr, Lieut. Col. First Regiment of Guards.

James Durrand, first Major.

Joseph Hudson, second Major.

George Hele Treby, Capt.

Arthur Graham, Capt.

William Tyron, Capt. Lieut.

Major General Peregrine Hopson, Commander in Chief of some Forces going on a secret Expedition.

Alex. Douglass, Major of Brigades, &c.

Major-General Shirley, to be Governor of the Bahama Islands.

George Jocelyn, Esq; Deputy Governor of Carlisle.

Capt. Robert Hughes, to the Command of the Norfolk.

Capt. Harman, to the Command of the Berwick.

Capt. Owen to the Torbay, under Commodore Keppel.

Captain Bently, to the Warfprite, of 74 Guns.

Capt. Collingwood to the Crescent.
Capt. Tinpall, of the Deal Castle.
Capt. Codrington, of the Garland.
Captain Faulkingham, of the Princess Royal.

Capt. Hackman, the Mermaid.

Capt. Francis Wm. Drake, the Aurora.

Capt. Taylor, the Griffin.

Capt. Smith, the Seahorse.

Lieut. Jonathan Faulkner, Commander of the Furnace Bomb.

Lieut. Richards, to the Command of the Racehorse Fireship.

The Hon. Richard Grenville, Esq; to be one of the Clerks of the Privy Seal.

Francis Andrews, Doctor of Laws, to the Office of Provost of Trinity College, near Dublin.

To Jenne, Earl of Kildare, Master of his Majesty's Ordnance in the said Kingdom.

Thomas Burges, Second Major, to the Third Regiment of Foot Guards.

Bernard Hale, Esq; Captain, and to rank as Lieut. Col.

Mr. Woodcock, sworn Curfitor in the High Court of Chancery.

Mr. Thomlinson, to be one of the Cashiers in the Bank.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Christopher Smear, A. B. to the Rectory of Wheatacre in Norfolk.

The Rev. E. Bennett, to the Rectory of Street, in Somersetshire.

The Rev. Mr. Wm. Norris, to the Rectory of Riddlesworth, with Gastorp in Norfolk.

Mr. Francis Potter, to the Archdeaconry of Taunton.

Mr. George Bramwell, to the Rectory of Tockingham in Leicestershire.

Mr. Edward Rawlins, to the Rectory of upper Leighton.

Mr. Kyte, to the Rectory of St. John the Evangelist.

Mr. Thomas Saunders, to the Rectory of Eaton Parva, Staffordshire.

Mr. John Dawson, to the Rectory of Shawton and Beverly in Worcestershire.

Mr. Wm. Wood, to the Rectory of Bingham and Boughton in Northamptonshire.

Mr. Thomas Clarke, to the Rectory of Church Stratten and Sharnford, Devon.

Thomas Patterson, L. L. D. to the Rectory of Marston Cheyney, in Wilshire.

The Rev. Mr. Nicholson, to the Rectory of Wimerham in Suffolk.

Mr. John Vickrey, to the Rectory of Colyton, Rawleigh.

Rev. Mr. Lokary Rose, to the Rectory of Wepstead in Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. John Astley, to the Rectories of Bampton and Thornage in Norfolk.

E—R—S—

October 11. Oswald Haskyns, of Ludehouse, Middlesex, Rope maker.

Ninian Jaffrey, late of Berwick upon Tweed, Grocer and Baker.

Stowe Wade, late of East-Retford, Nottinghamshire, Hop-merchant, Sadler and Chapman.

24. John Farrington, of Kidderminster, Worcestershire, Chapman.

James Ridgeway, of Wincanton, Somersetshire, Merchant, Dealer and Chapman.

28. William Smith, of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, Grocer.

Peter Mason, late of the Parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, in the County of Middlesex, Linendraper, Dealer, and Chapman.

31. Thomas Pearce, late of Cranbrook, in the County of Kent, and since of the Cliff near Lewes, in the County of Sussex, Carrier, Dealer and Chapman.

Nov. 4. Bartholomew Jay, of Great Yarmouth in the County of Norfolk, Linendraper, Dealer and Chapman.

Gerrard Trotter, of Great Yarmouth in the County of Norfolk, Merchant.

William Grossmith, of Alton in the County of Southampton, Relmenger, Glover and Chapman.

William Hodgson, of St. Margaret's-Hill, Southwark, Woolendraper.

John Jones, of the Parish of St. Margaret, Lothbury, London, Haberdasher of Hats and Hosiery.

Walter Thomson and Samuel Tabor, of London, Merchants, Dealers, Chapmen and Partners.

Jonathan Spurrer, of the Parish of St. Luke, Old-street, in the County of Middlesex, Broker, Dealer and Chapman.

7. Samuel Hague, of Luzley in the Parish of Alston-under-line, in the County of Lancaster, Carrier, Dealer and Chapman.

Thomas Hudson, of Fleetstreet, London, Woolendraper, Dealer, and Chapman.

Peter Hunfley, late of Beverley in the County of York, Tallow-chandler.

21. George Knowles, now, or late of Old-Swinford, in the County of Worcester, Maltster, Dealer and Chapman.

Joseph Marsh, late of the City of York, Coal-merchant, Dealer and Chapman.

William Sedden, of Bread-Street-hill, London, Threadman and Haberdasher.

Thomas Perry, of Cambridge, in the County of Cambridge, Taylor, Dealer and Chapman.

14. Francis Hunt, of Yarm, in the County of York, Mercer, Lancendraper, Dealer and Chapman.

John Rigby the Younger, of Manchester, Lancashire, Dealer and Chapman.

William Shaw, of Ipswich, Suffolk, Dealer and Chapman.

18. Arnold Royle and William Speakman, of Bread-street, London, Copartners, Warehousemen, Dealers and Chapmen.

Thomas Hunter, late of the City of York, Innkeeper, Dealer and Chapman.

Samuel Chorlton, of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, Hatter.

Thomas Cryer, now or late of Friday-street in the City of London, Haberdasher.

John Rishton, of Ludgate-street, London, Linendraper.

Lewis Oppenheim and Hyman Levy, late of Hounfitch, St. Botolph, Aldgate, London, Merchants and Copartners.

John Constable, of Edmonton in the County of Middlesex, Brewer.

21. Isaac Heapy, late of Stockport in the County of Chester, but now of Manchester, Lancashire, Felt-maker and Chapman.

Thomas Percival, late of Salford in the County Palatine of Lancaster, Dyer.

James Elmy, of Beccles, in the County of Suffolk, Tanner.

John Pritchard, of Old-Palace-yard, in the Parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, Cyder-merchant.

Edward Brookfield, late of Treeton in the County of York, Butcher and Chapman.

BILL of Mortality from OCT. 24. to NOV. 24.

| Buried | Christened |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Males 6387 | Males 6197 |
| Females 6655 | Females 5335 |
| Under 2 years old 467 | Born 118 |
| Between 2 and 5 447 | Without 571 |
| 5 and 10 — 56 | Mid. and Surry 96 |
| 10 and 20 — 35 | City & Sub. W. of 393 |
| 20 and 30 — 83 | — 195 |
| 30 and 40 — 117 | — 195 |
| 40 and 50 — 146 | — 195 |
| 50 and 60 — 98 | — 195 |
| 60 and 70 — 78 | Weekly OF. 31. 961 |
| 70 and 80 — 68 | Nov. 7. 96 |
| 80 and 90 — 36 | 14. 313 |
| 90 and 100 — 8 | 21. 28 |
| 100 and 109 — 0 | — 204 |
| 1303 | |

*A Genuine ACCOUNT of New BOOKS, published
from the Fourteenth Day of October, to the Fourteenth
Day of November.*

I.

THE History of Health, and the Art of preserving it: Or, An Account of all that has been recommended by Physicians and Philosophers towards the Preservation of Health, from the most remote Antiquity to the present Time: To which is subjoined, a succinct Review of the principal Rules relating to the Subject; together with the Reasons on which these Rules are founded, by *James Mackenzie, M. D.* Physician lately at *Worcester*, and Fellow of the Royal Society of Physicians at *Edinburgh*.

By surfeiting many have perished; but he that taketh Heed prolongeth his Life. Eccclus.

Edinburgh, printed and sold by *William Gordon*, Bookseller in *Parliament Close*; and sold at *London*, by *Rivington and Fletcher*, *Longman*, *Millar*, *Nourse*, *Wilson* and *Durham*, *Doddsley* and *W. Johnson*, 1758. Price 5s.

It is divided into two Parts; to which is prefixed an Introduction, exhibiting the Plan of the Work. Part I. contains 18 Chapters; the general Subjects of which are as follow:

1. Of Man's Food before the Fall, Page 18.
2. Of the Food of the first Inhabitants of *Greece*, 35.
3. Of the first Permission to eat Flesh, &c. 44.
4. Of the Writers on Aliment, 54.
5. The Invention of the various Branches of Physic, &c. 61.
6. Of *Hippocrates* and his Precepts, relating to Health, 87.
7. Of *Polybius*,—*Diocks Carystius*,—*Cornelius Celsus*, *Plutarch*, and *Agathinus*, 128.
8. Of *Galen* and his Rules of Health, &c. 165.
9. Of *Paracelsus*, and those who condemn the Use of Animal Food, 190.
10. Of *Oribasius*,—*Aetius*,—*Paulus Aegineta*,—*Aulserius*, *Friar Bacon*, *Lord Verulam*, &c. 199.
11. Of the Arabian Physic: Of the Ara-

bic Physician *Rhazes*, *Avicenna*, &c. 212.

12. Of the *Schola Salerniana*, and the Poetical Writers on Health, &c. 222.

13. Of the Astrological Writers on Physic, &c. 228.

14. Of *Lewis Cornaro*, and Others, who weighed their Aliment, 235.

15. Of the Physicians, who wrote on Health in the 16th Century, before *Sanctorius*, &c. 246.

16. Of *Sanctorius*, and those who have imitated his Method, &c. 260.

17. Of foreign Writers concerning Health, after *Sanctorius*, &c. 291.

18. Of the British Writers on Health, &c. 299.

Part II. Contains 7 Chapters:

Chap. 1. A short View of Concoction, 229.

2. A Summary of the Rules of Health, with regard to the Non Naturals, 366.

3. Of the different Temperature of the human Body, &c. 395.

4. Of Infancy, Youth, Manhood, and Old-age, with the Precepts of Health relative to each, 401.

5. Of the different Conditions or Constitutions, and the Rules of Health relative thereto, 415.

6. Of the Means to prevent approaching Distempers, 419.

7. Of long Life, with the Means of obtaining it, 426.

The Reasons of the Author's compiling this Treatise are contained in the following Paragraph, which is Part of his Introduction, addressed to the Bishop of *Worcester*.

PROMPTED thus by your kind Admonition, and animated by your Example, I revolved in my Mind which Way I might be useful in my present Situation. My Age rendered me unable to pursue the painful Practice of a Country Physician. I could not ride long Journeys to remove Distempers: I determined, therefore, to endeavour, in some Measure, to prevent them, by acquainting those that will restrain their Appetites, and hearken to Reason, with the

the most effectual Rules to preserve Health. For certain it is, that from Mens Ignorance, or Contempt of such Rules, Thousands never arrive at that Period of Life, which their Strength of Constitution would have reached with proper Care.

For a Specimen of this Author's Style, we shall give the first Paragraph in his Book.

"God was pleased to create Man in such a Manner, that he could not subsist without a daily Supply of Aliment; and all the antient Writers, of every Denomination, who touch on this Subject, agree, that Fruits, Seeds, and Herbs, just as they grew, and presented themselves to the Hand, were the Food of the first Man.

But when we come to enquire into the Nature of this Sort of Food, we find, that though it is very proper for Cattle, whose Organs are adapted for such Aliment, it would not be quite agreeable to Man, whose make of a more delicate Frame. The most delicious Fruits are cold, and afford but little Nourishment. Seeds, without a previous Dressing, are stultent, and hard to digest, and Herbs still more harsh and crude. Nor is this a controverted Point, but the settled Opinion of Physicians in all Ages and Climates, *Greeks, Arabians, Germans, &c.*"

II.

The Tusculan Disputations of Marcus Tullius Cicero, in five Books. A new Translation, by a Gentleman. London, printed for J. Whiston and White, in Fleet-street, Price 5s.

The Size is 8vo, and contains 330 Pages. There is no Preface, Introduction, Table of Contents, or Index. The five Books of *Cicero* are on the following Subjects, viz.

- Book I. On the Contempt of Death, Page 1.
- II. On bearing Pain, 85.
- III. On Grief of Mind, 135.
- IV. On other Perturbations of the Mind, 195.
- V. Whether Virtue alone be sufficient for a happy Life, 255.

As a Specimen of the *Ciceronian* Method of Disputation, and, at the same Time, of the Author's Translation and Style, we have here extracted the following Passage from the first Book, addressed to *Brutus*.

"As lately when you left us, having many of my Friends about me, I attempted at my *Tusculum*, what I could do in that Way; for as I formerly practised Declaiming, which nobody continued longer than myself; so this is to be now the Declamation of my old Age. I ordered one to propose something he would have discussed;

I disputed on that, either sitting or walking: I have compiled the *Schools*, as the *Greeks* call them, of five Days; in so many Books; it was in this Manner: When he, who was the Hearer, had said what he thought proper, I disputed against him; for this is, you know, the old and Secret Method of disputing against another's Opinion; for *Socrates* thought the *Probable* might thus the easier be got at. But to give you a better Notion of our Disputations, I will not barely give you an Account of them, but represent them to you, as they were carried on: Therefore let the Introduction be thus.

To me Death seems to be an Evil. *M.* What to those who are already dead, or to those who must die? *A.* To both. *M.* Is it a Misery then, because an Evil? *A.* Certainly. *M.* Then must they who soon die, and who must die some Time or other, be both miserable? *A.* So it appears to me. *M.* Then are all miserable? *A.* Every one. *M.* And indeed, if you are consistent with yourself, all that are already born, or shall be, are not only miserable, but always will be so; for should you maintain that only to be miserable who must die, you would not except any one living; for all must die, but there should be an End of Misery in Death. But seeing that the Dead are miserable, we are born to eternal Misery; for they must of Consequence be miserable, who died a Hundred Thousand Years ago, or rather all that have been born. *A.* So indeed, I think. *M.* Tell me, I beseech you, are you afraid of the Three-headed *Cerberus* below, the roaring Waves of *Corymbus*, the Passage over *Acheron*, *Tentatus*, expiring with This, whilst the Water touches his Chin; or *Sisyphus*?

*Who sweats with arduous Toil to gain
The steep Summit of the Mount in vain.*

Perhaps you dread too the inexorable Judges, *Minos* and *Rhadamanthus*, before whom nor *Craesus*, nor *M. Antonia* can defend you; nor since the Cause lies before *Grecian* Judges, *Demosthenes*. But you can plead for yourself before a very great Assembly. You dread, perhaps, these, and therefore look on Death as an eternal Evil.

III.

The Gentleman and Lady of Plinford's Amusement, in Eighty-eight Questions, and their Answers, on Love and Gallantry; which are added, the Misadventure of Sophia, with the History of Frederick and Catherine.
London,

London, printed for M. Throbb, Price 3s. The Size is 12mo. and contains 233 Pages, of which the Questions take up 162. The Adventures of *Sephis* extend to 220, and the History of *Frederic* and *Geroline* to the End.

The Reason the Author assigns for making this Collection is contained in the following Passage, prefixed to the Book.

"The ingenious Gentlemen, who composed the Societies, under the Names of the *Athenian Oracle*; and of the *British Apollo*, having met with uncommon Success in their Answers to the several Questions proposed; the Compiler of this Volume, so far as it relates to those Gentlemen, thinking a Collection of Questions and Answers of the comic Kind, and chiefly relative to the Sexes, would be no unpleasant Entertainment, has, from a Garden so plentifully stock'd, gathered, as he imagines, the choicest Fruits, and presents them here to the Public."

The following is a Specimen of this Work.

Question III. Is it advisable for an old Maid to marry? I beg the Favour of you to give me your Opinion, whether, when one lives very easy, and without Contradiction, and has so done a long Time, even till one is become an old Maid, if it be then advisable to marry, and if it be, what Sort of a Husband to chuse? Yours,——
Hopeful.

Answer. Sweet, Mrs. *Hopeful*, Repentance is always necessary, but more particularly so, when the Crime is of long Continuance. By the Expression, *an old Maid*, we are apt to believe you are somewhat passed your Meridian; for we cannot think any Virgin, under thirty, deserves that Character; and if so, Madam, never stand to enquire into the Merits of your humble Servant, but strike while the Iron is hot.

IV.

The Theatre of Love, a Collection of Novels: None of which were ever printed before. London, printed for W. Rowe, in Fleet-street, 3s.

This Vol. is printed in 12mo. and contains 248 Pages.

The Subjects of this Treatise.

1. *Frederic and Harriet*; or the discontent Parent, Page 1.

2. *Miranda*; or the favourite Daughter, 25.

3. *Horatio*; or the sincere Friend, 45.

4. *Gerdelia*; or the tender Mother, 69.

5. The cruel Father, 81.

6. *Clement*; or the generous Lover, 97.

7. The Lovers Quarrel; or the fatal Resolution, 121.

8. *Jude and Jezebel*; or the unworthy Couple, 143.

9. *Galla*; or the generous Maid, 159.

10. *Innocence in Distress*; or Virtue triumphant, 177.

11. The Rival Sisters, 201.

12. *Elisabetta and Eusebio*; or the unfortunate Lovers, 229.

13. *Janet*; or the Female Fortune Hunters, 251.

This Volume contains a Dedication and short Preface, in the last Paragraph of which, he gives the following short Account of his Works. "He has only to add in Favour of his little Histories, if he may so call them, that they are all Originals; and many of them taken from real Life. He has not borrowed the Plot of any one of them from any Author. He has not mentioned a single Anecdote; but what he has either himself been witness to, or has been credibly informed of; in short, he has brought such Persons only on the Stage of his Theatre, as may please or surprise, and conscious of this, he submits his Work to the Reader."

The first Paragraph of the third *Novel* may serve as a Specimen of the Author's Diction, which is as follows:—"The Force of Friendship was never more strongly exemplified in modern Days, than in the History of *Horatio* and *Philander*, whether it might equal that of *Pylades* and *Pylagius* in Days of Yore, when Instances of this Kind were more frequent, I pretend not to say. At present, the World seems to be so sterile in the Production of sincere Friends, that a just Delineation of a Gentleman now living, who may with the greatest Propriety lay Claim to this amiable Character, will undoubtedly be well received. The following Picture, then of a true Friend, as it is taken from Nature, and has none of those Heightnings and Colourings that we see in Pieces of Antiquity, it is hoped, will please on that very Account; and if the most pleasing and striking Features in it should be so far admired, as to induce an Imitation, this *Mirror*, which is held up to the public View, will fully answer our most sanguine Hopes and honest Intentions."

V.

The History of the Marchioness de Pompadour, in 2 Vols. or Parts. London, printed for S. Hooper, Price 3s. 6d. bound.

To these Vols. there is neither Preface, Table of Contents, or Index. And the Whole is one continued Narration, or History of this very extraordinary Courtizan.

W. G. The

The first Vol. contains 117 Pages, and the Second 143.

The first Paragraph of this History gives an Account of the Work, and will, at the same Time, serve as a Sample of the Author's Style and Language.

The Public having long ranked, amongst the Objects of Curiosity, the History of a Personage, who has acted, and continues to act, so distinguished a Part in the World as *Madam de Pompadour*, the following Account of her is offered towards its Satisfaction. No tedious Introduction is here prefixed, to prepossess the Reader in its Favour. To the Execution itself, it is left to decide on the Degree of Credit, that it may deserve.

This celebrated Lady's Father, or reputed Father's Name was *Poiffon*, Butcher to the Invalids. Some Time after he was married, he fell under the Cognizance of the Law, and was hanged in Effigy for a Rape, himself having, by flying the Kingdom, escaped personal Execution. There he stayed till he obtained his Pardon, at the Intercession of *Madam Pompadour*, or at least on her Account.

Her Mother, who was one of the most beautiful Women in *France*, did not, in the Absence of her Husband, deliver herself up to a vain, barren Affliction. That she might not want for Consolation, she pitched upon two declared Gallants at once, publicly known to be her Keepers, *Monf. Paris de Montmartel*, and *Monf. le Normant de Tournon*; both in great Employments in the Revenue. A Woman, capable of having thus two Men at her Service at the same Time, is not supposed too scrupulous to have more, tho' less openly. It is certain, however, that *Madam Poiffon* passed for being extremely free of her Favours. Whilst her Husband, then, was absent, she was brought to Bed of a Daughter, who is now the famous *de Pompadour*. Chronology could scarce be tortured into affording the least Reason to imagine, that this rare Production was the Work of her absent Husband. *Messieurs Paris*, and *Le Normant*, being the most apparent of her Lovers, were Competitors for the Honour of a Paternity, that, perhaps, on a strict Examination, would have come out to belong to Neither.

Madam Poiffon, however, had, it seems, her Reasons for preferring *Monf. Normant* to the other. She persuaded him, that he was actually the Father of the Child. As a Proof, he was persuaded of it, he took to the utmost a Father's Care of it. Being bred under his Eye and particular Direction, there was no Accomplishment procurable

omitted for her Education. Dancing, Music, Singing, Painting, were all bestowed upon her; and she had Talents for them all. Nothing could be more amiable than her Person, or than the Sprightliness of her Temper. Had not *Monf. Le Normant* been prepossessed with the Opinion of her being his own natural Daughter, her Beauty, and even the Pains he had taken to form her, and the Success of those Pains, could not have failed to endear her to him. His Fondness for her grew to such a Height, that in due Season, he began to think of providing for marrying her, in a Manner, that should shew, he considered her in no less a Light, than that of a legitimate Daughter.

VI.

Observations Anatomical and Philosophical; wherein Dr. Hunter's Claim to some Discoveries is examined; with Figures in two Copper-plates. By Alex. Monroe, Jun. M.D. and Professor of Medicine and of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh. Printed at Edinburgh, Price 1s. 6d.

This Treatise contains 80 Pages in 8vo. There is no Preface, but the following is a Table of Contents.

- Introduction, Page 1.
- Of the Seminal Ducts, 5.
- Of the Vascular, Lymphatic Vessels, and of the Lymphatic Glands, 19.
- Of Absorption by the Branches of the red Veins, 55.
- Conclusion from the two immediately preceding Sections, 62.
- An Attempt to explain the Use in general, of two Systems of absorbent Veins in the viviparous Animals, 65.
- Postscript, 69.
- Of the Lacrymal Gland, and its Ducts, 74.
- The following Extract from the Introduction, may serve as a Specimen of the Author's Design and Style, viz.

It gave me some Concern, at my Return from Abroad, to find that I lay under the Imputation of having prevented *Dr. Hunter* from reaping the Fruits of his Industry and Invention, by my publishing his Discoveries as my own.

If there appeared to the Doctor due Grounds for suspecting, that he was treated in that dissingenuous Manner, he had, undoubtedly, good Reason to complain, and he acted a fair and open Part in making his Complaint public; since, by this Means, he gave me, if I was innocent, the Opportunity of justifying myself.

But it will likewise be acknowledged, that a Person ought to be extremely cautious

sions in making an Accusation, by which the Character, as well as the Property of another is attacked; for should this Accusation be proved not only unjust and ill-founded, but evidently absurd, he draws upon himself that Censure, which the discerning and impartial Part of Mankind seldom fail to inflict, where Weakness and Precipitancy disclose to them injurious Dialectic, under the Disguise of Truth and Humanity.

These are general, obvious Maxims, of which, perhaps, I make an improper Application. But as I am as far from expecting that the strongest Assertions without Proof will influence the judicious Reader, as from wishing to bias him otherwise, than by Fact and Argument, I hasten to these.

My being Abroad for a considerable Time after Dr. Hume's Charge, against me, first appeared in the *Critical Review*, and my indispensable Occupations, since my Return, have hitherto made it impossible for me to vindicate myself in a proper Manner; Circumstances which have been particularly favourable to the Doctor, since he has thereby had the Opportunity of painting his own Cause in the best Dress, and mine in the worst, whilst Ignorance of the most material Facts, made it impossible for my Friends, during my Absence, to point out fully and clearly the specious and partial Colourings of the Former, or Misrepresentation of the Latter. For as the Author of the *Critical Review* proposed chiefly to prevent the first, and therefore generally the most lasting Prejudices, which such Reflections, if acquiesced in, might occasion. They imagined, that had they wrote to me for Information, this Design would have been frustrated by the long Delay, and therefore they printed without any Knowledge, what occurred to them with regard to this Affair.

VII.

Remarks on the Natural History of Religion by Mr. Hume; with Dialogues on the Heavens Idolatry, and the Christian Religion, by S. T. London, printed for R. and J. Dodsley, in Pall-Mall, Price sewed 2s.

It contains 160 Pages in 8vo. It has no Preface, Introduction, or Table of Contents. It consists of the three following Parts.

1. The *Remarks on the Natural History of Religion* contains 30 Pages.
 2. The *Dialogues on Idolatry* contains 76.
 3. The *Dialogues on the Christian Religion* 53.
- An Idea of this Performance may be, in some Measure gathered from the first Paragraph, in a Letter to *Theophilus*,

"I have lately met with a Treatise entitled, *The Natural History of Religion*, in which the Author proposes to enquire into the primary Religion of Mankind, upon the Principles of Reason, unassisted with Revelation, and has produced a Series of Arguments to prove, that it was *Polytheism*. I do not pretend to be a Judge of the Merits of this Performance, but must confess, that the Air of Freedom that enlivens every Part of it delighted me extremely. You know, *Theophilus*, I am a Friend to Liberty in the Literary, as well as Civil World; since the tyrannical Authority in either will equally depress the Writer, and enslave the Subject, to think is the Prerogative of every rational Creature, and freely to declare its Sentiments its happiest Privilege. This Liberty, indeed, you will say, is designed for the Investigation of Truth, so should be strictly preserved from the Abuses of the *Free-thinkers*; when he endeavours to pervert, or corrupt this Advantage, as well as from the Attacks of the *Rigor*, when he wants to destroy it; and, if you read this Pamphlet, will think, perhaps, that its ingenious Author should be ranked under the first Class, and that he may be suspected of some such Intention; as he has advanced an Opinion entirely repugnant to the Profession of the *Mosaic History*. I should be glad then, if you would carefully examine it, and tell me, whether Mr. Hume has given us a true *Delineation of Human Nature* in its primitive State, or whether he hath not unjustly depreciated its Dignity, by describing our ancient Ancestors, as altogether *rude, ignorant, and barbarous*; for as they wore the same Form, possessed the same rational Faculties, and were actuated by the same Passions, with myself, so I am desirous of being acquainted with their Civil and Religious Constitution, soon after they were placed upon this beautiful Theatre. That Affection, which you call Benevolence, uninfluenced either by the Interest or Connection of Relations, Friends, or Countrymen, uninterrupted with those Passions of Envy or Malice, which are too apt to engage themselves in a Party towards our Contemporaries, now glows with the purest Ardour, and makes me wish to find, that advantageous Characters are given of the human Race, even in the remotest Ages of Antiquity.

VIII.

Lectures concerning Oratory, delivered in Trinity College, Dublin, by John Lawton, D. D. Lecturer in Oratory and History, on the Foundation of Erasmus Smith, 1753.

Videmus quid deceat, non assequimur.

Cic. de Orat.

Dublin, Printed by George Faulkner; Reprinted

printed at London, for W. Brainer, J. Dods, and C. Reynolds, 1758. Price bound 5s.

This Treatise contains 454 Pages in 8vo. The Dedication is, to the most Rev. Dr. John O'Brien, the Governor of the Schools of St. James Smith, Esq; containing 16 Pages. This is followed by a large Table of Contents, exhibiting the various Subjects of each Lecture. The Number of Lectures is 23. The Design and Economy of this Work, as well as a Specimen of the Author's Diction, is contained in the Beginning of the first Lecture, wherein the Author addresses himself as follows.

"It is not without much Diffidence and Solitude of Mind, that I enter upon the present Undertaking; this of delivering to you Discourses concerning the Nature, Principles, and Method of Oratory. I shall not, as a Ground of such Diffidence, however real, urge my own Inability; such Pleas being commonly offered, and seldom regarded as sincere. The Difficulty of the Work itself is a sufficient Ground, comprehending so wide a Circuit, and abounding with Points so various, subtle, and delicate; which Difficulty becomes not a little increased by the Multitude of Writers upon this Subject. For, in such Circumstances, how shall one proceed? Have you nothing new to offer? Perpetual Repetition, Disgust. Besides, if that be the Case, why do you write? Do you seek to inform Men of what they know already? On the other Hand, have you made any Discoveries? The Probability is, that the Love of Novelty hath led you into Mistakes. At best, you will have established Opinions and Prejudices, no weak Enemies to encounter with. Wise Men will suspect you; the Vulgar at once condemn. To which I may add, that the Frequency of writing and discoursing on this Kind of Subjects indisposes Men to the whole Kind. The Ground hath been so traversed and beaten, that they have no Hope of springing new Game, and follow those who would lead into it with Reluctance. Such is the forbidding Aspect of my present Attempt: But it may be considered in more pleasing Lights, which take off from these Discouragements. One of these is the Necessity laid upon me from the Situation in which I am placed, of making some Attempt, and Necessity renders even Mediocrity excusable.

I should mention as a Second, the Candour and Indulgence of my Hearers, who had rather approve and profit by what is right, than search for Errors or Defects, and condemn; but waving this, as a Point of too much Delicacy to be insisted on, I am not a little comforted by a Reflection which I often make, that notwithstanding the numberless Treatises before-mentioned, it seems, that the Subject is not exhausted. New and useful Observations may be still added. My Reason for

thinking so is this. Of the infinite Multitude of Rhetorical and Critical Compositions, Accounts of which are sent down to us from Antiquity, some Works of the most celebrated Authors, scarcely a Dozen, remain at this Day. How then, shall we judge, that among the innumerable Treatises which have perished, there were not any which contained ought valuable or peculiar? You cannot believe, you will not say it. But, if they did contain such, may not the same, or such like Thoughts occur at this Time; the Eloquence of Style, enriched by new Inventions? At least, we may hope to clear the Road, marked out by the Ancients, to smooth and open it, perhaps in some Places, to strike out new and shorter Paths. These Reflections help to animate; but my chief Encouragement is, the Hope that these Lectures, imperfect as they are, may do some Good.

They may at least turn your Attention to the Subject upon which they are raised. An Effect, which (pardon the Remark) seems at present needful to us. Sciences are cultivated not unhappily, Languages are studied, polite Authors are read and understood among us; but a Spirit of imitating is not sufficiently high. Content to know and admire, who seeks to resemble? Reason is rather exercised than Invention. Attached to what is solid, we neglect Ornament. Now the treating publicly of this latter, the Hearing much concerning it, will unavoidably make it the Subject of your Thoughts and Discourse. And, if it hath, as certainly is the Case, much of real Value in it, will naturally introduce a Fondness for it, will recommend it to your Study and Care.

IX.

Epistles, Philosophical and Moral. London, Printed for T. Wilson, 1758.

This Vol. contains 336 Pages in 8vo. and consists of eight Epistles on the following Subjects in Verse, viz.

1. Of Truth in general, Page 5—42.
2. On Science, as our Guide to Truth, 47—38.
3. On the Infatuation of Mankind, respecting Paradox and Myteries, 93—126.
4. On the Weakness of the human Understanding, 131—144.
5. On Happiness, 159—208.
6. An Abstruse on Good and Evil, 209—256.
7. On moral Principles, 263—296.
8. On the Immortality of the Soul, and a future State, 303 to 336.

These are, as it were, general Titles of the Epistles, which are each of them branched out into a great Number of different Subjects relative thereto.

An Account of this Work is contained in an Advertisement prefixed thereto, which is as follows.

"The Ground-work of the following Epistles, being the Fruit of a private Correspondence, it was found necessary, in preparing them for the Press, to adapt them to more general Use and Amusement. It may not, therefore, be improper to observe, that whatever Theological Subjects have fallen into the Author's Way, he hath purposely avoided taking Part with the Divines of any Sect or Party, leaving it to the Ingenious of every Persuasion to determine, how far their particular Sentiments may be supported by Authorities, superior to common Sense and simple Demonstration. — As to his Poetry; having no Reputation to lose, he is little anxious about what he may acquire. Indeed, it must be confessed, that Perspicuity and Argument have been frequently consulted at the Expence both of the Dignity and Harmony of his Numbers. Elegance, however, would have been more attended to, had the Author's Leisure permitted, or had his Design been to distinguish himself as a Poet. A Character he is much less ambitious of, than that of a Philosopher.

*Unmov'd by Sophistry, unsway'd by Name;
No Dupe to Deferences, and no Fool to Fame.*

As a Specimen of the Author's Genius, Sentiment, and Style, we shall give an Extract from the former Part of the second Epistle.

*Nor to the Fount of Hippocrene,
Nor Groves of Laurel, ever green,
Nor, where the wanton Graces stray,
With Flow'rs is strewn the Muse's Way:
Lorenzo, no, I more rejoice
At Reason's bold and manly Voice,
Than at the softest, sprightliest Air,
Mirth ever sung to lighten Care:
Truth's sober Tale more pleas'd to hear,
Than all that tickle Fancy's Ear;
The' such, to babbling Echo sweet
Aloud the public Voice repeat.
Our Numbers then, let Truth excuse,
If rudely sings th' unpolish'd Muse;
Careless of Ornament, and proud
To differ from the sing-song Crowd:
So boastful of their poor Pretence,
To swell with Sound their flow'ring Sense.
Truth hopes not for poetic Praise,
To Fiction sacred are the Bays.*

*Dost thou, Lorenzo, still dream
So fearful in thy Search to err?
If plac'd thy Faith on Points alone,
Whose Truth demonstratively known,
These much too few, and too confin'd,
To serve the Purpose of Mankind,*

*Yet a trite Moral here advise,
"Be not more credulous than wise."
Whatever Doubts thy Course imped,
Seek not to amplify thy Creed.
By Myths' dark, or Dogmas old,
Because from Son to Father told;
Scurvily to know-truth confin'd,
Of little Faith were all Mankind.*

X.

The Adventures of a Turk. In Two Volumes translated from the French.

London, Printed for J. Coote, 1758, Price 5s.

The First Volume contains 214 Pages in 2mo.

Vol. II. contains 216 Pages.

There is no Preface, Introduction, Table of Contents, nor Running-title. The best Account we can give of the Work, will be by an Extract from the Beginning of the First Vol. as follows.

As the Country I am in abounds so much in Authors, I shall need the less Apology for appearing in that Capacity. A Turk, whatever People at Paris may think of him, is a Man like the Rest. The French are polite enough to excuse the Faults I may be liable to commit in their Language. I applied myself diligently, to the Study of it, in my Infancy, but have since neglected it, during some Years that I was employed, in turning the *Alcoran* into Turkish Verse. I may, one Day, be able to render it in French Verse likewise. I am now learning the Rules. As I would willingly, before I leave France, become a Member of some Academy, I should be glad if the following Work should meet with a candid Reception. 'Tis my own Memoirs, which I here take the Liberty of presenting to the Public in France, whose Indulgence I entreat. Notwithstanding my Youth, my Life will, I doubt not, be capable of entertaining, as it will contain Facts sufficiently interesting, as will appear in the Sequel. I was thinking to give this little Preamble, the Name of a Preface, but being informed, that they are never read in this Country, I content myself, with telling the Reader at the Conclusion, that it is only a Preface he has been perusing.

We, who are Turks, seldom know any but our Fathers, contrary to the French, who can only answer for their Mothers. I was about ten Years old, when inquisitive to know who mine was, of whom I had never heard any mention, I one Day asked the Bashaw Muly, my Father, if she was dead? I perceived that he was uneasy at my Question. Children often take a great Deal of Notice; I therefore began to cry, and my Tears alarmed the Bashaw;

shaw; he fetched a Sigh, and taking me in his Arms said, she is yet living, and that she loved me, but that I could not see her, she being too far off. As my Father spoke to me in *French*, and as I asked him, why he was so desirous I should attain to the Knowledge of that Language? Because, said he, having accompanied the Ambassador of the Port into *France*, about ten Years ago, I have ever since retained a particular Esteem for that Nation.

Being at that Time incapable of Reflection, was satisfied with this Reply. Some Months afterward, the *Bashaw Muly* made me construe to him some *French* Letters, being willing, perhaps, to judge himself what Proficiency I had made in that Language. I rendered them in *Turkish*, as well as I was able, in order to let him see, I understood the Sense of them to a Tittle. We are fond of shewing what we have learned. From that Day forward, he never failed to make me explain to him, the Letters he received from a beautiful *French* Woman, who wrote to him. He seemed to take a greater Pleasure, in hearing me repeat the tender Expressions they contained, than to read them himself, as if, in passing through my Lips, they acquired additional Graces. As soon as I had done reading them, my Father would be always sure to embrace my Forehead, clasping me at the same Time in his Arms.

I was so delighted with these Letters, and with the affectionate Careless they procured me, that whenever I saw *Muly*, I ask'd him eagerly, if he had none for me to read? No, he would often say, fixing his Eyes tenderly upon me, and then raising them towards Heaven; alas! My dear *Dely*, we are forgotten.

As he always hid some Part of the Letters, and even concealed some of them entirely within me, I found a Sort of Curiosity arise within me, which I presently sought Means to gratify. I waited with Impatience, 'till the *Bashaw* should call me to read some of his new Letters. As he almost always made me read some of the old Ones over-again at the same Time, I entertained secret Hopes, of being able, one Day or other, to purloin some of them without being perceived.

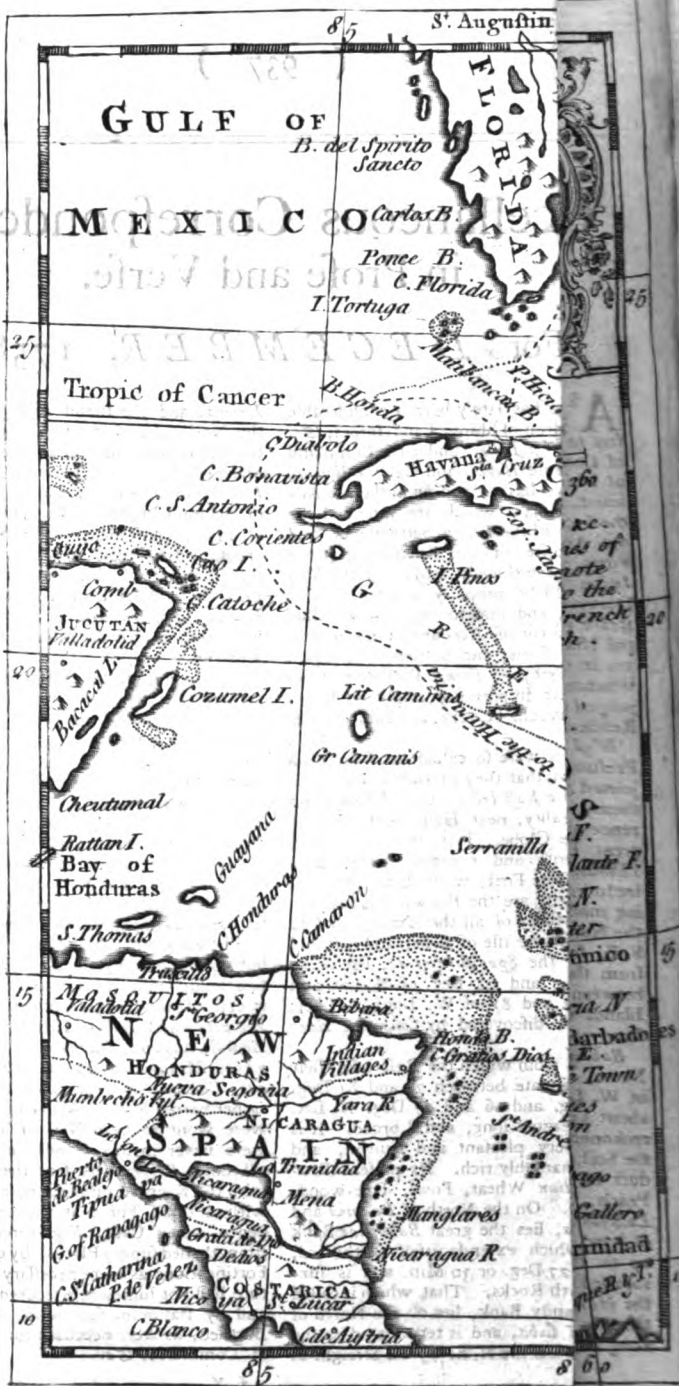
The so long wish'd for Opportunity, at length, arriving, I employed my chief Attention in watching where *Muly* deposited his Letters, when I had read them, and observing, that he slid them into his Girdle, I artfully caught hold of the first I laid my Hands on, and folding my Arms round his Waist, to embrace him, as usual, I concealed it, with Ease,

from his Notice. Being in Possession of my Prize, I was impatient to be alone. I was no sooner at Liberty, but I satisfied my Curiosity, I found, with Pleasure, that it was one of those, where my Father had taken such Care, to hide Part from my Inspection. My Eagerness to get to the End of it, was so great, and I read it so exceeding fast, that at first I could make nothing of it. Surprized, however, at finding my own Name in it, I read it again with greater Attention:—and was convinced, that I derived my Birth from this *Frenchwoman*, &c.

PAMPHLETS.

1. The Theatre of the War in *America*, 1s. 6d.
2. A Letter from the Hon. Gen. B—, to the Rt. Hon. Mr. P—t, 1s.
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11. Considerations on the Exchange of Seamen, Prisoners of War, 1s. *Neon*.
12. A Journal of the late Expeditions upon the Coast of *France*, wrote by one of the Guards, 1s. *Dowling*.
13. Minuets for his Majesty's Birth-day, and 24 new Country Dances for 1759, each 6d. for *Walsh*.
14. The Lawfulness of just Wars maintained, with the many and dreadful Calamities attending them, 6d. *Buckland*.
15. A Treatise of Rents.





Miscellaneous Correspondence, in Prose and Verse.

For *DECEMBER*, 1758.

AS there has lately been a considerable Squadron of Ships, Land forces, &c. sent to the *West Indies*, under the Command of Commodore *Hughes* and General *Hopson*, of which we have given an authentic Account, Page 949, which are intended for the Security of the *British* Settlements, and the Annoyance of the Enemies in those Ports, we have thought a Map of the *West Indies* would be properly adapted to this Occurrence, and that to explain and illustrate it by a concise Account of the principal Islands, Ports, and Settlements, which are in the *British* or *French* Possession, from whence their Importance might be better judged of, would be very agreeable to our Readers.

West Indies were so called, at first, on a Presumption that they extended, and even joined to the *East Indies*, tho' distant from them, in reality, near Half the Circumference of the Globe. It is, indeed, of very great Extent, and contains many large Islands.—The First, we shall mention, as included in it, are the *Bahama* Islands, lying most easterly of all the *Antilles*, and to the North of the Isle of *Cuba*, and East and S. E. from the *Spanish Florida*, stretching from the 21 and 28 Deg. of N. Lat. and between 72 and 81 of W. Long. These Islands were discovered by *Columbus*, Anno Dom. 1492.

Bahama, from which the Rest take their Name, is situate between 78 and 81 Deg. of W. Long. and 26 and 27 Deg. N. Lat. about 15 Leagues long, and 8 broad. It is reckoned very pleasant and fruitful, and the Soil remarkably rich. Its present Product is *Indian* Wheat, Fowl, Dye-wood, Pearls, &c. On the North of *Bahama* and *Lucayonqua*, lies the great *Bahamian* Bank of Sand, which extends itself northward, up to the 27 Deg. or 30 Min. and is surrounded with Rocks. That which is called the great sandy Bank, lies on the North of the Isle of *Cuba*, and is terminated by the Long Island on the N. E. by the Strait of

Exuma. and the Island of *Cigateo*, and on the North, by that of *Providence*; besides this old Canal, there is another, called the Strait of *Bubama*, between the Coast of *Florida* and the *Lucayonqua*. This is one of the most impetuous Currents northwards of any in those Seas. The *Spanish* Ships are forced to wait an Opportunity to pass this Strait, which is about 16 Leagues in Breadth, and its Length from the Cape of *Florida*, northwards, 45, which shews of what Importance the *Bahama* Islands are to *England*.

Providence, the next Island most considerable, lies from W. Long. 78. Lat. 25, in the *American* Ocean. The best planted and fortified by the *English*, the Crown having purchased it of the Proprietors, to make it a Station for Cruizers, being situate on the East Side of the Gulph of *Florida* 200 Miles N. E. of the Continent of *Florida*. Here they have two Forts, one of which commands the East Entrance of the Harbour. The military Force of these Islands consist in six Companies of Militia, and one independent Company.

There are other Islands near this planted, but not fortified by the *English*; the Planters being obliged to retire to *Providence*, in case of any Danger from an Enemy, viz. *Elutbera*, and *Habour* Island, *Lucayonqua*, *Androsa*, *Cigateo*, *Gusnabani*, *Yumeta*, *Sawana*, *Mayaguana*, *Yuma*, or *Exuma*, *Tnagua*, *Caicos*, and *Triangulo*; the Rest are rather barren Rocks. Many of these Islands were wont to be a Nest of Thieves, and were never in any Condition of Defence, till Capt. *Rogers* was sent there, in 1718, with the King's Commission, as Governor, with a small Force at the Crown's Expence, when Capt. *Rogers* recovered and strengthened sundry Places, by erecting such Fortifications as were necessary, where Nature had not sufficiently secured the Islands, and by stationing such Ships, for No. and Burthen, as were necessary for the Purposes of Commerce, &c.

Isle of Cuba, situate in the Atlantic Ocean, between 74 and 87 Degrees of West Longitude, and 20 and 23 Degrees of North Latitude, being 800 Miles and upwards in Length from East to West, and generally about 70 Miles broad; a Ridge of Hills, pretty well covered with Wood, running through the Middle of the Island from East to West, but the Lands near the Coast are generally a champagne Country. There are a great many small Rivers running from the Hills, &c. and Abundance of good Harbours about the Island: One particularly at *St. Jago*, on the South-East, esteemed the Capital, and lies about 100 Miles North of *Jamaica*; but the

Nassau is much more considerable, on account of its Trade; and the Rendezvous of the Gallions annually, on their Return to *Spain*. It is situate on the North-West Part of the Island, at the Entrance of the Gulph of *Mexico*, has a secure and capacious Harbour, of difficult Access to an Enemy, and a narrow Entrance, well defended by Forts and Platforms, and great Guns. The Town is not very large but populous; inhabited by *Spaniards*, *Mulattos*, and *Negroes*: They have Hogs in great Plenty, and likewise Fish; their Wine is very good, but Provisions are generally dear, especially Bread.

Antilles Islands.

Jamaica, in the Atlantic Ocean, or North Sea, between 76 and 79 Degrees of West Longitude, and between 17 and 18 Degrees North Latitude. This Island abounds with Mountains, Rivers, or rather Torrents, changeable Seasons in some of the Mountains, frequent Rains, and Thunder. The rainy Seasons for the flat Country, are in *May* and *October*; the Seasons for planting. The *English* Inhabitants are far less than the *Mulattos*. — The Produce of this Island is chiefly Sugar, but they have Plantations of Coffee, Cocoa, or Chocolate-Nut, Tobacco, *Jamaica* Pepper, Cotton; Woods for Dying, particularly *Mabogany* and *Manchineel* Woods, Salt, Ginger, Medicinal Gums and Drugs. The Water is very unwholesome near the Sea-Coast, and has been very prejudicial to many of our *English* Seamen. The *English* became Masters of it with very little Opposition, in the Year 1656,

Port Royal, in *Jamaica*, is one of the finest Sea-ports in *America*. It is built on a small Neck of Land, not above a Bow-Shot in Breadth in some Places, that runs but 10 Miles into the Sea, and is guarded by *Fort Charles*, which has a Line of near

100 Cannon, and a Garrison of Soldiers, maintained at the Expence of the Crown. The Harbour is 11 Miles by Land from *Spanish Town*, is 3 Leagues broad, and very deep, so that 1000 Ships may ride there with Safety. This Convenience for Shipping drew many Merchants here, and a considerable Trade is now carried on in the various Products of the Island.

Kingslon, about five Miles from *Port Royal*, is a fine Town, of 1000 or 1200 Houses, laid out in regular Squares; to which there are 2 or 300 Vessels belong. The Harbour is spacious, and safe from Storms. The Town has a Fort for Defence upon the Harbour, and musters 10 Companies of Foot. Here are many public Structures, Places of Worship for the several Denominations of Christians, and for the Quarter Session, Naval and Military Offices, and Conveniencies for an extensive Merchandize.

Spanish Town, the chief City of the Island, the Residence of the Governor, and the Place of the grand Courts; but being an inland Place, the Trade is less considerable. The Governor's Secretary has an Office, where all Persons, departing the Island, are obliged to register their Names. There are many other Regulations we might mention if it were necessary.

The other Towns, or Ports, that are any Way considerable, are *Passage Fort*, *St. Elizabeth*, *Veré*, *St. Dorothy*, *St. John*, *St. Thomas*, *St. David*, which are Sea-Ports, and where are Harbours for Shipping.

Hispaniola, or *St. Domingo*; this Island partly belonging to the *Spaniards* and partly to the *French*, is situate between 64 and 67 Degrees of N. Latitude, being about 420 Miles long from East to West, and 120 in Breadth from North to South, frequently called *St. Domingo*, from the capital City of that Name. In the Mountains, in the Middle of the Country, were several Gold Mines, when the *Spaniards* first arrived here, but none are wrought at present. The *Spaniards* deserting the Island, the *Buccanniers* afterward resorted hither, to hunt the Cattle for their Hides and Tallow. Whereupon the *French* took Possession of it, and the *Spaniards*, not caring to lose it, returned and took Possession of *Domingo*, when the *French* ceded to them the South Part of the Island again. The Country is now pretty well stocked with Timber, viz. Oak, Cedar, Pine, Brazil-wood, Manchineel, the Mahoe and Acoma-Tree, and both *French* and *Spaniards* have Plantations of Sugar here, and have in a Manner deprived the

English of that Trade. *Hispaniola* also produces Tobacco, and several Gums, and medicinal Drugs. The capital City was taken by Sir *Francis Drake*, but was quitted again in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, the Court not thinking it good Policy to keep it. But *Cromwell* was of another Mind, and sent *Pen* and *Venables* to take it after the *French* had fortified it, and rendered it very strong; so that they, miscarrying in the Attempt, attacked and subdued the Island of *Jamaica*.

Passing by several Towns and Forts of little Importance, we come to *Port Paix*, which faces *Tontuga*, in the Form of a Crescent. Here is very good Anchorage, but the Passage on the West Side is dangerous, in a North, or North-West Wind. The East Side, which looks towards the Town is well fortified, there's a Savanna, above Half a Mile broad, and on the East Side of the Town, which forms the Harbour, there is an Eminence, above three Quarters of a Mile from the Fort, which it commands. The adjacent Country is well-watered and has a good Soil, especially for Sugar.

At *Cape St. Nicholas*, which lies to the West, it is said there are Mines of Silver. It is a dry, coarse Country. Here is a deep Bay, well covered, like a natural Harbour, which is a Retreat for Privateers in Time of War.—The Island of *Tontugas*, or *Tortugas*, is surrounded with Rocks, on the North and West Sides, and the Road very difficult. The Country abounds with tall Palms, and other Trees, and produces various Gums, Sugar, Indigo, Ginger, Oranges, Citrons, and most of the Fruits that grow on the other Islands. It has only one convenient Harbour, entered by two Channels, and capable of receiving large Ships; and is defended by *Fort Dageron*.

Cape Francois stands on the North Side of the Island. The Town is neither walled nor palled in, and is in no Condition to be fortified, being so much exposed on the South and West Sides. It has only two Batteries; one at the Entrance of the Harbour, and the other before the Town, both badly situated, and worse maintained.

St. Domingo, was first built by *Columbus*, on the South Side of the Island, at the Mouth of the River *Hayna*, in a fine Plain, which shews it to great Advantage from the Sea. It is a large, well-built City, with a good Port, and has several Structures, which are more magnificent than is common in the *West Indies*; is the Seat of the supreme Court of Justice: The greatest Part of the Trade is carried on by the *Spaniards* from this Port, which has 15 Fa-

them Water at the Bar, safe and large, and defended by several Batteries, and a Castle at the End of the Pier, which has two Half Moons within it, and reaches with two Bulwarks to the River, and near the South Bulwark stands a round Tower. The Town is chiefly built with Stone, in which are a Cathedral, and other public Buildings; and form a fine Square, the principal Street runs in a direct Line; so that the Form of the Town is almost quadrangular, its Situation delightful, between a large River on the West, the Ocean on the South, and a fine, fruitful Country on the North and East.

The City of *Concepcion* stands above 25 Leagues North of *St. Domingo*.—*St. Jago de las Covaderas*, 10 Leagues North-West from the former. — *Porto de la Plata*, i. e. the Haven of Silver. — *Monte Christo*, 19 Leagues West from the former, — and *Salvacion d'Ygora*, 23 Leagues from *St. Domingo*, of chief Note for Sugar Works.

The Island of *Porto Rico*.

This Island extends from Long. 65 to 67, and from Latitude 18, to 18: 40. being about 150 Miles from East to West; and between 40 and 50 in Breadth. The principal Commodities in which its Traders deal, are Sugar, Ginger, Hides, Cotton, Thread, or Raw Cotton, Mastic, &c. they have also great Quantities of Salt, and make a considerable Profit of Oranges and Lemons.

The Capital of the Island is of the same Name, and stands on the North Side of it in another, about Half a League over, joined to the Continent by a Causeway, which runs across the Harbour. This City is now in very good Condition, and its Harbour excellent, which has proved of great Use to the *Spaniards*. The Port is protected by a strong Castle, and the Town by another, on the South Side of it. It is large, and well-built, and better inhabited than most of the *Spanish* Cities in *America*. It is generally called the Center of the contraband Trade, carried on by the *English* and *French*.

The other Places of any Note, are *Port del Aguada*, *Bombay*, *d'Inferno*, — *Barriquet*, or *Crabs Isle*, — the *Virgins*, or a Cluster of 12 small Islands, &c. &c.

The *Caribbee* Islands.

The Name *Caribbee*, is of the same Language as *Cannibals*. A Character stamped upon those Islands, and Part of the Continent, too, by the first Discoverers; to give their better Sanction to their disposing of the

the Natives; but upon the strictest Inquiry, there is no satisfactory Proof, that there ever was a Nation of Man-eaters, either here, or any where else, on the American Continent.

Not having Room to give an Account of the original Natives, we shall content ourselves with mentioning the principal Islands, and by whom possessed. They are in Number 28, of which 21 are considerable, and sometimes distinguished by the Name of the Leeward and Windward Islands.

| | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| St. Cruz, | Possessed by | no settled Inhabitants. |
| Aneгада, | | Ditto. |
| Sambrez, | | Ditto. |
| Anguilla, | | English. |
| St. Martin, | | English and Dutch. |
| St. Bartholomew, | | English. |
| Barbuda, | | Ditto. |
| Saba, | | Dutch. |
| Eustatia, | | Ditto. |
| St. Christopher's, | | English. |
| Nevis, | | Ditto. |
| Antigua, | | Ditto. |
| Monjerat, | | Ditto. |
| Guadaloupe, | | French. |
| Desfuda, | | Ditto. |
| Marigalante, | | Ditto. |
| Dominica, | | English. |
| Martinico, | | French. |
| St. Vincent, | | English and Dutch. |
| Barbadoes, | | English. |
| Granada, | | Dutch. |

In Account of the Produce of these Islands in general.

These Islands produce a great Variety both for the Sustenance and Accommodation of Man. They produce Corn, chiefly Indian, and might do much more, were the Inhabitants disposed to cultivate it. They likewise breed Cattle of different Kinds, Hogs, Sheep, Kine, Fowl, &c. They have also Citrons, Pomgranates, Oranges, Raisons, Indian Figs, Maiz, Pease, and Cocoa-nuts; besides Tobaccò, and several rare Kinds of Woods, Herbs, Roots, and Drugs. As Brazil, Ebony, Cassia, Cinnamon, Pine-apple, Cotton, Pepper, Ginger, Indigo, the Calabash and Canapia-Tree, besides rich Gums. Their Lakes and Rivers abound with a great Variety of Fish, of which some are in a Manner peculiar, as the Sea-turtle, the Sea-star, and Sea-apple. There are likewise an infinite Variety of Birds; particularly, the Colibri, or Humming-bird, having Feathers of all the Colours in the Rainbow; besides the Number, or Quantity,

in many of these Particulars is so great, that they export them to all Parts of Europe, and their Commerce is much valued.

As it is generally thought that Martinico is the Object against which the present Argument is intended, we shall give the following Account of it.

Martinico is the most beautiful, the most opulent, and most flourishing of all the Colonies the French have in these Winds. Guadaloupe, or Guadelupe, is also very considerable; but much inferior to Martinico: Desfada, or la Desfada; Marigalante, or Maria Galanda; Granada, and St. Bartholomew, comes after; yielding in different Degrees of Goodness and Fertility, to Guadaloupe. The least of all are St. Martin, and St. Croix, or Cruz.

Martinico is situated between 14 and 15 Deg. of N. Lat. and 61 Deg. of W. Long. lying about forty Leagues North-west of Barbadoes, and near the same Distance S. of Antigua. It is about 54 Miles in Length; its Breadth is unequal; and its Circumference about 180 Miles. This Island is the Residence of the Governor-general and Intendant of the French Islands; as also the Seat of the Royal Consul, whose Jurisdiction extends to the other Islands. The Island Part of it is hilly, and at a Distance appears like three distant Mountains, being exceedingly well watered by numerous Rivulets which fall from the Hills. There are several commodious Bays and Harbours on the Coast, and some of them well fortified: But the three principal Ports are Le Carriage, Fort St. Pierre, the Port de Sac of the Trinity. Ships are secure in all these Harbours; though Fort St. Peter has almost the whole Trade, because the King's Farmers hold their Offices there; the African and Senegal Companies, with the richest Merchants, also keep Warehouses there; and the French Privateers make it their Place of Rendezvous in Time of War.

Savary says, there are 10,000 Whites, and near 20,000 Blacks, on the Island of Martinico; which last are employed in the Sugar Manufactures, as also in the Culture of Indigo, Cocoa, Rocou, Cotton, and Tobacco. There are 350 Mills for the Service of the Sugar Plantations; and the Refining of Sugars has now got footing in most of the French Islands. The same Author assures us, that Martinico furnishes, one Year with another, about 5,500,000 lbs. of Sugar.

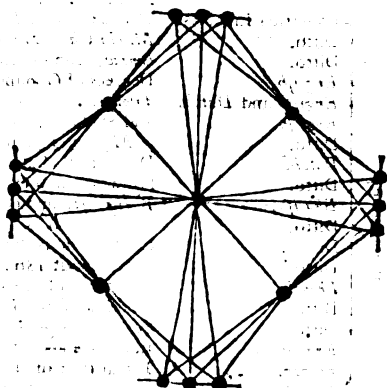
MATHEMATICAL

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS Answered.

Question 202, answered by Mr. W. G. at Richmond.

SIR,

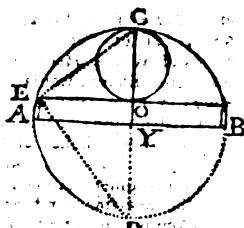
I Presume that Mr. Sadler would have the 17 Trees ranged as underneath.



This Question was also answered by Mr. P. Huntley, Mr. P. k. b. n., by Mr. Sadler, by Mr. J. Storer, by Mr. R. Michell, by Mr. J. Norris, by Mr. J. Collins, by Mr. S. Honlock, by Mr. J. Alderton, by Mr. W. Chapman, by Mr. T. Bosworth, by Mr. W. Nichols, by Mr. W. Reeves, by Mr. J. Frazier, by Mr. C. Chitty, by Mr. W. Alderman, by Mr. W. Ward, by Mr. J. Mountfort, by Mr. Jo. Scot, by Mr. J. Reif, by Mr. T. Wear, by Mr. T. Coram, and by Mr. T. Barker.

Question 203, answered by Mr. John Buddle, at Mr. Robinson's School, at Biddick.

PUT $x = YO =$ Breadth of the Parallelogram, $p = .7954$, then $6 - x =$ Diameter of the Circle inscribed in the remaining Segment, and $36 - 12x + x^2 + p = 36p - 12px + p^2 =$ Area of the said Circle, then by the Prop. Circle we have $DO : EO :: EO : OC$ (i. e.) $\sqrt{36 - 12x + x^2} = EO = \frac{1}{2}$ Length of the Parallelogram; then $x = \sqrt{144 - 12x + x^2} = \sqrt{144 - 12x + x^2} =$ Length; which x is $\sqrt{144x^2 - 12x} =$ Area of Parallelogram, which per Question, $=$ the Area Circle $\therefore \sqrt{144x^2 - 12x} = 36p - 12px + p^2$, which properly reduced, and brought into Numbers, we have $14,8044x^3 + 10,759x^2 + 532,9611x - 4,6468x^4 = 799,44$. Whence $x = 1,499 =$ Breadth of Parallelogram, and Length $= 11,601$, and Diameter of the inscribed Circle $4,581$, &c.



This Question was also answered by Mr. T. Robinson, Mr. J. Norris, Mr. J. Collins, Mr. T. Bosworth, Mr. Edward Ellis, Mr. R. Hamilton, Mr. R. Michell, Mr. R. Turner, Mr. W. Chapman, Mr. R. Malloek, and by Mr. Jo. Scot, the Proposer.

Question

Question 204, answered by Mr. John Collins, *Upper at Mr. Docker's Boarding School, at Alton.*

LET the Length of the Pendulum be x , its Vibrations in a Minute will be $10x$.

Then as $x : 39.13 :: 3600 : \frac{140868}{x}$ $\sqrt{\frac{140868}{x}} = 10x$, viz. $140868 = 100x^2$.

Then $\sqrt{\frac{140868}{100}} = 11.2$ the Length, and $11.2 \times 10 = 112$, the Vibrations.

This Question was also answered by Mr. R. Mallock, Mr. B. Longmate, Mr. J. Norris, Mr. W. Chapman, Mr. T. Robinson, Mr. T. Barker, Mr. I. Buddle, Mr. T. Bosworth, Mr. T. Wilton, Mr. J. Scot, Mr. E. Ellis, Mr. W. Kighley, Mr. T. Hallen, Mr. R. Waddington, and by Mr. R. Michell, the Proposer.

New QUESTIONS to be answered.

Question 216.

By Mr. Reeves.

ON a certain Day last Spring, a Monument was erected, whose Height to its Shade at Eight o'Clock in the Morning was as 1 to 2; and at Two in the Afternoon, of the same Day, their Ratio was as 9 to 10; hence the Latitude of the Place and Day of Observation, are required?

Question 218.

By Mr. John Hudson

GIVEN $a - x = xy^2$, the Equation of a Curve; then when $a - x = 0$, its

Area will be $2\sqrt{ax} \times 1 + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{a^2}{3}$
 $+ \frac{x^3}{5.703} - \frac{a^4}{7.945} + \frac{x^5}{9.1103}$, &c. &c.
 the Investigation?

Question 217.

By Mr. R. Harrison.

REQUIRED the Difference of the Diameters of a Circle which circumscribes, and a Circle that inscribes an equilateral Triangle, whose Perimeter and Superficies are equal?

Question 219.

By Mr. John Wore.

IN the right-angled Triangle A C B, given the Hypotenuse A B = 24 = a , the Line A D, bisecting the lesser acute Angle, = 19 = b . Find the Side A C.



THE AUTUMNAL EVE SPOON.

IN sacred rapture wake, my genial muse,
 And sing th' autumnal layrite theme
 chuse!

The eye of nature, and the eye of day,
 Inspire my numbers, and provoke the lay;
 Your aid propitious too, ye heav'n-born Nine,
 (Ye mystic virgins, and ye pow'rs divine,)

Bring me delighted; while, in ecstacy verse,
 I autumn's eve in all her charms describe;
 The year's ripe sequel now unobscured appears
 Her golden treasures, and refines her stores,
 What'er is sublimed to the towering south,
 Or spring awakes a interest heart.

Now full stature in heighten'd blush appear;
And crown with glory the revolving year,
In glowing praises let each grateful mind
Confess the Friend, and Father of mankind.
Now *our* approaches, and the ev'ning star
Leads on the couriers of her dusky car,
With pleasing transport I elated stray,
(With joy elated, yet serenely gay)
Thro' loaded orchards; and thro' stubb'd
fields,

And taste the beauties speculation yields!
But now e're darkness overshades the clear,
Around the field the *barren* human we hear,
Sad passing-bell of the departed year!
The summer'd year, when lengthen'd days
dispense

Unnumber'd beauties to the ravish'd sense.
When warmth and verdure deck the swelling-
mead,

Here streams soft murmur, there the lamb-
kins feed;

And *Flora's* gifts in varied tints succeed.
These, and ten thousand, now are lost to view;
And fainting nature's clad in russet hue.
But lo! a scene which still may boast some
charms,

E're winter folds us in his icy arms:
Tho' russet all, yet verdant hops arise,
And spiry verdure braves the chilly skies.
But hark! what noise! what *Babylon's* jar!
What blended clamorous 'larm the ear from far!
'Tis that promiscuous, *Tom-a-bedlam* crew,
Which at this season hopping cares pursue.
Avenged, tatter'd, fugitive-like train,
That greatly wanders for a little gain.
Yet friends to farmers; when the cultur'd soil
Ripe hops produces, and rewards their toil.
Their cares now finish'd, with the finish'd
day,

In gleeful tumult homeward bend their way.
The laugh, the jeer, the vulgar repartee
Gives all their pleasure, and bounds all their
glee.

The crowded village, and the scented air,
Associations of the falling year,
Which must so long in wintry death remain,
The genial moisture wakes the earth again.
Now busy farmers crowd the festive board,
Their hopping finish'd, and their harvest stor'd.
Clear burns the fire, the full-charg'd goblet
flows,

With joys alternate ev'ry bosom glows.
The golden view of their increasing store
Makes each flush'd heart with jocund glee run
o'er.

While stars of *Mars* now inspire their chat,
And some hope this price; *Others* declare for
that;

Let us, my muse, forsake each golden dream,
And meditate on a sublimer theme:
(For horned *Dian*, from the fleecy sky
Peeps with pale lustre, and delights the eye)

With silver radiance o'er the lengthen'd night
Supplies day's shortness, and the want of light.
Now guides the trav'ler thro' the yellow road,
Where *autumn's* honours under foot lie strow'd
Who rushing treads the chestnut leafy way;
And 'hind his master rustles honest *Tray*.
Let us while *Cynthia* thus emits her light,
And stillness reigns o'er the approaching night,
To *Panopeo*, grateful praise return
For this year's bounty; and seraphic burn.
O! favour'd *Britain*,—while contending lands
Submit to slaughter, and fierce *Mars* ex-
mands;

No foreign clamours, no intestine strife,
Deprives thy people of the joys of life.
Tho' war's around us, we those comforts own;
And still in plenty calmly sit us down
Beneath the fig-tree and the vine's soft shade;
(And, as at present, may it e'er be said)
No tyrant awes us, and no foes invade.
Let gratitude exalte thy free-born race,
To praise his bounty, and adore his grace,
Who thus forbears with a polluted isle;
And bids the *season* still with plenty smile!
Waits our repentance!—Then no less shall
dare

Torment our nation with the scourge of war.
But joys shall reign, and liberty bear sway:
Our monarchs dictate, and their sons obey.
In lawful commerce, navies shall explore
Lands far remote; and riches bless our shore.
At home; in freedom, happiness, and peace
Our fruitful land shall yield her glad increase.
'Till times shall cease; 'till *seasons* melt away;
And all submit to God's eternal day.

October 22, 1758.

Philadell.

DECEMBER. A Poem.

*Humida tempestas caelum contraxit: Et imbres
Nivesque deducunt Jovem.*

Nunc mare, nunc Sylva,

Thracia Aquilone sonant. Hes.

HE comes, December comes, in gloom
array'd,
In gloom profound, communix'd with kindred
shade;

Black month, to ev'ry wint'ry change consign'd,
To darkness wedded, and to hoar's join'd,
With aspect dismal, clad in rugged gear,
He rules terrific o'er the ending year.
The sleeping plants forget their vital pow'r,
And latent wait the plastic vernal hour.
Sad *Sol* scarce shoots one clear translucent ray,
And clouded, seems to moulder th' unhappy day.
Replete, oppress'd with frosts, or snows, or
rains,

That now alternate hold the barren plains:

Severely

Severely chace each scene autumnal born,
But still aid nature in the fetus corn.
This joy's the farmer, who with furrow'd

brow,
Hails bleak *December's* feather-falling snow.
Or frost to fields, an ever constant friend,
When to the grain they now protection lead;
And well invite to rich manure the land,
That vernal nature may display her hand,
With bounty fraught,—that rural toil repays,
And hope inspires 'mid dull *December's* days.

Now naked sprays in icicles are clad,
And ev'ry hour is comfortless and sad;
The lowing herds at stalls are forc'd to feed,
And quite forget the verdure of the mead:
The heartless flocks are folded, 'gainst their

will,
And lose the fragrance of the thymy hill.
The blackbird, finch, the linner, and the

thrush,
For food, by stealth, frequent the berry'd bush:
Where they so erst, so carrol'd, and so sung,
That all the wood-lands with their warblings

rung.
Tho' ev'ry scene looks spiritless around;
Yet lo! *December* is with laurels crown'd.
With holly, ivy, and each evergreen,—
That mocks his tinge, and wears a verdant

meim.
Your flow'rs now, ye Florists, shelter want,
And * annual trees, you may, yet gard'ners,

plant,
Remove the stocks, the cion to receive,
And warmth of soil your salad-feeds now give.
Of health take care—and † *Parr's* just max-

im take,
You'll find them good, too good to slightly

break;
While now no charms of nature's face appear;
No joy-wing'd season of the sickle year.

While furlly *winter* ev'ry joy disdains,
And frowns indignant on my *Attic* strains,
And skies black low'ring threat the world

below,
With floods of rain, or drifts of gelid snow.
Avaunt! *December*, I'll forget thy rage,
And seek enlargement from some learned page.
With *Horace* laugh, or with the *Muses* sing,
Or *Bacchus* shall the leaden hours wing;
Or to the lib'ral theatre I'll repair,
And scenic sport in all its beauties share:

* By annual trees, are meant such trees as annually shed their leaves.

† *Parr's* maxims of health are these. Keep your feet warm by exercise; your head cool thro' temperance; never eat till you are a hungry, or drink but when nature requires it.

Or comic, tragic, or gay pantomime,
In turn shou'd please me, and in turn be mine.
The illustrious *Garrick*, *Roscius* of the age,
Who to true taste refines the *British* stage;
Who greets my eye, and captivates my heart,
And in each emotion does each life impart.
Amid his audience will I now be found,
And blend my *ecstasies* with the gen'ral sound.
See here ambition crush'd in *Bosworth's* field;
And there to jealous rage true virtue yield:
How sweet's the sympathy of gen'rous woe!
How just the tears that sympathetic flow!
Those tears to *Shakespeare*, and to *Orway* due,
As much as smiles are, *Congreve*, due to you.
Who can behold *Monimia's* deep distress,
And not with pity with her suff'ring less?
Or, when the scenes th' immortal *Vaccaro*

drew,
The ready laugh with eager pleasure drew,
Tho' some approve him, and disprove him

too.
But cease, my muse, bid nobler lays arise,
A SAVIOUR'S born.—So sung the *Oriental* wife.
Mount, mount my soul, on heav'n's aspiring

wing,
The prince of peace, and son of God to sing:
Who, at this time, as sacred scriptures tell,
To save mankind from *Satan*, and from hell,
Was of a spotless virgin, lowly born,
Of us the comfort, tho' of *Jezebel* the scorn:
How great the joy!—That by his sacred birth,
Redemption rose to heal the sinful earth.
At *Bethlem* born;—on *Cad'ry* did he grow,
And suffer death without reviving mean.
His love to mortals to the last did show,
"Forgive them *Lord*, they know not what

they do,"
He cry'd, 'midst torture, agonising grail,
While's nature rose to heav'n in its primeval state:
No sharp invectives 'gainst his foes he cast,
But calm, 'mid suff'ring, blest his foes all last.
When pain convuls'd, he yielded up his breath,
And gave his life by his ignoble death.
Seraphic pow'rs, O! lead your Gen'lor's
Angelic choirs, alate the wondrous story;
All heav'n and earth, in transport raise the

song,
Thro' bliss-diffusing lay, the welcome lay

prolong,
To laud *Jehovan*, blessed *eternal* one.
Who sent his Son in *meekly* vestment clad
To make mankind by his *obedience* glad.
By precepts pure to teach religion's way,
And point the path to everlasting day.

Mailing, Dec. 1, 1786

Deborah Smith

PROLOGUE

PROLOGUE to the Tragedy of CLEONE,

By WILLIAM MELMOTH, Esq;
Spoken by Mr. ROSS.

TWAS once the mode inglorious war
to wage
With each bold bard that durst attempt the
stage,
And prologues were but preludes to engage.
Then mourn'd the muse, nor story'd woes alone,
Condemn'd, with tears unfeign'd, to weep her
own.

Past are those hostile days: and with no more
One undistinguish'd fate with fools deplore:
No more the must lament her long-felt
wrongs,

From the rude licence of tumultuous tongues:
In peace each bard prefers his doubtful claim,
And as he merits, meets, or misses, fame.
'Twas thus in *Grace* (when *Grace* fair science
blest,

And heav'n-born arts their chosen lauds possess)
Th' assembled people sat with decent pride,
Patient to hear, and skilful to decide;
Less forward far to censure than to praise;
Unwillingly refus'd the rival bays.
Yes; they whom candour and true taste in-
spire

Blame not with half the passion they admire;
Each little blemish with regret descrie,
But mark the beauties with a raptur'd eye.
Yet modest fears invade our author's breast,
With *Attic* lore, or *Latian*, all unblest;
Deny'd by fate thro' classic fields to stray,
Where bloom those wreaths, which never
know decay;

Where arts from kindred arts new force acquire,
And poets catch from poets genial fire:
Not thus he boasts the breast humane to prove,
And touch those springs which gen'rous pas-
sions move,

To melt the soul by ken's of fabled woe,
And bid the tear for fancy'd sorrows flow;
Far humbler paths he treads in quest of fame,
And trusts to nature what from nature came.

EPILOGUE to the Tragedy of CLEONE.

By a FRIEND.

Spoken by Mrs. BELLAMY.

WELL, Ladies!—so much for the tragic
Qite—
And now the goddess is to make you smile.
To make us smile!—methinks I hear you say—
Why, who can help it at so strange a play?
The captain gives those *graces*—and then to
blame

The faultless conduct of his virtuous dame!
My stars!—what gentle belle would think it
treason,
When thus provok'd, to give the brute some
reason?

Out of my house!—this night, farsooth,
depart;

A modern wife had said—"With all my
heart—"

"But think not, haughty sir, I'll go alone!
"Order your coach—conduct me safe to town—
"Give me my jewels, wardrobe, and my maid—
"And pray take care my pin-money be paid.

Such is the language of each modish fair!
Yet memoirs, not of modern growth, declare
The time has been when modesty and truth
Were deem'd additions to the charms of youth;
When women hid their necks, and veil'd
their faces,

Nor rous'd, nor rak'd, nor star'd at public
places,

Nor took the airs of amazons for graces.
Then plain domestic virtues were the mode,
And wives ne'er dreamt of happiness abroad;
They lov'd their children, learnt no flaunting
airs,

But with the joys of wedlock mixt the cares.
Those times are past—yet sure they merit praise;
For marriage triumph'd in those golden days:
By chaste decorum they affection gain'd;
By faith and fondness what they won, main-
tain'd.

'Tis yours, ye fair, to bring those days again;
And form anew the hearts of thoughtless men;
Make beauty's lustre amiable as bright,
And give the soul, as well as sense, delight;
Reclaim from folly a fantastic age,
That scorns the press, the pulpit, and the stage.
Let truth and tenderness your breasts adorn,
The marriage chain with transport shall be worn;
Each blooming virgin rais'd into a bride,
Shall double all their joys, their cares divide;
Alleviate grief, compose the jars of strife,
And pour the balm that sweetens human life.

An ELEGY, written when the
Bells were chiming for the Inter-
ment of a dead Corpse.

HARK! Now the solemn peal begins,
And sounds the sad alarm:

Forake, it cries, forake your sins,
And shun impending harm.

Behold the corpse approaching near!
View there your transient state!
Bestow at least one pious tear,
And with submission wait!

E'er long this melancholy scene,
Shall on your hearse attend;
With haste employ the space between,
To make of *God* a Friend.

Then shall your mind feel sweet repose,
Nor care disturb your breast;
Virtue alone this Grace bestows,
And thus rewards the blest.

W. Sanders.

We think it necessary here to acquaint our Readers, that as the Subjects of the first four Half Sheets are sufficient for a Volume of a proper Size in each respectively, they will be supplied with proper Titles, and complete Indexes for each Volume in the Supplement of the Magazine for this Year, which will be published on Thursday the 26th Instant, with proper Directions for placing the Plates; and such Gentlemen as have not all the Numbers may be supplied with them, and complete Sets, either in Numbers, or bound in Volumes, of the Publisher, W. Owen, at Homer's Head near Temple-Bar.

N. B. An Index will likewise be given of the Philosophers, whose Lives have been hitherto published, and also of the Miscellaneous Part, under the respective Heads, which may be bound at the Discretion of the Purchasers of this Work.

No. LIII. the First Number for the Year 1759, illustrated with Copper Plates, will be published on Thursday the 1st of February next.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of OCCURRENCES,

For **DECEMBER 1758.**

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Berlin, Nov. 21. After the junction of M. de Dohna and Major General de Wedel on the 14th, they directed their March towards Eulenburg, where General Raddick had halted, after having been repulsed at Torgau, and had his Camp upon an Eminence above Eulenburg, having the River Mulda in Front, and had placed some Pandours in the Town, M. de Wedel, who commanded the Van-guard, detached Colonel de Hordt, with his Regiment, in order to dislodge the Pandours, which he executed with so much bravery, that the Enemy abandoned the Village and the Town, with the utmost precipitation, and were put to flight by Major General Mulachowski, who swam over the Mulda with the Hussars, and five squadrons of Dragoons. The Enemy lost 200 Men; three Officers, three Subalterns, and eighty private Men were made Prisoners; and three pieces of Cannon, and two Ammunition Waggon, were taken. After this Action, the Enemy raised the Blockade of Leipzig, and retired towards Freyberg.

In Silesia the Austrians had raised on the 9th the Blockade of Cossel; but they returned before that Place on the 11th. Lieutenant General Fouquet having been informed thereof, detached, on the 12th, the Generals

Goltze and Werner, with three Battalions and four Squadrons, in order to relieve that Fortress; but as soon as the Enemy knew of the Approach of our Troops, they retired, in Confusion, over the Oder, abandoning their Paggage. Major General Lettort, Governor of Cassel, made a Sally upon this Occasion, in which 50 Pandours were killed, and 30 made Prisoners.

The Swedes are still at Prentzlow, and ravage Part of the Uckermark. General Mantouffel keeps them in Awe on the Side of the Marche; and Detachments of the Garrison of Stettin prevent their extending themselves beyond the Uker and the Randow.

The Russian Army continues its Retreat by Conitz towards the Vistula; and General Fermor was expected on the 15th at Marienwerder.

Drissen, Nov. 23. The King of Prussia received the News of the Siege of this Place being raised soon after he had passed Gorkix, and immediately gave Orders for the Main Body of his Army to march into Silesia, and advanced himself towards this City at the Head of eight Battalions of Infantry, two Regiments of Cavalry, and one of Hussars, and arrived here on the 20th Instant. Marshal Daun's Army has passed Gidubel, and the Main Body of it is actually in Bohemia. In their March they did not demolish the Castle of Sonnenstein, but ruined some of the Works, which are of great

great Importance. The Prussians are in possession of Preyberg, and the Army of the Empire continues to retire before them. According to all Appearances the Campaign is drawing to a Conclusion. There have been six Sieges raised almost at the same Time, viz. Those of Colberg, of Neiss, of Cossel, of Dresden, of Toggau, and of Leipzic.

Munster, Nov. 24. We hear the Army of M. de Contades have all passed the Rhine except the Legion Royale, which, it is said, is to remain at Haltingen, under the Command of M. Chabot; and that the Chain they are to form, is to commence by their Right at Andernach, and passing by Cologne and Dusseldorp, to extend by their Left as far as Cleves.

Berlin, Nov. 25. On the 18th Instant the Swedes attacked our Van-guard, which was posted in the Church-yard of the Village of Guffo, from whence they were obliged to retire, on Account of the Superiority of the Enemy; but upon the Approach of the Prussian General M. Manteuffel with three Battalions, the Enemy fled with great precipitation, and saved themselves by the Advantage of a thick Fog. This Skirmish cost the Swedes a Captain, an Ensign, and 35 Men; and 14 Waggon's full of their wounded were sent to Prentziow. In the Night of the 19th they abandoned the Village of Bitzko; and on the 21st, Major General Platen, upon reconnoitring the Enemy, found, that they had likewise left their Camp at Prentzlow, and had retired to Pasewalk; upon which M. Manteuffel took possession of Prentzlow with his whole Body of Troops.

Munster, Nov. 27. By our last Accounts it appears that the French evacuated Munden on the 22d Instant, and Cassel on the 23d; and that the Prince de Soubise, was marched towards Marburg. It is reported his Army will take up their Winter-quarters between the Lahn, the Rhine, and the Maine, having their Right at Gießen, and their Left extended towards Coblenz.

Hague, Dec. 1. The last Letters from Saxony mention, that the King of Prussia was still at Dresden in perfect Health, but that it was not expected his Majesty's stay in that City would be very long, it being supposed, that Prince Henry of Prussia is to Command in that Country, which the Austrians have now entirely left.

Dresden, Dec. 6. The King of Prussia remains here in very good Health. There is a Report of a Skirmish having happened near Chemnitz between the Prussian Troops, and those of the Empire, in which the latter had lost some Men, and upwards of 100 that were taken Prisoners. The latest Accounts from Bohemia say, that the Austri-

ans were not gone into Winter-quarters, but were cantoned along the Elbe and the Eger,

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated December 9.

"That a Courier has lately been dispatched from Petersbourg, to General Fermor, with Orders for quartering the Russian Troops upon the Borders of the Vistula, in order to be ready to Act with Vigour early in the Spring; when that General, as 'tis said, will be reinforced with a Body of near 40,000 Men.

"The same Letters also inform us, that the Imperial Minister has lately presented a Memorial to that Court, setting forth, that the Introduction of Foreign Troops into Germany, has, in a great Measure, prevented the Ban of the Empire being carried into Execution against those Powers who are therein proscribed: And demanding a Body of Russian Troops, to aid and assist the Army of the Empire in carrying that Law into Execution.

"To which, it is said, the Great Duke gave for Answer, that altho' the Empress was always ready to fulfil her Engagements; yet she could by no Means comply with his Demands; and the rather, as the Court of Russia has the same undoubted Right to demand Succours of its Allies, the English, as those of Austria and Saxony have of the French: Neither was she obliged, by any Treaty subsisting between her and the Empire, to send Troops into Germany, whilst the Queen of Hungary countenanced the Introduction of French Troops into that Country."

"By this Answer, the Friends of Prussia flatter themselves that the Empress of Russia is not so violently attached to the Austrians as they would make all Europe believe.

"And what seems to confirm them in this Belief is, that the Empress has lately expressed some Repentment for the Sacrifice of her Troops; whilst those of the Austrians remained as it were inactive.

"We are likewise assured by the same Advices, that there are now some secret Negotiations actually carrying on between the Courts of Berlin and Petersbourg.

"From all which it is concluded, that Measures will be taken this Winter, to prevent the Russian Troops from acting the next Campaign."

Extract of a Letter from Dresden, dated December 10.

"The King of Prussia having, since his Arrival

Arrival in this City, received certain Information, that a treacherous Correspondence has been for some Time past carried on between Count Daun and several Persons of Note attending the young Saxon Court in this City, whereby that General was informed, from Time to Time, of all our Public Transactions for prosecuting the War; and particularly of every Battery and other Works raised for our Defence; and which was the weakest and surest Part of the City to be attacked: His Majesty, in order to prevent the like illegal Practices for the Future, has, by his express Order, obliged all those Persons to depart the City; and they have accordingly taken different Routes.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated December 15.

"We are informed by Dispatches received this Post from Breslau, that the King of

Prussia having received repeated Complaints from the Magistrates of Pomerania, of the great Distress brought upon the Inhabitants by the Cruelties of the Swedes, had sent Orders to Count Dohna (who was then in cantonment with his Army near Leipzig) to march immediately with a large Body of Troops into those Parts, in order to chastise the Swedes, and drive them out of his Prussian Majesty's Dominions; after which he is to enter Swedish Pomerania, and raise Contributions in that Country.

As Count Dohna has been always very active and zealous in his Majesty's Service, there is no doubt of his carrying those Orders fully into Execution, notwithstanding the Length of the March, and the Severity of the Weather.

The same Dispatches also inform us, that a Treaty of the utmost Importance is upon the Tapis between his Prussian Majesty, and the Court of Great Britain."

PLANTATION NEWS.

New York, Nov. 6.

A Large French Prize Ship is arrived here called the Molly; is bound from Quebec for the Cape, loaded with Fish, Oil, Planks, &c. She was taken off the Cape the 19th of September last, by the Royal Heister Privateer of this Port. She formerly belonged to the English, and was a Privateer called the Nancy, out of Guernsey, mounting 18 nine-pounders, and proved very successful out of that Place, having taken, it is said, near an Hundred French Vessels, before she was taken by the French; two of whose Frigates carried her into Morlaix, from thence she was sent to Canada, and now had but two Guns mounted. Four English Prisoners were taken on Board her,

designed to be exchanged at St. Domingo.

Friday last was sent in here, by the Privateers George, Capt. Haley, King George, Capt. Leaycroft, and Abercrombie, Capt. Valentine, a Schooner loaded with Sugar, which was taken the 16th of October coming out of a French Port in Hispaniola: She came in under the Command of Capt. John Haley, who informs us, that a French Gun Ship was got into Port à Peaux in a shattered Condition, having lost about 100 Men, engaging two English Men of War; but got clear by out-sailing them; and that a Fleet of about 30 Sail was soon to push out of the Cape, under convoy of two Frigates, and a Snow of War.

I R E L A N D.

Dublin, Dec. 1. Messrs. Crump, Holland, and Mac Donnell, Linendrapers, are arrived here; who report, that the Dublin, Capt. White, lately stranded, sailed from Park-gate

the 27th of October, and the same Day striking on a Sand Bank, they quitted her, and thereby were providentially saved.

C O U N T R Y N E W S.

Berthsmouth, Nov. 16. The Fleet under the Command of Commodore Knapp, late-

ly sailed for the Coast of Africa, consists of the following Ships:

Torrey.

Torrey, of 74 Guns, Commodore Knapel. Nassau, 64, Capt. Sayer. Foegew, 64, Capt. Knight. Dunkirk, 68, Captain Digby. Litchfield, 50, Capt. Barton. Prince Edward, 40, Capt. Forrester. Robin-Emperor, 20, Capt. Newton. Bombs, Fire-Drake, and Fernace, Capt. Ormck and Pavikmer. Bomb Tenders, Cambridge and Lydia, and Transports with the second Battalion.

18. The following is a particular Account of the Ships which sailed for the West Indies, the 12th Instant; and the Number of Land Forces, &c. under the Command of Commodore Hughes, and General Hopson. The St. George, of 50 Guns, Capt. Galston. Norfolk, 74, Commodore Hughes. Bedford, 70, Capt. Gambier. Lancaster, 66, Capt. Man. Belwick, 64, Capt. Harman. Panther, 60, Capt. Shuldharn. Lion, 60, Capt. Trelawney. Rippon, 60,

Capt. Jekyll. Winchester, 50, Capt. Le Crus. Land Forces: Gen. Hopson, Commander in Chief. Benjamin Tribe, William Laffells, Aid de Camps. Major Gen. Barrington. John Thornton, Aid de Camp.

Brigadier Generals, Armingor and Halldane.

3d Regiment of Old Buffs. 4th Duncour's, 64 Elliot's, 63 Watson's, 64 Barrington's, 65 Armingor's, and 800 Marines.

27. The Lancaster, Capt. Man. The Race-horse Bomb, Captain Richards, and Cormorant Fire-Ship, Captain Macet, are bound for the West Indies, to join Commodore Hughes.

December 2. The Magistrates of Wells in Somersetshire, presented the Freedom of that City, to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Legge.

L O N D O N.

Nov. 23. The Convocation which was to have met on Wednesday last, are farther prorogued to the 29th.

30. Being the Birth-day of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, his Majesty received the Compliments of the Nobility on that Occasion.

Came on the Election for a Representative of this City, in the Room of Slingsby Bethel, Esq; deceased, when the Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Glyn, Knt. Lord Mayor, was chosen without Opposition.

Dec. 1. Francis Vernon, Esq; was chosen President of the Free British Fishery, in the Room of Slingsby Bethel, Esq; deceased.

6. The Hon. House of Commons ordered their Thanks to be given to Admiral Boscawen, General Amherst, and Admiral Osborn, for the great Services they have done the Kingdom.

14. The Right Hon. the Lord Keeper, and other Lords Commissioners, by his Majesty's Command, sign'd the following Bills, viz.

A Bill for granting an Aid to his Majesty by a Land Tax for 1759.

A Bill to continue the Duties on Malt, Mun, Cyder, and Perry.

A Bill to continue the Importation of Irish salted Beef, Pork, and Butter.

A Bill to prohibit the Exportation and Distilling of Corn, &c.

And one Private Bill.

The Drawing of the Lottery at Guildhall, was finished, when No. 30135, being the last drawn Ticket, was a Prize of 1000l.

Our last Advices of the 12th of December from Berlin inform us, that his Majesty the King of Prussia having the Good of his Subjects at Heart, and being greatly touched with their Losses, thro' the Exactions of the Russians, has first ordered the Sum of 40,000 Crowns to be taken from his own private Purse, to purchase Corn for the Inhabitants of Brandeburg. — That 20,000 Rix-dollars from the said Fund be paid to the Magistrates and Citizens of Custrin; 3dly, that the suffering Subjects of Prussia shall receive a Gratuity of 100,000 Crowns, and that even all the Subjects of Prussian Pomerania, shall be exempt from Taxes for two Years to come, and in order to answer all these laudable Purposes, has ordered 1,000,000 of Crowns to be coined.

A LIST of SHIPS, taken by the ENGLISH, continued from Page 925.

The Bienfaisant, by Admiral Boscawen, a 64 Gun Ship.

A large Dutch Ship, said to be from Santa Cruz, by Admiral Boscawen, and sent into Plymouth.

A French Ship from Tangiers, by the Sybilla and other Ships.

The Elizabeth and Aletta, and the Gettrade Galley, two Dutch Ships from St. Eu-

statia, are sent into Plymouth by the Vestal Frigate.

A large Dutch Ship and a Dane, both from the West Indies, by the Resolution Privateer, and sent into Cork.

The James, of Amsterdam, Capt. Blaffer, from Bourdeaux, by the Bristol Privateer, and sent into that Port.

A

A large Dutch Ship with 800 Hogheads of Sugar, is sent into Bristol by the Phoenix Privateer.

A Dutch Ship from the West Indies, is brought into Bristol by the Hornet Privateer.

Two Dutch Ships from St. Eustatia, for Holland, sent into Bristol by the Invincible Privateer.

A Dutch Ship from the West Indies, is brought into Bristol by the Severn Privateer.

A Dutch Ship is also taken and brought into Bristol by the Swan Privateer.

Three French Privateers, one of 6, one of 8, and one of 20 Guns, are taken by some Privateers of the West Indies, and carried into St. Kitts.

Le Ray Privateer, a French Frigate of six Guns, is taken by the Britannia, a Letter of Marque.

A French Felucca with Stores, by the Champion, Francis and Smith, from Newfoundland.

A French smuggling Sloop with 30 Anchors of Brandy, and 42 Bags of Tea, by the Deptford Man of War, and sent into Plymouth.

The Bellaqueux pierced for 66 Guns, and had 64, having been driven into Lundy, as it is said, by Strefs of Weather, was taken by his Majesty's Ship the Antelope.

A Dutch Ship, Gool Kalf, is taken and carried into Gibraltar.

A Schooner Privateer of 8 Carriage Guns, by the Dreadnought and Anson Privateers and sent into Bristol. Also

An Irish Vessel under Dutch Colours. And have retaken the Winchelsea Man of War.

The Dyrke of Amsterdam, from St. Eustatia, is sent into Penzance by the Trent Man of War.

A Dutch Ship, Peter Boerhorst, Master, from Malaga to Amsterdam, is taken and sent into Gibraltar.

A Danish Ship of 250 Tons, laden at Santa Cruz with Sugar, Coffee and Pepper, is sent into Newcastle, but whether she is a lawful Prize is not determined.

The Catherine, M^{rs} Lane, from New-York is retaken.

The Elizabeth, Seadore, from St. Eustatia for Rotterdam, and the Regina, Kendrick Ripes, from Rochelle, for Bremen, are both sent into Dover by the Maidstone Privateer.

The Jaffrow, Anna Maria, from Surinam for Holland, with 600 Casks of Coffee, Cocoa, &c. sent into Bristol by the Anson Privateer.

Two rich Dutch Ships brought into Portsmouth by the Hazard Privateer.

The Ufrow Ida, Wilhelmina, for Port-

Passage, with Powder and Shot, taken by the Windsor Man of War, and sent into Plymouth.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 926.

The Stork Sloop of War is taken in her Windward Passage, by a French Man of War of 74 Guns.

The Thomas, Harper, from Cork to Gibraltar, is taken and carried into Tarrifa.

The Neptune, Gardiner, from New England to Bilboa, is carried into Bayona.

The Fuxton of Dundee, by the Marshal Bellefleur Privateer, and carried to Dunkirk.

The following Transports in their Return from Louisbourg, were taken by the Tully Privateer of Dunkirk, of 20 Guns, and 200 Men, viz. Capts. Lumley, Farthing, Kempleman, Horseley, and Barlow, and ransomed for 1200l.

A Ship with Logwood and Furs, taken and sent into Dieppe, and three others, Names unknown, to Ostend.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 20. The Lady of George Richard Carter of Hanover Square, of a Son.

26. The Lady of John Gibbons, of Saville-street, a Daughter.

Dec. 10. The Lady of the Rt. Hon. Viscount Middleton, a Son.

12. The Lady of the Rt. Hon. Lord Melbourne, a Son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 13.—Ripley, Esq; Chief Clerk to the Engravers to the Board of Works, to Miss Morrell, of Westminster.

14. Mr. Harry Blunt, Son of Sir Henry, to Miss Town of Maryland Point.

The Hon. Richard Walpole, Esq; Bachelor, to Miss Margaret Vanneck.

16. Mr. John Warland, an eminent Minister, at Wembourn in Dorset, to Miss Betty Butt, the Daughter of a large Dealer in Hogs, whose Fortune, which was very considerable, was all paid in Queen Anne's Coin, immediately after the Ceremony.

21. Mr. Tobias Maynard of the South-Sea House, to Miss Elizabeth Hobbs.

23. Mr. William Earm, Treasurer to the Bishop of Durham, to Miss Mary, Daughter to Mr. John Trotter, one of the People called Quakers. She was married the same Day.

30. Mr. John Power of Southwark-lane, to Miss Glenwell, of Oak Grove Square.

Dec. 1. Dr. Bafwell, one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, to Miss Fullerton.

* 2. John Bailly, of Sutton, Somersetshire, to the Hon. Miss Seymour, Cousin to the present Duke of Somerset.

Ralph Hodgson, Esq; at Richmond, to Miss Strickland of that Place.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Edwards at Coventry, A. M. to Miss Parrot, an agreeable Lady, with 2000l.

5. Samuel Lewin, Esq; to Miss Mary Miller Pollard.

8. John Perkins, Esq; of Windsor, to Miss Philips.

12. Samuel Lunn, Esq; of York, to Mrs. Bacon Forster, of Chelsea.

Matthew Sloper of Tedbury in Gloucestershire, to Miss Kyffin, a Lady with 12,000l.

DEATHS.

Nov. 15. Mr. William Ward, one of his Majesty's Messengers.

16. Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart. aged 84.

18. Samuel Shaen, Esq; of Halstead, Essex.

21. Gilbert Douglass, Esq;

23. The Lady of Sir John Shelly, Sister to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Brigadier Daniel Cotton, aged 83.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Edgecombe, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

24. The Rt. Hon. Margaret, Countess of Cork and Orrery.

Mr. Alderman Wightman an eminent Merchant at York.

Sir Everard Faulkner, Knt. one of the Post-masters General.

William Forrester, Esq; Member of Parliament for Wenlock in Shropshire.

26. Thomas Rogers, Esq; Mayor of Norwich.

28. John Simson, Esq; at St. Albans.

29. The Lady of John Dive, Esq; of Queen-square, Westminster.

In the Evening, as the Remains of Mr. Clarke in Bishopgate-street, was going to be interred, his Wife fell into a Fit and expired.

Dec. 2. The Hon. Sir Conyers D'Arcy, Knt. of the Bath, and Member of Parliament for Richmond in Yorkshire.

3. The learned and Rev. Dr. Bridges, Minister at Weald, aged 86.

John Gordon, Esq; aged 86, one of his Majesty's Justices of Peace, which he had been 60 Years.

6. The Rev. Mr. Thomas Newman, Minister of the Presbyterian Meeting-house in Carter-lane.

The Rt. Hon. George Compton, Earl of Northampton and Baron Compton.

7. Lady Sarah Cowper, Daughter of the late Earl Cowper.

Charles Hay, Esq; at Bath.

9. Mr. George Wyatt, Clerk to the Voad Office in the House of Commons, and Clerk in the first Annuity Office in his Majesty's Exchequer.

10. Henry Lintot, Esq; suddenly, at his Chambers in the Temple.

12. The Rt. Hon. the Countess of Menthmore of an Apoplexy, Kenelton Faulk.

Civil and military Preferments.

John Cottrel, Esq; to be Deputy Master of the Ceremonies.

Mr. Walker, one of his Majesty's Messengers, in the Room of Mr. Ward, deceased.

——— Hampden, Esq; appointed Post-master General, in the Room of the late Sir Everard Faulkner.

His Grace the Duke of Argyle, chosen an honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in Edinburgh.

Capt. Warwick is appointed Capt. of the 1st Man of War.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

The Rev. Mr. Nicholson, to the Rectory of Wirmetham in Suffolk.

Mr. John Cooks, to the Rectory of Leigh and Lockley in Suffex.

Mr. Joshua Nun, to the Rectory of Redgrave.

Mr. John Warren, to the Rectory of Brettenham in Norfolk.

Mr. Kidgell, to the Rectory of Wolverton, in Suffolk.

The Rev. Mr. Batman to the Rectory of Langford.

The Rev. William Langhatne, L. L. B. to the Rectory of Llanichy in Pembrokeshire; and also of Dynas in that County.

P—KR—S.

Nov. 25. Goodwin Oates, and Robert Grammer, of Manchester, Lancashire, partners, dealers and chapmen.

James Cox, and Edward Grace, of London, merchants and copartners.

Benjamin Titley, of London, merchant.

Thomas Parke, of Liverpool, Lancashire, merchant, dealer and chapman.

Joseph Morris, of Luton, Bedfordshire, tanner, baker, dealer and chapman.

Mark Oliver, of Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, upholsterer, dealer and chapman.

Thomas

Thomas Merrick, of St. Saviour Southwark, in the county of Surry, wharfinger, meat-factor, dealer and chapman.

John Parke, of Abchurch-lane, London, merchant, dealer and chapman.

John Gracethe younger, of London, Gustavus Hunnius and Samuel Johnston Read, of Leeds, Yorkshire, merchants and copartners.

John Green, late of the city of Norwich, woollen-draper, taylor, dealer and chapman.

William Allen, of Manchester, Lancashire, chapman.

James Royle, now or late of Salford, Lancashire, dealer and chapman.

28. Margaret Wade, of Chertsey, Surry, shopkeeper, dealer and chapwoman.

Samuel Mellor, of Manchester, Lancashire, distiller and chapman.

Dec. 2. George Dighton, of the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, London, vintner, dealer and chapman.

John Titley, of Warrington, Lancashire, and John Titley, of Liverpool in the said county, sail-canvas makers, chapmen and partners.

Richard Clough, Thomas Clough, Caleb Clough, and Sarah Ratcliffe, of Manchester, Lancashire, copartners, dealers and chapmen.

John Dod, of Newgate-street, London, cheefemonger.

William Sparry, late of Greenwich in the county of Kent, scrivener, dealer and chapman.

Thomas Read, of Wotton-Basset, in the county of Wilts, brazier.

John Hallet, of the parish of St. Catherine in the Tower Hamlets, Middlesex, sail-maker, dealer and chapman.

John Grace the younger, of London, merchant.

Isaac Hart, of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, Surry, victualler, dealer and chapman.

Robert Heath, late of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, Middlesex, upholster, broker, dealer and chapman.

5. John Coxo Browne, now or late of the borough of Leicester, in the county of Leicester, draper, hosier and chapman.

John Hampson, of Winchester-street, London, hosier.

William Richardson, of Tower-hill, London, merchant.

Charles Howell, of the parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate, Middlesex, shoemaker, dealer and chapman.

Robert Hare Killingley, of Browns-buildings, St. Mary Axe, London, merchant, dealer and chapman.

John Wright, of Angel-street, in St. Martin Le Grand, London, dealer and chapman.

9. John Taylor Benfield, of Kingston upon Hull, mercer, woollendrapier and chapman.

Aston Austerlon, of Kingston upon Hall, grocer.

Chaddock Wright, late of Water-lane, Tower-street, London, merchant, dealer and chapman.

12. George Nelson, Abraham Hosties, and Benjamin Mather, all of Manchester, Lancashire, merchants, dealers, chapmen, and partners.

John Hallen, of Liverpool, Lancashire, merchant, corn-factor and chapman.

16. John Cooke, of the city of Norwich, beer-brewer, dealer and chapman.

John Sowgate, late of Tendering, Essex, innholder and chapman.

John Lawton, of St. Dunstan's hill, Tower-street, London, broker, dealer and chapman.

Charles Flurieu, of Craven-street, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, Westminster, jeweller.

Archer Hodgson, late of Plaistow, Essex, but now of Queen's-square, near Ormond-street, Middlesex, warehouselman, haberdasher, dealer and chapman.

Giles Cooper, of Leaden-hall market, butcher.

Samuel Dixon, of Stockport, Cheshire, dealer and chapman.

19. Terence Dempsey, of Northwich, Cheshire, linendraper and chapman.

Francis Penny, of Bishop's Walkham, in the county of Southampton, snuff-maker and chapman.

Bill of Mortality from Nov. 22. to Dec. 22.

| Buried | Chapman |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Males 864 | Males 597 |
| Females 310 | Females 215 |
| Under 2 years old 557 | Within the walls 217 |
| Between 2 and 5 177 | Without 217 |
| 5 and 10 80 | City of London 217 |
| 10 and 20 51 | Without 217 |
| 20 and 30 133 | City of London 217 |
| 30 and 40 147 | Without 217 |
| 40 and 50 157 | City of London 217 |
| 50 and 60 116 | Without 217 |
| 60 and 70 150 | City of London 217 |
| 70 and 80 97 | Without 217 |
| 80 and 90 37 | City of London 217 |
| 90 and 100 6 | Without 217 |
| 100 and 109 0 | City of London 217 |
| | Without 217 |

A Genuine ACCOUNT of New BOOKS, published from the Fourteenth Day of November, to the Fourteenth Day of December.

I.

THE *Virtuous Criminal: Or, the History of Lord Stanley: Translated from the French. In Two Volumes 12mo. Price 5s. London, printed for F. Noble.*

The First Volume consists of 204 Pages, and the Second of 206. This Work is one continued Narration, without either Table of Contents, or Index, But before it is prefixed, an Extract from the *French Editor's Preface*, from which we shall take the following Passages, to present the Reader with a proper Idea of it.

The following Work is not the Account of an imaginary or romantic Hero, but the Life of a Man, who was respectable, not only on Account of his Birth, or for the many good Qualities of his Mind; it is the Life of a virtuous Man, struggling under a Series of lamentable Misfortunes, which he bears with amazing Fortitude and Resolution; in short, he is a dreadful Example of the fatal Lengths, to which Passion unrestrained is capable of hurrying Men, and an incontestable Proof, that Virtue may be deeply rooted in the Soul, without being sufficient to protect Men from the pernicious Consequences of Thoughtlessness and Inconsideration; and that its Traces are then only to be discovered, either by the late Reflection which it makes on any Action, when committed, or by the Bitterness of the Remorse which it immediately produces. — After this, he concludes as follows: I shall not anticipate any of the Story, by forewarning my Readers of the Sentiments which they are likely to produce; all that I can assure them is, that the Perusal filled my Mind with a Kind of pleasing Grief, a Mixture of Sorrow and Compassion, which the Generous are always ready to bestow on the Misfortunes of others. Should the Account seem, on the Whole, too tragical, let the Blame fall on Fortune, rather than on the Writer of the Memoirs; for there is no arguing against Facts, however we might wish them to be other-

wise. A Specimen of the Translator's Style and Language, may be seen in the following Passage, with which the History begins.

Of what an unsearchable Depth is the Human Heart! Liable to be influenced, sometimes by Accident, at others by Passion, and more frequently by Caprice; no Wonder then, if the secret Springs that actuate its Motions are not always discovered, even by Men of the most discerning Penetration.

This Reflection, common as it may seem to the Generality of my Readers, will, perhaps be found peculiarly proper, when it is considered, that it is not so much the Effect of my own Choice, as of Force, extorted from me in a Manner, on the Recollection of the Misfortunes I have experienced, which gives me some Kind of Privilege to the making this Remark, altho' these severe Trials, both of my Patience and Integrity, have given Way to a more calm and prosperous Condition; yet the Impressions they have made, frequently bring to my Remembrance, those Scenes of Calamity which were previous to, and, indeed, may be said to be productive of my present Quiet and Security. And, altho' several Errors in my Behaviour have been owing rather to Chance than Deliberation, yet the Difficulties they brought on, were such, that the very Remembrance of them, even at this distant Period of Time is shocking.

II.

The Amorous Friars; or, the Intrigues of a Convent. London, Printed for J. Fleming, in 12mo. 1748. Price 3s. 6d.

This Book contains 220 Pages, is without any Preface, Table of Contents, or Index. It is divided into six Novels.

1. *The History of Donna Miranda Solis*, from Page 1, to 68.

2. *The History of Feliciano*, 68, to 104.

3. *Jealousy entwined; an Italian Novel*, 104, to 138.

6 Z

4. *Bella*

4. *Basil and Clara; an Italian Novel*, 1739, to 1741.

5. *Mufinet and Mannoa, a French Novel*, 1741, to 1742.

6. *The Enterprising Friars, a French Novel*, 1742, to 1743.

The Style of these Novels will be seen in the following Extract, which begins the Second. — "A rich Merchant of Cadix, named *Varnis*, had an only Daughter, in whom were united the most attractive Graces of the Body and Mind. The Time arrived, when the springing Charms and her Father's Wealth created a Number of Admirers, from the respective Motives of Love and Interest, none of which had the good Fortune to captivate her Tenderness: She was not, however, without Sensibility; but, without Doubt, no Object capable of pleasing her, had as yet presented itself. At length the Moment came, when an accomplished Cavalier triumphed over her Indifference.

Don Lewis, (for that was his Name) beheld this fair Spaniard at Church, and conceived for her the most violent Passion. He declared his Affection for her in so persuasive and affecting a Manner, that *Feliciána* (for that was the Name of this young Beauty) could not disguise a reciprocal Esteem. *Don Lewis* would not suffer her to part from him, 'till he had obtained the Promise, to enjoy a second Time her Conversation, which she, without Difficulty, complied with. He was desirous of Permission to accompany this young Lady Home, but the Country not permitting such a Proceeding, he contented himself therefore with following her, to observe the House she entered, and the same Day he took a Lodging opposite *Feliciána's* Window.

III.

The South-Sea Fortune; or, the Chaplain advanced to the Saddle. Containing the genuine private Memoirs of a worthy Family in Gloucestershire, from the fatal Year 1720, to the Year 1748. Written by Mrs. Richwold, one of the most interested Parties.

The Love be all the World's Pretence, Money's the mythologic Sense. Hudib.

In 2 Vols. in 12mo. London, printed for J. Wren. Price 6s. The First Volume contains 216 Pages, and is divided into Seventeen Chapters. The Second Volume contains 230 Pages, and is likewise divided into Seventeen Chapters.

In the Beginning of the first Chapter of the first Volume, the Author has given a sufficient

Account of the Design and Plan of the Work, Part of which is as follows:

"I had but little thought, farther than my own Satisfaction, from the following Hints, at the Time of my collecting and penning them down; as that they might cause me an agreeable Amusement upon the future Perusal; but little did I expect they would ever need to be published by me, as Examples for the future Storage of my own Conduct, upon any Emergencies that might present to myself, during my Voyage through the tempestuous Ocean of this Life. But I have since had the best Grounds for assuring myself, that however placid all the Elements may prove, at our first embarking, and how delightfully soever we may sail at our first setting out, under the View of a prosperous Passage, yet such numberless Events may arise to thwart our Expectations and Purposes, and those from such a Variety of Causes, too obscured from our Intellectuals, in the Room of Fate, till their immediate Production; as we, being no Ways capable of diverting, by our Policy, or Foresight, should, rather than submit ourselves to be overborne by, arm ourselves with Resolution, to encounter, under such Serenity, as that they may gain the less Advantage over us.

Now, as every one is not prepared by Nature to advance, even to the Teeth of Difficulties unmoved, or to bear up under unavoidable Disappointments, without a Wrinkle upon their Brow, or a Distortion of their Disposition, or Behaviour, so no Motive acts so forcibly to that deplorable End, as the placing before our Eyes, the Examples of such as have stemmed the Torrent before us with Equanimity, in whose Actions and Deportment, as in a Mirror, we may behold Scenes, worthy our Imitation, these operating upon our Thoughts, by more sensible Impressions, than the most profound Doctrines by Word of Mouth, though introduced by the most exquisite Flourishes of Rhetoric and Eloquence."

IV.

A Catalogue of the Royal and Noble Asports of England; with Lists of the same. In 2 Vols. 12mo. The 2d Edition. London, printed for R. and J. Doolley, 1741. 6s. Vol. I. contains 247 Pages, including the following Lives.

Royal Authors.

Richard the First — — — — —
Edward the Second — — — — —
Henry the Eighth — — — — —
Queen Catherine Parr — — — — —

| | |
|--------------------|----|
| Edward the Sixth, | 22 |
| Queen Mary, | 25 |
| Queen Elizabeth, | 29 |
| James the First, | 40 |
| Charles the First, | 46 |
| James the Second, | 50 |

Noble Authors.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Sir John Oldcastle, | 55 |
| Earl of Worcester, | 59 |
| Earl Rivers, | 67 |
| Lord Vaux, | 81 |
| Lord Berners, | 84 |
| Viscount Rochford, | 87 |
| Lord Lumley, | 90 |
| Lord Morley, | 92 |
| Earl of Surrey, | 96 |
| Lord Sheffield, | 111 |
| Duke of Somerset, | 112 |
| Lord Stafford, | 115 |
| Earl of Huntingdon, | 116 |
| Marquis of Winchester, | 120 |
| Lord Burleigh, | 122 |
| Earl of Essex, | 127 |
| Earl of Oxford, | 139 |
| Lord Buckhurst, | 162 |
| Earl of Salisbury, | 167 |
| Earl of Northampton, | 169 |
| Lord Chancellor Elmsere, | 180 |
| Baron Viscount of St. Albans, | 181 |
| Sir Fulk Greville, | |
| Lord Brooke, | 182 |
| Earl of Totness, | 189 |
| Earl of Pembroke, | 192 |
| Viscount Dorchester, | 194 |
| Viscount Wimbeldon, | |
| Earl of Mountmouth, | 202 |
| Earl of Manchester, | 204 |
| Robert Grenville, Lord Brooke, | 205 |
| Lord Keeper Littleton, | 210 |
| Lord Capel, | 212 |
| Lord Herbert, | 213 |
| J. S. Earl of Derby, | 218 |
| Earl of Bristol, | 221 |
| Earl of St. Albans, | 224 |
| Earl of Mountmouth, | 227 |
| Earl of Westmoreland, | 231 |
| Lord North, | ibid. |
| Marquis of Worcester, | 233 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Pier Point, Marquis of Dorchester, | 42 |
| Earl of Roxburgh, | 44 |
| Earl of Shaftsbury, | 48 |
| Earl of Nottingham, | 57 |
| Lord Keeper Guildford, | 60 |
| Earl of Radnor, | 63 |
| Earl of Anglesey, | 65 |
| Duke of Buckingham, | 67 |
| Earl of Winchelsea, | 85 |
| Marquis of Halifax, | 86 |
| Earl of Berkeley, | 90 |
| Duke of Leeds, | 91 |
| Earl of Warrington, | 93 |
| Earl of Devon, | 95 |
| Duke of Devonshire, | 98 |
| Lord Haverham, | 100 |
| Cooper, Earl of Shaftsbury, | 105 |
| Lord Somers, | 107 |
| Montagu, Earl of Halifax, | 108 |
| Duke of Buckingham, | 118 |
| Earl of Oxford, | 120 |
| Earl of Suffolk, | 122 |
| Earl of Nottingham, | 124 |
| Earl of Pembroke, | 125 |
| Lord Lansdowne, | 127 |
| Earl of Orrey, | 129 |
| Duke of Marlton, | 131 |
| Robert, Lord Raymond, | 135 |
| Pater, Lord Chancellor King, | 136 |
| Lord Pagar, | 137 |
| Sir Robert Walpole, &c. | 138 |
| Viscount Bolingbroke, | 141 |
| John, Lord Hervey, | 144 |
| Lord Hyde and Cornbury, | 150 |
| Horatio, Lord Walpole, | 151 |
| Earl of Warrington, | 152 |
| Viscount Montacute, | 153 |
| Earl of Cambridgeland, | 155 |
| Lord Chancellor Hatton, | 156 |
| Earl of Clare, | 157 |
| Earl of Strafford, | 163 |
| Lord Keeper Coventry, | 164 |
| John, Lord Lucas, | 165 |
| Henry, Lord Arundel, | 166 |
| Earl of Sunderland, | 167 |
| Earl of Stanford, | 168 |
| John, Lord Jeffries, | 169 |
| Duke of Northumberland, | ib. |

Peereffes.

| | |
|--|----|
| The Second Volume contains the following | |
| Noble Authors. | |
| Duke of Albemarle, | 2 |
| G. S. Earl of Derby, | 4 |
| Earl of Sandwich, | 6 |
| J. P. Marquis of Winchester, | 10 |
| Duke of Newcastle, | 12 |
| Earl of Clarendon, | 17 |
| Earl of Bristol, | 25 |
| Lord Holles, | 28 |
| Lord North, | 35 |
| Baron Audley, | 37 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Countess of Richmond, | 175 |
| Lady Abergenny, | 179 |
| — Jane Gray, | 181 |
| Mary, Countess of Arundel, | 184 |
| Lady Lumley, | 186 |
| Mary, Duchess of Norfolk, | 187 |
| Mary, Countess of Pembroke, | ib. |
| Elizabeth, Lady Russell, | 188 |
| Countess of Lincoln, | 190 |
| Anne, Countess of Dorset, | 191 |
| Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle, | 193 |
| Anne, Countess of Winchelsea, | 190 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| <i>Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough</i> | 197 |
| <i>Frances, Duchess of Somerset</i> | 199 |
| Scottish Authors | |
| <i>James the First</i> | 201 |
| <i>James the Fourth</i> | 202 |
| <i>Queen Mary</i> | 203 |
| <i>Patrick Lord Bute</i> | 207 |
| <i>Lord Chancellor Maitland</i> | 209 |
| <i>Alexander Earl of Stirling</i> | 210 |
| <i>Kerr Earl of Argyll</i> | 211 |
| <i>Earl of Haddington</i> | 212 |
| <i>James Duke of Hamilton</i> | 212 |
| <i>Cary Lord Falkland</i> | 213 |
| <i>Lewis Lord Falkland</i> | 216 |
| <i>Henry Lord Falkland</i> | 221 |
| <i>Anthony Lord Falkland</i> | 222 |
| <i>Thomas Lord Fairfax</i> | 223 |
| <i>Marquis of Argyle</i> | 225 |
| <i>Earl of Argyll</i> | 226 |
| <i>Earl of Lauderdale</i> | 227 |
| <i>Earl of Balcarres</i> | 228 |
| <i>George Earl of Cromartie</i> | 229 |
| <i>Viscount Stair</i> | 231 |
| <i>Viscount Rothes</i> | 232 |
| <i>Earl of Abercorn</i> | 233 |
| <i>Anne Countess of Morton</i> | 10. |

Irish Peers.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| <i>Earl of Desmond</i> | 243 |
| <i>Lord Balcinnor</i> | ib. |
| <i>Earl of Orkney</i> | 236 |
| <i>Earl of Roscommon</i> | 240 |
| <i>Earl of Ceshmain</i> | 241 |
| <i>Lord Curra</i> | 244 |
| <i>Viscount Molesworth</i> | 246 |
| <i>Lord Whisworth</i> | 247 |
| <i>Lord Fortescue</i> | ib. |
| <i>Earl of Eglmont</i> | 248 |
| <i>Viscount Grimston</i> | 250 |

For a Specimen of the Manner in which the Account of those Noble Authors are wrote, we shall subjoin that of the Lady Jane Grey.

This admirable young Heroine should, perhaps, be inserted in the *Royal Catalogue*, rather than here, as she was no Peeress; but having omitted her there, as she is never ranked in the *List of Kings and Queens*, it is impossible entirely to leave out the fairest Ornament of her Sex. It is remarkable, that her Mother, not only waved her small Pretensions in favour of her Daughter, but bore her Tem, when she made her public Entry into the Tower. Of this lovely Scholar's Writings, we have four *Latin Epistles*, three to *Bullinger*, and one to her Sister, the Lady *Catherine*, printed in a Book, called *Epistolæ ab Ecclesiâ Helvetica*

Reformatibus, vel ad eas scriptæ & Figuris, 1742, 8vo. The Fourth was written the Night before her Death, in a *Greek Testament*, in which she had been reading, and which she sent to her Sister. Her Conference with *Feckenham*, Abbot of *Westminster*, who was sent to convert her to Popery. — A Letter to Dr. *Harding*, her Father's Chaplain, who had apostatized. — A Prayer for her own Use, during her Imprisonment. — *Peur Latin Verles*, written in Prison with a Pin. — Her Speech on the Scaffold.

Hollingshead and *Sir Richard Baker* say, she wrote diverse other Things, but not where they are to be found. *Euse* adds to the above, — *The Complaint of a Sinner*. — *The Duty of a Christian*. — And *Fox* mentions a Letter to her Father.

The Cloister, Or, The Amours of Saintford & Julia, and Eulalia a Nun. Translated from the French, London, printed in 1753, in 12mo. Price 3s. bound. It contains 260 Pages, and is divided into twelve Chapters. There is neither Preface, Table of Contents, nor Index. A Specimen of the Language is contained in the Beginning of the First Chapter, as follows.

It must be allowed, that all Men are not born with the same Inclinations. This is so general a Maxim, that no one can make the least Doubt of its Veracity. Every one will readily grant, that some at their Birth bring with them Dispositions naturally formed to Goodness, and others as prone to Evil. The First of these sometimes cultivate those Dispositions with Care, and become perfectly honest and just; sometimes they neglect them, and are infected by bad Examples. The other Sort more frequently make strong Efforts to subdue Nature, and by this Violence, which cost them a World of Pains, they utterly subvert and destroy those Motions of their Nature and irregular Passions. There are Instances in the World, sufficient to prove the Truth of what is advanced. There are others again, who, yielding to the Temptations themselves to be quite overcome, embracing Iniquity as it were Water, and sinking no Happings beyond that of indulging their vicious Appetites, and any Excess whatever.

Ballard, Reformer
Phœnix
Box & Adm. Management
Ballard

VI.

A Dissertation on the Use of the Negative Sign in Algebra; containing, a Demonstration of the Rules usually given concerning it; and showing how Quadratic and Cubic Equations may be explained, without the Consideration of Negative Roots. To which is added, as an Appendix, Mr. Machin's Quadrature of the Circle, by Francis Maſeres, M. A. Fellow of Clare-Hall, Cambridge.

London, printed by S. Richardson, and sold by T. Payne, 1758, 4to. Price 14s.

This Volume contains 293 Pages, and 18 Chapters, besides Mr. Machin's Quadrature of the Circle; but as most of these Chapters are without Titles, nor is there any Table of Contents, or Index, the only Idea we can give of the Work, is from the Author's Preface: In the Beginning of which, he thus addresses himself to the Reader.

"The Design of the following Dissertation, is to remove from some of the abstruse Parts of *Algebra*, the Difficulties that have arisen therein from the too extensive Use of the *Negative Sign*, in any other Light, than as the Mark of the *Subtraction* of a lesser Quantity from a greater.

The Work is divided into two Parts. The First of which contains the Demonstrations of the several Operations of *Addition*, *Subtraction*, *Multiplication*, and *Division*, applied to compound algebraic Quantities, or to the Difference of simple Quantities, and consists of 15 Pages. And the Second Part contains the Doctrine of *Quadratic and Cubic Equations*, and takes up the Remainder of the Book. But it must be observed, in answer to the Objection of Prolixity, that may possibly be made to this Second Part, that this great Length of it arises merely from the great Multiplicity of the Cases in *Cubic Equations*, and the Rule of that has been constantly observed in treating of those Cases, separately and independently of all the Rest, and setting down almost every Step of the Reasoning, as *Euclid* has done in his *Elements*, for the sake of making it as clear and as easy as possible to Beginners, for whose Use it is principally intended; and not, as I flatter myself, from that other and less excusable Source of Prolixity, an injudicious Practice of overwhelming each separate Step, or Idea, in an useless Multitude of Words. Another Thing that may possibly be objected to, is the great Number of Examples, of the Resolution of *Cubic Equations* in the last Chapter of the Book. Now, these are there inserted and the Resolutions of them

performed at great Length, for the Sake of giving the industrious Reader an Opportunity of acquiring a Habit of performing their Resolutions with Readiness; for which Reason they will hardly be thought to be too many, if we consider that Dr. *Saunderson*, and other judicious Writers have given as many Examples of the Resolution of *Quadratic and Simple Equations*, which are so much fewer in Number, and easier to be resolved than *Cubic Equations*. But those who think the Examples more than necessary, may easily select those they like best, and pass over all other. — As a Specimen of this Work we shall give our Readers the first Chapter, viz.

Article I. The clearest Idea that can, as I apprehend, be formed of a *Negative Quantity*, that is subtracted from another greater than itself. To denote this *Subtraction*, the subtracted Quantity has the Mark or Sign —, which is called *Minus*, prefixed to it as the Sign +, which is called *Plus*, is prefixed to a Quantity that is to be added to another. Thus if *b* is to be added to *a*, (in which *a* may be either greater or less than *b*) their Sum will be wrote thus, $a + b$; if *b* is to be subtracted from *a*, (in which Case *a* must be greater than *b*) the Remainder, or Difference will be wrote thus, $a - b$.

II. Hence it is evident, that a *single Quantity* can never be marked with either of these Signs, or considered as either *Affirmative* or *Negative*; for, if any *single Quantity*, as *b* is marked either with the Sign + or the Sign —, without assigning any other Quantity, as *a* to which it is to be added, or from which it is to be subtracted, the Mark will have no Meaning or Signification. Thus, if it be said, the Square of — 5, or the Product of — 5 into — 5, is equal to + 25. Such an Assertion must either signify no more than 5 times 5 is equal to 25, without any Regard to the Signs, or it must be meer Nonsense, and unintelligible Jargon. I speak according to the foregoing Definition, by which the Affirmativeness or Negativeness of any Quantity implies a Relation to another Quantity of the same Kind to which it is subtracted; for it may, perhaps, be very clear and intelligible to those who have formed to themselves some other Idea of *Affirmative and Negative Quantities*, different from that above defined.

III. Now, what I here propose is, first to apply the Operations of *Arithmetic* to *Compound Quantities*, consisting partly of *Affirmatives*, and partly of *Negative Quantities*, or to the Differences of *Simple Quantities*, and to demonstrate the Rules usually given

given for Multiplication, to wit, that — \times gives —, $+$ \times — gives —, $+$ \times $+$ gives $+$, and — \times — gives $+$, or that as often as the Signs of the Multiplier and Multiplicand are alike, the Product is to be marked $+$, and as often as they are unlike, the Product is to be marked —; and secondly, to shew how the Roots of Quadratic and Cubic Equations may be assigned by the common Rules given for that Purpose, without having Recourse to any other Idea of a Negative Quantity, than the very Simple One above defined.

VII.

Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Surgery, at Paris. Being a Collection of Observations and Experiments, made by the most eminent Surgeons in France, and others; containing, a great Variety of very extraordinary Cases in the principal Branches of the Art. Translated from the Original, by George Neale, Surgeon of the London Hospital, in Three Volumes 12mo.

London, printed for J. Rivington, and J. Fletcher, in Pater-noster Row. 1758. Price 12s. Bound.

Volume the First contains 352 Pages. It consists of a History of the Royal Academy of Surgery, in six Memoirs. It is dedicated to his Grace, the Duke of Devonshire.

The Second Volume contains 448 Pages, to which is prefixed, a Table of the principal Matters contained in five Memoirs; with a Dedication to his Grace the Duke of Kingston.

Volume the Third contains 394 Pages, in eleven Memoirs, upon the various Cases and Operations of Surgery. This Volume is dedicated to the Marquis of Granby.

This Work is illustrated with a great Variety of Figures, in 22 Copper Plates.

Concerning the Plan of this Work, take the following Specimen, in the Beginning of the First Volume.

The Royal Academy of Surgery owes its first Institution in the Year 1731, to the Zeal and united Cares of Mr. Marjebal, at that Time first Surgeon to the King, and of Mr. De la Peyronie, appointed his Successor. They foresaw all the Advantages which might be drawn from a Society, to which the Observations and Discoveries in Surgery being reported, and each brought to the Test of a critical Examination, might afterward be communicated to the Public; so by this Means, a Code, or complete Body of Surgery might be formed.

Perfused of the Utility of such an Institution, they concerted a Plan of Regula-

tions for an Academy, to be established under the King's Protection. This they presented to his Majesty, who declared by a Letter from the Minister, dated the 10th of November, "that he suspended the granting of this Title, till it could be known, by Experience, what Advantages would from thence accrue to the Public; but that he permitted the *Academical Society of Surgeons of Paris* to hold their Assemblies, agreeable to the Plan of Mr. Marjebal, and that he desired to be informed of the Progress they made, in order to form a judgment, whether it merited the Grace of being authorized by Letters Patent."

Afterwards the King granted his Letters Patent, for erecting this Society into an Academy, and in March, 1751, he gave them a Body of Statutes, which began to be in force the 5th of April.

VIII.

A Dictionary of the Holy Bible; containing an historical Account of the Persons, a geographical Account of the Places, and literal, critical, and systematical Descriptions of other Objects, whether natural, or artificial, civil, religious, or military, mentioned in the Writings of the Old and New Testament, or in those called the Apocrypha: Wherein are also explained the various Significations of the most expressive Appellatives in Scripture, whereby the Meaning of many obscure Passages of the sacred Text is cleared up, wrong Interpretations corrected, and seeming Inconspicacies reconciled. The Whole comprising whatever is known concerning the Antiquities of the Hebrews, forming a Body of Scripture-History, Chronology and Divinity, and serving, in a great Measure, as a Concordance to the Bible. In three Volumes 8vo. Price 15s.

London, printed for J. Beckett, W. Sturges, T. Fry, J. Rivington, and J. Fletcher, W. Owen, &c.

The three Volumes contain 1111 Pages; as the Title Page is so very expressive of the Subject of the Book, we need not mention a Passage or two at the Beginning of the Preface, relative to the Manner and Design of the Work, as follows.

"It has been observed, that the Form of Writing so advantageously used to propagate the Knowledge of numerous Subjects, as that of a Dictionary, the Truth of this Observation was attested, no Composition whatever, could, with juster Pretensions, demand the Pardon of every Rank and Condition of People, than a Dictionary of the Bible, the Design of which, is to diffuse that Knowledge, and to

plain those Subjects with which it is indispensable of every Individual to be acquainted.

The Method, Diction, and Contents of the Bible, are very different from those of any human Composition, and therefore, perhaps, not so easily disposed into a Form of this Kind. However that may be, certain it is, that there are few Works of this Sort have ever appeared in the World. For we say nothing of the Hebrew Dictionaries, or such as are purely calculated to explain that Language, as it is to be met with in the original Text of the Old Testament, nor of the Greek Lexicons that are designed to answer the same Purpose, with respect to the New Testament; neither is it our Business to enter upon a Detail of the Concordances to the Bible.

For an Example of the Author's Style and Manner of Writing, we shall give his Definition of the Word Religion.

“ Religion is taken in Scripture, First, for the external and ceremonial Worship of the Jews, as it was corrupted by the Tradition of the Pharisees, Acts xxvi. 5. Secondly, for the true Religion, even that inward Piety of the Heart, whereby God is truly acknowledged, feared and loved, and which inclined Persons to perform all Duties of Charity towards those that are in Distress, especially for Religion, James i. 27. Thirdly, for Superstition, Gal. ii. 18. Let no Man beguile you of your Reward in worshipping of Angels, or as it is in the Greek, in the Religion of Angels. Do not imitate those who affect to humble themselves before the Angels, and to pay them a superstitious Worship.

IX.

Tartarian Tales; or, a Thousand and One Quarters of Hours. Written in French by the celebrated Mr. Guellatet, Author of the Chinese, Mogul, and other Tales. The Whole new for the first Time. Translated into English by Thomas Lloyd.

London, printed for J. and R. Tonson, in the Strand. In one Volume in 12mo. Price 4s.

This Volume contains 369 Pages, with an original Dedication to his Royal Highness the Duke of Chartres. — The first Lines of which give all the Account we have of the Book, which are as follow.

“ My Lord, the Book I take Leave to present to your Royal Highness is, of the Nature of those which are improper, as well as entertaining. Though the Subject appears light, yet it conduces to something useful, on account of the Morality, couched

in it. The Mind must have some Relaxation; it is in those Moments, my Lord, wherein your Royal Highness lays aside your more serious Studies, that I hope you will cast your Eye upon my Book.” — The following is a Specimen of his Manner and Style.

The History of *Cbereff-Eldin*, Son of the King *Ormus* and *Gul-Hindy*, Princess of *Tahuspha*.

There was formerly, my Lord, in the Greater Tartary, two different Sort of Geniis; the One, disposed to do Good to Mankind, acknowledged the great *Genosha* for their King, and the Other, never pleased, but when they were exercising their malicious Inclinations, had no other Master than the revengeful *Zelonlou*.

The two Captains of the Geniis had, for almost three Hundred Years been at continual War with each other. *Genosha* protected No-body that *Zelonlou* did not endeavour to persecute, and *Zelonlou* could do no ill Action upon the Earth, but *Genosha* presently set about to redress it.

X.

A poetical Translation of the Elegies of Tibullus, and of the Poems of Sulpicius, with the original Text and Notes, critical and explanatory. In two Volumes, by James Grammer, M.D.

London, printed for A. Millar, in the Strand, 1758.

The First Volume contains 165 Pages in 12mo. besides the Life of the Author prefixed, and an Introduction containing 46 Pages, and the Second Volume 261 Pages.

In the Translator's Advertisement, prefixed to this Work, the following Passages give a general Idea of his Design therein.

“ Verbal Translations are always inelegant, because always destitute of Beauty, of Idiom and Language; for by their Fidelity to an Author's Words, they become treacherous to his Reputation; on the other Hand, a too wanton Departure from the Letter, often varies the Sense, and always alters the Manner.

The Translator chose the middle Way, and meant neither to tread on the Heels of *Tibullus*, nor yet to lose Sight of him; he had not the Vanity to think he could improve on his Poet; and though he has sometimes endeavoured to give a more wonderful Venue to his Sentiments, he has seldom attempted to change them; to preserve the Spirit of his Original was his first Care, his next was, to obtain it in as elegant and becoming a Dress as possible, yet he must confess, that he has now and then taken

taken the Liberty to transpose, and sometimes, paraphrastically, to enlarge the Thoughts, where a Sentiment was too much contracted, by the Closeness of the Latin Idiom, to be unfolded in a correspondent Expression in English; or from its Peculiarity, might, in a modern Language, seem flat, he has endeavoured to inspirit it by collateral Thoughts from other Poets, and where its Colours were languid, to heighten them—with what Success the Reader must determine.

For a Specimen of the Author's poetical Version, we shall give the Beginning of the eighth Elegy.

*This Day (the Fates foretold in sacred Song,
And singing, drew the vital Twine along;)
He comes, nor shall the Gods the Doom recal.
He comes, whose Sword shall quell the Rebel
Gaul.*

*With all her Laurels, him shall Conquest
crown,*

*And Nations shudder at his awful Frown;
Smooth Atar, now that flows thro' peaceful
Lands,*

Shall fly affrighted at his hostile Bands.

*'Tis done! This Prophecy, Rome joys to see,
Far-sam'd Messata, now fulfill'd in thee:
Long Triumphs ravish the Spectators Eyes,
And scatter'd Chieftains of enormous Size.
An Ivory Car, with Steeds as white as Snow,
Sustains thy Grandeur thro' the pompous Show.*

The following Books were omitted in the preceding Account.

The Life and Actions of Frederic the III^d, King of Prussia, &c. Containing the Origin of the House of Brandenburg, with an Epitome of the Lives of all the Electors of that Family. Embellished with a Frontispiece of his present Majesty, a Map of Germany, and the Seat of War in the Empire; Plans of the Siege of Prague and the Battles of Rossbach. Printed for W. Wren. 8vo. Price 6s. bound.

The Farrier's and Horseman's complete Dictionary; Containing the Art of Farriery in all its Branches, with whatever relates to the Manage, Knowledge, Breeding, likewise Feeding and Dieting of Horses, as delivered by the best Writers on this Subject, by Thomas Wallis, Surgeon. Printed for W. Owen, Price 3s. 6d. neatly bound, in 11mo.

An Essay on Brewing, with a View of publishing the Principles of the Art, by M. Combrune.

A complete Introduction to the Art of writing Letters, universally adapted to all Classes and Conditions of Life. Printed for H. Dell. Price 2s.

Law, or a Discourse thereof, in four Books: Written originally in French, by Sir Henry Finch, Knt. his Majesty's Serjeant at Law, and translated into English by the same Author. To which are added, Notes and References, with a Table of the Chapters, by Danby Pickering of Gray's-Inn, Esq; and Reader of the Law Lectures to that Honourable Society. Printed for D. Browne and J. Shackford.

PAMPHLETS.

French Encroachments exposed, 1s.
The Wedding-Night; or the perplexed Lovers, 1s.

Clione, a Tragedy, 1s. 6d. Dodsley.

The Nature and Utility of Expeditions to France, 1s. Burnet.

A Discourse on the Conduct of the Government, 4to. 2s. 6d.

An Account of the new Tragedy of Clione, 6d. Cooper.

A Letter to the Monthly Reviewers, 6d. Thruab.

A Seventh Letter to the People of England.

The Case of the Dutch Ships considered, 1s. R. and J. Dodsley.

God's Thoughts of Peace and War, published in this turbulent trying Time, 2s. Linde.

A Letter to the Dean of Bristol, occasioned by his new Edition of his Second Volume of the Divine Legation of Moses, 6d. Davis.

The Life, extraordinary Adventures and Voyages of Capt. Neville Frowde, 2s. 6d. few'd. Wren.

A short Treatise on Harmony, 1s. 6d. few'd. J. Noble.

The Lost Sheep found, a Sermon, 6d. Hitch.

The Conduct and Treatment of John Crookbanks, 2s. Scot.

A Letter of Consolation to Dr. Stenhouse, 1s. E. Cave.

The perfect Contrast, or the entire Opposition of Popery to the Religion of Jesus, 6d. Withers.

John the Baptist's Office continued in all Ministers of the Gospel, by Henry Pirri, 6d. Dilly.

A plain Account of the Venerable Dismissal, 1s. 6d.

POETRY.

Enthusiasm, a Poem, 6d. Leitch.

The Reduction of Louisbourg, 1s. South.

The Prisoner; or Nature's Complaint to Justice, 1s. By a Lady under Confinement.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences,

For DECEMBER 1758.

PLANTATION NEWS.

*From the Maryland Gazette, Nov. 16.**Extract of a Letter from Ray's Town, Oct. 16.*

Yesterday the Troops fired on account of our Success over the Enemy, who attacked our advanced Post at Loyal Hanning, the 12th Inst. Their Number, by the Information of a Prisoner taken, was about 1100 Men. The Engagement began at Eleven in the Forenoon, and lasted till Two. They renewed the Attack thrice; but our Troops stood their Ground, and behaved with the greatest Bravery and Firmness at their different Posts, repulsing the Enemy each Time. Notwithstanding which, they did not quit the Investment, but continued firing random Shots.

This Success has put our Troops in good Spirits. The Accounts are hitherto imperfect, which obliged the General to send an Officer Yesterday to Loyal Hanning, to learn a true Account of the Affair. By the Information sent to the General, the Enemy took only one wounded Soldier. Nothing is said of the Number of their killed, tho' it is imagined to be very considerable, if they attacked in the open Manner it is reported they did. Colonel Bouquet was at Stony-

creek, with 700 Men, and a Detachment of Artillery. He could get no farther, on Account of the Roads, which indeed has impeded every Thing greatly. This Night or To-morrow a sufficient Number of Waggon will be up with Provisions.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer at Fort Cumberland, dated Oct. 17.

"On Sunday last an Express arrived at Ray's Town from Loyal Hanning, with an Account of a Body of the Enemy, to the Number of 1200, who came down and first fell upon the Cattle Guard, with an Intention, I suppose, to carry them off; but they were beat off, and the Cattle preserved. They next marched up and attacked the Breast-works, which they did three different Times, and were as often beat back with great Loss; the true State of which is not yet known, there being different Reports made of it, but all agree it was considerable.

On Monday a second Express came to the General, on Receipt of which there was a Feu de Joye ordered; from which it was generally believed we had given them a hearty drubbing."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Bristol, December 30. Last Week the Wife of Mr. Chapman, who keeps the Roe-buck on Lawrence-hill, was brought to Bed of her 17th Son. What makes it the more

remarkable is, that she has had 17 Boys out of 18 Children, and is now about 50 Years of Age.

L O N D O N.

Dec. 14. His Majesty was pleased to issue his Royal Proclamation for a general Fast, to be observed throughout Great Britain, on Friday the 16th Day of February next, for imploring the Blessing and Assistance of Almighty God on his Majesty's Arms.

A Fast is also to be observed the same Day in Ireland on the same Occasion, and in Scotland on the 15th of February.

Council Chamber, Whitehall, Dec. 22. This

Day the Right Hon. Sir Charles Powlett, Knight of the Bath, commonly called Marquis of Winchester, was, by his Majesty's Command, sworn one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Sir Charles Powlett, Knight of the Bath, commonly called Mar-

quid of Winchester, to the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Southampton, and of the Town of Southampton, and County of the same; he this Day took the Oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Richard Earl Temple to be Lord Lieutenant of Buckingham, his Lordship this Day took the Oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy. *Gaz.*

Whitball, Dec. 26. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Mansfeldt Cardonnel, Alexander Le Orand, Joseph Tuder, Esq; and James Ogilvie, Esq; jointly called Lord Deikfoord, together with Robert Montgomery, Esq; in the Room of Colin Campbell, Esq; deceased, to be Commissioners for the Receipt and Management of his Majesty's Customs, and other Duties in Scotland, and the Duties on all Salt and Rock-salt imported, and upon all Salt made there. *Gaz.*

Monday being a high Festival at Court, his Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince, and the Rest of the Royal Family, went to the Chapel Royal at St. James's with the usual State, attended with the Knights of the most noble Order of the Garter, &c. in the Collars of their respective Orders. After receiving the Sacrament, his Majesty offered the Byzant, or Wedge of Gold, for the Benefit of the Poor.

31. Accounts are received from America, that the English have taken Fort du Quebec.

Orders will speedily be issued for the immediate raising of 5000 Marines in Ireland, who are to receive Half a Guinea each upon their being enlisted, and fifteen Shillings and Six-pence more, upon their embarking at Cork, in order to their sailing to the general Head-quarters of Marines either at Plymouth or Portsmouth: The Account in the other Papers of their being already raising there, is without Foundation; Orders for that Purpose, not being as yet issued.

We hear that the Number of Land-forces to be employed for the Service of the Year 1759, including those in Germany, and an Expedition under Major-general Hopson, and 4010 Invalids, will amount to 52,540 effective Men, including Officers; which is less by 1237, than were employed this Year.

And that 38,000 of the Troops of Hanover, Hesse, Wolfenbuttel, &c. will be continued in British Pay another Year.

They write from Ratisbon, that the Protestant Princes of Germany have absolutely

refused to sign the Ban of the Empire against the King of Prussia and the Elector of Hanover; and that, by their Refusal, an effectual Stop is put to that Ban's being carried into Execution.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated Dec. 22.

"It is strongly reported, that we are upon the Point of a Rupture with England, upon Account of the Ships of that Nation having seized several of our Merchantmen with French Commodities on board; which the Merchants here, in their several Petitions and Remonstrances on that Head, alledge, they have a Right to carry, by virtue of a Treaty between the States-general and England; in which it is expressly stipulated, that free Ships make free Goods.

But as no Men of War are ordered into Commission; or any other Step taken towards fitting out a Fleet, 'tis apprehended, that their High Mightinesses, who are not only sensible of the Weight of our national Debts, and the miserable State of our Finances, but also of the wretched Condition to which the poor Inhabitants of these Provinces are reduced; will think seriously upon an Affair of so much Importance, notwithstanding the popular Clamour, before they make Declaration; as it is an easy Matter to go into an expensive War, but often very difficult to get out of it again with Honour and Advantage.

Besides, their High Mightinesses are yet ignorant of their own Breach of a most solemn Treaty between England and Holland, by their Refusal of the Succours, demanded by the English, upon the breaking out of the War between that Nation and the French."

Four Regiments of Foot, and a Squadron of Men of War will soon sail to Gibraltar.

We likewise learn, that the King of Poland, as Elector of Saxony, gave his Opinion, as President of the Evangelic Body, for not putting the Princes of the Empire under the Ban.

The King of Prussia has declared the Son of his late Brother, Prince of Prussia.

The King of Prussia appointed a Number of the Magistrates of Orléans, to enquire, upon Oath, into the Damages done by the late Fire in the Suburbs of that City; and it appeared that two Persons were burnt, two slain, and two wounded; that 280 Houses were burnt, and that his Majesty proposed making 12 small liberal Pensions to the unhappy Sufferers.

List of Ships taken by the English, continued from Page 950.

A French Snow, taken by his Majesty's Ship Edinburgh and Dreadnaught, and sent into Port Royal.

A French Brig and a Dutch Brig taken by the Kingston Privateer.

The Young Bias, a Dutch French Sloop, bound from Port Louis to Curacao, by the Privateer Snow, Mercury, and carried into Port Royal in Jamaica.

A French Privateer Schooner of six Guns, is taken and sent into Yarmouth Road.

The Hensietta, Cole, from Barbadoes to Maryland, is retaken by the Woolwich Man of War.

The Entrepenant Privateer of Dunkirk, of six Guns and fifty Men, having two Ransomers on board, is taken by the Richmond Man of War, and carried into Yarmouth.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 950.

The Sally, Hughes, from Bristol to Alicante, is taken and carried into Marseilles.

The Thomas and Mary of London, Matthew Barton Master, by the Fulvie Privateer, and carried into Dunkirk, with a Ransomer for 450l.

The Seaflower of Yarmouth, ditto, for 340l.

The Charming Kitty, John Bataugh, ditto, for 200l.

The Samuel and Mary, Samuel Row of Plymouth, ditto, for 750l.

The Aelem, Miser, from Liverpool to London, is taken and carried into Dunkirk.

The Mary, Lawrence Norris, from Ireland to London, and sent into Havre de Grace.

The Betty, Norman, from Middleborough to the Firth of Forth, by the Roebow Privateer of Dunkirk, and ransomed for 200 Guinea.

The Prince of Wales Privateer, by four French Privateers, and carried into Guadaloup.

The Lesley, Onslow, with 323 Slaves, and the Salisbury, Sachewal, with 179, from Old Calabar, and carried into Guadaloup.

DEATHS.

Dec. 20. The Right Hon. Countess of Berkeley, Lady to the Hon. Robert Nugent, Esq; of a Daughter.

The Lady of William Hale, Esq; of Saville-row, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 13. Mrs. Abraham Mendez Furtado, of James's-court, Bury-street, to Miss Rachel Storries, of St. Mary's Axe.

14. Sir John Pole, Baronet, of Shute, in Devonshire, to Miss Palmer, Daughter of the Rev. Mr. Palmer, Rector of Comb-Rawleigh, in that County.

17. Charles Wilmot, Esq; of Canterbury, to Miss Sutey Nelson, of Bitham, in Kent.

18. William Webb, Esq; of Pall-mall, to Mrs. Revell, Relict of the late Thomas Revell, Esq;

19. Mr. Joseph Schater, one of the Common-council for the Ward of Farringdon within, to Mrs. Children, Relict of Richard Children, Esq; of Ramherst, in Kent.

21. Mr. Rayner, Brewer at Limehouse, to Miss Godfrey, Daughter of Sherman Godfrey, Esq; of the same Place.

26. John Willyams, Esq; of Plaistow, in Essex, to Miss Anne Goodere, of King's-Creet, Covent-garden.

DEATHS.

Dec. 12. The Right Hon. the Marquis of Lindsey, eldest Son of the Duke of Ancaster.

13. Kenelm Fawcener, Esq; elder Brother to the late Sir Everard Fawcener.

John Davies (commonly called Bungy Davies) of Ludlow, in Shrophire, aged 112 Years. He was in the Army at the Time of the Duke of Monmouth's Rebellion; was in the Battle in which the Duke's Army was defeated, and brought off five of the Rebels Horses after the Action.

14. John Commerell, Esq; a Merchant of this City.

John Stubbs, Esq; an eminent Brewer in Spitalfields.

The Right Hon. Charles Lord Butler of Weston, in Huntingdonshire, and Earl of Arran in the Kingdom of Ireland, Lord High Steward of Westminster, President of Westminster Infirmary, L. L. D. and Chancellor of the University of Oxford. His Lordship was born September 4, 1671, and was younger Brother to the late Duke of Ormond.

17. The Hon. Lady Tynt, Wife of Pawlet St. John, Esq;

Jonathan Taylor, Esq; of Lyme-Regis, in Dorsetshire.

18. The Right Hon. Sir George Lee, Knt. L. L. D. Dean of the Archdeaconry and Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Member of Parliament for the Borough of Launceston, in Cornwall, and one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council.

Richard

Richard Stratton, Esq; an eminent Turkey Merchant, and Member of Parliament for the Borough of Shoreham, in Sussex.

25. ——— Edwards, Esq; of Bloomsbury-square.

The Rev. Mr. James Herry, Rector of Weston-Flavel, in Northamptonshire, and Author of the Meditations on the Tombs, &c.

26. Michael Thornton, Esq; of Cobham, in Surry.

27. ——— Hope, Esq; an eminent Brewer in Spitalfields, in Partnership with Mr. Stubbs, who died on the 14th Inst.

Humphry Brent, Esq; of Hutton in Somersetshire, Barrister at Law, and a Bench-er in the Middle Temple.

Mrs. Fairbourn, in the 110th Year of her Age: She had been House-keeper in the Bishop of Winchester's Family upwards of fifty Years.

Civil and military Preferments.

Capt. Rushworth is appointed to the Command of his Majesty's Ship the Garland.

Capt. Dalrymple, to the Command of the Solebay.

Capt. Drake, to the Command of the Edgar, of 70 Guns.

William Grover, Esq; to be Chief Justice of the Colony of Georgia.

Edward Blakeney, Esq; to be his Majesty's Consul at Nice.

Mr. Edmund Stevens, to be one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Ewry.

John Greening, Esq; to be Gardener at Hampton-court Palace.

Mr. Hartley, to be Deliverer of Votes to the House of Commons.

Mr. Simpson, to be a Messenger to the House of Commons.

Mr. Moon, to be Clerk in the First Annuity Office in the Exchequer.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Northampton, to be Recorder of Northampton.

Mr. Francis, to be summoning Clerk of the City and Liberty of Westminster.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mansfield, to be a Governor of the Charterhouse.

Robert Montgomery, Esq; to be one of the Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

The Rev. Jeremy Pemberton, M. A. of Emanuel College, Cambridge, Chaplain to the Duke of Argyll, to the Rectory of Earl Stoneham, in the County of Suffolk, with

the Rectory of Girton, in the County of Cambridge.

The Rev. Richard Harris, B. A. to the Rectory of Pembridge, in the County of Leicester.

The Rev. Samuel Bingley, D.D. of Pembroke College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Checkley, in the County of Stafford.

The Rev. George Nelson, A. B. to the Vicarage of Monkton Wallop in the County of Leicester.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Harrison was instituted to the United Rectories of Culmer and Priors-Dean in Hampshire.

Dec. 29. KB.

December 29. John Marshall, late of Budge-row, London, merchant, dealer and chapman.

Richard Davids, of Mitcham, Surry, and Mary Kew, of the parish of St. Agnes, Westminster, linen-printers and partners.

Robert Cochran, of Watling-street, London, warehouseman, dealer and chapman.

26. Thomas Heath, of the city of Exeter, merchant.

George Moore, of Leeds, Yorkshire, merchant, dealer and chapman.

Samuel Sills, late of Newport in the Isle of Wight, factor, dealer and chapman.

William Wright, of Leeds, Yorkshire, grocer and chapman.

Adam Langton, of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, Surry, carpenter and chapman.

30. William White of New Windsor Berkshire, Vintner and Innholder.

BILL of Mortality from Dec. 19. to Jan. 21

| Buried | | Christened | |
|-------------------|------|------------------|------|
| Males | 3797 | Males | 2627 |
| Females | 3553 | Females | 2558 |
| Under 2 years old | | Barred | |
| Between 2 and 5 | | Within the walls | |
| 5 and 10 | | Without | |
| 10 and 20 | | Mid. and Surry | |
| 20 and 30 | | City & Sub. | |
| 30 and 40 | | Weekly Bur. | |
| 40 and 50 | | Jan. 2. | |
| 50 and 60 | | | |
| 60 and 70 | | | |
| 70 and 80 | | | |
| 80 and 90 | | | |
| 90 and 100 | | | |
| 100 and 109 | | | |

1737

I N D E X.

A.

ACT for further duty on stamps
 abridged 633
 for due making bread dit. 346
 Address, *London*, to his majesty 287
 ditto 357
 to Mr. *Pitt*, signed 5 mil. 436
 to his majesty, on presenting
 a money bill. 456
 of the city of *London* 883
Africa, western part of 813
 the geography of *ibid.*
 history of *ibid.*
 illustrated by a map *ibid.*
 Ages of *European* princes 796
 Agitation of water, remarkable 185
 Air, dr. *Hale's* method of purifying 524
Amadabat 521
America, geography of 69 & seq.
 history of 89, 199, 125
American bar-iron 516
Animalculæ described, 161—641
 illustrated by a print *ibid.*
Antiquarians 136
Articles of capitulation granted to the
 French at *Beaufjour* 138
 at *Mino:ca* 334
 of the *Saxon* army 416
 granted fort *William Henry* 652
 granted *Louisbourg* 860
Astronomical observat. 1755, 1756, 466

B.

BAHAMA islands, town, &c. 937
 Bankrupts 1755. 15, 34, 51, 66
 85, 105, 123, 142, 158, 173, 195
 210, 227, 243, 257, 274, 289
 307, 322, 341, 362, 382, 402
 422, 442, 478, 498, 518, 538

557, 578, 599, 678, 697, 730
 750, 770, 790, 810, 830, 850
 871, 889, 910, 928, 951, 964
Battle in Bohemia 550
 at *Lissa* 692
 account of seven other *ib.*
 between his royal highness's
 army and *French* 610
 of *Cresselt* 841
 between *Imhoff's* and *Chever's*
 troops 864
Bayonne 624
Beiggall, geography of 581
Births in the year 1755 14, 32,
 49, 64, 83, 103, 140, 157, 172,
 193, 208, 226, 240, 256, 274,
 306, 341, 361, 382, 402, 422,
 441, 478, 517, 537, 556, 577,
 618, 637, 658, 677, 696, 729,
 750, 769, 798, 808, 829, 850,
 888, 910, 926, 950, 963
Blakeney, general, his life 345
Bligh's, gen. descent on the *F.* coast 866
Bombay 582
Books, list of. published 1755 15,
 35, 51, 67, 86, 106, 159, 174,
 211, 228, 242, 259, 291, 345,
 363, 383, 402, 422, 498, 538,
 558, 578, 638, 698, 730, 790,
 890
 particular account of 929, 953
Bourdeaux 624
Bowers, Mr. *Archibald*, his character
 considered 530, 531, 541, —544
Brest 623
British channel, history of 621
 illustrated by a chart *ibid.*
Bug described 46
 illustrated by a plate *ib.*
 7 B *Byz*

LANG DI EM XI

| | | | |
|--|-----------|---|-----|
| <i>Byng, admiral, his trial</i> | 472 | <i>Coramondell</i> | 583 |
| — defence | 488 | Court martial for trial of gov. <i>Four</i> | 356 |
| — names of the court martial | 49 | Crah, sea hermet | 761 |
| — his sentence | ibid. | <i>Cpairland</i> | 92 |
| — copy of a paper delivered by him | 513 | Crystallization of water in ice, illu- | 661 |
| | | — rated by a plate | 661 |
| <i>C</i> | | Cuba, isle of | 914 |
| <i>Aen</i> | 622 | Cuckold fish, print of one | 524 |
| <i>Calais</i> | 621 | | |
| <i>Calcutta</i> surrendered | 581 | | |
| — retaken | 635 | | |
| <i>Cale dar, rural</i> | 303 | | |
| <i>Calicut</i> | 482 | | |
| <i>Calvarism, general, in Germany</i> | 463 | | |
| <i>Cape Breton, geography of</i> | 859 | | |
| — history of | ibid. | | |
| — how taken | 860 | | |
| <i>Caribbee islands</i> | 939, 940 | | |
| <i>Catewanian arch</i> | 325 | | |
| — a plate of | ibid. | | |
| <i>Cambaya</i> | 581 | | |
| <i>Chaco</i> | 262 | | |
| <i>Cierburg cannon taken</i> | 884 | | |
| <i>Chocin, hist. of</i> | 582 | | |
| <i>Chronological memoirs for 1755</i> | 10, | | |
| 28, 48, 61, 81, 101, 121, 137, | | | |
| 153, 169, 185, 206, 225, 238, | | | |
| 254, 271, 286, 302, 317, 333, | | | |
| 354, 373, 394, 416, 435, 453, | | | |
| 470, 487, 506, 531, 549, 571, | | | |
| 589, 609, 631, 641, 671, 682, | | | |
| 707, 721, 762, 807, 840, 863, | | | |
| 870, 902, 927, 946, 962 | | | |
| <i>Circuits for 1755</i> | 30 & 104 | | |
| — for 1756 | 245 & 341 | | |
| — for the winter 1757 | 495 | | |
| — for the summer | 575 | | |
| — for the winter 1758 | 747 | | |
| — for the summer | 825 | | |
| <i>Cock scaling exploded</i> | 829 | | |
| <i>Commerce, Dutch and English</i> | 584 | | |
| <i>Comet's visible way among the stars</i> | | | |
| — plate of | 646 | | |
| — observat. on that in 1757 | 855 | | |
| — dr. <i>Halley's</i> method of determi- | | | |
| — nating the return of | 901 | | |
| <i>Conception, city of</i> | 939 | | |
| <i>Convention at Hanover</i> | 631 | | |
| — between his majesty and | | | |
| — the king of Prussia | 806 | | |
| <i>Coralline lithophyton</i> | 161 | | |

I N D E X

170, 185, 205, 225, 238, 251,
271, 287, 304, 318, 339, 356,
376, 400, 418, 436, 456, 471,
488, 506, 533, 553, 573, 591,
611, 633, 655, 674, 693, 708,
725, 745, 764, 793, 806, 824,
846, 865, 882, 905, 924
Dunkirk 621

B.

Earthquake at *Lisbon* 204—129
Egg, an uncommon one 920
— represented by a cut *ibid.*
Electrification perpetual 116
— machine for it *ib.*
Entertainments theatrical for 1755, 13,
32, 49, 64, 83, 103, 158, 172,
192, 208, 226, 239, 256, 274,
306, 406

Ephemeron fly 41
Exchange, course of, for 1755 107,
123, 142, 158, 174, 195, 210,
243, 258, 275, 290, 307, 323,
342, 363, 383, 402, 423, 443,
478, 499, 518, 539, 559, 579,
599, 619, 639, 659, 672, 699,
731, 751, 771, 791, 811, 831,
851, 871, 891, 910

Extract from the militia bill 591
— from the pawnbrokers 611
— of additional duties 634
— of a letter from adm. *Watson* 635
— from the *Prussian* army 671
— from the proceedings of the
board of enquiry 675

F.

Fable of the grasshopper and ant 688
Fickling's, Mr. plan for a reformatory 800
Fleet in the *Mediterranean*, *French* and
English 321
Florus, *German* 462
Forces, *German* 463
Fort *William* *Hungary* retaken 651
French kings wounded by *Damien* 471
— kings assassinated *ibid.*
Frontenac fort taken 923

G.

G *Alconda* 583
Germany, geography of 385
— hist. of *ibid.*
— illustrated by 4 maps *ibid.*
Leipsick explained 733
Grants for the year 1756 377
— for 1757 653
— for 1758 867

H.

H *Ales*, of heat in green-houses 524
Harmonical reflection of light 29
Havannah 938
Hirundo, or flying skiff 407
— print of one *ibid.*
Hispaniola 938
History, chronological, of kings 8
Honour when rightly conferred 669

I.

I *Jamaica* 938
Immersion of *Jupiter's* satellites 756
Impressions from medals 79 & *seq.*
Importation of bar-iron 516
Indies, East, hist. of 581
Indigo 582
Intelligence, monthly 10, 28,
48, 61, 81, 101, 121, 137, 153,
169, 185, 206, 238, 254, 271,
286, 302, 307, 333, 354, 373,
394, 416, 435, 453
Johnson's, Sir *William*, life 365
— Mr. account of his riding on
on or two horses 913
— print of it *ibid.*

K.

K *Ington* 938
King of *Prussia's* character 209
— effigies of *ibid.*
Kings of England 8

L.

L *Libella*, or dragon-fly 823
— print of *ibid.*
Lisbon, earthquake at 204
Lithuania, hist. of 552
Louisbourg taken, &c. 559
— a plan of *ibid.*
Louis, fort, represented in a print *ib.*
7 B 1 *Louise*

I N D E X.

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|----------------|
| Leuse described | 893 | Message, his majesty's, to parliament | 206 |
| — print of | ibid. | Nov. 28, 1755 | 206 |
| Lutheran religion | 463 | Ditto March 23, 1756 | 287 |
| Lyrrichard | 79 | Ditto May 16, 1757 | 555 |
| | | Microscopic by | 206 |
| | | — print of one | ibid. |
| M Achine for keeping a ship's head | | Militia bill, an extract from | 591 |
| to wind | 661 | — acts abridged by a genl. | 907 |
| — illustrated by a plate | ibid. | Minorca, geography of | 276 |
| Majesty's speech, Nov. 13, 1755 | 187 | — hist. of | 277—311 |
| — May 27, 1756 | 318 | — map of | ibid. |
| — Dec. 2 | 438 | — committee concerning | 573 |
| — Dec. 1, 1757 | 694 | Minutes, new ones | 181, 217, 243, |
| — by commission, June 20, | 20, | 209, 286, 301, 372, 353, 506, | |
| 1758 | 828 | 549, 566, 668, 720, 978 | |
| — Nov. 23, | 924 | Mole cricket | 793 |
| Malo, St. | 626 | — print of | ibid. |
| Man, a, magnified | 713 | Moon, theory of | 165 |
| — plate of | ibid. | Moon, eclipses of in 1757 | 389 |
| Mandate of the emperor of Ger. | 922 | — in 1758 | 644 |
| Mangalar | 582 | — calculated by Mr. Langley | ib. |
| Manifesto, his majesty's | 551 | — by Mr. Masen | 645 |
| — imperial majesty's | 880 | — by Mr. Brent | ibid. |
| Marriages | 14, 32, 49, 64, | — by Mr. Talbot | 703 |
| 83, 103, 122, 141, 157, 172, | | — by Mr. Stokes | ibid. |
| 193, 208, 226, 240, 256, 274, | | — that on July 1757 by Mr. Brent | 571 |
| 289, 306, 322, 341, 369, 382, | | | |
| 429, 441, 441, 478, 517, 537, | | Moon's eclipse calculated by Dr. Be- | 623 |
| 556, 577, 598, 618, 637, 658, | | vis | 755 |
| 678, 696, 729, 750, 769, 798, | | — Jan. 13, 1759, Calculated | 755 |
| 808, 829, 850, 888, 910, 926, | | — computed by Dr. Halley's ta- | 796 |
| 950, 963 | | bles | 815 |
| Mars, occultation of | 755 | — the same by Mr. Kater | 815 |
| Martinico | 940 | | |
| Mathematical learning, usefulness of | 1—69 | | |
| Matricula's, German | 461 | N Abob Scourage | 583 |
| Melapour | 583 | Nantz | 626 |
| Members of the court martial for ad- | | Navy, royal, Eng. list of | 336 |
| miral Byng | 491 | — French, dit. | 338 |
| Memorial of col. York to the states | 271 | News | |
| — of the French to dit. | 272 | Nicholas, St. James | 939 |
| — of col. York to dit. | 374 | | |
| — of Gemmingen to the diet of | | | |
| the empire | 377 | | |
| — of the king of Prussia | 454 | O bservations, astronomical, for | |
| — of the lords commissioners | | 1755 | 22 |
| to the king | 510 | — for 1756 | 466 |
| — of Id. viscount Torrington ib. | | — for 1757 | 717 |
| — presented to the states | 694 | — on the lunar eclipse | 71 |
| D'Altry's to dit. | 742 | — on the weather | 86, |

I N D E X.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|--|------------------------------------|
| 86, 107, 123, 142, 158, 174, 195, | | Vegetable chrySTALLIZATION of water in | |
| 210, 228, 243, 258, 275, 290, 307, | | ice, snow, frost, &c. | 662 |
| 323, 342, 363, 383, 403, 423, 443, | | Ship driving on a lee-shore | 661 |
| 479, 499, 519, 539, 559, 579, 599, | | Scales of a sole fish | 684 |
| 619, 639, 659, 679, 699, 731, 751, | | Effigies of the king of Prussia | 709 |
| 771, 791, 811, 831, 851, 871, 891, | | A man magnified | 713 |
| 911 | | The antennæ of a gnat and sting of a | |
| — on the comet that appeared | | nettle | 714 |
| in Sept. and Oct. 1757 | 857 | A map 440 miles round Leipzig | 733 |
| | | View of London bridge | 773 |
| | | The Gryllotalpa | 793 |
| | | Western coast of Africa | 813 |
| | | Pyramidal dial | 833 |
| | | The Libella, or dragon fly | ib. |
| | | Plan of the city of Louisbourg | 859 |
| | | Of the Augustus taken at Cherbourg | 873 |
| | | Of a Louie | 893 |
| | | Johnson's horsemanship | 913 |
| | | Of the West Indies | 937 |
| | | | |
| | | Poland, geography of | 521 |
| | | — map of | ibid. |
| | | — history of | ibid. & seq. |
| | | Port Royal | 938 |
| | | Port L'Orient | 623 |
| | | Porto Rico | 939 |
| | | Preferments civil and military | 33, 50, |
| | | | 63, 84, 104, 141, 157, 173, 193, |
| | | | 209, 226, 241, 257, 289, 305, |
| | | | 322, 341, 361, 382, 402, 421, |
| | | | 441, 478, 518, 537, 557, 577, |
| | | | 598, 618, 637, 658, 678, 697, 730, |
| | | | 770, 789, 803, 829, 889, 927, 951, |
| | | | 963 |
| | | Preferments ecclesiastical | 34, 59, 66, 85, |
| | | | 104, 157, 173, 194, 209, 226, |
| | | | 242, 257, 289, 306, 341, 362, |
| | | | 382, 402, 422, 442, 478, 518, |
| | | | 537, 557, 577, 598, 618, 638, |
| | | | 658, 678, 697, 730, 770, 789, |
| | | | 810, 830, 889, 927, 951, 963 |
| | | Premiums of the commercial socie- | |
| | | ty | 567 |
| | | — Ditto | 802 |
| | | Providence, isle of | 937 |
| | | ProteUants in Germany | 463 |
| | | Prussia, king of, his character | 709 |
| | | — his reasons for opposing the | |
| | | designs of the court of Vienna | 394 |
| | | | |
| | | Pyramidal | |

I N D E X:

Pyramidical dial
Print of

833—853
ib.

Samogitia, geography of
print of

522
ib.

Queries on admiral *Byng's* sen-
tence 492

Questions mathematical 22, 39, 57,
72, 96, 113, 128, 147, 162, 177,
197, 213, 233, 248, 265, 281,
297, 313, 329, 349, 368, 388,
411, 430, 449, 465, 481, 502,
526, 562, 587, 603, 626, 643,
663, 683, 702, 716, 736, 753,
754, 776, 794, 817, 836, 856,
875, 895, 915, 942.

— answered 20, 38, 56, 73,
96, 114, 128, 147, 163, 179, 197,
213, 247, 263, 279, 295, 311,
326, 347, 367, 387, 409, 429,
447, 464, 482, 502, 525, 545,
561, 586, 601, 625, 642, 715,
734, 757, 774, 795, 815, 835,
855, 873, 894, 913, 941

R.

Recapitulation of the resolutions
of the court martial on admi-
ral *Byng's* sentence, &c. 507 & seq.

Religion, *German* 463

Representation of the court martial on
admiral *Byng* 492

— Queries on it *ib.*

Resolutions of the states general 554

— committee, 573

— states general 879

— aulic council 902

Revenue of the *German* princes 462

Rochelle 623

Rochfort 624

Roman Catholics 463

Royal George, first rate 302

Royal George, print of *ib.*

Russia, *Red*, geography of 523

— history of 524 & seq.

S.

Sadrassatan 583

Sage leaf 624

— print of *ib.*

Sheriffs for the counties 494, 746

Ships taken by the *English* 156, 171

193, 274, 289, 306, 322, 341

359, 381, 401, 419, 440, 494

516, 534, 555, 575, 596, 614

636, 656, 676, 696, 728, 748

768, 797, 807, 828, 849, 869

887, 908, 925, 949, 964

Ships taken by the *French* 360, 381

401, 420, 440, 459, 497, 516

535, 556, 576, 597, 616, 636

657, 677, 696, 728, 749, 769

797, 797, 807, 829, 849, 870

888, 909, 926, 950

Sole-fish 681

— print of *ib.*

Spanish towns 938

States general, resolutions of the 554

Stings of a nettle 714

— plate *ib.*

Stores left at *Minorca* 338

Surat 582

Sweet-briar leaf 624

— a print of *ib.*

T.

Tangier, history of 932

Temporary bridge burnt 741

— a plate of *ib.*

Theatrical entertainments. See En-

ertainments

Tobacco pipe fish 877

Trial of *Florence Heusty*, M. D. 826

Tucumania, geography of 261

— history of 264

Tulajes dugria, history of 584

U.

URagna 262

W.

Warrant for admiral *Byng's* ex-
cution 532

Weather, observations on it 216

— See Observations

I N D E X.

I N D E X.

| | | | |
|--|--------------|--|-----|
| A. | | H. | |
| A BSTRACT of the kings of <i>England</i> | 8 | H armony | 862 |
| Accident, happy | 736 | Horace's 2d epistle | 181 |
| Autumnal eve, a poem | 942 | 13th ode of the 3d book | 819 |
| B. | | 19th of the 1st book | 839 |
| B allad, a pastoral | 369 | 9th of the 2d book | 898 |
| — for <i>May</i> | <i>ib.</i> | Hymn, an | 26 |
| — ditto | 528 | — to sleep | 98 |
| — ditto | 740 | — to death | 184 |
| Beauty, power of | 581 | — to poverty | 131 |
| <i>Bristol</i> , encomium on | 587 | — to our Creator | 450 |
| <i>Boyle and Bacon</i> , in praise of | 565 | — for morning | 644 |
| C. | | I. | |
| C alumny | 726 | I gnis fatuus | 483 |
| <i>Cape Breton and Cherbourg</i> , a poem | 875 | Immortality of the soul | 119 |
| Complaint set to music | 919 | Ingenious lover | 719 |
| Contemplation on night | 167 | Innoculation | 331 |
| <i>Copernican System</i> | 43 | Invitation, the sailor's | 771 |
| D. | | <i>Jove's</i> decision | 98 |
| D avid's lamentation for his son <i>Ab-</i> <i>solum</i> | 797 | L. | |
| — for <i>Saul and Jonathan</i> | 838 | L awyer and client | 314 |
| <i>Deborah and Barak</i> | 896 | Love and friendship, set to music | 879 |
| <i>December</i> , a poem | 943 | Lover, the vent'rous | 184 |
| <i>Dorinda</i> , an elegy | 99 | <i>Louisbourg</i> , on taking | 878 |
| E. | | M. | |
| E arthquakes, verses on 217, 252, 269 | | M editation after preaching | 132 |
| Elegy, Dr. <i>Denn's</i> moderniz'd | 433 | <i>Morseworth</i> , seat of | 629 |
| — on the bells ringing for an | | Merit only enobles | 669 |
| interment | 945 | N. | |
| — on the expectation of war | 202 | N ewton, Sir <i>Isaac</i> , verses on | 90 |
| F. | | Night, a poem | 798 |
| F able of the dirty way | 819 | <i>November</i> , a poem | 916 |
| Farewel to <i>Ireland</i> | 627 | O. | |
| Fest-day | 717 | O DE for the new year 1755 | 7 |
| Fragment, an original | 718 | — for 1756 | 238 |
| <i>Frederic of Prussia</i> , or the hero | 718 | — to <i>Blakeney</i> | 349 |
| — encomium on | <i>ibid.</i> | — to loyalty | 350 |
| Friendship, a song set to music | 820 | — to friendship | 414 |
| G. | | — on his majesty's birth-day | 415 |
| G rafshopper and ant | 688 | — on science | 432 |
| | | — for <i>Christmas-day</i> | 433 |
| | | — to wealth | 451 |
| | | Ode | |

I N D E X.

| | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Ode to a friend | 452 | Prologue and epil. by <i>Garrick</i> | 100 |
| — for the new year 1757 | 469 | — to the apprentice | 237 |
| — on science | 527 | — to the <i>Englishman</i> | 252 |
| — to <i>May</i> | 548 | — to <i>Ashepston</i> | 268 |
| — to hope | <i>ibid.</i> | — to the miser | 449 |
| — to memory | 738 | — to the tragedy of <i>Douglas</i> | 529 |
| — on his majesty's birth day | 564 | — to <i>Avil</i> | 756 |
| — ditto by <i>Colley Cibber</i> | 666 | — to <i>Cleung</i> | 945 |
| — to the king | <i>ibid.</i> | Prospect | 390 |
| — to study | 668 | <i>Proseus</i> , on | 27 |
| — to sincerity | 686 | Providence, petition to | 119 |
| — intended for the new year | <i>ib.</i> | Psalms 73 imitated | 45 |
| — to the king of <i>Prussia</i> | 757 | — 90 ditto | 203 |
| — by the king of <i>Prussia</i> on his | | — 18 paraphrased | 564 |
| brother's death | 846 | — 34 and 56 ditto | 604 |
| — Mr. <i>Whitehead's</i> , on his majes- | | — 63 ditto | 643 |
| ty's birth day, 1758 | 915 | — 10 ditto | 667 |
| — ditto by another hand | <i>ibid.</i> | — 52 ditto | 685 |
| Ordination, verses at an | 149 | — 50 ditto | 705 |
| P. | | — 28 translated | 719 |
| PAinting | 484 | — 104 paraphrased | 757 |
| Paraphrase, of <i>Sam. ch. 17</i> | 297 | — 3 ditto | 777 |
| — <i>Habbakuk</i> , ch. 3 | 393 | — 8 ditto | 779 |
| — last part of ch. 6 of <i>Mat</i> | 818 | — 139 ditto | 818 |
| — ch. 19 of <i>Exodus</i> | 862 | — 117 ditto | 900 |
| — <i>Hab. 3</i> , ver. xvii. xviii. | xix. | | |
| Pastoral eclogue | 920 | R. | |
| <i>Pbilander's</i> complaint | 898 | Reflections on a flower-garden | 352 |
| Pinch of snuff, a parody | 504 | — after a dangerous voyage | <i>ib.</i> |
| Planets, a voyage to them | 393 | Rural happiness | 703 |
| Poem on the death of the reverend | | S. | |
| Mr. <i>Morris</i> | 199 | Sea-peace, on a | 797 |
| — in proof of a deity | 235 | Soliloquy on death | 79 |
| — the distressed youth | 259 | — on money | 604 |
| — fast-day | 283 | — on the approach of winter | 918 |
| — autumn | 605 | Spring | 301 |
| — human life | 628 | Summer's eve, a poem | 876 |
| — winter | 684 | T. | |
| — of <i>Pesidius</i> | 688 | Tale, <i>Reynard</i> outwitted | 150 |
| — answered by <i>Metrodorus</i> | <i>ibid.</i> | Tears of <i>Britain</i> | 668 |
| — congratulatory | 778 | Tempest | 249 |
| — on the spring | 776 | V. | |
| — on 'night | 798 | Valentine day | 6 |
| — on summer | 836 | Village, the | 219 |
| — on the death of a lady | 839 | W. | |
| Poet's prayer | 100 | Waller's, Mr. <i>Thyrsis</i> | 98 |
| — visit to the park | 151 | War, verses on | 269 |
| Prayer, an universal one | 415 | — on the declaration of | 314 |
| Prologue and epil. to the fairies | 26 | Winchester college | 182 |
| — to <i>Appius</i> | 46 | Y. | |
| — occasional ditto | 16 | Young's, Dr. <i>File</i> imitated | 98 |





